



Minnesota. Board of Animal Health.
Minutes.

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MINUTES OF THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE MINNESOTA STATE LIVE

STOCK SANITARY BOARD, OCTOBER 12TH, 1928.

The meeting was called to order at 10:30 A. M. Members present:
W. S. Moscrip, O. W. Healy, Doctor C. P. Fitch and Doctor H. A. Greaves.

The minutes of the last quarterly meeting on July 14th, 1928, were read and duly approved. The minutes of the special meeting on September 13th, 1928, were read and approved.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the report of the Secretary for the quarter ending September 30th, 1928, be accepted and ordered placed on file.

Mr. L. W. Kube of the Union Stock Yards at South St. Paul appeared to confer with the Board relative to the Rules and Regulations for the importation of sheep into Minnesota. He stated that the Rules and Regulations requiring the dipping of sheep that pass through the public stock yards at South St. Paul place a penalty on the South St. Paul yards which is unfair for the reason that sheep in transit can be unloaded at the yards at New Brighton and also other yards on railroads for feeding and rest, without the requirements of dipping. As the result a great many sheep would be unloaded at the yards for feeding and rest, and shipments are now being routed to New Brighton and through other channels. He further stated that the public stock yards were under constant federal supervision and were being constantly cleaned and disinfected, etc.

After a general discussion, the Secretary was directed to make a study of the conditions relative to the importation of sheep and to make recommendations to the Board at its next meeting, relative to amending the present Rules and Regulations.

There was a general discussion relative to the progress of the tuberculosis control. The Secretary reported that, without doubt, by November 1st there would be twenty-two counties officially accredited; he further reported that forty-six counties have registered co-operative agreements with the Board for the control of tuberculosis under the Area Plan.

There was a general discussion relative to the control of rabies in the state. The Secretary reported that, as required by the Rules and Regulations, he had issued a proclamation for the effectual muzzling or confinement of dogs within a twenty-five mile radius of St. Paul, where rabies was positively diagnosed in a dog at Lake Owasso, Ramsey County. This dog had died in the City of St. Paul and had bitten one man, who had taken the Pasteur Treatment. He further reported that he had issued a proclamation for the effectual muzzling or confinement of dogs in the four townships of Ramsey County, for the reason that this dog was known to have made runs in all four townships; also a proclamation in the City of St. Paul, requiring the effectual muzzling or confinement of dogs, as provided by the state law. The proclamation order has been issued in all townships, cities and municipalities within a twenty-five mile radius of St. Paul, as required by the Rules and Regulations of the Board.

The Secretary reported that there had been some difficulty or dispute between the Milwaukee Railroad and the Great Northern Railroad, relative to the cleaning and disinfection of stock cars in which shipments of tuberculous cattle had been made, consigned to the Cudahy plant at Newport. These cars had originated on the Minnesota and Western Railroad and were transferred to the Great Northern, who in turn delivered them to the Milwaukee Railroad to be switched and set out at the Cudahy plant at Newport, as the Milwaukee Railroad are the only ones who have tracks running into the Cudahy yards. The Milwaukee Railroad insisted that they were simply accepting the cars for switching and they were only paid for the switching charge, etc. The Secretary reported that he had communicated with both the Milwaukee and the Great Northern Railroads, informing them that this Board was not interested in what railroad did the cleaning and disinfecting, but

the law required that cars must be cleaned and disinfected. It was the general opinion of the members of the Board that if there was any more trouble relative to the cleaning and disinfection the Secretary should immediately institute legal proceedings against the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, as the final carriers, demanding that they do the cleaning and disinfecting.

The Secretary reported that he had sent the Supplementary Budget Request for the maintenance of the laboratory at the University, which had been prepared jointly by the Board of Regents and this Board, to the Commission of Administration and Finance; he had also presented the Budget Requests for the appropriations for the Board, to the Commission of Administration and Finance, and stated he has not yet been notified of the date on which the Commission of Administration and Finance would extend a hearing to him on the Budget Request.

The Secretary reported that the 32nd Annual Meeting of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association would be held at Chicago on December 4th to 7th, 1928.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that Doctor C. P. Fitch and the Secretary and Executive Officer attend the meeting of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association at Chicago the first week in December, as delegates of this Board, at the expense of the state.

The Secretary reported that a form of agreement should be drawn for owners to sign before the state and federal government could extend its services in the testing, for the control of Johne's Disease. The Secretary was directed to prepare a form of agreement, after conferring with the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry and to present it to the Executive Committee. It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Executive Committee be empowered to act for the full Board and approve the form of agreement for owners to sign in order that the services of the Board and the federal government can be extended to such owners for the control and eradication of Johne's Disease.

There was a general discussion relative to new legislation. The Secretary reported that, without doubt, there would be an effort made by some of the legislators to increase the amount of indemnity for tuberculous cattle.

An amendment to the law providing for the control of tuberculosis in counties under the Area Plan, was quite generally discussed, and also the question of payment of indemnity for steers.

The Secretary reported that he had been advised by the Attorney General's office, as the result of a prosecution in Nobles County of a party for using hog cholera virus without a permit, that, without doubt, Chapter 112, General Statutes of 1923, should be amended for the reason that there was no provision in the law requiring that no one shall administer hog cholera virus without having a permit, etc.

It was the general opinion of the members of the Board that Chapter 193, General Statutes of 1923, should be amended by changing the title of the same to include the provisions of the law relative to the requirements that an auctioneer would be guilty of a misdemeanor if he makes a sale of cattle in violation of the law, etc.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Chas. E. Latta
Secretary.

Wm. C. Smith
President.

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

DECEMBER 21ST, 1928.

The meeting was called to order at Eleven A. M. Members present:
W. S. Moscrip, O. W. Healy, Doctor C. r. Fitch, Col. C. H. March and Doctor
H. A. Greaves.

The Secretary reported that Doctor M. H. Whitcomb requests that a leave of absence for a period of four months be given to him for the reason that his doctor advised him it would be necessary for him to go to a warmer climate because of the condition of his health.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that a leave of absence, without pay, for a period of four months beginning January 1st, 1929, be granted to Doctor Whitcomb.

The Secretary reported that, as required by the state law providing for the control of rabies, he had on September 27th, 1928, issued proclamations requiring the effectual muzzling or confinement of dogs in the City of St. Paul, and also the four townships in Ramsey County, and, as provided by the rules and regulations of this Board, had issued a proclamation for all the townships, villages and cities within a twenty-five mile radius of St. Paul; he stated that there had not been any positive cases of rabies diagnosed in this territory since that time, and he was of the opinion that the order should be rescinded.

After a general discussion the Secretary was advised that he should issue an order rescinding the proclamation in the City of St. Paul and within a twenty-five mile radius of St. Paul.

The Secretary reported that he had made a study of the conditions relative to the importation of sheep, as directed by the Board at its quarterly meeting on October 12th, and recommended that the rules and regulations of the Board providing

for the importation of sheep into the state, be amended.

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

Circular A - 20 (Revised)

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF SHEEP INTO THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.

Adopted December 21st, 1928.

Approved by Attorney General
January 10th, 1929.

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 certain rules and regulations governing the importation of sheep, adopted January 16th, 1920, be and the same are hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 1 All sheep imported or brought into Minnesota for purposes other than immediate slaughter must be accompanied by a health certificate, signed by an inspector of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, or by an approved veterinarian when the health certificate shall be approved by the live stock sanitary authorities of the state in which the shipment originates, certifying that to the best knowledge, information and belief of the veterinarian, the sheep therein described have not, within thirty (30) days prior to date of such certificate, been exposed to the disease Scabies, and that they are, at the date of making the certificate, free from all symptoms of Scabies and any other contagious, infectious or communicable disease. All such sheep shipped into the State must be shipped in cleaned and disinfected cars.

Section 2 All sheep shipped or brought from Public Stock Yards into Minnesota and all sheep shipped or brought from Public Stock Yards within the State, for purposes other than immediate slaughter, must be accompanied by a health certificate issued and signed by an inspector of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry certifying that they are free from Scabies and symptoms of any other contagious, infectious or communicable diseases, and they must be shipped in cleaned and disinfected cars.

Section 3 All sheep shipped or brought into Minnesota for the purpose of immediate slaughter must be shipped or brought to slaughtering establishments and public stock yards in compliance with the regulations of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.

Section 4 Certificates of health when made by an approved veterinarian must accompany the shipment of sheep and a copy of the health certificate approved by the live stock sanitary authorities of the state of origin must be immediately mailed to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, Old Capitol Building, St. Paul, Minnesota. When the inspection is made by an inspector of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, a report of the inspection and shipment on Bureau of Animal Industry F. I. Form 24-B must be mailed to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

St. Paul, Minn.

Jan 10th 1928

Approved as to form and execution.

Harry J. Curtis
 Attorney General

The Secretary reported that, as directed at the regular quarterly meeting of the Board on October 12th, he had requested the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington to furnish him with a blank form of agreement for the control of para-tuberculosis (John's Disease), in order that the services of this Board and the federal government can be extended to owners for the control and eradication of para-tuberculosis, and that indemnity can be paid for animals destroyed that are affected with this disease. The Chief of the Bureau advised that they did not have a form of agreement and he requested the Secretary to prepare a form and submit it to him for his approval. The Secretary then presented a form of agreement which he had prepared and which he reported had been approved by the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the following form of agreement be approved and accepted by the Board in order that indemnity can be paid for cattle killed, that are affected with para-tuberculosis:

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

AND THE

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

United States Department of Agriculture.

A G R E E M E N T

for the Johnin testing of herds of cattle to eradicate para-tuberculosis.

In consideration of receiving assistance from the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board and the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry for the purpose of freeing my herd of cattle of para-tuberculosis, I _____, do hereby agree to co-operate with the State officials and the said Bureau, and to submit my entire herd to tests and physical examinations by authorized agents of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board at intervals indicated or directed by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board until my entire herd has passed at least two negative tests for this disease.

I do further agree to furnish sufficient help to assist the inspector or inspectors in applying the Johnin test.

I do further agree to cause all animals which react to the Johnin test and also animals showing physical evidence of para-tuberculosis to be promptly slaughtered under the United States Meat Inspection regulations, and I will cause the carcasses of said animals to be disposed of according to the meat inspection regulations of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, based upon the lesions found upon post mortem inspection.

I do further agree to clean and disinfect any premises contaminated by para-tuberculous animals, as indicated by a physical examination or the Johnin test, at my expense, under the direction or supervision of the State or Bureau

officials, and I will comply with all reasonable sanitary measures and other recommendations for the control and eradication of para-tuberculosis.

I do further agree not to add any cattle to my herd except cattle coming from a herd in which there is no history of its having been affected with or exposed to para-tuberculosis.

I do further agree that provided the Johnin test or the physical examination of the cattle discloses para-tuberculosis in a herd, not to sell or dispose of any cattle until such time as the herd has passed two negative tests, without receiving a permit from the Executive Officer of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

My herd is composed of _____
(breed)

Number of cattle _____
(pure bred) (grade) (total)

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have signed this agreement this _____
day of _____ one thousand nine hundred and twenty_____.

Witness _____ Owner _____
(Print name plainly)

Address _____ Township _____ County _____

Post Office _____ County _____

MOST ACCESSIBLE POINT TO FARM BY RAILROAD _____.

The Board then adjourned for luncheon.

The Board re-convened at Two o'clock P. M.

Mr. Charles Phillips, the Assistant Attorney General, was present at the invitation of the Secretary, and reported that he had defended a legal action which had been instituted by some of the farmers of Chisago County in a mandamus procedure against the Board of County Commissioners of Chisago County and the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. He reported that the case was heard in the chambers of District Judge Stoneberg of Chisago County on November 30th, 1928, and, on his motion, the Judge dismissed the case for the reason that the service was illegal because of the fact that the complaint and service were made against the State Live Stock Sanitary Board and were served on President Moscrip, whereas the papers and complaint should have been served against each individual member of the Board acting in their official capacity, as the state law will not permit a legal action against the Board.

The Secretary explained that the attorney for the plaintiffs will possibly institute another action. Mr. Phillips advised that, in his opinion, he would be in a position to satisfy the court that the original contract, although there is no provision in the law that any party to a contract can cancel it, cannot be held as a valid contract or agreement for the reason that the minutes of the Board of County Commissioners of Chisago County do not disclose that the County Board had at any time made a specific appropriation and set aside the necessary funds as a distinct fund to carry out the provisions of the law.

The action had been brought to force the Board to proceed with the tuberculin testing of the cattle in Chisago County as required by the original agreement which was executed by the Board of County Commissioners of Chisago County and registered with this Board under date of January 8th, 1924, and which agreement was

requested to be cancelled by a resolution adopted by the County Board under date of July 15th, 1925. The County Board later requested this Board to reinstate Chisago County on the waiting list and under the original agreement. This Board, by its action at the quarterly meeting, January 13th, 1928, directed the Secretary to inform the Board of County Commissioners of Chisago County that we could not accept the contract under the original agreement and it would be necessary for the Board of County Commissioners to execute another form of agreement and present it to this Board when it would be accepted by this Board and registered with the Board as provided by Chapter 269 Session Laws of 1923, and that the county would then be registered on the date of the receipt of such new agreement; the test would then be made in Chisago County according to the priority of the date of the registry of the new agreement.

It was explained that it was necessary for the Board to take this action for the reason that if we made the tests of the cattle in Chisago County under the old form of agreement the state law would require the state to pay indemnity to the amount of two-thirds of the difference between the salvage that the owners receive for the carcasses of the condemned cattle, and the owner would also receive the remaining one-third of this difference from the federal government, whereas if a new agreement was executed and registered with the Board the indemnity to be paid to the owners will be controlled by the present law which was passed by the legislature in 1925, and under these conditions the state indemnity would amount to one-third of the difference between the salvage of the carcasses and the appraised value, for the reason that the federal government will pay one-third of such difference.

After a general discussion, Mr. Phillips advised that, without doubt, the state law, Section 5396 General Statutes of 1923, providing and outlining the duties of the Board, not only authorizes but requires the Board to adopt necessary rules and regulations to protect the health of domestic animals and the live stock of the state. He stated, however, that, in his opinion, there was some doubt relative to the

authority or the delegation of power by the legislature to the Board to adopt rules and regulations covering any disease or subject on which the legislature had enacted specific laws. He inferred that in instances where the law was considered as weak and not covering certain conditions, that there is a question as to whether this Board can legally make rules and regulations extending the provisions of the law to include conditions that are not enumerated in the law, particularly as the rules and regulations and the law provide that any infractions of such law or rules and regulations constitute a misdemeanor or a crime.

The Secretary reported that in a recent prosecution of a man in the District Court of Sibley County, on November 21st, 1928, for using hog cholera virus without a permit from this Board, as provided by Chapter 112, General Statutes of 1923, relating to the manufacture, sale and use of hog cholera serum and hog cholera virus, Judge Harold Baker dismissed the case on the grounds that the law did not prohibit the use of virus by anyone that had not received a special permit from this Board.

