



Minnesota. Board of Animal Health.
Minutes.

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FIRST APPOINTMENT ~~REAPPOINTED~~ REAPPOINTED REAPPOINTMENT DUE

		1917			
Moscrip	January 1, 1917	1922	1927	1934	1934
"	<i>reappointed Jan 1934</i>				
March	" 1, 1920	1925	1930 (?)	1935	
Healy	" 1, 1923	1928		1933	1933
Greaves	" 1, 1926			1931	✓
C. P. Fitch	" 1, 1922	1927		1932	<i>also Reapp. Jan 1, 1932</i>
	<i>on title reappointed Jan 1, 1932</i>				
	<i>P.O. Holland reappointed Jan 1, 1930</i>				
	<i>reappointed Jan 1 - 1935</i>				
	<i>Wm. A. Anderson - Appointed 4-14-1931 for</i>				
	<i>fill the term ending the first Monday in Jan 1936</i>				
	<i>Dr. Wm. A. Anderson reappointed Jan, 1936</i>				

Holland appointed to fill March

took office March 1935

Smith appointed ^{Jan.} Oct - 1914
should have served till 1919;
resigned Jan. 1917.
Moscrip ^{finished his term} app Jan 1919 to 1919
" ~~term~~

Moscrip
re app Jan. 1919
" 1924
" 1929
present ~~term~~ expires 1934

MINUTES OF THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY
BOARD, JANUARY 17TH - 1930.

The meeting was called 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. Cotton,
Secretary.

President.

MINUTES OF THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY
BOARD, JANUARY 25TH - 1930.

The meeting was called to order at Ten A. M. Members present: W. S. Moscrip, O. W. Healy, Doctor H. A. Greaves and Doctor C. P. Fitch. At the request of Doctor Greaves, Mr. W. S. Moscrip acted as Chairman.

The Secretary stated that the Governor's office had informed him, in compliance with his request for information, that no one had been appointed to succeed Col. March and, therefore, Col. March was legally a member of the Board. He stated he had received a letter from Mr. March, advising him it would be impossible for him to attend this meeting as his duties in Washington would not permit him leaving at this time.

The minutes of the quarterly meeting held October 11th were read and, upon motion, duly approved.

The Secretary's report for the quarter ending December 31st, 1929, on motion, was accepted and ordered placed on file.

Doctor Patrick Casey of Farmington appeared to answer charges preferred against him for his professional work while employed by this Board in making the second complete tuberculin test of all the cattle in Hennepin County.

Copies of the statements and evidence relative to the charges preferred against Doctor Casey are on file in the office records.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary write to Doctor Casey, advising him that he will be continued on the approved and accredited list of veterinarians in the State, on probation,

and on the condition that in the future he will comply with the State law and the Rules and Regulations of this Board relative to the control of diseases of live stock; and the Secretary and Executive Officer was directed to remove Doctor Casey from the list of approved and accredited veterinarians if he fails to comply with the State law and the Rules and Regulations of the Board.

Doctor L. E. Stanton of Owatonna appeared to answer charges relative to his failure to carry out the Rules and Regulations of this Board and the State law providing for the control of tuberculosis under the Area Plan.

Copies of the statements and evidence relative to the charges preferred against Doctor Stanton are on file in the office records.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary write to Doctor Stanton, advising him that he would be continued on the approved and accredited list of veterinarians in this State, on probation, on the condition that in the future he will comply with the State Law and the Rules and Regulations of this Board relative to the control of diseases of livestock; and the Secretary and Executive Officer was directed to remove Doctor Stanton from the approved and accredited list of veterinarians if he fails to comply with the State Law and the Rules and Regulations of this Board.

The Secretary presented a letter from Wm. J. Kehr, dated January 5th, 1930, preferring charges against Doctor J. R. Nelson of Elbow Lake, and the correspondence following this letter. The Secretary explained that the charges were that Doctor Nelson is addicted to liquor and that he has failed to report outbreaks of hog cholera to this Board as required by the Rules and Regulations and the State Law.

Copies of the statements and evidence relative to the charges preferred against Doctor Nelson are on file in the office records.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary write to Doctor Nelson, advising him that he would be removed from the list of approved and accredited veterinarians if he fails to comply with the State Law and the Rules and Regulations of this Board.

The Secretary reported that Doctor N. A. Stuverud of Blooming Prairie had failed to report an outbreak of hog cholera on the farm of R. P. Rasmussen in Aurora Township, Steele County, at the time he made the diagnosis and, as the result of his negligence, Mr. Rasmussen sold six cholera infected hogs to the local shipping association at Blooming Prairie who, in turn, recold them to E. O. Habberstad, a banker; later Mr. Habberstad lost all the hogs on his farm. The Secretary reported that, after some correspondence with Mr. Habberstad, the report of hog cholera on the premises of Habberstad and Rasmussen was received in this office from Doctor Stuverud.

Copies of the correspondence and evidence relative to the charges against Doctor Stuverud are on file in the office records.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary censure Doctor Stuverud for his failure to comply with the Rules and Regulations of the Board and to notify him that it would be necessary for him to comply with the State Laws and the Rules and Regulations of this Board relative to the control of diseases of live stock or he would be removed from the list of approved and accredited veterinarians.

The Board adjourned for luncheon.

The Board reconvened at Two P. M.

Charles E. Phillips, Assistant Attorney General, conferred with the Board relative to the study he had made, as requested by the Board, of the advisability of starting the necessary legal action to determine the constitutionality of the law which empowers and directs the Board to adopt Rules and Regulations deemed expedient to protect the health of the live stock of the state, and the Rules and Regulations requiring the single or double treatment of hogs before shipment into the State, as well as other requirements for shipment of live stock into the State.

Mr. Phillips stated that, as the result of his study, he is of the opinion that any Rules and Regulations adopted by this Board, or any law enacted by the legislature providing certain requirements for treatment of live stock before they are imported into the state, are unconstitutional and non-enforceable. He bases his opinion on his study of the recent Supreme Court decisions in the States of Oregon and Washington, which decisions state that the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture is empowered by law to make such Rules and Regulations and take any measures necessary to prevent the contagion of infectious or communicable diseases of live stock, including poultry, from one state or territory to another.

In the general discussion that followed the Secretary reported that at the last meeting of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association in December, 1929, on his recommendation a resolution was unanimously adopted that a special committee of three be appointed to confer with the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, with the view of securing the enactment of a Federal law giving the various states more authority with respect to the formulation and enforcement of sanitary regulations to cover the movement of live stock and poultry into the respective states.

After some discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary be authorized and instructed to do everything in his power to secure the passage of the necessary legislation by Congress and, if necessary, go to Washington at the expense of the State to assist in securing such legislation.

Assistant Attorney General Phillips, as requested by the Secretary, was present to report his study of the material that had been furnished to him by the Secretary, which material had originated from the attorneys for the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc. of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. The attorneys had notified the Secretary of their intention of starting the necessary legal proceedings to force the Board to accept the certificates of registry for the payment of indemnity for a pure bred Holstein cow that had reacted to the test and had been slaughtered and which was registered in this Association; this cow was owned by M. W. Scanlon of Caledonia. The attorneys had presented the court decisions in other states, in similar cases. The Secretary advised that, as directed by the Board, he had refused to pay indemnity for animals registered with this Association as the result of the ruling of the Board that no certificates of registry for pure bred animals should be accepted by the Executive Officer except those registered in the associations named by the Board in the resolution adopted January 18th, 1926; and that this included only the names of the registry associations that have been accepted by the National Registry Association.

Mr. Phillips informed the Board that the wording of Section 5402 of the statutes of Minnesota, providing for increased appraisal for pure bred cattle, states - "Where the pedigree shall be approved by certificates of registration from the herd books where registered", and that it is not

discretionary on the part of the Executive Officer to undertake to determine anything relative to the standing of the registry association of any breed of live stock, and the Board is in duty bound to accept certificates of registry in the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc. of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that, in view of the Attorney General's ruling, the Board should include the Holstein-Friesian Association, Inc. of Harrisburg, in the list of registered associations whose certificates of registry would be accepted by this Board as evidence of the breeding of the pure bred cattle, for the payment of indemnity.

The Secretary recommended that the Rules and Regulations adopted by the Board on July 30th, 1929, preventing the importation or bringing of cattle into the State of Minnesota, that have given positive or suspicious reactions to the agglutination blood test for Bang Abortion Disease, be amended to permit the importation under special permit. He explained that the work is new and we are endeavoring to encourage all live stock owners to take advantage of the services of this Board and the laboratory in eliminating the disease from their herds, and as at the present time it is not deemed advisable to even quarantine reacting cattle, we cannot therefore quarantine any reacting cattle that might be imported. Our Rules and Regulations now prevent pure bred breeders from importing reactors which they are willing to isolate on their own farms on which they are now maintaining reacting cattle.

After some discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary and Executive Officer prepare the amendment and submit it to the Attorney General for approval and present it to the next meeting of the Board.

After a general discussion, and on the Secretary's recommendation, it was moved, seconded and carried to amend the Rules and Regulations adopted January 14th, 1921, and to have the Secretary prepare and submit to the Attorney General Rules and Regulations providing that the use of the infective agent, or the living virus or vaccines of Bang Abortion Disease, be prohibited in the State of Minnesota except on a special written permit from the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board, and that such permit shall provide that the owner shall immediately report the identification of the cattle so treated, the same to be retained on the owner's premises as provided by the Rules and Regulations adopted on December 21st, 1928, for the control of Bang Abortion Disease under Plans "A", "B" and "C"; and with the understanding that if such cattle are sold and moved to other premises, permits will be issued by the Executive Officer of the Board provided the owner of the herd to which such cattle are to be added has the knowledge that the same have been treated with the living vaccines; and further, that if such cattle are to be shipped for slaughter a permit must be issued by the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board before shipment is made; such cattle must also be identified and tagged with a special official metal tag of the Live Stock Sanitary Board, by inserting the tag in the left ear; this tag shall bear the serial number and the inscription, "S. L. S. S. B. B. A. D."

At the request of the Secretary, Doctor W. J. Fretz, the Inspector in Charge of the Federal Tuberculosis Work in Minnesota, appeared before the Board and presented a plan for a change in policy on the part of the Board whereby the Boards of County Commissioners of some of the counties in the northern part of Minnesota, which are in financial troubles and are not in a position to enter into the cooperative agreement with this Board as provided by the State Law for the control of tuberculosis under the Area Plan, could receive the services of this Board and the Federal Government. He recommended that in order to extend the services to the Counties of Beltrami, Koochiching, Clearwater, Pennington and Mahnomen the Board should agree to permit them to appropriate less than the twenty-five cents per head of cattle in the county for each test as would be necessary until the counties are officially accredited.

In the general discussion it was explained that as there are forty-two officially accredited counties and seven more counties in which the first complete test of all the cattle has been performed, the demand for the services of the field men of this Board and the veterinary inspectors of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry for the testing of individual accredited herds was very materially lessened, or decreased. The Secretary explained that as the law provides that the Boards of County Commissioners shall appropriate a sum of money not exceeding twenty-five cents per head of all the cattle in the county, for the cost of the first test, he had agreed with the Board of County Commissioners of Lake O'The Woods County to permit a less appropriation than twenty-five cents per head of the cattle population. He explained that this was one of the counties in which the state legislature at its last session had enacted special legislation by which the State took over a large tract of land, not only in that county but also in Koochiching and Beltrami Counties, for the

reason that the owners were unable to pay taxes; and such lands are to be used as a game refuge.

After a general discussion, the Board approved the action of the Secretary relative to Lake O' The Woods County, and also agreed that the Board should extend the same privilege to the County Boards of Koochiching and Beltrami Counties. The members of the Board all agree that it would not be proper to encourage or permit other counties to do likewise for the reason that the counties that had already executed agreements and in which the tests have been made, have appropriated at least twenty-five cents for each of the cattle included in the first test, and some of the counties have appropriated twenty-five cents for retests of infected herds, and in some the second complete test of all the cattle. They were of the opinion that the Board would be censured for permitting or extending the services to other counties and we would be establishing a precedent for which the Board would be criticised.

A copy of the letter Doctor Fretz had sent to the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, was read, and also a letter written by the Chief to the Secretary in reply to Doctor Fretz's letter.

Doctor Fretz explained that if some such policy was not adopted there would not be sufficient work in the State to warrant keeping eleven field veterinary inspectors which were allotted to the State by the Federal Government.

The Secretary was of the opinion that if we succeed in obtaining the cooperative agreement from Koochiching and Beltrami Counties, and that as we now have Lake O' The Woods, Mille Lacs and Morrison Counties, and without doubt Benton County would furnish the agreement after the meeting of the County Board in February, with the retests necessary in the seven counties that are in the process of accreditation, together with the individual

accredited herd work which we are obligated to complete, , without doubt, we would be in a position to keep all of the Federal men now assigned to this State, at least for the present calendar year.

After a general discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary write to the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, explaining the position of the Board, and request that, if possible, the eleven field veterinary inspectors now assigned to Minnesota be allowed to remain, but if they found it necessary to remove three men temporarily, it should be with the understanding that they will be returned when the conditions warrant.

It was regularly moved by Mr. Moscrip, and seconded by Doctor Fitch, that the Secretary be directed to go to Washington and confer with the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, if necessary, in order to maintain the necessary field inspectors of the Federal Bureau in Minnesota, as provided by the agreement entered into by this Board and the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, dated September 18th, 1917.

It was generally agreed that the legislature should be requested to adopt legislation at its next session, providing that all of the cattle in the State should be tested under the Area Plan of Control.

The Secretary explained that because of poor health Doctor Whitcomb's physician had recommended that he again go to Florida during the winter months.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the action of the Executive Officer in granting Doctor Whitcomb a leave of absence for a period of four months, without pay, from January 1st to May 1st, 1930, be approved.