After a general discussion with Mr. Phillips, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the following rules and regulations controlling the use of hog cholera virus be adopted:

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS REGULATING THE USE OR ADMINISTRATION OF HOG CHOLERA VIRUS.

Adopted by the Minnesota State

Live Stock Sanitary Board December 21, 1928.

Approved by the

Attorney General

January 10th, 1929.

WHEREAS, The State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota (hereinafter called the Board) is required by law to protect the health of the domestic animals of the state, and has power and authority pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 50, General Statutes of Minnesota 1925, to make such rules and regulations as it may deem expedient to that end;

NOW, THEREFORE, Be it resolved by the Board that the rule and regulation hereinafter set forth is deemed expedient and advisable for the health of domestic animals and for the control of hog cholera within the state, and is hereby adopted, to-wit:-

"No person shall use or administer virulent blood or hog cholera virus within the state unless he shall have been granted a written permit so to do, issued by the Board, as provided by law."

St. Paul, Minn.

Jan 10th 1929.

Approved as to form and execution.

Harvey A. Peterson
Attorney General

The Secretary reported that Mr. Moscrip, as president of the State Live Stock Breeders Association, Doctor Fitch, and he had conferred with the Executive Committee of the Minnesota Live Stock Breeders Association during the week of the State Fair, relative to the adoption of a plan whereby the services of this Board and the laboratory that is conducted jointly by the Board and the State University could be extended to the livestock owners of the state in the control and elimination of Bang Abortion Disease. He reported that at this meeting the directors were enthused relative to the adoption of a plan whereby the services could be extended and that a special committee was appointed to confer with representatives of this Board to outline a plan. He reported that he had conferred with the special committee on November 14th and had presented an outline of a plan which Doctor Fitch and he had prepared for their approval. He reported that after the plan had been studied and amended to the satisfaction of the committee of the Breeders, it had then been reported to the full executive committee of the Live Stock Breeders Association held on the same date and that the executive committee had then approved the general plan.

The Secretary then recommended that the rules and regulations providing for the control of Bang Abortion Disease adopted December 28th, 1926, be amended; after a detailed study of these rules and regulations it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that they be amended to read as follows:

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD
RULES AND REGULATIONS PROVIDING FOR THE CONTROL OF BANG
ABORTION DISEASE IN CATTLE IN MINNESOTA .

Bang Abortion Free Accredited Herd (Plan A.)

Adopted December 21st, 1928 - - Approved by Attorney General January 10th, 1929.

- - - - -

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 certain rules and regulations providing for the testing of cattle for Bovine Infectious Abortion and for Abortion-Free Accredited Herds, adopted December 29th, 1926, be and the same are hereby amended so as to read as follows:

1. A "Bang Abortion-Free Accredited Herd" is one in which no evidence of Bang Abortion has been found in three blood tests, at least six months apart, of all cattle, including all calves 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 Bang 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 placed in a separate herd, preferably on a

different farm, entirely separate from the non-reacting herd.

5. Retests of herds in which reactors are disclosed shall not be made earlier than thirty days nor later than six months from the date of last test of such herds.
6. A "Bang Abortion-Free Accredited Herd" shall be retested at least annually. If reactors are disclosed in such herd it shall be subjected to the tests as required in paragraph 1.
7. Animals which have reacted to the blood tests or which have shown 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 a "Bang Abortion-Free Accredited Herd" or herds in the process of accreditation, shall be either produced by a "Bang Abortion-Free Accredited Herd" or shall be properly pasteurized.
10. Cattle from "Bang 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 stock yards must be avoided.
11. All cattle, with the exception of calves under six months of age, to be added, other than those from "Bang 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 sixty nor later than one hundred and twenty 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 "Bang 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 sixty days and have then passed a satisfactory blood test.
 14. Any animal which aborts in any "Bang Abortion-Free Accredited 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.
 17. The necessary work for the accreditation of herds as free from Bang Abortion Disease shall be conducted cooperatively by the Board and the owner. The collection of blood from each animal and sending the same 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. " A Bang 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.

St. Paul, Minn.

Jan 18th 1928
Approved as to form and
execution.

Harry Acton
Attorney General

The Secretary then presented an outline of the rules and regulations providing for the control of Bang Abortion Disease, which Doctor Fitch and he had prepared in addition to Plan A.

After a very complete, general discussion and a study of the details it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the following rules and regulations providing for the control of Bang Abortion Disease be adopted:

B. A. D. - 3.

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD
RULES AND REGULATIONS PROVIDING FOR THE CONTROL OF BANG
ABORTION DISEASE IN CATTLE IN MINNESOTA.

Approved Bang Abortion Herd (Plan B) Co-operating Bang Abortion Herd (Plan C.)

Adopted December 21st, 1928 - Approved by Attorney General January 10th, 1929.

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, are hereby adopted.

The owner must agree to placing his herd under supervision of the Minnesota Live Stock Sanitary Board, for the prevention and control of Bang Abortion Disease under one of the following plans:

B. APPROVED BANG ABORTION DISEASE CONTROL PLAN:

(1) An approved Bang Abortion Herd is one in which no evidence of Bang Abortion Disease has been found in one blood test of all the cattle, including all calves 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 Bang Abortion Disease.

- (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 on a different farm, or they may be kept in a separate unit on the same farm.
- (5) The owner must agree to have his entire herd tested regularly at least every six months (more frequent tests of the herd if found badly infected on the first test.)
- (6) Retests of herds in which reactors are disclosed shall not be made earlier than 30 days nor later than six months from the date of the last test of such herds.
- (7) All non-reacting animals shall be so kept that there will be no physical contact with reacting cattle (to prevent licking) in the stable, and they must be kept in separate pastures free from contact with the infected animals.
- (8) An approved Bang Abortion Herd shall be retested at least every six months.
- (9) Animals reacting to the blood tests or showing physical evidence of the disease may be added to Approved Bang Abortion herds after they have passed three negative 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.
- (10) Animals can be added to the herd which have passed a single negative blood test. This test is preferably made while the animal is non-pregnant. (Animals to be added in advanced pregnancy should be

isolated from the herd until a test can be made three weeks after parturition).

- (11) Herd bulls may be used for service on cattle which have been tested ^{isolated} and found infected with Bang Abortion Disease, provided they are bred on neutral ground. (It should be understood that this procedure is not to be recommended since occasionally a valuable bull might become infected.)
- (12) Milk from infected animals may be used for feeding calves, under six months of age, born from infected animals. (In beef herds calves may run with and nurse infected dams for longer than six months.) These calves, in both cases, before they are placed with clean herds must be isolated for a period of at least three weeks and pass a negative blood test.
- (13) Cattle from "Approved Bang Abortion Herds" may be added to such herds without test. If shipped, the car used must be cleaned and disinfected, and public stock yards must be avoided.
- (14) All cattle to be added, other than those from "Bang Abortion-Free Accredited Herds" and "Approved Bang Abortion Herds" must pass a blood test approved by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.
- (15) Pregnant animals, other than those from "Bang Abortion-Free Accredited Herds" and "Approved Bang Abortion 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.
- (16) Cattle removed from the farm for exhibition or other purposes should not be allowed to again associate with the herd or other cattle until

they have been held in isolation for a period of sixty days and have then passed a satisfactory blood test.

- (17) Any animal which aborts in any "Approved Bang Abortion Herd" 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.
- (18) 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.
- (19) The necessary work for the approval of herds for Bang Abortion Disease control shall be conducted cooperatively by the Board and the owner. The collection of blood from each animal and sending the same 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.
- (20) Blood tests shall be made at the laboratory of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board or a laboratory approved by the Board.
- (21) An "Approved Bang Abortion-Free 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 six months from date of issue unless cancelled.

C. CO-OPERATING BANG ABORTION DISEASE CONTROL PLAN.

- (1) The owner must place his herd under the supervision of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board, for the prevention and control of Bang Abortion Disease.
- (2) The owner will agree to have his ^{entire} herd tested regularly at least each six months and to adopt such sanitary measures as may be recommended in the individual herd by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, (the sanitary requirements will be the proper disposal of the fetus and the fetal membranes, isolation of the aborting animals, cleaning and disinfection of the stable, etc.)
- (3) The necessary work for the control of Bang Abortion Disease shall be conducted cooperatively by the board and the owner. The collection of blood from each animal ^{and sending the same} ~~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.*

St. Paul, Minn.

Jan 10th 1929
 Approved as to form and execution.

Harry J. Acton
 asst. Secretary General

The Secretary reported that Doctor M. H. Reynolds, who was formerly a member of this Board for a great many years and who was one of the men appointed as a member of the Board immediately after the passage of the law creating the Board, was very sick and in a precarious condition.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary be instructed to write a letter to Doctor Reynolds, extending the sympathy of the members of the Board and expressing the hopes for his early recovery.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Chas. E. Lottin
Secretary.

President.

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

DECEMBER 31ST, 1928.

The meeting was called to order at Eleven o'clock A. M. Members present: W. S. Moscrip, Col. C. H. March, Doctor G. F. Fitch and G. W. Healy.

The Secretary reported that Doctor Greaves had informed him it would be impossible for him to attend the meeting because of sickness.

The Secretary reported that he had called the meeting, at the request of the President, to consider the requirements and the necessity of new legislation.

The question of the advisability of requesting the legislature to amend Chapter 112, General Statutes of 1923, to provide that no one can administer hog cholera virus without having a special permit from this Board, was considered.

After a general discussion, in which it was recalled that Assistant Attorney General Phillips, at the last special meeting, had questioned the authority of the Board to adopt rules and regulations covering the points which the District Judge had ruled as weaknesses or discrepancies in the law, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary request the Attorney General to prepare a bill amending the law in order that it would be constitutional and would include the necessary provisions to permit this Board to control the administration and use of virus by giving special permits only to men qualified to administer and use the same, and to prevent anyone administering or using the same unless they have received a special permit, and that the Secretary then have the bill presented to the legislature.

It was explained that the rules and regulations regulating the use or administration of hog cholera virus, adopted at the special meeting December 21st, had been prepared by Mr. Phillips with the understanding that we would endeavor to have the courts decide the question relative to the authority of the Board to adopt

rules and regulations covering and including the points and conditions which were not included by the state law, etc.

The Board then adjourned for luncheon.

The Board re-convened at Two o'clock P. M.

There was a general discussion relative to the amendment of Chapter 193, Session Laws of 1925, pertaining to the public sale of cattle to include the provisions of the law in the title and any other features necessary to meet the requirements as disclosed by the Judge of the District Court of Mower County, rendered March 21st, 1928. The Secretary explained that under date of April 13th, 1928, the Board had adopted rules and regulations which had been prepared by Assistant Attorney General Victor E. Anderson, to overcome this discrepancy, and which were approved by the Attorney General under date of April 28th, 1928.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary request the Attorney General to prepare a bill to meet these objections and to render the law constitutional, and to have the same presented to the legislature.

The Secretary requested the Board to consider the necessity of amending the state law providing for the control of rabies, to include the provisions of the rules and regulations adopted by this Board on April 13th, 1928.

After a general discussion, it was the opinion that the laws should be amended providing that the Executive Officer of the Board shall issue or shall direct the local health officers to issue proclamations requiring the effectual muzzling or confinement of dogs within a territory which, in his discretion, is necessary to control the outbreak of the disease, rather than to include the provisions of the present rules and regulations extending proclamations to cover a twenty-five mile radius as is now provided by the rules and regulations.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary request the Attorney General to prepare a bill amending the state law for the control of

rabies, providing that the Executive Officer of the Board shall issue or shall direct the local health officers to issue proclamations requiring the effectual muzzling or confinement of dogs within a territory which, in his discretion, is necessary to control the outbreak of the disease, and that it be presented to the legislature.

There was a general discussion relative to the amendment of Chapter 269, General Statutes of 1923. The Secretary reported that the present law provides that when 51% of the cattle owners of a county sign a petition, the Board of County Commissioners of such county may then execute the co-operative agreement with the Board for the control of tuberculosis under the Area Plan, but that the law does not make it mandatory on the part of the County Commissioners. It was explained that in a number of counties the necessary number of signers, and in fact in some of the counties a larger number of cattle owners than the law requires, have signed such petitions, and the Board of County Commissioners have refused, or have failed to pass the resolutions providing for the execution and signing of the co-operative agreement. It was the opinion of all the members that eventually the law should be amended making it mandatory when the majority of the cattle owners signed petitions, that the County Board shall sign such agreements. Mr. W. A.reck was present and took part in the discussion.

It was finally decided that the Board should not at this time recommend that the law be amended.

The Secretary reported that, without doubt, there will be an effort made to have the law amended providing for an increase of the amount of appraisals for pure bred and grade cattle that react to the tuberculin test and are condemned by the Board. He explained that for the reason that the price of cattle had increased very materially during the past two years it was impossible for owners to buy fresh dairy cattle on the market for less than eighty to one hundred and twenty dollars, and that the same applied perhaps to a less extent for beef cattle.. The Secretary reported

that he had learned that the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry had submitted in his Budget request to the Federal Budget Commissioner that the limit of the amount to be paid by the federal government for indemnity for a grade animal be thirty-five Dollars, and for a pure bred seventy Dollars, whereas under the present federal provisions the limit is twenty-five Dollars for a grade and fifty Dollars for a pure bred animal.

It was explained that as the state law provides that the state indemnity for an animal shall be two-thirds of the difference between the net salvage the owner received for the carcass and the appraised value, and that as the law also provides that when the federal government pays indemnity the amount paid by the federal government shall be deducted from the amount provided by law that the state shall pay, it would be necessary, in order to conserve the appropriations for indemnity, provided the law is amended to increase the appraisal of cattle, that some provision be included in the law limiting the amount that should be paid as state indemnity for both grade and pure bred cattle. The Secretary explained that practically all states did not pay any indemnity except as the result of tests made in co-operation with the federal government, but that this state for many years -in fact, since 1901- have paid indemnity for cattle that are condemned as the result of tests made by any licensed veterinarian in the state, provided all tests are reported to this Board and an authorized agent of this Board officially condemns the animal, and the owner disposes of the animal as provided by the state law. He explained that, in his opinion, for this reason the present law providing that the state continue to pay two-thirds of the difference between the appraised value and the net salvage of the carcass of the animal, should not be changed or amended, but that in order to make provisions to meet the conditions, if the market value of cattle decreases to the values that prevailed prior to 1926, it would be necessary, if the legislature decides to increase the appraisal, to include a provision for a limit of the

amount that shall be paid under any circumstances in indemnity for grade and pure bred cattle.

After a a general discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Board recommend to the legislature that the law be amended providing that the limit of appraisal of grade cattle be not to exceed one Hundred Dollars, and not to exceed Two Hundred Dollars for pure bred cattle, and that it further include a provision that under no circumstances will the amount of indemnity paid by the state exceed Fifty Dollars for grade cattle and one Hundred Dollars for pure bred cattle.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Chas. E. Lottman

Secretary

Wm. C. ...