BANG ABORTION DISEASE: The Secretary reported that during the quarter there were 184 agreements signed by owners for the control of Bang Abortion Disease in their herds. Of this number, 38 were Plan "A", 26 were Plan "B" and 130 were Plan "C". The laboratory made blood tests by the slow test tube method for 361 herds under these plans. The laboratory report showed negative reactions 5,680; positive 1,369; suspicious 485 and "no good" samples 109. This makes a total of 7,643 samples. The laboratory also tested 40 lots by the slow test tube method for interstate shipment during the quarter. Of this number, 160 were negative; 20 were positive; 10 were suspicious and 6 were "no good"; or a total of 196 samples.

The report of the rapid agglutination blood tests made by the practicing veterinarians at South St. Paul, for cattle to be shipped from that point to states which require and recognize the rapid agglutination blood test, disclosed 114 lots tested, of which 1,823 were negative; 35 were positive; no suspicious samples and no "no good" samples; making a total of 1,858 cattle. The report of the tests made by practicing veterinarians located throughout the State, for cattle to be exported to other states which recognize the rapid agglutination blood test, discloses 13 lots tested, of which 208 animals were negative; 4 were positive; 2 were suspicious; making a total of 214 samples.

As provided by our Rules and Regulations, the Executive Officer issued special permits to herd owners throughout the State for 56 cattle to be shipped that had reacted to the agglutination blood test, which cattle were shipped for slaughter. The 35 reacting cattle disclosed in the tests at South St. Paul were also slaughtered.

The herds of St. Mary's College of Winona and the State Prison herd at Stillwater, were reaccredited.

Bang Abortion Disease accredited herd certificates were issued for the herd at the Northeast Experiment Station at Duluth, the University Dairy Herd , University Farm and the North Central Experiment Station herd at Grand Rapids.

No state institutions have adopted the plan or accepted the services of this Board for the control and elimination of this disease in their herds during the last quarter.

RABIES: The Secretary reported that there has been one outbreak of rabies during the quarter. This appeared at Waconia, Minnesota. A hound dog that had been imported from Charleston, Missouri on November 16th, 1929, and which had been accompanied by a health certificate signed by an approved veterinarian and which had been subjected to the single vaccination treatment as a preventive for rabies on November 14th, developed symptoms of dumb rabies and died on December 23rd, 1929, at the hospital of Doctor Spannaus at Waconia. Examination of the brain at the laboratory of the University Farm disclosed positive negri bodies and a diagnosis of rabies was made. We immediately destroyed four dogs that could possibly have come in contact with this dog and issued a special quarantine of every dog in the neighborhood. The rabid animal had been confined in the stable of a farmer residing about four and a half miles from Waconia and had not had its freedom for a period of three weeks prior to the time it developed symptoms of rabies. For this reason we did not think it necessary to establish the muzzling order of all the dogs in the territory.

Our records disclose that there have been a large number of dogs shipped by the same parties located at Charleston, Missouri, to residents quite generally through the State of Minnesota. Special quarantines of all of these dogs have been made.

PULLORUM DISEASE (Bacillary White Diarrhea): As reported by the Board at the last quarterly meeting, the services of a special field veterinarian employed for the control of this disease, and also the services of Doctor Jenkins and the laboratory have been extended to poultry owners under a tentative plan or agreement for the elimination of pullorum disease, or bacillary white diarrhea, from their flocks .

During the quarter 80 flocks were tested, containing 15,742 birds, of which 2,074 gave positive reactions and 137 gave suspicious reactions, - a percentage of 13.1% reactors. If we include the suspects with the reactors 14% were infected.

The blood testing of the birds supplying eggs to the hatcheries that have signed agreements at Lakeville, Jordan, Zumbrota, Cannon Falls and Anoka will be completed by the middle of February, after which it will be impossible to extend the services to poultry flocks connected with hatcheries until next fall.

The Secretary reported that, as directed by the Board at the last quarterly meeting, after conferring with Doctor Fitch the following forms of agreements for hatchery owners and owners of flocks have been prepared, and these agreements have been signed by all the owners of flocks to whom our services have been extended:

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

HATCHERY AGREEMENT

FOR THE TESTING OF POULTRY FLOCKS FOR THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF SALMONELIA PULLORUM INFECTION (BACILLARY WHITE DIARRHEA).

- - - - -

1. In consideration of receiving assistance from the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board for the purpose of freeing the flocks of poultry from which we receive eggs for incubation, of Bacillary White Diarrhea, I

..... of Manager or Owner Hatchery, do hereby agree to cooperate with the State Live Stock Sanitary Board and to have the owners of all flocks from which we procure our eggs place their flocks under the supervision of the Board for the prevention and control of Bacillary White Diarrhea.

2. I agree to furnish the necessary assistants to the Live Stock Sanitary Board for the collection of the blood samples and the identification of the birds for all tests, and also to provide leg bands for the identification of the individual birds.

3. I do further agree to assist the State Live Stock Sanitary Board and to make frequent inspections of all flocks from which we receive eggs for incubation, and to immediately report to the Board any owner of such flocks who is not complying with the provisions of the agreement for the prevention and control of Bacillary White Diarrhea, with the understanding that certificates will be issued to our hatchery as provided in paragraph 6 of the individual Owner's Agreement, provided each unit or flock has complied with the requirements contained in the agreement signed by each individual flock owner.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have signed this agreement this.....day of

....., one thousand nine hundred and.....

Witness..... (Name of Hatchery)

Address..... (Owner or Manager)

..... (Post Office Address)

..... (Location of Hatchery)

Sanitary Board for the collection of the blood samples and the identification of the birds for all tests, and also to provide leg bands for the identification of the individual birds.

3. I do further agree to assist the State Live Stock Sanitary Board and to make frequent inspections of all flocks from which we receive eggs for incubation, and to immediately report to the Board any owner of such flocks who is not complying with the provisions of the agreement for the

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

OWNER'S AGREEMENT

FOR THE TESTING OF POULTRY FLOCKS FOR THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF
SALMONELLA PULLORUM INFECTION (BACILLARY WHITE DIARRHEA).

- - - - -

1. In consideration of receiving assistance from the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board for the purpose of freeing my flock of Bacillary White Diarrhea, I _____, do hereby agree to cooperate with the State Live Stock Sanitary Board and to place my flock under its supervision for the prevention and control of Bacillary White Diarrhea.

2. I agree to furnish the necessary assistants to the Board for the collection of the blood samples and the identification of the birds for all tests, and also to provide leg bands for the identification of individual birds,

3. I agree to remove every reactor from my premises as soon as the report of the test is received and to sell them for meat purposes only, or retain in isolation for commercial purposes, for market eggs or meat production. (Under no circumstances will eggs be sold for hatchery purposes.)

4. I agree to thoroughly clean the houses and runs and to burn all rubbish and litter and to then disinfect with a disinfectant approved by the Sanitary Board. I also agree to thoroughly clean and render the runs and lots in a sanitary condition as directed by a representative of the Sanitary Board. I further agree to immediately burn or bury deeply all feathers and offal from birds killed on my premises for meat eating purposes and to likewise burn the carcasses of all fowls that die from any cause.

5. I agree not to add any birds to my flock until they have passed the agglutination blood test of the official laboratory of the Board maintained at the State University Farm, or a laboratory approved by the Board. I further agree not to purchase any stock in the form of hatching eggs or baby chicks except from flocks that have passed at least one negative blood test, approved by the Board.

6. I do further agree to furnish the necessary assistants for the retests of my flock deemed necessary by the Live Stock Sanitary Board, with the understanding that I will receive a statement from the Live Stock Sanitary Board after all of the birds in my flock have been tested by the agglutination blood test, the reactors removed and the premises placed in a sanitary condition, certifying the standing of the flock with reference to the percentage of birds that gave positive reactions to the test; and with the further understanding that when my birds have passed three negative semi-annual or two annual agglutination tests, the Live Stock Sanitary Board will issue a certificate to me, designating my flock "a Bacillary White Diarrhea-Free Accredited Flock".

PARATUBERCULOSIS: At the last quarterly meeting the Secretary reported the results of the Johnin test on the August Karstens herd of cattle at Biscay, Minnesota. This test disclosed six reactors at that time but autopsy findings had not been received. Under date of October 2nd the animals were slaughtered and all of them showed gross lesions of paratuberculosis with the exception of one animal which disclosed hemorrhagic conditions of the bronchial and mediastinal lymph glands, and the laboratory examination disclosed the acid-fast organisms in the six animals.

During the month of December a clinical case of Johne's Disease was disclosed in a herd in which our last official test disclosed no reactors. We officially condemned this clinical case and on slaughter the autopsy revealed gross lesions of the disease and the laboratory report verified the diagnosis.

AVIAN TUBERCULOSIS: During the month of October our field veterinarian assigned to this work held six meetings in Freeborn County, five in Watonwan and five in Mower County. There were a total of sixteen meetings at which 1,145 poultry owners were in attendance.

The Secretary reported that a plan has been initiated of writing to the owners when reports from South St. Paul and other slaughtering points in the State show that their hogs which have been shipped for slaughter have been found to be affected with tuberculosis. In this letter we advise the owners of this information, inform him the number of carcasses condemned and the number retained, etc., explaining that the hogs affected with generalized tuberculosis, without doubt, contracted the disease from cattle; but the hogs in which the disease was limited to the lymph glands of the neck, which is the case in practically every one of the reports, without doubt, contracted it from

poultry. We then advise them of the necessary procedure to rid their flocks of the disease and enclose a stamped envelope asking them to reply immediately, advising us if they will initiate the necessary measures. The results of this letter are very gratifying.

During the months of November and December we removed the field veterinarian assigned to the control of avian tuberculosis and assigned him to assist in the collection of blood samples for pullorum disease, for the reason that we wished to extend the services for the latter disease to as many flock owners as possible prior to the next hatching season.

TUBERCULOSIS: The following counties were officially accredited as Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Areas during the quarter:

Polk	October 1st, 1929
Hennepin	" " "
Anoka	November 1st, "
Kittson	" " "
Kanabec	" " "
Lake	" " "
Cook	" " "
Itasca	" " "
Nicollet	December 1st, "
Wabasha	" " "
Norman	" " "
St. Louis	" " "
<i>Kandake</i>	" "

The results of the retests of the infected herds in Steele and Isanti Counties have disclosed a percentage of less than five tenths of one percent and the Memoranda Of Agreement for the accreditation of these two counties have been sent to the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry for his signature, with the request that they be officially accredited, and, without doubt, they will be accredited January 1st, 1930.

This makes a total of forty-two counties accredited in Minnesota.

During the quarter we retested all the cattle in McLeod County for the reason that the three year period of accreditation terminates January 2nd, 1930. The first complete test of all the cattle in this county disclosed 2,627 herds tested, containing 45,980 cattle, of which only 114 reacted, or a percentage of infection in the entire county of 0.247%. During the month of December we retested the 91 infected herds that disclosed reactors in the October test, at which time we tested 1,985 cattle disclosing 33 reactors in 20 herds. We have sent the Memorandum Of Agreement for the reaccreditation of McLeod County to Washington and, without doubt, it will be reaccredited on January 1st, 1930.

We now have nine counties which we have reaccredited as the result of the complete test of all the cattle; in four of these counties the percentage of infection was less than five tenths of one percent and in the remaining five counties the percentage of infection was under one percent.

During the quarter the initial, or first complete test of all the cattle in Cook, Cottonwood, Lake, Marshall, Itasca, St. Louis, Chisago and Roseau Counties have been completed; we have made the second complete test of all the cattle in Anoka, Nicollet and Wabasha Counties also during the quarter and have retested the infected herds in the following counties that are in the process of accreditation: Kittson, Waseca, Norman, Steele, Sherburne and Isanti. We have retested, at the expense of the State, infected herds in twenty-three accredited counties.

During the quarter there have been 364,466 cattle tested in all the activities throughout the State, of which 3,361 reacted, or a percentage of 0.92%.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Chas. E. Patton
Secretary

President

MEETING OF THE SPECIAL MEETING OF THE MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK

SANITARY BOARD, FEBRUARY 11TH - 1930 .

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

The Secretary reported that, as directed by the Board at the quarterly meeting on January 25th, he had written to the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, explaining the position of the Board and requesting that, if possible, the eleven field veterinary inspectors now assigned to Minnesota be allowed to remain, but if they found it necessary to remove three men temporarily, it should be with the understanding that they will be returned when the conditions warrant. He further explained that Mr. Moscrip personally conferred with the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington, and that he (Cotton) had had a conference with the Chief over long distance telephone. The Chief had assured him that none of the Federal inspectors would be removed from the State, pending the action of this Board.

The Secretary reported that it was necessary to call the special meeting of the Board for the reason that Doctor W. J. Fretz, the Inspector in Charge of Federal Tuberculosis Eradication work in Minnesota, had presented a new plan to the Board which he had not presented when conferring with the Board at the last quarterly meeting.

Doctor Fretz and W. A. Peck, the Live Stock Commissioner at South St. Paul, were then called and were present at the meeting. Doctor Fretz presented his new plan for an area survey contract or agreement for owners to sign in territory in Minnesota in which the highest percentage of tuberculosis infection is known to exist. Doctor Fretz had presented this plan to the Chief

of the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington and the Chief requested that the plan be submitted to the Board. Doctor Fretz explained that if some such plan was not initiated it would be necessary for him to recommend to the Chief that six of the Federal veterinarians be removed from the State. Doctor Fretz recommended that a plan or agreement be drawn up whereby the services of the cooperative field veterinarians could be extended to owners of live stock in townships as a unit, in the territory where the highest percentage of infection is known to exist, and that such agreement or contract should provide or require that all the cattle in such herds will be subjected to the tuberculin test, and retested until the herds have passed a complete negative test, with the understanding that after a herd has passed a complete negative test there will be no further tuberculin tests made by the cooperative forces as it now required in the individual Federal-State Accredited Herd Plan.

Doctor Fretz recommended that we should discontinue making any tests with our cooperative field forces for individual herds under the Federal-State Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Herd Plan in the counties that had not taken advantage of the state law providing for the area control of tuberculosis and in which the percentage of infection was known to be less than one percent.

After a very general discussion, the Board were of the unanimous opinion that under no circumstances should we discontinue the services of the cooperative field forces to herd owners who have signed the Federal-State Accredited Herd Plan agreement, and which contracts we are under obligations to carry out.

It was also the unanimous opinion of the Board that in order to retain the present Federal field veterinary service in the State, a

form of agreement should be adopted for owners to sign in order to extend our services in such areas and to eliminate tuberculosis as rapidly as possible.

It was moved by Doctor Fitch that we approve in substance the utilization of the excess Federal veterinarians over and above our obligations under the individual Accredited Herd Plan, and also the Area Plan in work to be arranged in counties which have not taken advantage of the Area Law. The motion was seconded by Mr. Healy, and was unanimously carried.

Doctor Fitch moved that the Secretary and Executive Officer be directed to draw up, in consultation with Assistant Attorney General Charles E. Phillips and Doctor W. J. Fretz, agreement and plans necessary to carry out the work in the counties which have not taken advantage of the law providing for the control and elimination of tuberculosis under the Area Plan. The motion was seconded by Doctor Greaves, and was unanimously carried.

It was the unanimous opinion of the members of the Board that this new work shall not be conducted on a township basis, but shall be applied in the county as a unit.

The Secretary reported that, as directed at the last quarterly meeting of the Board, he has prepared the amendment to the Rules and Regulations adopted on July 30th, 1929, preventing the importation or bringing of cattle into the State of Minnesota, that have given positive or suspicious reactions to the agglutination blood test for Bang Abortion Disease, whereby special permits could be issued for the importation of such cattle. He stated he had submitted them to the Attorney General for correction.

It was regularly moved, seconded and unanimously carried that the following additional Rules and Regulations governing the importation of bringing of cattle into the State of Minnesota, be adopted:

B.A.D. 6 Revised

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

Adopted February 11th, 1930.

Approved by Attorney General

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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 beem 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 adopted July 30th, 1929 are hereby amended to read as follows:

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 effected 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 to slaughter establishments approved by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agricultural and where the Federal Government maintains inspection, for the purpose of immediate slaughter only, 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.

(Provided, however, that such cattle may be imported or brought into the State of Minnesota upon a special written permit issued by the Secretary and Executive Officer of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board; such permit ~~will~~ ^{to} be issued only upon receipt of a written agreement by the owner, ^{thereof} that ~~said~~ cattle shall remain in his possession and be kept separate and apart from all cattle except

cattle that have given positive reaction to the agglutination blood test.)

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.

The foregoing *rules and regulations*
 examined and approved as
 to form and legality this *14th* day of
February, 1930.

By *C. E. Phillips*
 Assistant Attorney General

The Secretary reported that, as directed by the Board at the last quarterly meeting, he had conferred with Assistant Attorney General Phillips, and it was advisable that the Rules and Regulations adopted by the Board on January 14th, 1921, providing that the use of the infective agents or the living virus of any disease are prohibited in the State except under special permit and quarantine, should not be amended; but the Rules and Regulations for the control and elimination of Bang Abortion Disease of cattle within the State, adopted July 30th, 1929, should be amended by adding another paragraph which would provide that no person shall administer the infective agent or the living virus or vaccines for Bang Abortion Disease except on a special written permit, and that cattle so treated shall be subject to the same conditions as cattle that have reacted to the agglutination blood test.

After a general discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Rules and Regulations for the control and elimination of Bang Abortion Disease in cattle within the State of Minnesota, adopted July 30th, 1929, be amended as recommended by the Secretary and Mr. Phillips.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the following Rules and Regulations be adopted:

B.A.D. 5 Revised

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 February 11th, 1930.

Approved by Attorney General

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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 adopted July 30th, 1929, are hereby amended to read as follows:

Paragraph 1. 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 2. 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 3. 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 (and also vaccines containing the living virus or the infective agent 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 4. Every veterinarian shall immediately report all cattle giving positive reactions to the agglutination blood test 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 5. 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.

(Paragraph 6. No person shall administer or inject into any cattle in Minnesota, the infective agent, living virus or vaccines of Bang Abortion Disease, except on a special written permit issued by the Secretary and Executive Officer of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. ^{of cattle so treated} Owners or the persons administering

living virus or vaccines ^{therits} shall immediately report to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board the identification of ^{such} cattle, ~~so treated~~. Cattle that have been treated with living virus or vaccines shall be subject to the same conditions as cattle that have reacted to the agglutination blood test, as provided by Paragraph 5 of these Rules and Regulations.)

(Paragraph 7. All existing Rules and Regulations, ^{insofar only as they} ~~or parts of Rules and Regulations,~~ ^{are} inconsistent with these Rules and Regulations, ^{by} are hereby rescinded.)

The foregoing ^{rules and regul-} ~~ations~~ ^{ations} examined and approved as to form and legality this ^{14th} day of ^{February,} 19³⁰
HENRY N. DENSON,
Attorney General,
By ^{C. E. Phillips}
Assistant Attorney General

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 - APRIL 11TH, 1930

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

There being no quorum present, no
meeting was held.

Charles E. Patton:
Secretary

President.

MINUTES OF THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK

SANITARY BOARD - APRIL 29TH, 1930.

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

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

The minutes of the quarterly meeting of January 25th, 1930, were read and, on motion duly seconded, were approved.

The minutes of the special meeting of February 11th, 1930, were read and, on motion duly seconded, were approved.

The report of the Secretary and Executive Officer for the quarter ending March 31st, 1930, on motion duly seconded and carried, was received and ordered placed on file.

The Secretary reported that at the meeting of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association in December of 1929, the Committee on Tuberculosis, of which he was a member, recommended that the Rules and Regulations providing for the maintenance of individual accredited herds be amended; the Association adopted the amendment and the same has been approved and accepted by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.

After some discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Rules and Regulations providing for Uniform Methods and Rules for the establishment and maintenance of tuberculosis-free accredited herds of cattle, adopted January 16th, 1928, be amended as follows:

Amend paragraph 2, part one, "Individual Accredited Herd Plan", by inserting a comma after the word "test" in the last line of Section "c"; then add the words, "or by the double injection method of the intradermic test (meaning the intradermic injection of the caudal fold and vulva)"; the amended section to read as follows:

"c - A herd in which reactors have been found by a preceding test shall not be accredited except when the final or accrediting test has been made by the combination of either the subcutaneous and ophthalmic tests, or by the 'double injection' method of the intradermic test (meaning the intradermic injection of the caudal fold and vulva)."

ELECTION OF OFFICERS: It was regularly moved, seconded and unanimously carried that H. A. Greaves be elected President for the ensuing year.

It was regularly moved, seconded and unanimously carried that C. P. Fitch be elected Vice President.

It was regularly moved, seconded and unanimously carried that Charles E. Cotton be elected Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board for the ensuing year and that he be paid a salary of Five Thousand Dollars per year.

The Secretary recommended that he desired Doctor Bromaghim to be continued as Assistant Secretary. It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that Doctor W. C. Bromaghim be employed for the ensuing year as Assistant Secretary and that his salary be increased to Three Thousand Dollars per year, beginning July 1st, 1930, provided it is approved by the Commission of Administration and Finance.

Doctor Fitch stated that the technician employed at the laboratory, Mrs. Grace Witmer, was very capable and that her salary should be increased to Ninety Dollars per month.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the salary of Mrs. Grace Witmer be increased to Ninety Dollars per month, beginning July 1st, 1930.

Doctor Fitch explained that in order to meet the demand for blood tests for diagnosis of Bang Disease and Pullorum Disease it would be necessary for the Board to pay the salary of another technician.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that another technician be employed when necessary.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the present force of field veterinarians, the quarantine officer and the office force be employed for the ensuing year and that they be paid, beginning July 1st, 1930, the following salaries provided the same are approved by the Commission of Administration and Finance:

W. C. Bromaghim	Assistant Secretary	\$3,000.00
F. H. Pedersen	Accountant	1,980.00
Marie Magee	Stenographer and Clerk	1,560.00
Evelyn Roling	Claim Clerk	1,320.00
Marie C. Bailey	Stenographer	1,380.00
Dorothy Farrell	Clerk	1,140.00
Charles Schubert	Clerk	1,260.00
Louise Quehl	Clerk and Stenographer	1,260.00
Stella Filbin	Clerk and Stenographer	1,200.00
Bernice Quain	Stenographer	1,260.00
Merle Johnston	Stenographer and Clerk	1,200.00
Myrtle Formo	Stenographer and Clerk	1,080.00
Elinore Drake	Stenographer and Clerk	1,200.00
Mabel J. Jensen	Stenographer and Clerk	1,080.00
Florence H. Wangerin	Clerk	1,080.00
Doctor W. F. Rode	Field Veterinarian	3,000.00
Doctor J. V. Ramler	Field Veterinarian	2,700.00
Doctor H. G. McGinn	Field Veterinarian	2,700.00
Doctor C. A. Mack	Field Veterinarian	2,550.00
Doctor L. E. Jenkins	Field Veterinarian	2,550.00
Doctor H. D. Osborne	Field Veterinarian	2,160.00
Doctor Leo R. Johnson	Field Veterinarian	2,400.00
Doctor E. T. Phelps	Field Veterinarian	2,400.00
Doctor L. S. Englerth	Field Veterinarian	2,400.00
Doctor A. A. Carlson	Field Veterinarian	2,250.00
Doctor R. G. Lovesee	Field Veterinarian	2,250.00
Lester Tate	Quarantine Officer	1,980.00
Mrs. Grace Whitmer	Technician	1,080.00

NEW POSITION

Unknown	Technician	1,020.00
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The Secretary reported that Mr. L. W. Kube, the Traffic Manager of the St. Paul Union Stock Yards Company, conferred with him relative to the proposed plan for maintaining and identifying the cattle that originate from accredited counties and herds in Minnesota, in their yards incleaned and disinfected pens, in order that health certificates can be furnished for such cattle by this Board, for shipment to points within the State, and also for export to other states. The Secretary further explained that the Board, at the quarterly meeting in April 1928 and the special meeting in May 1928, had conferred with representatives of the market interests at South St. Paul and assisted them in outlining a plan for rules and regulations to be adopted by the Stock Yards Company of the South St. Paul, Live Stock Exchange and independent commission firms. After a plan had been agreed upon by all parties and the Stock Yards Company were ready to put the plan into effect, Mr. Kube informed him that many of their cow dealers did not think they were being damaged or hurt by the plan that was then in effect requiring the tuberculin testing of the cattle before leaving the yards and the rules and regulations of this Board providing for the retesting of such cattle when they were imported into our modified quarantined counties, or unto accredited herds. Therefore, the plan which was agreed upon was never put into effect. Mr. Kube advised, however, that at the present time a great many of the operators are of the opinion that the plan should be made effective. Mr. Kube further stated that the market interests in South St. Paul are of the opinion they could now live up to the provisions of the agreement and they are of the opinion it is to their interest to put it into effect.

The Secretary then presented the revised rules and regulations that had been agreed upon and which were signed by the various organizations located at South St. Paul. The Secretary explained that one of the conditions of paragraph 1 of these rules and regulations, under some circumstances, could not be complied with. He stated that it is impracticable for owners of cattle that have originated from accredited counties or accredited herds, who were in the habit of shipping cattle to the South St. Paul markets through their local shipping associations on regular shipping days, to obtain a health certificate from our office in sufficient time to have it available to meet the requirements of Section one which provides that health certificates approved by this Board, including records of tuberculin tests, shall be attached to the waybill. He explained that he thought some provision could be made whereby the owners could furnish the proper identification of the cattle to the shipper, furnishing him the name of the owner of the herd from which such cattle originate, his post office address, the name of the county and, if possible, the name of the township in which such herd is located; when such cattle arrive at the yards the commission firms could immediately furnish our office with this information in order that the proper health certificates could be issued.

After some discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Board approve the rules and regulations adopted by the market interests at South St. Paul, as outlined in the following agreement:

RULES AND REGULATIONS ADOPTED BY THE ST. PAUL UNION STOCKYARDS CO., ST. PAUL LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE, ST. PAUL TRADERS EXCHANGE, AND INDEPENDENT COMMISSION FIRMS AND DEALERS IN LIVE STOCK, PROVIDING FOR MAINTAINING THE IDENTITY OF CATTLE ACCOMPANIED BY OFFICIAL HEALTH CERTIFICATES, IN ISOLATION FROM OTHER STOCK AND UNDER SANITARY CONDITIONS, IN ORDER TO COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD, AND THUS PERMITTING THE CONSIGNMENT OF SUCH ANIMALS FOR IMPORTATION INTO COUNTIES OFFICIALLY DESIGNATED AS MODIFIED ACCREDITED AREAS, COUNTIES OFFICIALLY DESIGNATED AS "IN THE PROCESS OF SUCH ACCREDITATION" AND OFFICIALLY ACCREDITED HERDS THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

1. When a shipment of cattle arrives at the Stockyards chutes which are covered by billing with approved health certificates including records of tuberculin tests, attached, and provided that the cattle have been properly marked with a letter A on the left side of each animal, back of the shoulder, by means of paint at least six inches high and six inches wide, or by a hair brand at least three inches high and three inches wide, and further provided they have been shipped in cleaned and disinfected cars or trucks, and further provided they have been shipped in cars or trucks containing no other cattle or if in cars with other cattle they have been separated by a partition, the Stockyards Company will unload them and yard them intact in one of the pens in the commission man's alley, to which the shipment is consigned.
2. The official bulletin sheets displayed in the Chute House which serve as a notice to the commission firm of the receipt of stock, will bear a notation "CLEAN CATTLE".
3. As an additional notice to the consignee, the Stockyards Company will establish a practice of making a notation "CLEAN CATTLE" on the yarding tickets which accompany the stock from the chutes to the pens where the commission firm signs for it.