President.

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

BOARD, FRIDAY, JANUARY 11TH, 1929.

The meeting was called to order at Ten A. M.

Members present: W. S. Moscrip.

There being no quorum present, no meeting was held.

Chas. E. Patton.

Secretary.

President.

MINUTES OF THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY
BOARD, APRIL 12TH, 1929.

The meeting was called to order at Ten A. M.

Members present: Doctor C. P. Fitch and W. S. Moscrip.

There being no quorum present, no meeting was held.

Chas. E. Lutton
Secretary.

President.

MINUTES OF THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY
BOARD, APRIL 17TH, 1929.

The meeting was called to order at 10:30 A. M.

Members present: W. S. Moscrip, C. P. Fitch, H. A. Greaves and Col. C. H. March. The secretary reported that O. W. Healy was convalescing from an acute sickness and was unable to attend.

The secretary reported that he had called the quarterly meeting of the Board to be held on Friday, April 12th, as provided by the state law, but as there was not a quorum no meeting was held and, therefore, this meeting is the deferred quarterly meeting.

The minutes of the quarterly meeting of October 12th, 1928, were read and, upon motion of Doctor Fitch, duly approved.

The minutes of the special meeting of December 21st, 1928, were read and, upon motion of Doctor Fitch, duly approved.

The minutes of the special meeting of December 31st, 1928, were read and, upon motion of Doctor Fitch, duly approved.

The minutes relative to the quarterly meeting on January 11th, 1929, were read and, upon motion of Doctor Fitch, duly approved.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the report of the secretary for the quarter ending December 31st, 1928, be accepted and placed on file.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the report of the secretary for the quarter ending March 31st, 1929, be accepted and placed on file.

The secretary reported that he appeared before the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives and the Finance Committee of the Senate at the time the budget requests of the Board for the next biennium were considered. The Legislature has not yet acted on the appropriations for the state departments and it will be impossible for the Board at this meeting to consider or arrive at any definite conclusion relative to the extension of control work in the field, of Bang Abortion Disease or diseases of poultry. It was agreed that when the Board adjourned it would be subject to the call of the secretary for an adjourned meeting, to be held at a date convenient to the members, and after the adjournment of the Legislature.

The secretary reported that the law relating to the sale of cattle at public auction was amended by Chapter 33, Senate File No. 338; the law relating to the suppression and elimination of rabies was amended by Chapter 34, Senate File No. 339; the law providing for the payment of indemnity for tuberculous cattle (Sections 5402 and 5403), as amended by Session Laws of 1925, was amended by Chapter 35, Senate File No. 340, increasing the limits of appraisal for cattle and also providing payment of indemnity for cattle affected with para-tuberculosis; and the law relating to permits to administer hog cholera virus was amended by Chapter 36, Senate File No. 332, Session Laws of 1929. The following are true copies of the four amended laws:

CHAPTER 33—S. F. No. 338.
AN ACT relating to the sale of cattle at public auction, mortgage foreclosure sale or sale by order of any court, and prohibiting such sale of cattle unless the same have been tested and found free of tuberculosis, and requiring certificate of

test to be procured and to be exhibited at such sale, before the sale is held, and prescribing penalties for violation of this act.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. It is hereby declared unlawful for any person to sell or offer for sale any cattle at public auction, mortgage foreclosure sale or sale by order of any court unless the same shall have been tested and found free of tuberculosis and certificate of such test being exhibited as provided in section two of this act, provided the provisions of this act shall not apply to herds of cattle so located as not to be within 25 miles of a regularly licensed veterinarian.

Sec. 2. Such tests shall be made according to the rules and regulations of the State Livestock Sanitary board and certificate of such test approved by the board shall be exhibited to the purchaser by the vendor at the time of sale, and the auctioneer or other person conducting such sale, shall publicly announce prior to conducting the sale, that the certificate of such test approved by the board has been obtained and is available to be exhibited. No auctioneer or other person conducting such sale shall conduct any public sale in this state unless a certificate of such test approved by the board shall be exhibited by the vendor of such cattle at the time of such sale.

Sec. 3. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and any auctioneer knowingly conducting a sale of cattle in violation of this act, shall upon conviction forfeit his license as an auctioneer.

Sec. 4. If any section or part of this act shall be declared unconstitutional or invalid for any reason, the remainder of the act shall not be affected thereby.

Sec. 5. That Chapter 193, Laws 1925, be and the same hereby is repealed.

Approved February 20, 1929.

CHAPTER 34—S. F. No. 339.
AN ACT to amend Section 5390, General Statutes 1923, relating to suppression and elimination of rabies, and conferring additional powers and duties on the executive officer of the State Livestock Sanitary Board, providing for the enforcement, and penalties for the violation, of this act.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That section 5390, General Statutes 1923, be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

"5390. If on such investigation any such officer finds and determines that rabies does exist in any town, city or village, he shall forthwith and thereupon make and file, as hereinbefore provided, a proclamation, setting forth the fact of such investigation and determination, and also in said proclamation prohibit the owner or custodian of any dog from permitting or allowing such dog to be at large within such town, city or village, designating it, unless such dog shall be so effectually muzzled that it cannot bite any other animal or any person.

Whenever the secretary and executive officer of the State Livestock Sanitary Board, after investigation, has determined that rabies exists in any territory in the state of Minnesota he shall issue similar proclamations in all towns, villages and cities within such territory or area which in his judgment it is necessary to control the outbreak and prevent the spread of such disease, and such proclamation when filed as hereinbefore provided, shall prohibit the owner or custodian of any dog within the designated territory, from permitting or allowing such dog to be at large within such territory unless such dog shall be so effectually muzzled that it cannot bite any other animal or any person.

It shall be the duty of all local peace officers and all health officers to enforce the provisions of this act and any person violating any of its provisions shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Such proclamation, when issued by the executive officer of a town or village board of health, shall be filed with the town or village clerk, respectively; when issued by the chief health officer of a city, it shall be filed with the city clerk; when issued by the state official hereinbefore named, it shall be filed with the clerk of each town, village and city within the territory specified therein.

It shall be the duty of each officer with whom such proclamation is filed as aforesaid, to forthwith publish a copy thereof in one issue, at the expense of his municipality, in a legal newspaper published in the town, village or city of which he is clerk, if such a newspaper is published therein, and if there be no newspaper published therein, then, to post a copy of such proclamation in three public places therein.

Proof of publication shall be made by affidavit of the publisher in the one case, and of posting, in the other, by the person posting the same, which affidavit shall be filed with the proclamation. Such proclamation shall be deemed effective and in full force five days after the publication or posting of copies thereof, as hereinbefore provided for, and shall remain in full force and effect for a period of time therein designated not exceeding six months, as shall be determined by the officer making such proclamation.

Approved February 20, 1929.

CHAPTER 35—S. F. No. 340.
AN ACT to amend General Statutes 1923, Section 5402, and Paragraph (a) of Section 5403, and to repeal Subdivision 1 of Paragraph (b) of said Section 5403, all as amended by Chapter 230, General Laws, 1925, relating to the suppression of dangerous, infectious and contagious diseases of animals and the payment of indemnity upon the slaughter of diseased animals.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 5402, General Statutes 1923, as amended by Chapter 230, General Laws 1925, be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

"5402. Whenever the state live stock sanitary board (hereinafter called the board) shall decide upon the killing of an animal affected with the disease of tuberculosis, paratuberculosis, or glanders, it shall notify the owner or keeper thereof of such decision and when in the judgment of the board, such animal may be ordered transported for immediate slaughter by said board, through its executive officer to any abattoir where the United States Bureau of Animal Industry maintains inspection, or where the United States Bureau of Animal Industry or the board may establish held post mortem inspection, and said board shall pay all reasonable transportation and other charges connected with the transportation and slaughter of such animal.

Before the animal is removed from the premises of the owner, the representative or authorized agent of the board shall agree in writing with the owner as to the value of such animal; in the absence of such agreement, there shall be appointed three (3) competent disinterested men, one appointed by the board, one by the owner, and a third by the first two, to appraise such animal at its cash value, taking into consideration the condition of the animal as to the disease and its present and probable effect on the animal; provided, however, that the appraisal of steers shall be limited to the actual market beef value of the animal at the time of the appraisal.

Such appraisal shall in no case exceed \$100 for a cow and \$125 for a horse, except in the case of pure bred cattle and horses where the pedigree shall be proved by certificates of registration from the herd books where registered, and in that case the maximum appraisal shall not exceed \$200.

The appraisements made under this act shall be in writing and signed by the appraisers and certified by the board, to the auditor of the state, who shall draw a warrant on the state treasurer for the amount due the owner."

Sec. 2. That paragraph (a) of Section 5403, General Statutes 1923, as amended by Chapter 230, Laws of 1925, be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

"5403. (a) Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter to the contrary, neither cattle affected with tuberculosis, paratuberculosis, nor glandered horses shall be killed as such until they have been inspected by a veterinarian appointed by the board, and are pronounced by him to be so diseased.

For each animal slaughtered because of tuberculosis, paratuberculosis, or glanders, the value of the net salvage of the carcass shall be deducted from the appraised value of the living animal; two-thirds of the remainder shall be paid to the owner by the state, but the amount paid by the state shall in no case exceed the sum of \$50 for a grade bull, steer or cow, or the sum of \$100 for a pure bred bull or cow. In all cases where the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry compensates the owner for such animal, in whole or in part, the amount of such compensation so received from the Federal Government shall be deducted from the amount of indemnity which would be otherwise payable by the state."

Sec. 3. That sub-division 1 of paragraph (b) of Section 5403, General Statutes 1923, as amended by Chapter 230, General Laws 1925, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved February 20, 1929.

CHAPTER 36—S. F. No. 332.
AN ACT to amend Section 5446, General Statutes 1923, relating to permits to administer hog cholera virus, and prohibiting the use or administration of virulent blood or hog cholera virus unless permit therefor is issued by the State Livestock Sanitary board.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 5446, General Statutes 1923, be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

"5446. No person shall use or administer virulent blood or hog cholera virus within this state unless he shall have been granted a permit by the board authorizing him to use or administer the same. Such permits shall be in writing and shall be issued only to such persons as in the opinion of the board are qualified to administer the same and shall only be used or administered in infected territory. The area within a radius of six miles from premises whereon hog cholera exists, or has existed within the preceding twelve months, shall constitute infected territory. Qualified licensed veterinarians may administer virulent blood or hog cholera virus in non-infected territory upon receipt of a special permit to administer the same to hogs on an individual farm. All permits shall require the holders thereof to comply with all quarantine regulations of the board and may be cancelled by the board upon it appearing that the holder thereof is no longer

The secretary further advised that a bill is now pending and is on general orders in the House, and in the Committee of Cities of the First Class of the Senate, amending Chapter 34, Senate File 339, Session Laws of 1929, exempting cities of the first class from all provisions of the law. If this bill is passed there will be no state law for the control of rabies in the three cities of the first class.

After some discussion, it was explained that as the result of the legislation enacted by the present session of the Legislature, certain regulations that had been adopted by the Board for the control of communicable diseases were no longer necessary.

It was moved by Doctor Greaves, seconded and carried, that the rules and regulations for the control of auction sales of cattle, adopted April 13th, 1928, and the rules and regulations relative to the administration of hog cholera virus, adopted December 21st, 1928, be and the same are hereby rescinded.

It was decided not to take any action relative to the rescindment of the rules and regulations pertaining to the control of rabies, adopted April 13th, 1928, until the next meeting of the Board, pending legislation.

The secretary reported that a bill prepared by the Minnesota State Association of Poultry Hatcheries had been presented to a joint session of the Agricultural Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives, providing for an appropriation of thirty-five hundred dollars and empowering the Secretary of Agriculture to employ the necessary help for inspection of flocks of poultry and hatcheries from the standpoint of standardization of breeds, record of performance, etc.; and provided, further, that such owners receive a certificate from the Secretary of Agriculture accrediting such flocks. A subcommittee of three members of the Legislature was appointed to confer with the secretary relative to this bill.

The secretary advised this committee that the word "accredited" has been recognized throughout the world since 1917 as applying to disease control only and suggested to the subcommittee that a law of this character would be very desirable provided the word "certified" would be used in lieu of the word "accredited".

After a conference with the subcommittee, Senator Ahrens introduced a bill in the House of Representatives which provided that the word "certified" should be applied to poultry flocks and hatcheries relative to the official recognition of such flocks and hatcheries from the standpoint of standardization of breeds, record of performance, etc., and empowering the State Live Stock Sanitary Board to adopt rules and regulations accrediting flocks of poultry as free from bacillary white diarrhea, tuberculosis, etc. The bill further provided that the word "accredited" should only be officially used in this state as applied to disease control of live stock and poultry. This bill was opposed by representatives of the Minnesota State Association of Poultry Hatcheries at a hearing before the Committee on Dairy Products and Live Stock in the House of Representatives, where it was tabled and, without doubt, will not be enacted into a law.

The secretary reported that a writ of mandamus instituted by the farmers of Chisago County against the members of this Board and the members of the Board of County Commissioners of Chisago County, was served on each member of the Board on January 11th, 1929, commanding them to forthwith carry out the terms and provisions of the cooperative agreement dated January 8th, 1924, entered into by and between the County Commissioners of said county and the State Live Stock Sanitary Board and the Federal Bureau of

Animal Industry, and to cause to be made forthwith tuberculin tests in said county as contemplated in said contract, commanding the members of the Board of County Commissioners of said county to provide said funds out of the county treasury sufficient to pay for the tests so made, or to cause a tax to be levied and collected in an amount sufficient for that purpose; or show cause why such acts and things so commanded have not been done. The case was argued by Charles E. Phillips, Assistant Attorney General, for this Board, on January 21st, 1929, before Judge Alfred P. Stolberg, Judge of the District Court of Chisago County. The Judge, under date of February 9th, 1929, ordered that, "the writ of mandamus be quashed and the proceedings dismissed."

Under date of March 21st, 1929, the Board of County Commissioners of Chisago County adopted a resolution providing "that this Board levy and agree to levy and appropriate funds to meet the provisions of Chapter 269, Laws of 1923," and that "the Chairman of the Board and the County Auditor are hereby expressly authorized and instructed to execute an agreement with the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board as in said law provided."

The County Board cannot legally make a levy until their annual meeting in July, and the interpretation of the law by the Judge is clear, that an agreement cannot be executed by the County Board if it has not prior thereto either (A) appropriated out of funds of the county not otherwise appropriated, a sum of money not exceeding twenty-five cents per head of cattle for each tuberculin test, or (B) when funds are not available for such an appropriation a tax shall be levied in a sufficient amount for the purpose.

The secretary advised that the County Board were very anxious that this Board accept the resolution with the understanding that the agreement would be executed immediately after they made their levy in July, and Chisago County be registered in order that the test of the cattle in the county may be

made on the same date as it would have been made provided they could have legally executed the agreement on March 21st, 1929.