4. The commission firms will handle such cattle in a cleaned and disinfected section or pens in their regular alley, and shall keep them at all times in such cleaned and disinfected pens, separate from "other cattle".
5. When clean cattle are sold by commission men they will be driven to the scale separately and weighed separately from other cattle. During the weighing process a notation will be placed on the scale ticket by the commission firm "CLEAN CATTLE".
6. The official weighmaster will notify the Stockyards representative known as counter-off of the fact that clean cattle are being weighed. The counter-off will yard such cattle separate from other than clean cattle, in cleaned and disinfected pens. When the purchaser comes for his cattle he goes to the counter-off for identification of his stock and at this time the counter-off will notify him that cattle in certain pens are clean. It should be understood that except in occasional cases where the countryman or outside buyer comes to the counter-off with a title order for his livestock, all deliveries for the purchaser are made to employes of operating firms on the market.
7. Where a dealer firm on the market is the purchaser of cattle from a commission firm such dealer will drive clean cattle from the commission scale yarding pens separate from other cattle. He will also yard such cattle separately in the stocker and feeder and cow dealers' division and at all times keep them separate in pens from other cattle.

- 8. Where the commission firm acts as the purchaser's agent, employes of such firm will also handle cattle for shipment in the above manner.
- 9. Clean cattle in the dealers division will at all times be yarded in cleaned and disinfected pens set aside for this purpose, and when sold must be yarded in cleaned and disinfected scale pens and cleaned and disinfected pens in the shipping division.
- 10. It is understood that in case of mixing clean cattle with other cattle that all of the stock will then be considered "other cattle", subject to the tuberculin test and quarantine requirements of all other cattle.

The undersigned organizations located on the market at South St. Paul have given the above proposed plan consideration and agree to abide by the provisions thereof.

ST. PAUL LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE

W. L. Colan Secy.

TRADERS LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE

W. L. Colan Secy.

Frank Rubes.

HOG PRODUCERS COMM. CO., Inc.

Ralph Miller Pres.

Dr. C. Fraley

John Schwendig

Stevens & Johnson

By H. C. Stevens

BRIBER, RUDE & JOHNSON.

As shown v.p.

Teepoo
STOCK MEN'S COMMISSION CO.

Je Harnig Mgr.

Herbert J. Bruber Mgr.

Miss Garrison office mgr.

J. J. Montgomery Secy. Mgr.

Max Schlesinger
By Sidney Johnson

Ed Howey

H. J. Dornmeyer

The Secretary reported that Armour & Company and Cudahy & Company have refused to pay the ten cents per cwt. premium on hogs originating from accredited tuberculosis-free counties, and the other packers have adopted rules whereby they refuse to pay such premiums unless the hogs were tattooed in order that they could be traced to the owner breeding such hogs, and further provides that if any hogs disclosed tuberculosis the owner would not receive the premium. He stated that, as a result, the shippers, shipping associations, as well as the farmers, were not now tattooing or marking their hogs shipped to points where the Federal Government maintains inspection, with the exception of Hormel & Company of Austin and the Albert Lea Packing Company at Albert Lea were continuing to pay the premiums, and a large percentage of the hogs shipped to these points were being properly tattooed. He further stated that as a result of this action on the part of the packers the work of Doctor Jenkins were successful in the practical control and elimination of avian tuberculosis in our accredited counties only where hogs had been shipped to these two plants. For this reason Doctor Jenkins' work during the last quarter has been, and in the future will necessarily be, limited to a large extent to the accredited areas located in the central and southern parts of Minnesota where the owners of hogs were shipping them to these two plants. The Secretary stated that, in his opinion, without doubt, in the very near future the payment of the premium by all the packers would be discontinued.

The Board were of the opinion that if the results of our work in the control of avian tuberculosis were not sufficient to justify the expense, Doctor Jenkins should be assigned to other work.

BANG ABORTION DISEASE: The Secretary reported that there have been no Bang Abortion Accredited Herd Certificates issued during the quarter. Approved Bang Abortion certificates were issued for the herd of the Minnesota Colony for Epileptics at Cambridge and also for the herd of the State Tuberculosis Sanitarium at Ah-Gwah-Ching, and for a private herd owned by the J. R. Ries Estate at Rolling Stone. The services of our field veterinarian in the elimination of the disease from the state institution herds has been continued and the results in all of these herds were very satisfactory. The retest of the accredited herd of the Minnesota State Prison, retest of the herd at the Tuberculosis Sanitarium, and the Minnesota Colony for Epileptics disclosed no reactors. The retest of the herd at the St. Peter Hospital disclosed two suspicious reactions and the retest of the herd at Rochester State Hospital disclosed five reactors and two suspects in a herd of 115 cattle.

During the quarter there were 135 new agreements signed, of which 19 were for Plan "A", 20 for Plan "B" and 95 for Plan "C".

The official laboratory maintained at the University tested 264 lots by the slow test tube method, containing 6,468 cattle, of which 1,022 gave positive reactions, 361 suspicious reactions, and the samples of 70 were reported as "no good". The laboratory also gave the slow test tube test to 84 lots of cattle that were to be shipped interstate, containing 687 cattle, of which 67 gave positive reactions, 29 suspicious, and the samples of six were reported as "no good".

The veterinarians at South St. Paul applied the rapid test for cattle to be exported to states that approve and accept such tests, to 774 cattle, of which only 15 were reported as giving positive reactions.

Practicing veterinarians in other parts of the State reported testing 21 herds by the rapid agglutination test for export to other states, including 287 cattle, of which 34 were reported as giving positive reactions.

This Board issued special permits to owners of 56 cattle for shipment to market for the purpose of slaughter. The fifteen cattle that reacted to the rapid agglutination test at South St. Paul were also slaughtered.

PULLORUM DISEASE: The Secretary reported that during the quarter two field veterinarians had been intensively engaged drawing blood samples from the poultry flocks of the five hatcheries that had signed agreements and in which the test was initiated during the month of November, 1929. They also tested a few individual flocks. During the quarter 69 flocks were tested. A total of 16,451 birds were tested, of which 13,817 were negative; 2,358 gave positive reactions; 56 were suspicious, and the samples of 220 birds were reported as "no good".

Certificates were issued to 149 flock owners, stating that all the birds in their flocks had been subjected to the agglutination blood test and the reacting birds removed and slaughtered, with the exception of three flocks in which the owners make proper isolation of their birds. Similar certificates were issued to the Zumbrota Chick Hatchery at Zumbrota; the Lakeville Hatchery at Lakeville; the Cedar Lawn Hatchery at Jordan; the Cannon Falls Chick Hatchery at Cannon Falls and the Anoka Hatchery at Anoka.

Accredited flock certificate was issued for one flock located at Cannon Falls; this flock had passed negative tests for a number of years, as reported by Doctor C. P. Fitch, the Chief of the Diagnostic Laboratory, and the tests made during the quarter disclosed no reactors.

The following is a summary of the tests made from October 27th, 1929 to March 31st, 1930:

Total number tested	33,227
Total number of reactors	5,587
Total suspects	218
Annual total percentage of reactors	
in all birds tested	16.81%
Percentage of reactors and suspects	17.47%

The Secretary explained that the extension of the work in the control of Pullorum Disease would necessarily be limited, as it has been since the work was initiated, by the fact that the laboratory cannot possibly make the blood tests of the samples which our field veterinarians draw and submit to the laboratory, because of their limited appropriation, personnel and equipment.

The Secretary explained also that the majority of pure bred owners were not willing to sign the agreement and submit their flocks to the test during the laying or hatching season. It was the opinion of the Board members that we should endeavor to encourage owners of pure bred flocks located in the counties that are now officially accredited as free from bovine tuberculosis, to sign agreements in order that we could extend our service in the elimination of the disease, to the extent that the present facilities of the laboratory for making tests will warrant, and that we should not accept agreements from any more hatcheries than the service can be extended to between September 1st, 1930 and February 15th, 1931.

The Secretary reported that Mr. H. A. Whittaker,

Director Division of Sanitation of the State Board of Health, had conferred with him and requested that he approve the report of the sanitary engineers of the State Department of Health, which they were preparing as the result of the pollution surveys they have conducted on certain streams in the State. He reported that he had informed Mr. Whittaker this was a matter he desired to refer to the Board. He then read a letter from Doctor Chesley, dated April 26th, 1930, in which Doctor Chesley referred to the discussion which Mr. Whittaker had with the Secretary relative to their investigation work on the pollution of lakes and streams. Doctor Chesley enclosed a copy of Chapter 273, Session Laws of 1927, and a copy of the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General on the responsibility of the State Board of Health under this Act. Doctor Chesley stated that the Board's responsibility, according to this Act, includes, among other things, live stock. He stated that they have about completed their report of the survey of the St. Louis, the Straight and the Cannon Rivers, and would like a statement from this Board as to what requirements should be incorporated in these reports in so far as it refers to the protection of live stock. Doctor Chesley also suggested that this Board furnish a representative to accompany their engineers in their survey of the Cedar River in order that they could incorporate such requirements as the Sanitary Board may consider desirable in their report of the investigation of this river when it is completed. He stated that the Hormel Packing Plant at Austin were discharging their waste into the Cedar River.

The Secretary reported that he had advised Mr. Whittaker he would endeavor to obtain information from the Bureau of Animal Industry relative to any of the requirements they may have regarding the

disposal of waste from packing plants that are under their jurisdiction and supervision.

Messrs. Woodard and Pierce, Sanitary Engineers, and Mr. O. S. Pierson, Director of the Division of Administration, as requested by the Secretary, appeared before the Board to confer with them relative to the recommendations made by Doctor Chesley and Mr. Whittaker.

The Sanitary Engineers explained in detail the results of their survey of the St. Louis, Straight and Cannon Rivers; they explained that the Straight and Cannon Rivers were located in territory in which the farmers depend for their success, to a very large extent, upon live stock. It was explained that the State Board of Health have a ruling, and recommend that no surface water should be used for drinking purposes by the human family. When they make the pollution surveys of lakes and streams they find that certain sections of the streams, and also the lakes into which the sewage is disposed, are dangerous, not only for drinking purposes but also for bathing purposes. They then recommend, where necessary, that the solids be eliminated from the sewage, by filter beds; and if there is any danger for bathing purposes they also recommend that the effluent, after the solid material is eliminated, be treated by chlorination. They find, however, that as the chemical treatment by chlorine is so expensive, when the results in their opinion are not sufficient to justify this expenditure, they recommend that such waters be not used for bathing purposes.

After a general discussion, the consensus of opinion of the Board was that it should be ruled that water in streams or lakes which is unfit for human bathing should be considered as unfit for cattle and other live stock to have access to. It was also the unanimous opinion of the

Board that if a city, village or creamery discharged the sewage or creamery waste into streams, the Board should recommend that such cities and creameries should remunerate owners of land through which such streams pass or on which lakes are located, for any damages that may occur as the result of the sewage or creamery waste being permitted to be discharged into such waters, or they should pay the parties for an easement of lots through which such streams pass or on which lakes are located, or they should buy the land and pay for the fencing to exclude live stock from access to such streams or lakes; the owners of such lands should be advised to depend upon well water for their live stock.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary assign one of the field veterinarians to assist in the survey of the ^{Padon} enter River, in so far as it related to live stock, and to cooperate with the engineers of the Department of Health in every way possible in making such a survey.

The Secretary reported that, as directed by the Board at the last meeting, he had endeavored to assist in the passage of the necessary legislation by Congress to empower the states to pass laws and make rules and regulations necessary to prevent the contagion of infectious and communicable diseases of live stock, including poultry, being imported into this State from other states or territories. He stated they had received word that the Resolution which had been introduced in the Senate would be given a hearing before the Senate Agricultural Committee on Tuesday, April 15th. After conferring with Mr. Moscrip and Doctor Fitch, it was decided that he should immediately go to Washington to assist in obtaining the proper legislation. He reported that after conferring with the Governor and explaining the situation, the Governor gave his entire approval for the trip. He further

reported that he was present at the conference with the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry and the Special Committee of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association, Doctor Munce, the State Veterinarian of Pennsylvania, and Doctor Sutton, the State Veterinarian of Georgia, on April 14th. He also appeared before the Senate Committee on Agriculture, explaining the position of this Board because of the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Oregon. The Senate Agricultural Committee were practically unanimous in favor of, and recognized the necessity of such Congressional legislation. He further reported that they were successful in interesting Congressman A. J. Andreson of Minnesota in introducing the Resolution in the House and that, through the influence and assistance of Congressman Andresen, the Agricultural Committee of the House extended the privilege of a hearing to the members of the Special Committee and the Secretary on Thursday, April 15th. He reported that it was necessary to make some amendments to the Resolution as originally introduced in the Senate in order to satisfy some of the poultry interests of California who had objected to the passage of the Resolution. He further reported that every member of the Minnesota delegation in Congress, also Senator Shipsted, furnished them every assistance while in Washington in securing the legislation. Senator Schall was absent from his office but, without doubt, he will assist in securing the legislation.

The Secretary stated that, without doubt, representatives of every state in the Union, after they have received information relative to the necessity of this legislation, will be in favor of the passage of the law; but because of the large number of bills that are now on general orders it will be impossible for the bill to be acted upon

by either House unless it can be taken up under special orders, and it is possible that representatives of the poultry industry of California will be successful in obtaining the influence of some of their representatives to prevent a vote under special order. Under these circumstances it will be impossible to obtain the legislation during the present session of Congress. However, it is hoped that the necessary concessions can be made to the poultry interests in order that they will not oppose the legislation, and we will then be successful in obtaining proper legislation to protect the live stock industry of not only Minnesota but every state in the Union

TUBERCULOSIS: The Secretary reported that as directed by the Board at the special meeting held February 11th, after consulting with Doctor Fretz and Assistant Attorney General C. E. Phillips, a blank form of Modified State-Federal Accredited Herd Agreement was prepared. He sent it to the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, by whom it was approved.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the following Modified State-Federal Agreement for the tuberculin testing of herds of cattle by the State and Federal Government cooperating, be approved:

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD
AND THE
UNITED STATES FEDERAL BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

MODIFIED AGREEMENT

for the Tuberculin Testing of Herds of Cattle by State and Federal Government Cooperating. In order to receive assistance in the tuberculin testing and indemnity for tuberculous cattle from the State and Federal Government, to the extent of funds and personnel available,

I HEREBY AGREE:

1. To submit all cattle on my premises to a physical examination and the tuberculin test.
2. To remove from the herd and dispose of all reactors, as provided by the state law, and to clean and disinfect the premises as directed by the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board.
3. If one or more reactors or suspects are disclosed on the first test, to submit the entire herd to retests at periods of not less than ninety days, and until the herd has passed at least one test without disclosing reactors.
4. To make no additions to the herd unless each added animal has passed a satisfactory tuberculin test which has been approved by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

No. Cattle _____ Signed _____

Breed of Cattle _____ P.O. Address _____

Section _____ Township _____

Date _____ County _____

NOTE: Owners signing this agreement, who desire a higher official rating for their herds, will be extended the privilege, on request, of becoming identified on the State-Federal Accredited Herd list. Tuberculin tests made under this agreement will be applied for the accreditation of herds of owners who sign the agreement for the State-Federal Accredited Herd.

The Secretary explained that letters were sent to county agents in the counties that have not taken advantage of the law providing for the control of tuberculosis under the Area Plan and in which the infection was estimated to exist to an extent of more than one percent. Doctor Fretz, the Inspector in Charge of Federal Tuberculosis Eradication Work in Minnesota, also visited a number of county agents and explained the new plan under which the services of the cooperative forces of this Board and the Federal Government will be extended without expense to the owners, and also explained, as this Board had agreed at the special meeting in February, that the services would be extended only to a limited number of herd owners in each township in these counties, in order to be able to equalize the service throughout the counties that have not taken advantage of the Area Law. It should be explained that sufficient time has not yet elapsed since the plan was initiated to be able to make any conclusion or deduction relative to the number of cattle owners in these counties that would take advantage of this plan of the control and elimination of tuberculosis. A number of county agents have reported they have received very gratifying results at meetings of cattle owners which have been held, at which time they explained the new plan; and that, at least in a number of the counties, a number of agreements will be signed and furnished to this Board within the next thirty days.

During the quarter there were 122 of these modified agreements signed and mailed to the office. Of this number, 46 were received from Kandiyohi County, 46 from Swift County, 21 from Chippewa County, 5 from Renville County, and one each from Pipestone, Rock and Stevens County.

The Secretary reported that during the quarter the remaining infected herds in the County of Marshall were tested and this county has been officially accredited for a period of three years, effective April 1st, 1930. This makes a total of 43 accredited counties in the state. There are six counties in the process of accreditation in which the first retest has been made, and in some of them the retest of the infected herds. He further advised that the retest of infected herds in Roseau County would be completed in the month of April, and, without doubt, as the first complete test showed a percentage of less than one percent, this county will be accredited on May 1st, 1930.

The Secretary reported that, as directed by the Board, he communicated with the Counties of Beltrami and Koochiching and advised them of the action of the Board in agreeing to furnish the veterinary service without expense to the counties provided the counties would appropriate a sufficient sum of money to furnish transportation for the veterinarians.

The Secretary met with the Board of County Commissioners of Beltrami County and explained the proffer of the Board. The County Commissioners were very much gratified and passed the necessary resolution, agreeing to make the levy and appropriation in order that the cooperative agreement would be executed with this Board, as required by the law. The cooperative agreement of Beltrami County was received and registered on March 18th, 1930.

There are now 54 counties that have taken advantage of the Area Law and have registered cooperative agreements with this Board.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Chas. E. Potter

Secretary.

H. A. Grew
President

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

SANITARY BOARD - - - - - JULY 11TH, 1930.

The meeting was called to order at 1:30 P. M.

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

The minutes of the regular quarterly meeting of April 11th and the adjourned quarterly meeting of April 29th, 1930, were read and, upon motion duly seconded, were approved. The report of the Secretary and Executive Officer for the quarter ending June 30th, 1930, was read and, upon motion duly seconded and carried, was received and ordered placed on file.

Included in the Secretary's report was the following general statement showing the balances in the various funds of the Board:

GENERAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Salary Fund	\$5,059.06
Supplies and Expense	n o n e
General Indemnity for Animals Killed	170,709.34
Area Indemnity T. B. Fund	471,073.90
Hog Cholera Fund	4,737.04
Hog Cholera Serum & Virus Revolving .	14,839.20
Accredited Counties	14,470.68

Unpaid bills incurred during fiscal year
ending June 30th, 1930, amounted to . . 534.65

The Secretary reported that the appropriation for "Supplies & Expense" was not sufficient to meet the expenses incurred during the month of June and that bills to the amount of ^{\$605.71}~~\$534.65~~ had been incurred during June, over and above the balance in this fund on June 1st. The deficit will be paid from the appropriation for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1930.

reverts

The Secretary called attention to the appropriation requested by the Board from the Legislature for this fund, which was for \$26,600.00 annually for the present biennium; the Legislature appropriated only \$26,300.00 annually for the biennium. He further reported there was a balance on July 1st, 1929, in this fund, of \$188.97; thus making available for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1930, \$26,488.97, and that the bills incurred which will be charged to this fund, were \$27,023.62; thus leaving the deficit of \$534.65.

The Secretary explained that as the result of the large number of counties that are now accredited for tuberculosis in this state, and as the law provides that this Board shall make all tests without expense to the county after it has been accredited, it requires a greater amount of mileage for each of the field veterinarians in order to make the necessary retests of these herds in these counties. He explained that in the past he has endeavored to limit the travel of each field veterinarian to a thousand miles per month but during the past six months it has been impossible for the men to comply with this ruling and meet their obligations for these retests. After some discussion the Board agreed that we must meet our obligations and that, if necessary, we should request the next Legislature to appropriate a contingent or emergency appropriation for this fund in order to meet our obligations for the fiscal year terminating June 30th, 1931.

The Secretary explained that the balance in the "General Animal Indemnity Fund" is encumbered as the result of claims now on file in the office for animals that have been officially condemned and slaughtered and which are being held for the necessary returns before indemnity can be paid, to an estimated amount of \$15,381.17; thus leaving an estimated balance in this fund of \$155,328.17. The Secretary explained that during the fiscal year

terminating June 30th, 1930, indemnity had been paid from this fund in the amount of \$113,396.87, and during the fiscal year terminating June 30th, 1929, indemnity was paid from this fund for the amount of only \$66,925.13. This is accounted for by the amendment to the law by the last Legislature increasing the appraised value of cattle, and also during the past six months the market price of cattle has decreased and the owners did not receive as high a price for the reacting animals.

The balance in the "Area Indemnity Fund" is encumbered to an estimated amount of \$7,707.06; thus leaving an estimated balance in this fund of \$463,366.84. The appropriation by the Legislature for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1930, is \$325,000.00 .

The Secretary reported that a large number of the counties which we had anticipated would take advantage of the Area Law have failed to execute the agreement and register it with this Board.

SALARY FUND: The Secretary reported that the balance in the Salary Fund on June 30th, 1930, was \$5,049.06; the balance in this fund on July 1st, 1929, was \$2,050.77 and the appropriation for the year was \$65,800.00; thus making available for salaries the amount of \$67,850.77. We expended \$62,791.71 for salaries during the fiscal year. The appropriation for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1930, is \$66,300.00; thus making available for the payment of salaries for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, the sum of \$71,359.06. The Secretary reported that, as required by the law, on May 15th he submitted to the Department of Administration and Finance a request for a reclassification of the employes of the Board and requested that the salaries of each of the employes be increased as voted by the Board at the last quarterly meeting. He appeared before the Commission of Administration and Finance relative to the reclassification and increases of salaries on July 1st, and on July 3rd he received from this Department their approval of our application for the adjustment of personnel and

reclassification, signed by Mr. A. J. Peterson, the Director of Personnel, under date of June 30th, 1930. The date on which Mr. Peterson signed the return, or June 30th, was two days prior to the date on which they extended the privilege of a hearing to the Secretary.

NAME	POSITION	PRESENT SALARY	PROPOSED SALARY	AMOUNT GRANTED
Dr. W.C. Bromaghin	Ass't Secretary	\$2850.00	\$3000.00	\$2850.00
F. H. Pedersen	Accountant	1920.00	1980.00	1920.00
Marie Magee	Steno. and Clerk	1500.00	1560.00	1500.00
Evelyn Rolfig	Claim Clerk	1260.00	1320.00	1320.00
Marie C. Bailey	Stenographer	1320.00	1380.00	1320.00
Dorothy Farrell	Clerk	1080.00	1140.00	1140.00
Chas. Schubert	Clerk	1200.00	1260.00	1200.00
Louise Quehl	Clerk and Steno.	1200.00	1260.00	1200.00
Stella Filben	Clerk and Steno.	1140.00	1200.00	1200.00
Bernice Quain	Stenographer	1200.00	1260.00	1200.00
Merle Johnston	Steno. and Clerk	1140.00	1200.00	1140.00
Myrtle Formo	Steno. and Clerk	1020.00	1080.00	1080.00
Elinore Drake	Steno. and Clerk	1140.00	1200.00	1140.00
Mabel J. Jensen	Steno. and Clerk	1020.00	1080.00	1080.00
Florence H. Wangerin	Clerk	1020.00	1080.00	1080.00
Doctor W. F. Rode	Field Veterinarian	2700.00	3000.00	2850.00
Doctor J. V. Ramler	Field Veterinarian	2550.00	2700.00	2550.00
Doctor H. G. McGinn	Field Veterinarian	2550.00	2700.00	2550.00
Doctor C. A. Mack	Field Veterinarian	2400.00	2550.00	2400.00
Doctor L. E. Jenkins	Field Veterinarian	2400.00	2550.00	2400.00
Doctor L. S. Englerth	Field Veterinarian	2160.00	2200.00	2400.00
Doctor Leo R. Johnson	Field Veterinarian	2250.00	2400.00	2250.00
Doctor E. T. Phelps	Field Veterinarian	2250.00	2400.00	2250.00
Doctor O. B. Gochnauer	Field Veterinarian	- - - -	- - - -	2040.00
Doctor A. A. Carlson	Field Veterinarian	2160.00	2250.00	2250.00
Doctor R. G. Lovesee	Field Veterinarian	2160.00	2250.00	2250.00
Lester Tate	Quarantine Officer	1920.00	1980.00	1920.00
Mrs. Grace Whitmer	Technician	1020.00	1080.00	1080.00
Unknown (New position)	Technician		1020.00	1020.00

It will be noted that the Department of Administration and Finance refused to approve but few of the requests for increases voted by the Board at the last quarterly meeting.

The Secretary reported that two of the office force resigned during the past quarter and because of the fact that we were not making as many tuberculin tests he did not employ anyone for these positions. He has included in the request for the release for salaries for the first six months of the coming fiscal year the amounts necessary to pay the salaries of these two clerks. He stated they would not be employed until conditions demanded this extra clerical service.

The Secretary reported that on May 17th Doctor H. D. Osborne, the field veterinarian assigned to Pullorum Disease control, resigned. He stated that he had succeeded in employing Doctor O. B. Gochnauer, who would report on July 10th, 1930. The Secretary explained that before employing Doctor Gochnauer he had conferred with Mr. W. S. Moscrip and Doctor C. P. Fitch as it was necessary to make a definite decision for the reason that Doctor Gochnauer, whose home is in Minnesota and who had recently graduated from Ohio State University, intended to enter the service of the State Tuberculosis Control work in Ohio provided he was not employed by this Board. Doctor Gochnauer is twenty-nine years of age and although a recent graduate he should be basically well qualified for the service to which he will be assigned. The Secretary explained that he had employed Doctor Gochnauer at an entering salary of \$2,040.00 per year, with the understanding that if his services were satisfactory he would request the Department of Administration and Finance to approve an increase in his salary on January 1st, 1931.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that Doctor O. B. Gochnauer be employed as a field veterinarian and assigned to Pullorum Disease Control work at an entering salary of \$2,040.00 per year.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary and Executive Officer attend the annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association on August 25th to 29th inclusive, at the expense of the State provided it meets with the approval and consent of the Governor.

The Secretary reported relative to the Rules and Regulations providing for the establishment of cleaned and disinfected pens in the commission men's section of the Union Stock Yards at South St. Paul. These Rules and Regulations were adopted in order that cattle from accredited herds and accredited areas could be maintained and properly identified so that this Board could furnish health certificates and thus do away with the tuberculin testing of such animals and their being quarantined on arrival in our accredited areas, subject to retest. He stated that to date this office has not been requested to issue a single health certificate for cattle.

The Secretary reported that a bill had been introduced in the United States Senate and House of Representatives, authorizing the states to adopt laws providing for the proper inspection and health certificates for live stock imported into such states. The bill passed the Senate and was amended by the Committee on Agriculture of the House; it failed to be considered by the House for the reason that three members opposed its being made a special order of business. It will therefore be necessary that the bill be presented at the next session of the ~~House~~ *Congress*.

BANG ABORTION DISEASE: The Secretary recommended that a circular, or article, be prepared on Bang Abortion Disease and be printed for general distribution to live stock owners and veterinarians throughout the state. He stated that experience has shown that many veterinarians, as well as owners of cattle, do not have a complete practical knowledge of the control of this disease or the character of the test.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary prepare an article on Bang Abortion Disease for general distribution.

The Secretary reported that he is satisfied there are a number of cattle reacting to the agglutination blood test, particularly in Wisconsin, and are being shipped into Minnesota by truck. There was a general discussion relative to the advisability of adopting rules and regulations providing for the identification and tagging of all cattle that react to the agglutination blood test and the quarantining of such cattle. The majority of the members were of the opinion that although this would be desirable from the standpoint of control, the Board should delay such action in order to first educate the live stock breeders and the farmers of the importance of the control of this disease. It was the opinion that if too many prohibitive measures were adopted it would delay and prevent the live stock owners taking advantage of the services of this Board and the laboratory in the elimination of this disease from their herds.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that a "sticker" or statement in red ink, calling attention to the Rules and Regulations of the Board relative to the disposal of cattle that have given positive or suspicious reactions to the agglutination blood test, should be placed on all the blank forms of agreement under our Plans A, B and C for the control of Bang Abortion Disease.