After some discussion it was agreed by the Board that the secretary should accept the resolution, after conferring with the Attorney General, and list Chisago County in the order for the testing on the date of March 27th, 1929, the date on which the resolution was received by this Board.

The Board then adjourned for luncheon.

The Board re-convened at 2:00 o'clock P. M.

The secretary reported that, in compliance with the law enacted by the Legislature in 1927, appropriating a Revolving Fund of thirty thousand dollars, requiring this Board to maintain a supply of hog cholera serum and virus, to be sold to permit holders throughout the state, this Board adopted specifications which were submitted to H. W. Austin, the Purchasing Commissioner of the Department of Administration and Finance as the law provides the purchase of serum and virus shall be made by that department. Mr. Austin revised the specifications providing for the necessary bonds and the other conditions that he thought advisable from a business standpoint.

Under date of August 8th, 1927, the Commission of Administration and Finance executed and signed a memorandum of agreement with the St. Paul Serum Company, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 250, Laws of 1927, and according to the specifications, for the purchase of hog cholera serum and virus.

The secretary reported that he had been under the impression that this contract was practically a perpetual one unless cancelled by agreement of both parties, but he learned from Marrinan Brothers, the owners of the St. Paul Serum Company, last January, that there was a clause in the specifications which provides that the contract shall be for the period ending

June 30th, 1928, but may be extended by written memorandum from year to year if both parties shall agree upon such extension. He then conferred with Mr. Austin and Marrinan Brothers, and also with Doctor Fitch, after which it was agreed by Marrinan Brothers and Mr. Austin that an extension of the contract would be made until June 30th, 1929; but Marrinan Brothers required us to waive that part of the contract and the specifications, providing that if this Board at any time insisted any of the serum must be subjected to a bacterial count. Under date of April 3rd the contract was extended and the bond continued to and including June 30th, 1929.

The secretary reported that he had invited Marrinan Brothers and Mr. Austin to meet with this Board for the reason that the Marrinan Brothers wished to submit a proposition that the Board purchase as much serum and virus as the revolving fund will permit and they will agree to maintain the serum and virus, at their expense, in the storage plant under the name of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board as the owner, etc.

Mr. Austin, the Purchasing Commissioner of the Department of Administration and Finance, and the two Marrinan Brothers appeared before the Board. The Marrinan Brothers presented their proposition. After a very general discussion, it was decided that the Marrinan Brothers would prepare another form of memorandum of agreement and the secretary would then refer it to Mr. Austin who would confer with the Attorney General relative to the legality; it was further decided that the memorandum should include the provision that if the company terminates the contract they will buy all the serum and virus in the possession of the Board, at the cost price; that if the contract is terminated by either party the company agrees to replace all serum then in the possession of the Board with fresh serum, the potency of which will be good for a period of two years, and that the contract shall be for a period of three years, but subject to cancellation on one year's notice.

It was agreed that the form of memorandum of agreement and contract submitted by Marrinan Brothers would be considered at the next meeting of the Board.

BANG ABORTION DISEASE: The secretary reported that during the last quarter there had been 1935 blood samples examined by the laboratory for Bang Abortion Disease and that 1175 were negative, 531 positive, and 239 suspicious; 40 of the samples were in such a condition that the test could not be applied. Five herd owners have signed agreements during the quarter; of this number two signed agreements for Plan "B", and three signed agreements for Plan "A".

The herd belonging to St. Mary's College at Winona is the first herd in the state to be accredited; the herd belonging to the Minnesota State Prison was accredited on April 10th, 1929; a number of herds, owned by the state experiment stations, are in the process of accreditation.

The secretary reported that he is of the opinion that when owners and veterinarians realize the importance of taking advantage of the rules and regulations of this Board, and after their cattle have been submitted to the blood test and a practical separation of the animals has been made, without doubt, gratifying results will be obtained, and a large number of cattle owners will take advantage of the rules and regulations and will sign the agreements. The secretary reported that he had sent a supply of the blank agreements containing the rules and regulations for the three plans, to all the breeders in the state who had sent blood samples to the Board for diagnosis during the past year, to a large number of pure bred breeders, to all the veterinarians in the state, and to the county agents.

RABIES: The secretary reported that rabies appeared in North St. Paul in January, and also in Oakdale Township, Washington County.

It appeared in the City of St. Paul on February 10th, 1929. On February 23rd, 1929, the Health Commissioner of the City of St. Paul, in compliance with the state law, issued a proclamation requiring the effectual muzzling or confinement of dogs in the City of St. Paul. The secretary issued a proclamation for the City of North St. Paul, Ramsey County, and the Township of Oakdale and the Village of Lake Elmo, Washington County, on January 30th, 1929.

SWAMP FEVER: The secretary reported that the quarantined horses on the farm in Murray County had been killed and the premises cleaned and disinfected. It was reported that a sum of money was collected by the neighbors of George Trembly, the owner, to remunerate him for his losses. He further stated that this is the only outbreak of this disease that has been reported in Murray County.

ANTHRAX: The secretary reported that after conferring with Doctor Fitch it had been decided to vaccinate cattle, horses and sheep on the infected farms with the aggressin treatment. It was reported that this treatment had been used on one farm last year with satisfactory results, and that for the three years prior to last year the live stock on this farm had been treated by the simultaneous treatment and in each year we had been compelled to indemnify the owners for animals that had died as the result of the treatment, and in two of the years true Anthrax had appeared in the vaccinated animals. The secretary advised that during the month of April one of the field veterinarians would treat all the live stock on the badly infected farms throughout the state, with this form of treatment, without expense to the owners for the veterinarian's services, on the condition that the owner would pay for the actual cost of the aggressin.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS: It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that Col. C. H. March be elected President for the ensuing year.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that H. A. Greaves be elected Vice President of the Board for the ensuing year.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that Charles E. Cotton be elected Secretary and Executive Officer for the ensuing year.

The selection of the field veterinarians and the office force was deferred until the next meeting of the Board.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Secretary.

Chas. E. Cotton

SECRETARY

H. A. Greaves

VICE - PRESIDENT

MINUTES OF ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE MINNESOTA
STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD, MAY 14TH, 1929.

The meeting was called to order at Ten A. M.

Members present: W. S. Moscrip, C. P. Fitch
and H. A. Greaves.

The Secretary explained that this meeting was called as the adjourned meeting of the regular quarterly meeting, as decided on April 17th, for the reason that the Legislature had not adjourned at that time and it was impossible for the Board to select the field veterinarians or take any action relative to their salaries, and also that of the office force, until such time as the Legislature had made the appropriations for the next biennium.

The minutes of the quarterly meeting of April 17th were read, and, on motion of Doctor Fitch, were duly approved.

Doctor Fitch moved that it is the consensus of opinion of the Board that breed improvements should be definitely correlated with the work of elimination of diseases in poultry flocks. The motion was seconded and carried.

It was moved by Doctor Fitch that the rules and regulations for the control of rabies, adopted April 13th, 1928, be and the same are hereby rescinded; motion seconded and carried.

The Secretary reported that at a recent conference with the Department of Administration and Finance it had been suggested that the agreement with the University of Minnesota entered into in 1912 was not entirely satisfactory under the present conditions, and particularly since it had been necessary to request the Legislature to make a special appropriation to the University for the maintenance of a laboratory for the diagnostic work of this Board. After some discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Board initiate efforts to draw up a new form of agreement with the University relative to the conduct of a diagnosis laboratory, which is of such vital importance in animal disease control.

The importance of the elimination of bacillary white diarrhea and other communicable diseases of poultry was then generally discussed. It was decided, provided the Department of Administration and Finance approved the reclassification of the Department, that a field veterinarian should be added to the force to give his full time to the elimination of diseases of poultry. It was explained that it would be impossible to obtain the services of a properly qualified man for this work at a salary at which we could possibly employ a veterinarian qualified for the tuberculin testing and other work. The Secretary stated that the Board had included in its Budget Request to the Legislature an additional appropriation in order that two field veterinarians could be added to the force, but that the request for the total appropriation for salaries had not been allowed and the appropriation allowed would not permit the employment of two extra field veterinarians provided we had to pay a higher salary for a veterinarian trained in poultry diseases. He suggested that the area work in the

control of tuberculosis had been extended to such an extent in the state that, in his opinion, it would be possible to use one of the field veterinarians on full time in the field work in the control of Bang Abortion Disease.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Board employ a veterinarian experienced and trained in the work of poultry disease control, at a salary not to exceed twenty-four hundred dollars (\$2400.00) per annum.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that one of the field veterinarians now engaged in tuberculosis control work be assigned to the control of bang abortion disease.

The Secretary submitted a report showing the expenditures and mileage of each of the field veterinarians for the past eighteen months.

After a general discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the appointment of Doctor W. E. Lindquist as field veterinarian would terminate on June 30th, 1929.

The Secretary reported that the Legislature provided by Chapter 436, Senate File No. 1067, Section 33, that "the unexpended balances on June 30th, 1929, in the several appropriations heretofore made to the departments and activities named in this Act are hereby reappropriated and made available for the fiscal years ending June 30th, 1930 and June 30th, 1931, respectively, for the purposes for which such appropriations were made. Where an appropriation is made in this Act and there remains a balance in a previous appropriation for the same purpose, such balances shall be added to and become part of such appropriation, except as herein otherwise specifically provided."

The Secretary further reported that the Board in its budget did not request any appropriation for the General Indemnity Fund, with the understanding that the unexpended balances of funds on June 30th, 1929, would be reappropriated and made available for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1930 and June 30th, 1931. He further reported that Chapter 426, Senate File No. 1067, Section 29, provides the following appropriations, which includes a provision that any balances in the appropriations for General Indemnity, Area Indemnity, and Expenses for Accredited Counties may be used for any of such purposes in the event that the appropriation for any of these funds shall become exhausted:

Sec. 29. Live Stock Sanitary Board:	
Salaries, 1930	\$65,800.00
Salaries, 1931	66,300.00
Supplies and expense, 1930	26,300.00
Supplies and expense, 1931	26,300.00
Area Indemnity for Tuberculosis, 1930	300,000.00
Area Indemnity for Tuberculosis, 1931	325,000.00
Expenses for accredited counties, 1930	55,000.00
Expenses for accredited counties, 1931	80,000.00

Provided, that out of the moneys appropriated by Item 1 hereof, \$5,000.00 shall be for the annual salary of the secretary of the live stock sanitary board. Provided, that any balances in the appropriations for general indemnity, area indemnity and expenses for accredited counties may be used for any of such purposes in the event that the appropriation for either thereof shall become exhausted; provided further, that when all of the appropriations named in this proviso have become exhausted the live stock sanitary board shall not be required to make any further tests, notwithstanding any law to the contrary.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary obtain applications from veterinarians for the position of field veterinarian for work in the elimination of diseases of poultry flocks, and also a field veterinarian in Doctor Lindquist's place, and that the Executive Committee be empowered to act for the Board in the selection of these men.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the salary of the Secretary and Executive Officer for the ensuing year, beginning July 1st, 1929, be five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00), as provided by the Legislature.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary and Executive Officer appoint the Assistant Secretary, and the Secretary advised that he desired that Doctor Bromaghim be continued as the Assistant Secretary.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the present force of veterinarians be employed as field veterinarians, with the exception of Doctor W. E. Lindquist; that Lester Tate be employed as Quarantine Officer; and that the present office force and two extra clerks be employed for the ensuing year, and that they be paid, beginning July 1st, 1929, the following salaries provided the same are approved by the Commission of Administration and Finance:

✓ Doctor Chas. E. Cotton . . .	Secretary and Executive Officer . . .	\$5,000.00
✓ Doctor W. C. Bromaghim . . .	Assistant Secretary	2,850.00
✓ Nellie M. Carroll	Chief Clerk	2,100.00
✓ F. H. Pederson	Accountant	1,920.00
✓ Marie Magee	Stenographer and Clerk	1,560.00
✓ Genvieve Quain	Claim Clerk	1,380.00
✓ Marie C. Bailey	Stenographer	1,380.00
✓ Clovie Tippie	Clerk	1,260.00
✓ Louise Jacobson	Clerk and Stenographer	1,260.00
✓ Evelyn Rolfing	Clerk and Stenographer	1,260.00
✓ Agatha Maguire	Stenographer	1,260.00
✓ Mrs. C. A. Shelgren	Stenographer	1,260.00
✓ Merle Johnston	Stenographer and Clerk	1,200.00
✓ Bernice Juberian	Stenographer	1,200.00
✓ Elinore Clark	Stenographer and Clerk	1,200.00
✓ Chas. Schubert	Clerk	1,200.00
✓ Stella Filben	Clerk	1,140.00
✓ Martha Kamski	Clerk	1,140.00
✓ Martha Ringsted	Stenographer	1,080.00
✓ Doctor M. S. Whitcomb . . .	Field Veterinarian	3,000.00
✓ Doctor D. M. McDonald . . .	Field Veterinarian	3,000.00
✓ Doctor W. F. Rode	Field Veterinarian	2,850.00
✓ Doctor H. G. McGinn	Field Veterinarian	2,550.00
✓ Doctor J. V. Ramler	Field Veterinarian	2,550.00
✓ Doctor C. A. Mack	Field Veterinarian	2,400.00
✓ Doctor L. E. Jenkins	Field Veterinarian	2,400.00
✓ Doctor Leo R. Johnson	Field Veterinarian	2,260.00
✓ Doctor E. T. Phelps	Field Veterinarian	2,260.00
✓ Doctor L. S. Englerth	Field Veterinarian	2,160.00
✓ Doctor A. A. Carlson	Field Veterinarian	2,160.00
✓ Lester Tate	Quarantine Officer	1,980.00
✓ One extra stenographer and clerk		1,080.00
✓ One extra field veterinarian		2,400.00
✓ One veterinarian to fill the position left vacant by Doctor W. E. Lindquist		2,160.00
		<hr/> \$65,860.00

The Secretary presented the Memorandum Of Agreement, or Contract, which had been submitted by Marrinan Brothers, proprietors of the Saint Paul Serum Company, as requested by the Board at the last meeting. The Memorandum included the provisions which had been agreed upon by Marrinan Brothers at their conference with the Board and Mr. H. W. Austin of the Commission of Administration and Finance at the meeting on April 17th, 1929. The Secretary advised that Mr. H. W. Austin and he had conferred with Deputy Attorney General Markham relative to the Memorandum Of Agreement, or Contract, and stated that Mr. Markham and Mr. Austin were of the opinion that the Board was not justified under the present conditions in complying with the provisions of the contract and in purchasing serum and virus having an aggregate invoice value of thirty thousand dollars. He further stated that Mr. Markham had not committed himself relative to the legality of the contract.

After a general discussion it was agreed that the intent of the law, without doubt, was to have this Board have a sufficient supply of serum and virus on hand to be of some value in the control of the price of the same, and to also make provision to have a supply, or to be able to immediately obtain a supply, of these products in an emergency, to the amount of thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000.00).