The Secretary reported that during the quarter no Bang Abortion-Free Accredited Herd certificates had been issued; approved Bang Abortion Disease certificates have been issued to seventeen herd owners. Eight veterinarians have been certified as qualified to make the rapid agglutination blood test for cattle to be shipped to other states.

The Secretary reported that during the quarter a report was received from Doctor McDaniel of the State Board of Health, that two cases of Undulant Fever occurred in one family on a farm at Correll, Minnesota; he sent our field veterinarian to this farm to investigate and, if possible, to make blood tests of the cattle and hogs. The veterinarian collected blood samples of the hogs, horses and cattle, and the results of the laboratory tests disclosed that all of the cattle and horses were negative to the test and that of the twenty samples of blood serum collected from the mature hogs on the farm, sixteen gave positive reactions.

During the quarter we furnished our field veterinarian to collect the blood samples of thirty-five herds in the vicinity of Remer, Minnesota, for a blood test. These herds included 476 cattle. The results disclosed that 404 were negative, 29 positive and 43 gave suspicious reactions. The percentage of infection is approximately six percent, while thirty-three percent of the herds were infected.

During the quarter there were 183 agreements signed, of which 14 were for Plan A, 35 for Plan B and 134 for Plan C.

During the quarter our laboratory at the University Farm tested the blood of 394 herds containing 7939 cattle, of which 6043 gave negative reactions; 1217 positive; 639 suspicious and 40 samples were "no good". Our laboratory also tested twenty-nine lots by the slow test tube method, for interstate shipment, containing 159 cattle, of which 142 were negative; 13 positive; 3 suspicious and one was reported as "no good". The veterinarians at South St. Paul gave the rapid agglutination blood test to 1133 cattle that were consigned to states which will accept this test. Of this number 1089 gave negative reactions and 44 positive; none of them were reported as giving suspicious reactions. The practicing veterinarians located in other parts of the state

have tested 48 lots by the rapid method, containing 435 cattle, of which 366 were negative; 56 positive and 130 suspicious. It should be understood that the discrepancy in the results of the tests of the veterinarians at South St. Paul and the veterinarians in other parts of the state who applied the rapid test, is explained to a certain extent by the fact that the tests made by the veterinarians at South St. Paul were largely of immature or younger cattle. During the quarter we issued identification tags for 103 cattle that reacted to the slow test tube test made at our official laboratory at the University Farm for shipment for immediate slaughter. The 44 cattle that reacted to the rapid test at South St. Paul were also slaughtered.

RABIES: The Secretary reported that there have been no outbreaks of rabies during the quarter and at the present time rabies does not exist in this state. He reported, however, that Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio and Iowa authorities reported the existence of rabies in certain sections of these states. The sanitary authorities of North and South Dakota have reported that rabies does not exist in their states.

The Secretary reported that, as directed by the Board at the last meeting, the services of Doctor Jenkins in the control of Avian Tuberculosis were discontinued the middle of May and he was assigned to work in the control of Pullorum Disease after Doctor Osborne resigned. During the quarter Doctor Jenkins held fifteen meetings in the counties of Blue Earth, Nicollet, Kanabec, Rice and Watonwan. He reports there were 1850 poultry owners who attended these meetings.

PULLORUM DISEASE: The Secretary reported that the field work in the control of this disease has necessarily been limited during the quarter for the reason that the tests could not be made advantageously during the hatching season. During the quarter we tested twenty-five individual flocks. We

received agreements from nine hatcheries. Because of our limited appropriation and personnel, and the inability of our laboratory to make the blood tests, it will be necessary for us to refuse to accept any more agreements from hatcherymen for the reason that it will be impossible for our field and laboratory service to be extended to them during the coming fall and winter. The Secretary reported that to date all birds that have been tested by this Board and the laboratory have been identified by leg bands furnished by the hatcherymen and the individual owners. He explained that he had received bids from a number of the manufacturers of leg bands and that a satisfactory band could be purchased for forty-two one hundredths of a cent for each band, provided they are purchased in quantities of thirty thousand. The bands would include the inscription "M.L.S.B.", with a serial letter and consecutive numbers from 1 to 9999.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary purchase such bands and that a charge of three fourths of a cent for each band be made to each poultryman or owner of poultry flocks to whom we extend our services and the services of our laboratory.

The Secretary reported that the rules and regulations of the Board do not provide for a definite date on which the sales of serum and virus shall be reported to this Board by the commercial houses holding permits and who have executed bonds as provided by the law for the sale and distribution of these products in Minnesota.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the following rules and regulations providing that such reports shall be made at least by the tenth of the month following the calendar month in which the sales are made; be adopted:

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE DUTIES OF PERSONS, FIRMS AND CORPORATIONS
RELATIVE TO REPORTING SALES AND DISTRIBUTION OF HOG CHOLERA SERUM AND HOG CHOLERA VIRUS.

ADOPTED JULY 11TH, 1930.

APPROVED BY ATTORNEY GENERAL Aug 19th 1930

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

WHEREAS, Section 5432 General Statutes of 1923, requires the State Live Stock Sanitary Board to adopt such Rules and Regulations governing the manufacture, sale and distribution of hog cholera serum, hog cholera virulent blood, hog cholera virus and other biological products for use on domestic animals as it may deem necessary to maintain the potency and purity of such serum, virulent blood, virus and other biological products:

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, By the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota that the Rules and Regulations hereinafter set forth are deemed expedient and advisable for the protection of the health of the domestic animals of this State, and are deemed necessary to maintain the potency and purity of such serum, virulent blood, virus and biological products:

All persons and companies engaged in the manufacture, sale and distribution of hog cholera serum, hog cholera virulent blood, hog cholera virus and other biological products, for use upon domestic animals in the State of Minnesota, shall immediately report to the Live Stock Sanitary Board, on blanks furnished by the Board, the name of the purchaser or consignee; the address of the purchaser or consignee; the virus permit number of the purchaser or consignee; the amount and serial number of hog cholera virus and the date on which its potency expires; the amount and serial number of hog cholera serum and the date on which its potency expires; the name and address of the distributing agency and the date of the sale.

Such reports ~~of sales~~ shall be made ^{not later than} the tenth ~~of~~ ^{day} ~~of~~ ^{Calendar month in} the month following the ~~date~~ ^{year} in which the sales ~~were~~ made.

8/19-1930
 Approved
 as to form and
 validity.
 Chas. E. Phillips

The Secretary reported that Mr. W. A. Peck, the Live Stock Commissioner of South St. Paul, had conferred with him, with the proposal that this Board make a survey on a few farms in each township in three or four counties that are now officially designated as Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free. The proposed plan is that the Board will furnish field veterinarians or veterinarians to tuberculin test the breeding hogs and the poultry on the farms, with the understanding that reacting hogs and poultry will be consigned by the owners to slaughter plants maintained by the Federal Government where post mortem inspection shall be made and a report of the same furnished to this Board and the owner. The plan as outlined is to determine the percentage of tuberculosis in the hogs and poultry with the ultimate idea of educating the farmers to the economic importance of eliminating avian tuberculosis which causes the retention of hogs and a decrease in the market value of such hogs when killed under inspection.

After some discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary be directed to confer with Mr. Peck and to extend this service under the agreed plan provided the owners will sign agreements, which the Secretary was directed to prepare in order that such owners will carry out their part of the agreement and dispose of their reacting poultry and hogs as directed by the Board, and also carry out the necessary cleaning and disinfection, etc.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Chas. E. Cotton
Secretary

H. A. Graves
President

MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL MEETING OF THE MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY
BOARD, SEPTEMBER 11TH - 1930.

The meeting was called to order at Ten o'clock A. M.
Members present: Doctor H. A. Greaves, Mr. W. S. Moscrip, Doctor C. P. Fitch
and Mr. P. O. Holland.

Mr. Holland qualified as a member, having been
appointed by the Governor for five years to succeed Col. C. H. March whose
five year appointment terminated January 1st, 1930.

The minutes of the last quarterly meeting of the Board
held July 11th, 1930, were read, and, on motion duly seconded, were approved.

The Secretary reported that the first complete test
of all the cattle in Benton County disclosed 1717 herds containing 32284
cattle, in which there were 355 reactors disclosed, or a percentage of 1.09
percent; these reacting cattle were disclosed in only seventy herds, which
is a comparatively very small number of infected herds. He also reported
that in the first complete test of all the cattle in Morrison County,
3453 herds were tested containing 54493 cattle, of which 572 reacted, or
a percentage of 1.049 percent; these reactors were disclosed in only 192
herds. This is also a comparatively small number of infected herds. He
further explained that in both these counties there were a few herds in
which practically all of the cattle reacted and in which the owners were
desirous of cleaning up their herds and shipping all of their cattle, and
the veterinarians made the mistake of branding, tagging and appraising all
of the cattle in these herds. He explained that the autopsy findings in
Benton County disclosed visible lesions in all of the cattle with the
exception of twenty-five, and in Morrison County visible lesions were

disclosed in all the cattle with the exception of twenty-six. He explained he had conferred with Doctor Fretz, the Inspector in Charge of Federal Tuberculosis Work in the State, and that in order to save the taxpayers the expense of paying for complete second tests of all the cattle in these two counties, and for the reason that there were very few reacting cattle over the one percent, he wished to recommend that the Board approve a plan whereby these two counties will not be forced to make a second complete test of all the cattle, but we would retest all the infected herds and also the negative herds in the three townships in Benton County and in the four townships in Morrison County, in which the percentage of reactors disclosed was slightly more than one percent. He explained that a number of the states were accrediting areas, using the township as a unit rather than the county.

After a discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the number of reacting cattle disclosed in the first complete test of all the cattle in Benton and Morrison Counties be considered as less than one percent, and that a retest be made of the infected herds in these counties, and also all of the herds that disclosed ^{no} reactors in the last test and which are located in the four townships in Morrison County and the three townships in Benton County, in which townships the percentage of infection disclosed was one percent or more.

The Secretary stated that at the last meeting of this Board it was decided to charge the poultry owners three-fourths of a cent for each leg band used in the identification of poultry in our Pullorum Disease field control work. He recommended that the price be decreased to six-tenths of a cent for each band.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that a charge of six-tenths of a cent be made to the poultry owners for each leg band used to identify the birds in our field control of Pullorum Disease.

The Secretary presented a communication from J. P. Finch of the Finch Live Stock Company, dealers in live stock at Moorhead, Minnesota, in which he requested that he be permitted to ship horses from other states into Minnesota without complying with our requirements that such animals pass a satisfactory mallein test for the reason that he wished to consign them directly to Minnesota for immediate slaughter, to be used as food for animals on fur farms in this State. He stated that the principal point of shipment into Minnesota at the present time would be Bena and the majority of the horses would come from eastern Montana where there is no veterinarian. He was making this request for the reason that he wished to be able to furnish these animals as cheaply as possible.

After some discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary notify J. P. Finch that all shipments of horses into Minnesota must comply with our regulations and be mallein tested.

Mr. Moscrip discussed the requirements recommended by this Board to the State Fair Management, providing that cattle could not be exhibited if they had given a positive or a suspicious reaction to the agglutination blood test for Bang Disease. It was explained that the State Fair Managements of Iowa and Minnesota, both of which would not permit the cattle to be imported unless they had passed a satisfactory test, waived all requirements in so far as the control of Bang Disease was concerned, for their State Fairs. As the result of this condition a number of exhibitors were incensed and complained relative to the Minnesota requirements.

After some discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary invite Commissioner of Agriculture M. Thornburg

from Iowa and Charles Hill, Chairman of the Commission of Agriculture and Markets, from Wisconsin, to attend the next meeting of this Board in order that a definite agreement may be made relative to uniform requirements at the State Fairs for the three states, for cattle and other live stock exhibited at such fairs.

The Secretary explained that it was necessary to call this special meeting of the Board in order to prepare the budget requests to be submitted to the Legislature for the biennium beginning July 1st, 1931. He stated it was necessary that the budget be prepared and furnished to the Commission of Administration and Finance as soon as possible as the law provided that such budget requests be presented to the Commission of Administration and Finance not later than September 1st. He explained that he had overlooked this provision of the law until he received a circular letter on August 12th from the Budget Commissioner.

The financial statement of the various funds on July 1st, 1930, was presented to the Board by the Secretary. This statement disclosed an actual balance in the "General Animal Indemnity" fund, after the unpaid obligations had been paid, of \$155,411.74. He estimated that we should have a balance in this fund on June 30th, 1931, of \$45,000.00. The balance in the "Area Indemnity" fund on July 1st, 1930, after deducting the unpaid obligations which have now been paid, was \$460,818.86. The appropriation for the present fiscal year for this fund is \$325,000.00; thus making the total amount available for indemnity purposes under the Area Law, \$785,818.86. He estimated that \$100,000.00 would pay the indemnity under

this plan for the present fiscal year, and therefore there should be a balance in this fund on June 30th, 1931, of \$685,818.86. He presented a list of the unregistered counties, showing the total cattle population of these counties and his estimated percentage of infection in each county, and included the amount of indemnity it would be necessary to pay in each one of these counties, based on his estimate of \$21.00, as the amount necessary for the State to pay in indemnity for each animal provided the Federal Government continued their cooperation with this Board and paid their share, or one-half of the indemnity. He stated he had been compelled to make this estimate on the basis of \$21.00 per animal for the reason that the market price of cattle when slaughtered had materially decreased. His total estimate of the amount of indemnity necessary to pay in the unregistered counties was \$861,504.00. He also presented a table showing the amount of indemnity he estimated it would be necessary to pay from the "Area Fund" for the retests of the counties that are officially accredited and which must be retested during the next biennium. His estimate of the total amount of indemnity necessary as the result of the retests in the accredited counties, for the reaccreditation, for the biennium was \$119,973.00. This amount added to the \$861,504.00 makes a total of \$981,477.00, which will be necessary for indemnity at the present market price of cattle provided we meet our obligations and make the necessary retests for reaccreditation in the large number of counties whose present period of accreditation will elapse during the biennium, and provided we make the necessary tuberculin tests in order that all of the present unregistered counties can be accredited. By deducting the estimated balance in this fund on June 30th, 1931, from the \$981,477.00, a balance of \$295,658.14 would be necessary to be appropriated. The Secretary reported, however, that if all the unregistered counties would take advantage of the

State law and apply for the test it would be a physical impossibility for us to complete the work during the next biennium. He estimated that a \$250,000.00 appropriation for the second year of the biennium would be sufficient to meet our obligations.