The Secretary was directed to take the matter up, with Marrinan Brothers and request them to present another Memorandum Of Agreement, containing all of the provisions of the Memorandum recently submitted by them, and providing for the purchase of such a quantity of hog cholera serum and virus in order that the state will maintain on hand

an aggregate invoice value totaling fifteen thousand (\$15,000.00) dollars. It was decided that the Secretary, on receipt of this Memorandum Of Agreement, present the same to Mr. H. W. Austin, and request him to purchase serum and virus under such contract provided the contract and the bond have his approval and that of the Attorney General.

The Secretary presented some recommendations from Doctor W. J. Fretz, the Inspector in Charge of Federal Tuberculosis Eradication Work in Minnesota, relative to a reduction in the expense of tuberculosis eradication work in the state, with particular reference to the supervision of the cleaning and disinfection of farm premises after reacting cattle have been removed, and also the retesting in accredited counties. The Board considered the recommendations and decided to take no action relative thereto, and advised the Secretary and Executive Officer to continue to cooperate with the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry in the control and elimination of tuberculosis as required by the state law and the rules and regulations of the Board, and to continue to administer the same as economically as possible.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Chas. L. Patton
Secretary.

March

President.

MINUTES OF THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK
SANITARY BOARD - JULY 17TH, 1929.

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The meeting was called to order at Ten A. M.

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

The minutes of the adjourned quarterly meeting on May 14th, 1929, were read, and on motion were duly approved.

The Secretary's quarterly report for the quarter terminating June 30th, 1929, was read, and on motion was accepted and ordered placed on file.

There was a general discussion of the financial statements, relative to the balances in the various funds.

SALARIES: The Secretary reported that the Commission of Administration and Finance had approved the salary increases as voted by the Board at the last meeting, in a few instances, but had refused to increase the salary of any of the office force, with the exception of one clerk who was increased sixty dollars per year. He reported that the request for Doctor Rode's increase, as voted by the Board, was denied, and that he then requested a reconsideration by Mr. A. J. Peterson, the Commissioner of Personnel. Mr. Peterson's letter was then read; the letter stated that the Commission had given the matter reconsideration, but they refused to grant the increase.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary again communicate with the Commissioner of Personnel and request that the salary of Doctor Rode, as recommended by the Board, be increased to \$2,850.00 annually, and also request that they allow a reclassification approving the increase in salary.

The Secretary recommended that the Rules and Regulations governing importation of swine be amended whereby permits may be issued for the importation of swine for feeding purposes, without the requirements of immunization for hog cholera, before shipment, and on the condition that such swine will be immediately placed under quarantine and subjected to the double treatment on their arrival at destination.

The following Rules and Regulations governing the importation or bring of swine into the State of Minnesota, were read, and on motion were unanimously adopted:

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OR BRINGING OF SWINE INTO THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.

Adopted July 17th, 1929

Approved by
Attorney General *July 25th 1929.*

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

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

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

Paragraph 2: Pure bred swine may be imported by express in crates when accompanied by affidavit of the owner, countersigned by the authorities of the state of origin, to the effect that said swine, to the best of his knowledge and belief, are not affected with cholera, negro bacillosis, or other contagious, infectious or communicable swine diseases, and that cholera has not existed upon the premises from which said swine have been removed, for a period of not less than sixty days immediately prior to date of shipment; also that said swine have been immunized with a protective dose of Hog Cholera Serum not more than fifteen days prior to date of importation when the serum alone is used, or with Serum and Virus treatment not less than thirty days prior to date of importation. Copy of said countersigned affidavit must be mailed to Live Stock Sanitary Board of Minnesota.

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

Paragraph 4: All other classes of swine, except those included in paragraphs one, two and three, imported or brought into Minnesota must be accompanied by a health certificate, issued by an approved veterinarian and endorsed by the sanitary authorities of the state of origin, showing them to be free from cholera or other contagious, infectious or communicable diseases and also that said swine have been immunized with a protective dose of hog cholera serum not more than fifteen days prior to date of importation when the serum alone is used, or the serum and virus treatment not less than thirty days prior

to date of importation. Provided, however, that swine may be imported or brought into the State for feeding purposes, without having been immunized before shipment, if accompanied by the proper health certificate and on the receipt of a special permit from the Executive Officer of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, in quarantine to be immunized by the serum and virus treatment at destination, at the expense of the owner. Such special permit and the health certificate shall be attached to the way bill, or if swine are transported by truck, it shall be in possession of the truck driver. The swine must be shipped in cleaned and disinfected cars or other means of conveyance and must not be unloaded in public stockyards or stock pens where trading in live stock is conducted.

Approved July 25 1929

W. W. W. W.

 Attorney General

The Secretary presented recommendations for the adoption of Rules and Regulations amending the requirements for the admission of cattle into the State of Minnesota. These amendments apply to the importation of cattle from Modified Accredited Areas and areas in the process of accreditation:

The following Rules and Regulations governing the importation of cattle were, on motion, unanimously adopted:

T.B. Form 61

STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF
CATTLE INTO THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.

Adopted July 17th, 1929

Approved by
Attorney General *July 25th*, 1929.

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 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 cattle of the State and are hereby adopted:

No cattle shall be imported or brought into the State of Minnesota except in accordance with the following rules and regulations:

Paragraph 1: Apparently healthy cattle of any class may be consigned without a health certificate and tuberculin test to the public stock yards at South St. Paul, and apparently healthy cattle to be used only for immediate slaughter may be consigned without a health certificate and tuberculin test to slaughter establishments approved by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture and where the Federal Government maintains inspection. Cattle officially condemned for tuberculosis may be consigned to these points in compliance with federal regulations for movement of such cattle interstate.

Paragraph 2: Cattle coming from Federal-State Accredited Herds and from areas designated as Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Areas may be imported or brought into Minnesota if such cattle are healthy and have been tuberculin tested within twelve months and are accompanied by a health certificate and a tuberculin test chart, issued by the proper live stock sanitary official

of the State from which said cattle are brought, showing the number and the date of the certificate of accreditation, or that they originate from such area, and certifying that the entire herd passed a negative test within twelve months.

Paragraph 3: Cattle coming from herds wherein the entire herd has passed a negative tuberculin test in the process of accreditation under the Federal State Accredited Herd Plan or the Modified Area Plan, within six months of entry, may be imported or brought into Minnesota if said cattle are apparently healthy and are accompanied by a health certificate and tuberculin test chart approved by the proper live stock sanitary officials of the state of origin, certifying that the entire herd passed a negative test within six months.

Cattle coming from areas designated as Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-free Areas wherein the entire herd has been tuberculin tested more than twelve months before date of entry, may be imported or brought into Minnesota if said cattle are apparently healthy and accompanied by a health certificate and tuberculin test chart approved by the proper live stock sanitary

official of the state from which the cattle are brought, certifying that they originate from such areas and the date on which the entire herd passed a negative test.

Provided, however, that when all such cattle are consigned to points in the counties in Minnesota that are officially designated as Modified Accredited Areas or counties that are in the process of accreditation such cattle shall be held in quarantine at their destination subject to retest, at the owner's expense, not earlier than sixty nor later than one hundred and twenty days from the date of the tuberculin test by which such shipment was made. Provided, further, however, that if such cattle are again tuberculin tested and passed immediately prior to their shipment, they may be consigned to points in such counties in Minnesota without the requirements of quarantine and retest at destination, if they are apparently healthy and accompanied by a health certificate, approved by the proper live stock sanitary officials of the state of origin, showing that they originate from such herds, and including a record of the tuber-

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culin tests made immediately prior to shipment and no reactors were disclosed.

Paragraph 4: Steers accompanied by an official health certificate showing them to apparently be free from any infectious, contagious and communicable disease, may be imported or brought into Minnesota, or may be shipped or transported from the public stock yards at South St. Paul to points in Minnesota for feeding and grazing purposes. Provided, however, that when such steers are consigned to counties that are officially designated as Modified Accredited Areas, or are in the process of accreditation, then a permit must be obtained from the Secretary and Executive Officer of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, permitting the shipment in quarantine at destination.

Paragraph 5: Bull calves of the beef breeds, under six months of age, accompanied by an official health certificate showing them to be apparently free from any infectious, contagious and communicable disease may

be imported or brought into Minnesota or may be shipped or transported from the public stockyards at South St. Paul to points in Minnesota for feeding and grazing purposes; provided, the owner makes a written declaration to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board that the animals will be castrated within thirty days after destination is reached, when a permit will be issued by the Board for their shipment under special quarantine and confined separate from other cattle on the premises of the owner or such other premises designated in the order of the special quarantine, and the quarantine will be released by the Board upon receipt of notification by the owner that the animals have been castrated. When the animals are consigned to points in counties officially designated as Modified Tuberculosis-Free Areas or areas in the process of accreditation, the quarantine of such castrated animals will continue as provided by paragraph 4 for importation of steers into such areas.

Paragraph 6: Cattle for the purpose of immediate slaughter may be transported or shipped from South St. Paul Union Stock Yards and from public stock yards in other states, to points in Minnesota, on receipt of a permit from the Secretary and Executive Officer of the State Live Stock Sanitary

Board for the shipment. Such cattle must be slaughtered within ten days after arrival at destination, except when the ten day period is extended by a special permit from an official or authorized agent of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board. During this interval they must be held separate and apart from any other cattle.

Paragraph 7: Pure bred cattle unless originating from Federal-State Accredited Herds or herds in process of accreditation, accredited areas or areas in process of accreditation, as provided in paragraphs 2 and 3, and also with the exception of those shipped in compliance with the provisions of

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paragraphs 1, 4, and 5 of these rules and regulations, shall be accompanied by a health certificate, including a record of tuberculin test, showing the number of cattle included in the test and the number of reactors disclosed, applied by an approved veterinarian, within sixty days of date of importation, and showing them to be free from tuberculosis and symptoms of any other contagious, infectious or communicable disease, such cattle will be quarantined at destination and subjected to a tuberculin retest, at owner's expense, not earlier than sixty nor later than ninety days after date of importation.

Paragraph 8: All cattle imported or brought into Minnesota which do not come within the provisions of paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 may be transported or brought into Minnesota if they are apparently healthy and are accompanied by a health certificate, including a record of tuberculin test, showing the number of cattle included in the test and the number of reactors disclosed, applied by an approved veterinarian within sixty days of date of importation and showing them to be free from tuberculosis and symptoms of any other contagious, infectious or communicable disease. Provided, however, if they are consigned to points in the counties of Minnesota that are officially designated as Modified Accredited Areas or counties that are in the process of accreditation they shall be quarantined at their destination and subjected to a tuberculin retest at the owner's expense, not earlier than sixty nor later

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than one hundred and twenty days from the date of the tuberculin test by which such shipment was made.

Paragraph 9: The intradermic tuberculin test will be accepted provided the test chart shows that observations are made at the 72nd hour, and provided further, that a second observation shall be made in all lots or herds of cattle in which reactors were disclosed on the 72nd hour reading, and the second observation shall also be made on all lots or herds assembled for consignment into Minnesota.

Paragraph 10: Health certificates shall accompany all cattle imported or brought into Minnesota as required by these rules and regulations. Such certificates shall be approved by the proper live stock sanitary official of the state of origin and shall include a tuberculin test chart showing them to be apparently free from tuberculosis and symptoms of any other contagious, infectious or communicable disease, and a description of the animals tested as to pure breeds or grades. Pure bred cattle shall be described by name of breed, official registry number, name, sex and age. Grade cattle shall be identified by color markings, sex, approximate age, and by proper official metal tag bearing a serial number, fastened securely in the right ear.

Approved copies of all health certificates, including tuberculin test charts, shall be forwarded so as to reach the office of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, Old Capitol, St. Paul, Minnesota, before the arrival of the cattle at destination.

Paragraph 11: All rules and regulations now in effect, inconsistent with the provisions of these rules and regulations, are hereby rescinded.

Approved July 25, 1929

W. H. H. H. H.
Attorney General.

The Secretary reported he had presented the Memorandum Of Agreement prepared by the St. Paul Serum Company, as directed by the Board at the last meeting, for the purchase of fifteen thousand dollars worth of hog cholera serum and virus, to Mr. H. W. Austin, the Purchasing Commissioner of the Department of Administration and Finance, with the request that he carry out the provisions of the agreement and arrange for the purchase, provided he approved the Memorandum and provided it was also approved by the Attorney General, and provided further if the required bond presented by the St. Paul Serum Company is acceptable. He advised that he has received no reply nor heard from Mr. Austin since presenting the Memorandum Of Agreement to him, and that the present Memorandum Of Agreement with Marrinan Brothers, representing the St. Paul Serum Company, expired on June 30th, 1929.

The Secretary reported that Armour & Company have refused to pay the ten cents premium for hogs bred and fed in accredited tuberculosis-free areas and that Cudahy & Company have also given notification that on and after July 15th they would not pay the premium; all the other packers, however, will continue to pay the premium as provided by the resolution adopted by the American Meat Packers Association some years ago.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary write a letter to the President and Secretary of the American Meat Packers Association, expressing this Board's approval of the action of their companies, stating to them that it was a breach of faith on the part of the packer, with the live stock industry of the county and particularly the State of Minnesota, and also with this Board, for the reason that their representative, known as the Live Stock Commissioner, and also the Sanitary Committee of the National Live Stock Exchange, had assured this Board the packer would continue to pay the premium and the payment of the

premium has been presented in the statements by the Live Stock Commissioner to live stock owners and also members of county boards as well as members of our Legislature, to encourage the control and elimination of tuberculosis under the Area Plan, and also to obtain appropriations for the payment of the indemnity and the expenses of the work.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that Doctor C. P. Fitch and the Secretary and Executive Officer attend the annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association at Detroit as representatives of this Board, at state expense, provided it meets with the Governor's approval.

The Board adjourned for luncheon.

Re-convened at Two-thirty P. M.

Bang Abortion Disease: The Secretary reported that the State of Iowa had recently enacted a law, effective July 15th, 1929, providing that no cattle can be imported into Iowa for dairy or breeding purposes unless they have passed a satisfactory agglutination blood test showing that they are free from Bang Abortion Disease.

There was a general discussion relative to the action on the part of the Iowa Legislature.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that a special meeting be called within the next two weeks and that the Secretary request that representatives of the live stock interests at South St. Paul attend this meeting for a conference relative to the new requirements for the State of Iowa.

The Secretary was directed to write to the Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Iowa, stating that we desire to cooperate with them in their requirements but it would be necessary for them to designate the character of the test they will accept, for the reason that this Board at the present time is not using the rapid agglutination test officially in this state, and as the slow test tube test will require in the

neighborhood of seventy-two hours before a report can be made, after the samples of blood are collected from cattle that were to be exported into Iowa, it will result in practically prohibiting the sale of cattle for breeding and dairy purposes from the public stock yards at South St. Paul for shipment into Iowa.

Doctor B. L. Currier of Hayfield, Minnesota, appeared before the Board to answer charges relative to his health certificates, including records of mallein tests, for horses to be exported from Minnesota. These charges accused him of failure to make the mallein tests, and further that he issued the health certificates on the official blanks of this Board, in which he included the records of mallein test of the horses and signed an affidavit certifying that he had subjected them to the mallein test and that they gave negative reactions and were free from symptoms of any contagious or infectious disease. Doctor Currier acknowledged his guilt in every particular.

After some discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary notify Doctor Currier that he would be continued on the list of approved and accredited veterinarians on the condition that in the future he would comply with the state laws and the Rules and Regulations of this Board relative to the control of communicable diseases of live stock.

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

Doctor W. S. Wilson of Buffalo appeared before the Board to answer charges relative to his failure to report tuberculin tests he had made during the past two years in Wright County. There were further charges that he had not only failed to report the tests but had also failed to properly tag the tested cattle. Doctor Wilson acknowledged

his guilt and explained some of the circumstances which, in his opinion, were extenuating, etc.

After some discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary inform Doctor Wilson that he would be continued on the approved and accredited list of veterinarians, on probation and on the condition that in the future he would comply with the state laws and the Rules and Regulations of this Board relative to the control of communicable diseases of live stock.

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

The Secretary reported the correspondence he has had with Doctor J. J. Larson of Battle Lake, relative to his failure in the proper application of the tuberculin test, stating that he had failed to report on his record of test the character of the reactions to the tuberculin as provided by the Rules and Regulations of this Board. Doctor Larson had reported that three animals had given a reaction, which, according to the Rules and Regulations of this Board, should be considered as positive, but Doctor Larson had resented the corrections of the Secretary relative to his interpretation of the test and also the reporting of the same.

After some discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary communicate with Doctor Larson and inform him that in the future it will be necessary for him to make tuberculin tests according to the Rules and Regulations of this Board and the code pertaining to the reporting of the tuberculin test, or he would be discontinued from the list of approved and accredited veterinarians.

MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL MEETING OF THE MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK
SANITARY BOARD, JULY 30TH, 1929.

The meeting was called to order at Ten Thirty A. M.

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

The Secretary explained that the date of the meeting had been hurriedly decided upon under the advice of Mr. Moscrip and Doctor Fitch on July 26th and it was therefore necessary for him to send notices by telegram to Col. March, Doctor Greaves and O. W. Healy, in which telegrams he stated that the meeting would be held on Tuesday at Ten Thirty A. M. The telegraph company, by mistake, delivered the message to Col. March, stating the meeting would be held on Thursday at Ten Thirty A. M. He further stated he telephoned Col. March on the evening of July 29th and Col. March advised him he had written a letter stating he would be present at the meeting on Thursday and it would be impossible for him to change his plans as he had made other business arrangements; therefore he could not attend. The Secretary was instructed to take the matter up with the telegraph company.

The following representatives were present, representing the market interests of the South St. Paul Union Stock Yards: W. P. Dolan, Secretary and Traffic Manager, Live Stock Exchange; Doctor D. B. Palmer; Joseph S. Montgomery, Manager Central Cooperative Association and Doctor G. E. Totten, the Federal Inspector in Charge at the South St. Paul Union Stock Yards. Doctor Peter Malcolm, the State Veterinarian

of Iowa, and Carl Kennedy, the Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture of Iowa, were also present.

Doctor Malcolm stated that the Division of Animal Husbandry of the Department of Agriculture of the State of Iowa had not initiated any plans for the control of Bang Abortion Disease within the state but they expected to do so very shortly. He stated that as the result of the work of Doctor Hardy of the American Public Health Service, affiliated with the State Board of Health of Iowa, the agglutination blood test had been made of a number of dairy herds throughout the state in communities where undulant fever had been diagnosed in the human family, and the tests were made in the herds supplying milk to such patients.

There was a general discussion between Doctor Fitch and Mr. Moscrip relative to relation of undulant fever to Bang Abortion Disease in cattle, etc.

There was a general discussion relative to the recent law enacted by the State of Iowa, effective July 15th, 1929, requiring that all cattle imported into the State of Iowa for breeding and dairy purposes must pass a satisfactory agglutination blood test before importation. Doctor Malcolm stated that no cattle giving suspicious reactions to the agglutination blood test for the disease would be permitted to be shipped into Iowa and should not be included in the shipment or recorded on the health certificate accompanying such cattle.

Doctor Totten reported there were 53,110 cattle shipped from the public stock yards at South St. Paul, to Iowa, during the past calendar year; of this number only 104 were breeding animals and 4,154 were dairy animals. The natural conclusion is that the remainder of the cattle were feeders, but in the discussion it was disclosed that many of these feeding

cattle were tested before they were shipped from the yards.

Doctor Malcolm stated that he will comply with the statements in his correspondence with the Secretary and would accept the health certificates of cattle shipped for breeding and dairy purposes into Iowa from Minnesota provided they are tested by the rapid agglutination test or the slow test tube test and provided the test is applied according to the technique and instructions given by our diagnostic laboratory; with the understanding, however, that our approval of the health certificates is not the approval of the rapid test but such approval certifies to the honesty, integrity and ability of the veterinarian making the test, the same as is now in effect for the approval of the health certificates including the tuberculin tests.

The Board then adjourned for luncheon.

Re-convened at Two-Thirty P. . . in executive session.

After a general discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the following Rules and Regulations governing the importation of cattle into Minnesota are hereby adopted:

B A D 6

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD
ADDITIONAL
RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OR BRINGING OF CATTLE INTO THE

STATE OF MINNESOTA

Adopted July 30th, 1929.

Approved by Attorney General August 2nd, 1929.

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

WHEREAS, Bang Abortion Disease of cattle is a dangerous, communicable and infectious disease, causing great losses to the cattle industry of the State and its control and elimination has a wide-spread economic value to the live stock interests of the State,

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

No cattle shall be imported or brought into the State of Minnesota that have given positive or suspicious reactions to the agglutination blood test for Bang Abortion Disease or cattle known to be affected with Bang Abortion Disease, with the exception, however, that such cattle may be consigned

or brought to the public stock yards at South St. Paul, ^{or} ~~and~~ to slaughter establishments approved by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture ~~and~~ where the Federal Government maintains inspection, for the purpose of immediate slaughter only, and provided they are identified by a proper official metal tag, inserted in the left ear, bearing a serial number and an inscription showing that they are reactors or they are affected with Bang Abortion Disease.

This regulation is in addition to the rules governing importation of cattle into the state adopted July 17, 1929 and approved by the attorney general July 25, 1929, and does not rescind said rules.

Approved
Aug. 7, 1929.

W. J. Bennett
Attorney General

WHS

There was a general discussion relative to the quarantining and tagging of reacting cattle in the State of Minnesota, and the recognition of the rapid method for the control of the disease within the state, and the control of the sale of antigen and other agents used in the detection of the disease, also the necessity of requiring a report of all reactors to this Board and the control of known positive reactors, in order that the work of this Board would not only control the disease in individual herds but to prevent its resulting in re-infecting other herds. It was the unanimous opinion that at the present time, in order to encourage the cattle owners of the state to take advantage of the service of this Board for the control of the disease under Plans A, B and C, it is not advisable to undertake to enforce the tagging of all reactors or quarantining the same; however, it is necessary that when owners wish to ship reacting cattle for slaughter such animals should be tagged and permit issued, in order to prevent the sale of such cattle to be added to other herds throughout the state.

Doctor Fitch stated that, with his present appropriation and personnel for the maintenance of the laboratory, it would be impossible for them to furnish antigen for the rapid agglutination test to veterinarians throughout the state. It was

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the practicing veterinarians, in order to be approved to make the rapid agglutination test which is recognized and accepted by the State of Iowa for importations of cattle, must come to the laboratory for instruction on the technique and the application of the test, and that Doctor C. P. Fitch, the Chief of the laboratory, must notify the Secretary and Executive Officer that such veterinarians are officially declared by him

as having taken the instruction on the technique and application of the test and are qualified to make such tests, and further that the Secretary should not approve the health certificates, including the records of the rapid test made by approved practicing veterinarians, until such time as he receives such reports from Doctor Fitch.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary and Executive Officer be authorized to furnish additional help to take care of the provisions of the above motions if the number of applicants for instruction is too large to be properly taken care of by the present force.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the following Rules and Regulations for the control and elimination of Bang Abortion Disease within the state are hereby adopted:

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD
RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL AND ELIMINATION OF BANG ABORTION DISEASE
OF CATTLE WITHIN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA

Adopted July 30th, 1929.

Approved by Attorney General August 2nd 1929.

WHEREAS, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota is required by the law to protect the health of the domestic animals of the State, and has power and authority, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 30, General Statutes of 1923, to make such Rules and Regulations as it may deem expedient to that end, and,

WHEREAS, Bang Abortion Disease of cattle is a dangerous, communicable and infectious disease, causing great losses to the cattle industry of the State and its control and elimination has a wide-spread economic value to the live stock interests of the State,

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

Paragraph I. The slow test tube agglutination blood test is hereby declared as the recognized official test for the control and elimination of Bang Abortion Disease in herds of cattle in Minnesota under Plans A, B and C, as provided by the Rules and Regulations adopted December 21st, 1928, and approved by the Attorney General January 10th, 1929;

such tests shall be made at the diagnostic laboratory of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board and the Veterinary Division of the University of Minnesota.

Paragraph II. Health certificates, including a report of the rapid agglutination blood test for Bang Abortion Disease, for exportations into states requiring that cattle must have passed a satisfactory blood test and provided such states recognize the rapid agglutination blood test, will be approved by the Executive Officer of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board only when such tests have been made by a veterinarian who has received instruction in the technique and application of the rapid agglutination blood test for Bang Abortion Disease at the diagnostic laboratory maintained at the Veterinary Division of the University of Minnesota for the Live Stock Sanitary Board, and has been officially certified to the Executive Officer of the Live Stock Sanitary Board by the Chief of said laboratory to be qualified to make said tests.

Paragraph III. All persons and companies engaged in the manufacture, sale (wholesale or retail) or distribution of antigen and other agents used in the detection of Bang Abortion Disease of cattle, who shall hereafter, in the State of Minnesota, sell, furnish or supply such antigen or agents to any person or persons, shall report to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board immediately the date of sale, the amount sold and the name or names of persons to whom such antigen or agents are sold, furnished or supplied.

Paragraph IV. Every veterinarian shall immediately report all cattle giving positive reactions to the agglutination blood test

2.

for Bang Abortion Disease, with the exception of blood tests made by the diagnostic laboratory maintained at the Veterinary Division of the University of Minnesota for the Live Stock Sanitary Board. Tests made at the diagnostic laboratory will be reported to the Live Stock Sanitary Board.

Paragraph V. Cattle that have reacted to the agglutination blood test for Bang Abortion Disease may be retained on the owner's premises, as provided by the Rules and Regulations of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board adopted on December 21st, 1928, and approved by the Attorney General on January 10th, 1929, for the control of Bang Abortion Disease under Plans A, B and C.

Permits for their sale and movement to other premises will be issued by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board provided the owner of the herd to which they are to be added has the knowledge that such cattle have reacted to the test.

All cattle that have given positive reactions to the agglutination blood test for Bang Abortion Disease, shipped to the public stock yards at South St. Paul or to slaughter establishments approved by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture where the Federal Government maintains inspection, must have a permit from the Secretary and Executive Officer of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board before such shipment is made and such cattle must be identified and tagged by an official metal tag of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, inserted in the left ear, bearing a serial number and an inscription S.L.S.S.B. and B.A .D.

*Approved
Aug. 2, 1929.*

*W. J. Youngquist
Attorney General*

WJB

The Secretary called the attention of the Board to the Rules and Regulations adopted adopted January 14th, 1921, providing that the virus or infective agent of any communicable disease cannot be used in the State of Minnesota unless a permit is obtained from this Board.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that publicity be given to these regulations in order to prevent the vaccination of cattle by the living organisms, except as provided by these Rules and Regulations.

The question of requiring all owners to sign an agreement for the control of Bang Abortion Disease under Plans A, B and C was then discussed. It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that owners be required to sign one of the forms of agreement for the control of Bang

Abortion Disease, in order to receive the services of this Board and the laboratory, with the exception of blood tests of individual cattle for sale.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary and Executive Officer request Governor Theodore Christianson to permit Doctor H. A. Greaves to attend the meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association at Detroit August 12th to 16th, as the practitioner member of this Board, in view of the present emergency which has arisen as the result of the action of the State of Iowa.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that Doctor A. J. O'Hara be employed for the balance of the fiscal year terminating June 30th, 1929, as field veterinarian, at a salary of \$2160.00 per year.

The Secretary reported that he had been unable to obtain the services of a veterinarian who has had special training in poultry diseases, at a salary of Twenty-four Hundred Dollars annually, which was the amount voted by this Board and released by the Commission of Administration and Finance in the classification. It was decided that the Secretary should continue his efforts and if he was unable to obtain a veterinarian at this salary to use his best judgment in the selection of a veterinarian who has had some special training in poultry diseases and arrange to initiate the work with the assistance of the field veterinarian now assigned to the control of tuberculosis of poultry.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Chas. E. Cotton
Secretary

President.

MINUTES OF THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY
BOARD, OCTOBER 11TH, 1929.

The meeting was called to order by Vice President H. A. Greaves, at Eleven A. M.

Members present: H. A. Greaves, W. S. Moscrip and C. P. Fitch.

The minutes of the last quarterly meeting on July 17th were read and, on motion, duly approved.

The minutes of the special meeting of the Board on July 30th, 1929, were read and, on motion, duly approved.

The Secretary's report for the quarter terminating September 30th, 1929, was read and, on motion, accepted and ordered placed onfile. There was a general discussion of the financial statement included in the Secretary's report. The Secretary explained that during the quarter the activities of the field force and the federal force in the control of tuberculosis had been devoted largely to the area control and this was one of the reasons why such a small amount had been spent in indemnity in the individual accredited herd work. He explained that the area control has now been initiated in forty-one counties in the state and that thirty of these are fully accredited.

He also explained that the price of cattle has continued to increase and that in spite of the last legislature raising the appraised value for both grade and pure bred cattle, the average amount

of indemnity paid for reacting cattle has not been materially increased. The Secretary also reported that only two counties have signed the cooperative agreement for the control of tuberculosis under the Area Plan since January 1st. These were Lake O' The Woods and Chisago Counties. He further stated that the necessary number of live stock owners have signed petitions to the county boards in a number of counties but the boards in at least seven counties have taken definite action and refused to accept the petitions and apply to this Board for the test under the law. He stated that in a number of cases, without doubt, it was due to the condition of their finances but that in some instances it was the result of propaganda that has been furnished by individuals and organizations opposed to the work, and that petty politics was also a factor in the failure of the county boards to comply with the petitions.