The appropriation for the expenses of retesting the accredited counties for the fiscal year 1929-1930 was \$55,000.00 and the balance in this fund on June 30th, 1929, was \$1,605.82; thus making available the sum of \$56,605.82. The amount of indemnity paid from this fund was \$42,208.54; thus leaving a balance on July 1st, 1930, of \$14,397.28. The appropriation for the fiscal year 1930-1931 was \$80,000.00; thus making available \$94,397.28 for the payment of indemnity from this fund for the present fiscal year.

The Secretary explained explained that at the time the estimate was made for the appropriation for this fund he based it on twenty-five cents per head of cattle tested, located in the counties that were to be tested but the test was made on an average of twenty-two cents per animal; thus accounting for the balance.

The Secretary then presented a list of all the counties it will be necessary to retest in order that they can be reaccredited during the fiscal years 1931-1932 and 1932-1933, and his estimate of the expense of testing these counties at twenty-two cents per animal. This report disclosed that the estimated cost of the testing for the reaccreditation of these counties during the first year of the biennium would be \$93,788.00, and by deducting the estimated balance on July 1st, 1931, of \$20,917.28, he estimated that the appropriation necessary to be requested for this fund for the fiscal year 1931-1932 was \$72,870.72.. The estimated expense for the testing for reaccreditation of the counties whose present period of accreditation will elapse during the fiscal year 1932-1933, was \$88,517.00.

The Secretary explained that on June 30th, 1930, there was a deficit in our appropriation for the "Supplies and Expense" fund, of \$605.71. He explained that this was the result of the large amount of travel necessary for our field force in order to meet our obligations and retest the infected herds in the counties that have become officially accredited and which we are obligated to test. He also explained that the increased demand for mileage for our field force in Pullorum Disease and Bang Disease control was also a factor in this deficit. He explained that on July 1st, 1929, there was an unexpended balance in this fund of \$1,077.69 and the appropriation for the year was \$26,300.00; making a total available to expend from this fund for the present ^{fiscal} year, \$27,377.69, and that our obligations during the year amounted to \$27,983.40, or the deficit of \$605.71. The appropriation for the fiscal year terminating June 30th, 1931, is \$26,300.00 and if we deduct the deficit from last year, which it was necessary to pay with the July bills, it leaves a balance available for expenditure from this fund for the present fiscal year terminating June 30th, 1931, of \$25,694.29. He further explained that it would be necessary to curtail all expenses possible in order to limit our expenditures to this amount and it might be necessary to request an "Emergency Appropriation" from the Legislature in order to meet our obligations in the field prior to June 30th, 1931.

The balance in the "Salary Fund" on June 30th, 1929, was \$2,050.77. The appropriation for salaries for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1929, was \$65,800.00. The amount disbursed for salaries during the fiscal year terminating June 30th, 1930, was \$62,791.71; thus leaving a balance in this fund on July 1st, 1930, of \$5,059.06. The appropriation for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1930, was \$66,300.00; thus making a total of \$71,359.06 available for the payment of salaries for the present fiscal year terminating June 30th, 1931.

The Secretary presented an estimate of the amount to be paid from the "Salary Fund" for the present fiscal year terminating June 30th, 1931, of \$66,080.00. This estimate is based on the salaries that have been released by the Department of Administration and Finance for the payment of salaries for the present fiscal year, and includes the salaries of two technicians that are now employed at the diagnostic laboratory at the University Farm. There will thus be a balance of \$5,279.00 in the "Salary Fund" on July 1st, 1931.

The Secretary advised the Board that he had been informed the Board of Regents of the University had included in their budget requests for special funds, the sum of \$15,000.00 annually, to be used for the maintenance of the diagnostic laboratory at the University Farm for the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. This is an increase of \$7,500.00 annually over the present appropriation. If the Legislature allows this increase it will not then be necessary for this Board to pay the salaries of the extra technicians now employed and whose salaries could not be paid by the University nor from the special appropriation of \$7,500.00 annually, available for this fiscal year.

After some discussion, it was decided that as there would be an estimated balance of \$45,000.00 in the "General Animal Indemnity" Fund and as the Area Control work will gradually take the place of the general testing for tuberculosis throughout the State, and provided the Legislature in arranging for appropriations for this Board will make the same provision for the next biennium as they have for the present biennium, namely, that any balances in the appropriations for general indemnity, area indemnity, and expense for accredited counties may be used for any of such purposes in the event that the appropriations for either thereof shall become exhausted, it would not be necessary to ask for any appropriation for the "General Indemnity"

Fund for the coming biennium.

After some discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that no appropriation be requested for the "Area Indemnity Fund" for the fiscal year terminating June 30th, 1932, and that an appropriation of \$250,000.00 be requested for the fiscal year July 1st, 1932, to June 30th, 1933.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that an appropriation of \$72,870.72 be included in the budget request for the expense of testing the cattle in accredited counties for the fiscal year 1931-1932, and the sum of \$88,517.00 for the fiscal year 1932-1933.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that an appropriation of \$31,000.00 annually for the "Supplies and Expense Fund" be included in the budget request for the biennium.

The Board then discussed the appropriation requirements for salaries. The salary of each person employed by the Board was considered. It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the budget request for the salary of the Secretary and Executive Officer include an increase of \$500.00 annually for the coming biennium. It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the budget requests for the payment of salaries for each of the employes of the Board include the amounts as stated in the following table:

NAME OF OFFICIAL OR EMPLOYE	ESTIMATED TOTAL		R E Q U E S T S	
	SALARY FISCAL		FISCAL YEAR FISCAL YEAR	
	YEAR 1930-1931		1931-1932	1932-1933
1. Doctor Chas. E. Cotton	\$5,000.00	\$5,500.00	\$5,500.00	
2. Doctor W. C. Bromaghim	2,850.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	
3. F. H. Pederson	1,920.00	1,980.00	1,980.00	
4. Nellie M. Carroll	2,100.00	2,100.00	2,100.00	
5. Marie Magee	1,500.00	1,560.00	1,560.00	
6. Evelyn Rolfing	1,320.00	1,320.00	1,380.00	
7. M. C. Bailey	1,320.00	1,380.00	1,440.00	
8. Dorothy Farrell	1,140.00	1,140.00	1,200.00	
9. Chas. Schubert	1,200.00	1,260.00	1,320.00	
10. Louise Quehl	1,200.00	1,260.00	1,260.00	
11. Stella Filbin	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	
12. Bernice Quain	1,200.00	1,260.00	1,260.00	
13. Lillian Schoener	1,140.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	
14. Merle Johnston	1,140.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	
15. Myrtle Formo	1,080.00	1,080.00	1,140.00	
16. Elinore Drake	1,140.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	
17. Florence Wangerin	1,080.00	1,080.00	1,140.00	
18. Lucretia Aufenast	1,020.00	1,020.00	1,080.00	
19. Clerk	510.00	1,020.00	1,020.00	
20. Clerk	510.00	1,020.00	1,020.00	
21. Dr. D. M. McDonald	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	
22. Dr. M. S. Whitcomb	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	
23. Dr. W. F. Rode	2,850.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	
24. Dr. J. V. Ramler	2,550.00	2,700.00	2,700.00	
25. Dr. H. G. McGinn	2,550.00	2,700.00	2,700.00	
26. Dr. C. A. Mack	2,400.00	2,550.00	2,550.00	
27. Dr. L. E. Jenkins	2,400.00	2,550.00	2,550.00	
28. Dr. L. S. Englerth	2,400.00	2,400.00	2,550.00	
29. Dr. G. B. Gochmauer	2,040.00	2,160.00	2,250.00	
30. Dr. Leo R. Johnson	2,250.00	2,400.00	2,400.00	
31. Dr. E. T. Phelps	2,250.00	2,400.00	2,400.00	
32. Dr. A. A. Carlson	2,250.00	2,250.00	2,400.00	
33. Dr. R. G. Lovesee	2,250.00	2,250.00	2,400.00	
34. Lester Tate	1,920.00	2,160.00	2,250.00	
35. Mrs. Grace Whitmer	1,080.00			
36. Gladys Knudson	1,020.00			
Local veterinarians on per diem basis	300.00	300.00	300.00	
Totals	\$66,080.00	\$67,600.00	\$68,650.00	
Estimated balance		5,275.00		
Appropriation requested		\$62,325.00	\$68,650.00	

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the amount of \$62,325.00 be requested for the payment of salaries for the fiscal year 1931-1932, and \$68,650.00 for the fiscal year 1932-1933.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Board approve the budget request of the University for the special appropriation of \$15,000.00 annually for the maintenance of the diagnostic laboratory at the University Farm for the Live Stock Sanitary Board.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Chas. E. Cottner
Secretary

H. A. Granger
President

MINUTES OF THE QUARTERLY MEETING, OCTOBER 17TH, 1930

The meeting was called but there being no quorum present, no meeting was held.

Chas. E. Lottman.
Secretary.

President.

MINUTES OF THE QUARTERLY MEETING, OCTOBER 21ST, 1930.

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

On request of President Greaves, Doctor Fitch presided as Chairman.

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

The minutes of the special meeting of September 11th, 1930, were read, and on motion duly seconded, were approved.

The Secretary and Executive Officer's quarterly report for the period ending September 30th, 1930, on motion duly seconded and carried, was received and ordered placed on file.

The Secretary reported that the Commission of Administration and Finance had extended a hearing to him on the budget request for the legislative appropriation for the biennium July 1st, 1931, to June 30th, 1933.

He explained that the information furnished the Board at the special meeting on September 11th, that the University had included in their budget request the sum of Fifteen Thousand (\$15,000.00) annually for the maintenance of a diagnostic laboratory at the University Farm for this Board, was not correct. However, as the Board had approved this request, he explained to the Department of Administration and Finance at the hearing that the University had included this amount in their budget request, and also explained the necessity of this increased appropriation to the Commission. He reported that on request of Dean Coffey of the Agricultural Department of the University, he and Doctor Fitch accompanied the Dean to a conference with the President of the University relative to the necessity of this increased appropriation to be included in the University's budget request.

Doctor Fitch then stated that this amount has now been included in the University budget request.

The Secretary reported that the manager of the Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company at South St. Paul had conferred with him in the interests of the local shipping association at Spicer, Minnesota, and that he had arranged for the committee to be given a hearing by the Board. He explained that the association wished to receive permits from this Board for the transportation of hogs and other livestock from the local railroad shipping pens at Spicer, in cases when the number of animals that were gathered in such yards for shipment by rail was not sufficient to warrant the expense of paying the freight on carload lots, and they desired permits to transport such animals to the South St. Paul public stockyards by truck. He had arranged to have them meet with the Board at Ten A. M. The committee failed to appear for the hearing and the Board, after considering the matter, directed the Secretary to carry out the rules and regulations, which require that hogs cannot be removed from the local railroad shipping pens except for shipment by rail for the purpose of immediate slaughter.

The Secretary reported that, as directed by the Board at the last special meeting, he had requested Hon. M. G. Thornburg, and Hon. Chas. L. Hill, Chairman of the Commission of Agriculture and Markets in Wisconsin, to meet with the Board at this meeting in order that a definite agreement might be made relative to Uniform Requirements for Cattle Exhibited at the State Fairs, with particular reference to the requirements for the control of Bang Abortion Disease. The Commissioners of each state were unable to attend and were sending Doctor Walter Wisnicky, Director, Live Stock Sanitation, Department of Agriculture, Madison Wisconsin and Doctor Peter Malcolm, Chief, Division of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, Des Moines, Iowa.

Doctors Wisnisky and Malcolm were present at the meeting and there was a general discussion relative to Uniform Requirements for the State Fairs of the three states, with particular reference to the control of Bang Abortion Disease. It was explained that at the Fairs held in September of this year there was no requirement by either Wisconsin or Iowa State Fairs relative to the blood test of cattle. Doctor Malcolm stated that their State law provided that no cattle could be imported into the State unless they passed a satisfactory agglutination blood test, but this did not apply to exhibitions. For this reason they did not require any cattle to be blood tested, that were exhibited.

Doctor Wisnicky stated that this was particularly true in Wisconsin and that they did not require that cattle be blood tested, nor did they prevent cattle being exhibited that had not been blood tested. However, they have lately adopted regulations preventing any cattle entering the State unless they have passed a satisfactory blood test.

The requirements for Minnesota State Fair, in order to be consistent with the requirements for importation of cattle into the State, on recommendation of the Secretary and Executive Officer, provided that no cattle could be exhibited that had given positive reactions to the blood test.

Doctor Wisnicky reported that Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick had refused to show her cattle at the Wisconsin State Fair for the reason that they permitted cattle to be shown that had not been tested.

Mr. Moscrip, who is in charge of the Cattle Division at the Minnesota State Fair, reported that he was placed in a very embarrassing position because of the requirements at the Minnesota Fair, for the reason that exhibitors from other states had exhibited cattle that had given positive

reactions, both at Wisconsin and Iowa Fairs, and he reported that three owners in particular were very bitter because of the requirements at the Minnesota State Fair.