The Secretary reported that the states of Iowa, Indiana and Wisconsin had recently passed laws making the area control of tuberculosis compulsory. It was the consensus of opinion of the members of the Board that if a sufficient number of the Boards of County Commissioners in the thirty-seven counties that had not taken advantage of the law, did not apply for the test and execute the cooperative agreement, it would be necessary to recommend that a law be enacted at the next session of the legislature whereby it will be mandatory on the part of the Boards of County Commissioners to enter into the agreement with this Board for the control of tuberculosis under the area plan when - - - - - more than the majority of the cattle owners signed petitions, as provided by the present law. It was the unanimous opinion that as the counties that have been

tested represent the majority of the cattle population of the state, and also the territory in which the highest percentage of infection existed, that the future cost to the state will be materially decreased each year and that in order to be successful in eliminating tuberculosis from the cattle of the state it will be necessary that legislation of this character be enacted.

Doctors Fitch, Greaves and the Secretary and Executive Officer reported the meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association at Detroit which they attended at the expense of the state. The papers and discussions relative to Bang Abortion Disease of Cattle, Rabies and Diseases of Poultry included reports of the scientific investigations of these diseases and were of material value in their control.

The Secretary reported that Doctor A. J. O'Hara, who was employed as a field veterinarian under date of August 12th, 1929, resigned on September 1st, 1929, in order to re-enter general practice at Northfield.

The Secretary reported that after communicating with the members of the Executive Committee and receiving their approval. Doctor R. G. Lovesee had been employed as a field veterinarian in the place of Doctor O'Hara, at a salary of Twenty-one Hundred and Sixty Dollars (\$2160.00) per year. Doctor Lovesee reported for work on September 23rd, 1929. The Secretary reported that the Department of Administration and Finance had approved the Secretary's request for the inclusion in the classification of the personnel a field veterinarian in the control of Bacillary White Diarrhea and other poultry diseases, at a salary of Twenty-four Hundred Dollars (\$2400.00) per year; he reported he had endeavored to obtain a veterinarian who had had experience and laboratory training which would qualify him for this position

and had communicated with other states and found that all of them are paying a much higher salary and it was impossible to obtain a veterinarian with these qualifications for this salary. He reported he had consulted with the members of the Executive Committee and, with their approval, had employed Doctor H. D. Osborn of Leroy at a salary of Two Thousand and Forty Dollars (\$2040.00) per year for this work. He further stated he would direct Doctor Jenkins, who has been assigned to the control of tuberculosis control of poultry, to assist Doctor Osborn in the initiation of control work in Bacillary White Diarrhea and other poultry diseases. Doctor Osborn accepted the position on October 1st, 1929.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Board approve the action of the Executive Committee in employing Doctor R. G. Lovesee, at a salary of Twenty-one Hundred and Sixty Dollars (\$2160.00) per year and Doctor Osborn at a salary of Two Thousand and Forty Dollars (\$2040.00) per year.

Doctor Fitch explained that because of the large number of blood samples received by the laboratory for tests for Bang Abortion Disease and the anticipated number of blood samples necessary to test for Bacillary White Diarrhea, it was impossible, with their present appropriation, to employ sufficient help at the laboratory to make such tests.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary request the Department of Administration and Finance for a release permitting us to pay a salary of Eighty-five Dollars (\$85.00) per month for an extra lady technician for diagnostic work at the laboratory for the Board.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that Doctor C. P. Fitch and the Executive Officer attend the meeting of the United

States Live Stock Sanitary Association at Chicago the first week in December, at the expense of the Board, subject to the approval and consent of the Governor.

The Secretary reported that the question of the constitutionality of the law providing that the Board shall adopt rules and regulations controlling the importation of live stock into the state has been questioned by some members of the legal profession representing railroad companies. Mr. Charles E. Phillips, Assistant Attorney General, was requested to confer with the Board.

The Board adjourned for luncheon.

The Board re-convened at Two P. M. Mr. Charles Phillips was present and conferred with the Board relative to the constitutionality of the law and the rules and regulations providing certain requirements for certificates of health for live stock imported into the state.

After a general discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary request the Attorney General to study the question and to start the necessary action to determine the constitutionality of the law empowering and directing the Board to adopt rules and regulations protecting the health of animals, and the rules and regulations requiring the single or double treatment of hogs before shipment into the state.

The Secretary was also instructed to request the Attorney General to assign Assistant Attorney General Charles E. Phillips to study the question, for the reason that he had already made a general study of the same and had also been assigned to other legal matters in connection with the work of this Board; he was therefore versed in the activities of the Board

and in the Board's endeavor to protect the live stock interests of the state.

The Secretary presented an outline of a plan for the control of Bacillary White Diarrhea. The outline was exhaustive and included a great deal of detail. After a general discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Board proceed to extend the services of Doctor Osborn and Doctor Jenkins, as well as the laboratory, to poultry owners who will agree to carry out the recommendations of the Board relative to measures to eliminate the disease from their flocks. The Secretary was directed to confer with Doctor Fitch and to prepare a memorandum of agreement for poultry owners to execute and another form for hatchery owners to execute, in order that the services of the Board could be extended to them.

BANG ABORTION DISEASE: The Secretary reported that, following the action of the State of Iowa requiring that no cattle can be imported into the state unless they have passed a satisfactory agglutination blood test for Bang Abortion Disease, the states of North and South Dakota adopted rules and regulations similar to the ones adopted by this Board prohibiting the importation of cattle that have given positive or suspicious reactions to the agglutination blood test; the state of Pennsylvania has enacted a law and rules and regulations prohibiting the importation of cattle that have reacted to the test, but they do not require that the cattle be tested before they enter; Wisconsin will permit reacting cattle to enter but health certificates must disclose the individual cattle that react; New Jersey will permit reacting cattle to be imported on a written permit from the sanitary authorities; Indiana has adopted rules and regulations which prevent cattle over five months of age to be imported for breeding or dairy purposes

unless they have passed a satisfactory blood test, with the exception that cattle can be brought into the state without such test under a special permit. To date the following states have adopted rules and regulations requiring that no cattle can be imported into their state unless they have passed a satisfactory blood test: Iowa, Arkansas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama.

The Secretary reported he had received communications from the authorities of the states of Illinois and Montana, advising that they would adopt rules and regulations similar to the ones adopted in Minnesota.

The Secretary reported that, as provided by the ruling of the Board at the last quarterly meeting, twenty-two veterinarians had taken instruction at the laboratory and have been reported as qualified to apply the rapid agglutination blood test for Bang Abortion Disease for cattle that are to be exported from the State of Minnesota to states which will accept this test. Six of the twenty-two veterinarians are located at South St. Paul. The Secretary has notified these men that he will approve their certificates of health, including their reports of the application of the rapid test, for cattle that are exported to the states that recognize the test.

The Secretary reported that the services of this Board and the laboratory have been extended to 318 herd owners in the control of Bang Abortion Disease under Plans "A", "B" and "C". These 318 herds contain 5342 cattle, of which 1158 gave positive reactions, 374 suspicious reactions and 95 samples were reported as "no good". He called attention to the increase in the amount of work and that during the quarter terminating June 30th blood samples were received and reported on for 238 owners, representing 4088 cattle. He further reported that during the

past quarter there were 143 new agreements signed for the control of this disease under the Plans "A", "B" and "C" as compared with 45 agreements signed during the preceding quarter. He further reported that as the result of the action of the State of Iowa it was necessary for the laboratory to furnish its services for the rapid agglutination test for cattle that were exported from Minnesota until such time as the veterinarians at South St. Paul were qualified and approved to make the test. The laboratory tested 40 lots by the rapid method and 14 lots by the slow test tube method, for such shipments.

The Secretary reported that as the result of our efforts to induce the state institutions to take advantage of our plan to control and eliminate Bang Abortion Disease from their herds, only five had taken advantage of it. We have extended the services of Doctor Englerth in collecting the blood samples for the identification of the cattle and submitting the samples to the laboratory. After the test was completed he again visited the owners of the herds and advised them relative to the plan of isolation of the groups. His services have been extended to the St. Peter State Hospital, St. Peter; Anoka State Asylum, Anoka; Rochester State Hospital; Minnesota School for Feeble Minded and the Minnesota Colony for Epileptics. The tests at the state institutions disclosed 543 cattle tested, of which 372 were negative, 130 positive and 41 gave suspicious reactions.

RABIES: The Secretary reported that there were no new cases of rabies during the last quarter. On August 20th, 1929, the head of a dog was sent to the laboratory of the State Board of Health by a physician in the Village of Nashwauk, Itasca County. The history of the animal disclosed that it had developed violent symptoms of rabies, had bitten the wife of

the owner of the dog and also a neighbor's cow, and that the dog had been killed. The laboratory reported they were unable to find positive negri bodies, but because of the history they would advise that the woman who was bitten be given the Pasteur Treatment; the treatment was given. On October 5th the laboratory telephoned to the Secretary, advising that the inoculated animals had died of positive rabies.

The Secretary reported that on October 5th he sent one of the field veterinarians to Nashwauk for an investigation. The veterinarian learned that the owner of the rabid animal was Charles Erickson, living in the Township of Nashwauk on a farm two miles from the Village of Nashwauk. His investigation disclosed that the cow which was bitten by the dog had been killed. Our field veterinarian quarantined the neighbor's dog which was said to have been bitten by the Erickson dog.

Under date of October 9th the Secretary issued an order for the confinement or effectual muzzling of all dogs in the Village of Nashwauk and also in the Township of Nashwauk, Itasca County, as provided by the state law.

SCABIES: The Secretary reported that scabies in sheep had appeared on two farms in Jackson County and the same were under quarantine.

HOG CHOLERA: The Secretary reported there were 131 renewals of laymen's permits requested, 105 of which were issued; the remaining 26 were held until we could receive reports relative to the cleaning and disinfection of premises as is required by the rules and regulations of the Board. There were no hog cholera schools of instruction held by the University Extension Division during the quarter.

There were 488 outbreaks of hog cholera reported during during the quarter, whereas during the quarter terminating June 30th there were only 76 outbreaks reported.

As requested by the Board, the Department of Administration and Finance have purchased an increased quantity of hog cholera serum and virus from the St. Paul Serum Company and the same is now in cold storage at the Booth Cold Storage Plant. The St. Paul Serum Company are paying for the storage as provided by the new contract.

There have been two orders for serum and virus received during the quarter.

The Secretary reported some very interesting data which we had compiled from the reports of the hog killing sheets of the packers at South St. Paul, for tattooed hogs that had been shipped from the accredited counties of Big Stone, Brown, Carver, Dakota, Dodge, Faribault, Fillmore, Freeborn, Goodhue, LeSueur, Lincoln, McLeod, Meeker, Mower, Murray, Red Lake, Rice, Scott, Traverse, Watonwan, Wilkin and Winona. This summary covers the period from January 1st, 1929 to October 31st, 1929.

BIG STONE

NUMBER OF CLEAN LOTS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	690
NUMBER OF HOGS IN CLEAN LOTS TATTOOED.	7605
NUMBER OF INFECTED LOTS TATTOOED	439
NUMBER OF HOGS IN INFECTED LOTS TATTOOED	8426
TOTAL NUMBER OF LOTS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	1129
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOGS SHIPPED TATTOOED. . . . 1 .	.16031
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOGS RETAINED.	1226
PERCENTAGE RETAINED.	7.64%
PERCENTAGE RETAINED FROM INFECTED LOTS . . . . .	.14.55%
PERCENTAGE OF INFECTED LOTS. . . . .	.38.88%
NUMBER OF HOGS STERILIZED OR CONDEMNED	0

BROWN

NUMBER OF CLEAN LOTS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	981
NUMBER OF HOGS IN CLEAN LOTS TATTOOED.	5133
NUMBER OF INFECTED LOTS TATTOOED	700
NUMBER OF HOGS IN INFECTED LOTS TATTOOED	9620
TOTAL NUMBER OF LOTS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	1681
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOGS SHIPPED TATTOOED. . . . .	.14753
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOGS RETAINED.	1821
PERCENTAGE RETAINED. . . . .	.12.95%
PERCENTAGE RETAINED FROM INFECTED LOTS . . . . .	.35.47%
PERCENTAGE OF INFECTED LOTS. . . . .	.41.64%
NUMBER OF HOGS STERILIZED OR CONDEMNED	1
PERCENTAGE OF HOGS STERILIZED OR CONDEMNED . . . . .	.001%

CARVER

NUMBER OF CLEAN LOTS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	559
NUMBER OF HOGS IN CLEAN LOTS TATTOOED.	3044
NUMBER OF INFECTED LOTS TATTOOED	272
NUMBER OF HOGS IN INFECTED LOTS TATTOOED	2923
TOTAL NUMBER OF LOTS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	831
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOGS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	5967
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOGS RETAINED.	584
PERCENTAGE RETAINED.	9.78%
PERCENTAGE RETAINED FROM INFECTED LOTS . . . . .	.19.97%
PERCENTAGE OF INFECTED LOTS. . . . .	.32.73%
NUMBER OF HOGS STERILIZED OR CONDEMNED	0

DAKOTA

NUMBER OF CLEAN LOTS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	175
NUMBER OF HOGS IN CLEAN LOTS TATTOOED.	1268
NUMBER OF INFECTED LOTS TATTOOED	109
NUMBER OF HOGS IN INFECTED LOTS TATTOOED	1407
TOTAL NUMBER OF LOTS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	284
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOGS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	2675
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOGS RETAINED.	258
PERCENTAGE RETAINED.	9.64%
PERCENTAGE RETAINED FROM INFECTED LOTS . . . . .	.18.33%
PERCENTAGE OF INFECTED LOTS. . . . .	.38.30%
NUMBER OF HOGS STERILIZED OR CONDEMNED	1
PERCENTAGE OF HOGS STERILIZED OR CONDEMNED . . . . .	.03%

DODGE

NUMBER OF CLEAN LOTS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	59
NUMBER OF HOGS IN CLEAN LOTS TATTOOED	521
NUMBER OF INFECTED LOTS TATTOOED	35
NUMBER OF HOGS IN INFECTED LOTS TATTOOED	339
TOTAL NUMBER OF LOTS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	94
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOGS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	860
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOGS RETAINED.	71
PERCENTAGE RETAINED.	8.25%
PERCENTAGE RETAINED FROM INFECTED LOTS	20.94%
PERCENTAGE OF INFECTED LOTS.	37.23%
NUMBER OF HOGS STERILIZED OR CONDEMNED	0

FARIHAULT

NUMBER OF CLEAN LOTS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	487
NUMBER OF HOGS IN CLEAN LOTS TATTOOED.	3001
NUMBER OF INFECTED LOTS TATTOOED	349
NUMBER OF HOGS IN INFECTED LOTS TATTOOED	4435
TOTAL NUMBER OF LOTS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	836
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOGS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	7436
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOGS RETAINED.	885
PERCENTAGE RETAINED.	11.84%
PERCENTAGE RETAINED FROM INFECTED LOTS	19.95%
PERCENTAGE OF INFECTED LOTS.	41.74%
NUMBER OF HOGS STERILIZED OR CONDEMNED	0

FILLMORE

NUMBER OF CLEAN LOTS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	316
NUMBER OF HOGS IN CLEAN LOTS TATTOOED.	2779
NUMBER OF INFECTED LOTS TATTOOED	277
NUMBER OF HOGS IN INFECTED LOTS TATTOOED	4677
TOTAL NUMBER OF LOTS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	593
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOGS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	7456
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOGS RETAINED.	676
PERCENTAGE RETAINED.	9.06%
PERCENTAGE RETAINED FROM INFECTED LOTS	14.51%
PERCENTAGE OF INFECTED LOTS.	46.71%
NUMBER OF HOGS STERILIZED OR CONDEMNED	3
PERCENTAGE OF HOGS STERILIZED OR CONDEMNED . . . . .	.04%

FREEBORN

NUMBER OF CLEAN LOTS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	1353
NUMBER OF HOGS IN CLEAN LOTS TATTOOED.	9788
NUMBER OF INFECTED LOTS TATTOOED	1128
NUMBER OF HOGS IN INFECTED LOTS TATTOOED	16757
TOTAL NUMBER OF LOTS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	2481
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOGS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	26545
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOGS RETAINED.	3091
PERCENTAGE RETAINED.	11.64%
PERCENTAGE RETAINED FROM INFECTED LOTS	18.44%
PERCENTAGE OF INFECTED LOTS.	45.46%
NUMBER OF HOGS STERILIZED OR CONDEMNED	35
PERCENTAGE OF HOGS STERILIZED OR CONDEMNED . . . . .	.16%

GOODHUE

NUMBER OF CLEAN LOTS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	108
NUMBER OF HOGS IN CLEAN LOTS TATTOOED	763
NUMBER OF INFECTED LOTS TATTOOED	92
NUMBER OF HOGS IN INFECTED LOTS TATTOOED.	1195
TOTAL NUMBER OF LOTS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	200
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOGS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	1958
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOGS RETAINED.	208
PERCENTAGE RETAINED.	10.62%
PERCENTAGE RETAINED FROM INFECTED LOTS	17.40%
PERCENTAGE OF INFECTED LOTS.	46.00%
NUMBER OF HOGS STERILIZED OR CONDEMNED	0
PERCENTAGE OF HOGS STERILIZED OR CONDEMNED . . . . .	.00%

LE SUEUR

NUMBER OF CLEAN LOTS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	869
NUMBER OF HOGS IN CLEAN LOTS TATTOOED.	4183
NUMBER OF INFECTED LOTS TATTOOED	484
NUMBER OF HOGS IN INFECTED LOTS TATTOOED	5345
TOTAL NUMBER OF LOTS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	1353
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOGS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	9528
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOGS RETAINED.	1008
PERCENTAGE RETAINED.	10.57%
PERCENTAGE RETAINED FROM INFECTED LOTS	18.85%
PERCENTAGE OF INFECTED LOTS.	35.77%
NUMBER OF HOGS STERILIZED OR CONDEMNED	0

LINCOLN

NUMBER OF CLEAN LOTS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	215
NUMBER OF HOGS IN CLEAN LOTS TATTOOED.	1300
NUMBER OF INFECTED LOTS TATTOOED	150
NUMBER OF HOGS IN INFECTED LOTS TATTOOED.	1895
TOTAL NUMBER OF LOTS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	365
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOGS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	3195
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOGS RETAINED.	349
PERCENTAGE RETAINED. . . . .	.10.92%
PERCENTAGE RETAINED FROM INFECTED LOTS . . . . .	.18.41%
PERCENTAGE OF INFECTED LOTS. . . . .	.41.09%
NUMBER OF HOGS STERILIZED OR CONDEMNED	0

MCLEOD

NUMBER OF CLEAN LOTS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	1901
NUMBER OF HOGS IN CLEAN LOTS TATTOOED.	8667
NUMBER OF INFECTED LOTS TATTOOED	1065
NUMBER OF HOGS IN INFECTED LOTS TATTOOED	10257
TOTAL NUMBER OF LOTS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	2966
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOGS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	18924
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOGS RETAINED.	2263
PERCENTAGE RETAINED. . . . .	.11.95%
PERCENTAGE RETAINED FROM INFECTED LOTS . . . . .	.22.06%
PERCENTAGE OF INFECTED LOTS. . . . .	.35.90%
NUMBER OF HOGS STERILIZED OR CONDEMNED	4
PERCENTAGE OF HOGS STERILIZED OR CONDEMNED . . . . .	.02%

MEEKER

NUMBER OF CLEAN LOTS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	981
NUMBER OF HOGS IN CLEAN LOTS TATTOOED.	5988
NUMBER OF INFECTED LOTS TATTOOED	763
NUMBER OF HOGS IN INFECTED LOTS TATTOOED	8065
TOTAL NUMBER OF LOTS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	1744
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOGS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	14053
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOGS RETAINED.	1742
PERCENTAGE RETAINED.	12.39%
PERCENTAGE RETAINED FROM INFECTED LOTS	21.59%
PERCENTAGE OF INFECTED LOTS.	43.75%
NUMBER OF HOGS STERILIZED OR CONDEMNED	27
PERCENTAGE OF HOGS STERILIZED OR CONDEMNED	0.19%

MOWER

NUMBER OF CLEAN LOTS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	1035
NUMBER OF HOGS IN CLEAN LOTS TATTOOED.	8703
NUMBER OF INFECTED LOTS TATTOOED	415
NUMBER OF HOGS IN INFECTED LOTS TATTOOED	6831
TOTAL NUMBER OF LOTS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	1450
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOGS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	15534
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOGS RETAINED.	913
PERCENTAGE RETAINED.	5.87%
PERCENTAGE RETAINED FROM INFECTED LOTS	13.36%
PERCENTAGE OF INFECTED LOTS.	28.62%
NUMBER OF HOGS STERILIZED OR CONDEMNED	3
PERCENTAGE OF HOGS STERILIZED OR CONDEMNED . . . . .	.01%

MURRAY

NUMBER OF CLEAN LOTS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	639
NUMBER OF HOGS IN CLEAN LOTS TATTOOED.	5604
NUMBER OF INFECTED LOTS TATTOOED	289
NUMBER OF HOGS IN INFECTED LOTS TATTOOED	5026
TOTAL NUMBER OF LOTS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	928
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOGS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	10630
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOGS RETAINED.	736
PERCENTAGE RETAINED.	6.92%
PERCENTAGE RETAINED FROM INFECTED LOTS	14.64%
PERCENTAGE OF INFECTED LOTS.	31.14%
NUMBER OF HOGS STERILIZED OR CONDEMNED	6
PERCENTAGE OF HOGS STERILIZED OR CONDEMNED . . . . .	.05%

RED LAKE

NUMBER OF CLEAN LOTS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	35
NUMBER OF HOGS IN CLEAN LOTS TATTOOED.	109
NUMBER OF INFECTED LOTS TATTOOED	29
NUMBER OF HOGS IN INFECTED LOTS TATTOOED	424
TOTAL NUMBER OF LOTS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	64
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOGS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	533
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOGS RETAINED.	61
PERCENTAGE RETAINED.	11.44%
PERCENTAGE RETAINED FROM INFECTED LOTS	14.38%
PERCENTAGE OF INFECTED LOTS.	45.31%
NUMBER OF HOGS STERILIZED OR CONDEMNED	0

RICE

NUMBER OF CLEAN LOTS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	27
NUMBER OF HOGS IN CLEAN LOTS TATTOOED.	250
NUMBER OF INFECTED LOTS TATTOOED	31
NUMBER OF HOGS IN INFECTED LOTS TATTOOED	524
TOTAL NUMBER OF LOTS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	58
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOGS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	774
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOGS RETAINED.	82
PERCENTAGE RETAINED. . . . .	.10.59%
PERCENTAGE RETAINED FROM INFECTED LOTS . . . . .	.15.64%
PERCENTAGE OF INFECTED LOTS. . . . .	.53.44%
NUMBER OF HOGS STERILIZED OR CONDEMNED	0

SCOTT

NUMBER OF CLEAN LOTS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	471
NUMBER OF HOGS IN CLEAN LOTS TATTOOED.	2789
NUMBER OF INFECTED LOTS TATTOOED	291
NUMBER OF HOGS IN INFECTED LOTS TATTOOED	3614
TOTAL NUMBER OF LOTS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	762
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOGS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	6403
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOGS RETAINED.	683
PERCENTAGE RETAINED, . . . . .	.10.66%
PERCENTAGE RETAINED FROM INFECTED LOTS . . . . .	.18.89%
PERCENTAGE OF INFECTED LOTS. . . . .	.38.18%
NUMBER OF HOGS STERILIZED OR CONDEMNED	1
PERCENTAGE OF HOGS STERILIZED OR CONDEMNED . . . . .	.01%

TRAVERSE

NUMBER OF CLEAN LOTS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	521
NUMBER OF HOGS IN CLEAN LOTS TATTOOED. ;	3585
NUMBER OF INFECTED LOTS TATTOOED	306
NUMBER OF HOGS IN INFECTED LOTS TATTOOED	4676
TOTAL NUMBER OF LOTS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	827
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOGS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	8261
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOGS RETAINED.	763
PERCENTAGE RETAINED.	9.23%
PERCENTAGE RETAINED FROM INFECTED LOTS	16.31%
PERCENTAGE OF INFECTED LOTS.	37.00%
NUMBER OF HOGS STERILIZED OR CONDEMNED	6
PERCENTAGE OF HOGS STERILIZED OR CONDEMNED . . . . .	.07%

WATONWAN

NUMBER OF CLEAN LOTS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	123
NUMBER OF HOGS IN CLEAN LOTS TATTOOED.	1508
NUMBER OF INFECTED LOTS TATTOOED	97
NUMBER OF HOGS IN INFECTED LOTS TATTOOED	1929
TOTAL NUMBER OF LOTS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	220
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOGS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	3437
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOGS RETAINED.	231
PERCENTAGE RETAINED.	6.72%
PERCENTAGE RETAINED FROM INFECTED LOTS.	11.97%
PERCENTAGE OF INFECTED LOTS.	44.09%
NUMBER OF HOGS STERILIZED OR CONDEMNED	1
PERCENTAGE OF HOGS STERILIZED OR CONDEMNED . . . . .	.02%

WILKIN

NUMBER OF CLEAN LOTS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	198
NUMBER OF HOGS IN CLEAN LOTS TATTOOED.	1020
NUMBER OF INFECTED LOTS TATTOOED	89
NUMBER OF HOGS IN INFECTED LOTS TATTOOED	1096
TOTAL NUMBER OF LOTS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	287
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOGS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	2116
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOGS RETAINED.	207
PERCENTAGE RETAINED.	9.78%
PERCENTAGE RETAINED FROM INFECTED LOTS	18.88%
PERCENTAGE OF INFECTED LOTS.	31.01%
NUMBER OF HOGS STERILIZED OR CONDEMNED	0

WINONA

NUMBER OF CLEAN LOTS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	13
NUMBER OF HOGS IN CLEAN LOTS TATTOOED.	173
NUMBER OF INFECTED LOTS TATTOOED	8
NUMBER OF HOGS IN INFECTED LOTS TATTOOED	249
TOTAL NUMBER OF LOTS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	21
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOGS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	422
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOGS RETAINED.	54
PERCENTAGE RETAINED.	12.79%
PERCENTAGE RETAINED FROM INFECTED LOTS	21.68%
PERCENTAGE OF INFECTED LOTS.	38.09%
NUMBER OF HOGS STERILIZED OR CONDEMNED	0

COMPLETE SUMMARY COMPILED
 FROM REPORTS OF HOG KILLING SHEETS
 IN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA, COVERING BIGSTONE
 BROWN, CARVER, DAKOTA, DODGE, FARIBAULT, FILLMORE,
 FREEBORN, GOODHUE, LE SUEUR, LINCOLN, MCLEOD, WEEKER, MOWER,
 MURRAY, RED LAKE, RICE, SCOTT, TRAVERSE, WATONWAN, WILKIN AND
 WINONA COUNTIES
 JANUARY 1, 1929 to OCTOBER 31, 1929
 - - - - -

NUMBER OF CLEAN LOTS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	11,743
NUMBER OF HOGS IN CLEAN LOTS TATTOOED.	77,781
NUMBER OF INFECTED LOTS TATTOOED	7,418
NUMBER OF HOGS IN INFECTED LOTS TATTOOED	99,710
TOTAL NUMBER OF LOTS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	19,174
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOGS SHIPPED TATTOOED.	177,491
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOGS RETAINED.	17,912
PERCENTAGE RETAINED.	10.09%
PERCENTAGE RETAINED FROM INFECTED LOTS	17.96%
PERCENTAGE OF INFECTED LOTS.	38.68%
NUMBER OF HOGS STERILIZED OR CONDEMNED	88
PERCENTAGE OF HOGS STERILIZED OR CONDEMNED . . . . .	.04%

PARATUBERCULOSIS: During the quarter we have retested the infected herd at Biscay, Minnesota, which on the test made last spring disclosed seven reactors. The last test disclosed six more reactors and the autopsy findings, as well as the laboratory findings, verified the reactions in each of the individual cattle condemned.

TUBERCULOSIS: The Secretary reported that we now have thirty accredited counties and, without doubt, we will have at least seven or eight more by the first of January. The initial test has been made in the forty-first county. The following counties have been accredited during the quarter:

Redwood
Blue Earth
Ramsey
Hennepin
Polk

The retest of the cattle in Faribault County disclosed a percentage of less than five tenths of one percent and the county was reaccredited on September 1st, 1929.

During the month of August we retested all the cattle in Freeborn County for the reason that the present three year period of accreditation will elapse on December 1st and we wished to make a complete test of all the cattle in order that if the percentage of infection disclosed was over five tenths of one percent we would then be in a position to retest the infected herds prior to the time the present period of accreditation would elapse, thus permitting us to officially ^{re-}accredit the county. The results of this first complete test disclosed a percentage of 0.29%.

A complete test of all the cattle in Scott County was made during August, for the same reason, and the percentage of infection disclosed was 0.32%.

The Secretary reported that the results of the retests of these three accredited counties, the retest of Wilkin County during the last quarter and the retests of the accredited Counties of Meeker, Murray, Red Lake and Traverse last year is certainly conclusive that our plan of control of tuberculosis under the Area Plan is practical, economical and permanent and is sufficient answer to all of the propaganda that is being circulated throughout the state and the country, condemning this plan of control.

The Secretary reported that during the first week in October all of the cattle in McLeod County would be retested in order that we would be in a position to officially reaccredit the county on January 1st when the present period of accreditation elapses.

During the quarter the first complete test of all the cattle in Isanti, Kanabec and Norman Counties disclosed a percentage of less than one percent.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Chas. E. Patton
Secretary.

President.