It was generally agreed by all that it was desirable that no cattle be permitted to be exhibited unless they passed a satisfactory blood test. Doctor Wisnicky stated that two of their County Fairs had required that no cattle be exhibited unless they passed a satisfactory blood test and that these requirements did not interfere with the success of their exhibitions or the number of cattle exhibited. Doctor Wisnicky stated that, in his opinion, the Wisconsin Board wants the test required for exhibitions in the future.

After a general discussion, Mr. Moscrip moves that the Secretary and Executive Officer be directed to take the matter up with breeders' associations and the live stock sanitary authorities of the States of Iowa, Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, and Michigan, and arrange for a meeting in St. Paul the latter part of February or the fore part of March, for a conference in order to agree on the adoption of the Uniform Requirements for cattle that are to be exhibited at the various State Fairs.

The motion was seconded and unanimously carried.

The Board adjourned for luncheon. Re-convened at

Two P. M.

The Secretary reported the features of the American Veterinary Medical Association meeting at Los Angeles, with particular reference to his report as Chairman of the Committee on Tuberculosis. He also reported the work of the Tuberculosis Research Committee of the American Public Health Service, relative to the preparation of tuberculin.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that Doctor C. P. Fitch and Doctor Cotton attend the annual meeting of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association at Chicago, December 2nd to 5thm 1930, as representatives of this Board, at the expense of the State, provided it meets with the Governor's approval.

The Secretary reported that at the meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association, he had conferred with Doctor W. J. Butler, the Chairman of the Special Committee of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association, which was appointed to obtain the necessary Congressional legislation delegating the power to individual states, of enacting laws and rules and regulations relative to the importation of live stock and poultry. Doctor Butler was much discouraged as the result of the failure of the passage of the bill at the last short session of Congress.

After a general discussion, the Secretary was directed to use every means possible to assist in the enactment of this necessary legislation at the next session of Congress.

The Secretary reported that he had a communication from a representative of the United States Chamber of Commerce at Buenos Ayres, Republic of Argentine, relative to this country's embargo on cattle, meats and meat products. After some discussion the Board directed the Secretary to use every effort to prevent the lifting of the embargo in order to prevent Foot and Mouth Disease being brought into this country.

The question of new legislation was then discussed. The Secretary reported that there were a number of counties in which the necessary fifty-one percent of the cattle owners had signed petitions for the control of tuberculosis under the Area Plan, and the same had been presented to the Boards of

County Commissioners as provided by the State law. The County Boards, however, had either refused to take advantage of the law and execute the cooperative agreement, or action had been deferred. After a general discussion, it was agreed that a bill should be introduced at the next session of the Legislature, amending the present law by providing that when fifty-one percent of the cattle owners sign the petition the Board of County Commissioners shall enter into the cooperative agreement with this Board in order that we can extend the work under the Area Plan of Control and eliminate the disease from all the counties in the State.

The Secretary reported that on October 1st, 1930, there were forty-eight counties in the State accredited, and that a total of fifty-six counties have registered cooperative agreements with the Board as provided by the State law. He reported that during the last quarter the first complete test of all the cattle in Lake O'The Woods, Mille Lacs, Benton and Morrison Counties had been made.

The complete test of all the cattle in Lake O'The Woods County disclosed 494 herds containing 4,415 cattle, of which only six reacted, or a percentage of 0.13 percent; the county was officially accredited, effective August 1st, 1930.

All the cattle in Dodge County were retested in order that it could be reaccredited; the present period of accreditation of this county terminates on November 1st, but in order to be assured that the county could be reaccredited at that time a complete test was made, thus leaving sufficient time to make the retest of the infected herds prior to November 1st, which would be necessary provided the complete test disclosed a percentage of more than five tenths of one percent. The results of the

complete tests, however, disclosed 39,440 cattle tested, of which 169 reacted, or a percentage of 0.42 percent.

The Secretary reported that retests of all the cattle in twelve counties, after the first three year period of accreditation had elapsed, disclosed the total number of cattle tested was 426,552; of this number, 2,062 reacted, or a percentage of 0.483 percent. The highest percentage disclosed was in Meeker County, which was 0.78 percent, and in Faribault County it was 0.98 percent. The reason the percentage of infection in these counties was comparatively higher than in the other counties was the fact that in Faribault County the cattle feeders had imported feeding cattle under quarantine, and in many instances had failed to observe the quarantines, thus spreading the infection; in Meeker County, in which we experienced our legal troubles at the time of the original testing in that county for accreditation, the cattle owners in the northern part of the county particularly, had imported cattle contrary to the quarantine provisions. If the Counties of Meeker and Faribault are not included in the twelve counties, the percentage of infection in the remaining ten counties is 0.381 percent.

The Secretary reported that a number of the eastern cities have notified buyers who have been consigning butter to these cities, that in the future, without doubt, the sale of any milk, butter or other milk products, unless derived from cattle that have passed satisfactory tuberculin tests, will be prohibited. The buyers further notified the creameries in some of the counties that have not taken advantage of the law, located in the western and north-central parts of the State. It is now anticipated that a number of counties will enter into the cooperative agreement with this Board for the control of tuberculosis under the Area Plan in the very near future

The Secretary reported that on request of the President of the Minnesota Cooperative Baby Chic Association, he had arranged for a hearing of a committee of their Association. The Board then convened in the old Senate Chamber to hear the committee representing the Baby Chic Association. This committee was represented by President E. B. Anderson, Secretary Gregorson, Messrs. Ernest, Dyer, Baumgartner, Tullock, and other members. Mr. W. T. Foley of "The Farmer" was also present. Mr. Foley presented the subject as the representative of the committee. He stated that the Baby Chic Association had initiated a plan of examining poultry flocks furnishing eggs to the members of their Association, and they were using the word "accredited" to apply to their culling of the poultry. Their work was practically limited to the establishment of flocks of poultry from the standpoint of types, and to some extent on their record of performance. It was explained that the hatcherymen in the various states had been unable to agree on the terminology of the words to be used in the certification of poultry flocks. The poultrymen in the eastern and southeastern states were insisting that the word "accredited" should be used to apply only to disease control, whereas the Hatchery Associations of the central part of the country were desirous of using the word "accredited", after they had culled and built up their flocks from the standpoint of types, breed and record of performance.

Mr. Foley explained that the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry has proposed a compromise plan for poultry improvement, as relates to the hatcheries, and this plan provided that the use of the word "accredited" as designating breed, improvement, culling, etc., should also

apply to disease control. It was explained that Doctor Mohler stated that if twenty-five states in the Union, representing the principal poultry population of the country, would approve this plan the hatcheries would then be extended Federal aid and cooperation.

It was explained during the hearing that the Sanitary Board of Minnesota had objected to their using the word "accredited" except in so far as it applies to disease control, and they were anxious that the Board waive this objection.

The discussion terminated in a general discussion relative to the agglutination blood test for Pullorum Disease, and the field work of this Board during the past year in making tests of some of the poultry flocks in the State under the plan of approving and also accrediting flocks as free of this disease. Practically every one present took part of the discussion and in answering questions of the members of the Board.

Mr. Moscrip stated that we had had a very thorough presentation of the subject and the Board would take the matter under advisement; the Secretary would inform the committee relative to the Board's decision.

A report of the committee hearing is on file in the office.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Chas. E. Lottman
Secretary.

President

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

JANUARY 24TH - 1931

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

Members present: W. S. Moscrip, C. P. Fitch, O. W. Healy and P. O. Holland.
The Secretary reported that Doctor Greaves was unable to be present because of illness.

The minutes of the quarterly meeting of October 21st, 1930, were read, and, on motion duly seconded, were approved.

The quarterly report of the Secretary and Executive Officer for the period ending December 31st, 1930, on motion duly seconded and carried, was received and ordered placed on file.

The Secretary reported that the Department of Administration and Finance recommended to the legislature that the budget request of the Board, of \$62,325.00 for salaries for the first year of the biennium be decreased to \$61,000.00, and the request for the second year of the biennium, of \$68,650.00, be decreased to \$66,000.00. They recommended that the budget request of \$31,000.00 for each year of the biennium for the "Supplies and Expense" fund be appropriated; they recommended that the budget request for \$250,000.00 for the payment of indemnity under the Area Plan of Control, for the second year of the biennium, be decreased to \$150,000.00; the budget request for the "Expense of Retesting Accredited Counties" for the first year of the biennium, of \$72,870.72, be decreased to \$72,000.00, and that the budget request of \$88,517.00 for the second year of the biennium be decreased to \$88,000.00. They approved the request of this Board which was included in the University budget for the appropriation of \$15,000.00 annually for the biennium for the maintenance of the laboratory at the University Farm for diagnostic work for the "Live Stock Sanitary Board Laboratory."

There was a general discussion relative to the request of the Minnesota Cooperative Baby Chic Association at the hearing of the committee representing this Association at the quarterly meeting of the Board October 21st, 1930, that the use of the word "accredited" as provided by the so-called "Mohler Plan", from the standpoint of types, breed and record of performance, be approved by this Board.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Board approves the "Mohler Plan" for certification and accreditation of poultry for types, breed improvement, record of performance, etc., with the distinct understanding that this Board will continue to do its duty, as provided by the law, relative to the disease control of poultry.

The committee of the Minnesota Cooperative Baby Chic Association appeared before the Board. This committee consisted of C. Gregersen, Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, W. T. Foley of "The Farmer", Mr. Kaup of Minneapolis and Doctor Ghostley of Anoka. They were informed of the action of the Board approving the "Mohler Plan" and all expressed themselves as being very much pleased and gratified as the result of the action of the Board. There was a general discussion relative to the request for legislation for the creation of an official state organization or board to improve poultry breeding and to provide for the official accreditation and certification of poultry hatcheries and poultry breeding flocks, and also for the approval and accreditation of flocks as free from communicable diseases, etc.

The Secretary was directed to notify Doctor John R. Mohler, the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, of the action of the Board approving the "Mohler Plan."

The Secretary reported that as the result of the Quarantine Officer investigating the quarantines of cattle imported into Murray County for feeding purposes, it had been disclosed that a serious situation existed due to the practice of farmers in the southwestern part of the State purchasing cattle at the public stock yards at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and bringing them into Minnesota contrary to the state laws and the rules and regulations of this Board and also the Federal Government. He reported success in obtaining conclusive evidence that it was the practice of practically all the commission firms located at the stock yards at Sioux Falls to advise Minnesota farmers to buy cattle at the yards and request a permit from the State Department of Agriculture of South Dakota for the removal of such cattle to either Valley Springs or Garretson, South Dakota, and then trucking them into Minnesota, thus evading our state laws and also the federal laws, which require that such cattle must pass a satisfactory tuberculin test, etc. He reported he had corresponded with the Federal Inspector in Charge at the public stock yards at Sioux Falls and also with the Director of Animal Industry of the State Department of Agriculture of South Dakota, and had learned that special permits for the movement of cattle from these stock yards to any point in South Dakota, without a tuberculin test or any quarantine provisions, were permitted. The Secretary then took the matter up with the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington. The Chief of the Federal Bureau directed the Inspector in Charge of Federal Tuberculosis Eradication Work in Minnesota to detail men to obtain evidence of such importations. These men have obtained this evidence and have made legal complaint through the United States District Attorney, and as the result one truck driver residing in Minnesota is now under bond and will be tried in the Federal Court on January 24th, 1931.

The Secretary further reported that he had advised the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry that, in his opinion, the majority of the commission men located at the Sioux Falls yards were just as guilty of evading the Federal laws relative to interstate shipment of cattle as the truck driver, who was only the instrument to bring the cattle into the state.

The Secretary reported that evidence has been obtained that a commission firm in Sioux Falls sold cattle to a Minnesota farmer, accepted his check on a Minnesota bank, and the commission man obtained the permit for the trucking of these cattle to a point in South Dakota with complete knowledge that they were then to be transported into Minnesota. The Secretary reported that he had advised the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry that these commission firms are conducting their business contrary to the "Federal Packers' and Stock Yards Act". He further reported that after extended correspondence with the Director of Animal Industry of the State Department of Agriculture of South Dakota, he now has assurance that they will immediately amend their regulations and require that all cattle moved from the public stock yards at Sioux Falls to points within their state must pass a satisfactory tuberculin test, with the exception of steers, bull calves under six months of age, and cattle for immediate slaughter.

The Board then adjourned for luncheon. Re-convened at Two P. M.

The Secretary reported that Doctor Fitch and he attended the annual meeting of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association at Chicago the first week in December, as directed by the Board.

He reported the Association recommended that the Uniform Rules and Regulations for the Individual Accredited Herd Plan be amended by striking out the last paragraphs of Section "A" and "B" of Section II, which paragraphs read as follows:

SECTION II - ADDED CATTLE:

(a) From a herd not under supervision which has passed one complete herd test by an approved veterinarian, a subsequent retest to be applied in from sixty to ninety days, during which period additions must be kept separate from the herd.

(b) From a herd not under supervision, which has passed one complete test by an approved veterinarian, a subsequent retest to be applied in from sixty to ninety days, during which period additions must be kept separate from the herd.

The Secretary reported that this amendment had been approved by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, December 9th, 1930.

After a general discussion relative to this amendment, in which a number of the members expressed themselves that, in their opinion, conditions in this state at the present time do not warrant its adoption, it was agreed that no action by the Board should be taken at this time relative to the proposed amendment.

The Secretary reported that the Association recommended the Uniform Rules and Regulations for the Area Plan of Control be amended to provide for the reaccreditation of accredited areas and also providing for the accreditation of counties or areas in range or semi-range states, with the understanding that such work is not to be conducted except in counties in certain western states agreed upon by the Live Stock officials of such states and the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry.

After a general discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the rules and regulations for the Area Plan of Control be amended to read as follows:

MODIFIED ACCREDITED AREA PLAN

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

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

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

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

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

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

RULE 3: Steers may enter the quarantined area for feeding purposes upon receipt of a permit from the State Livestock Sanitary Board, or an authorized agent of the Board, under Special Quarantine and confined separate from other cattle on the premises of the owner or on such other premises as may be designated in the order of Special Quarantine.

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

RULE 5: All cattle other than those described in Rules 1, 2, 3 and 4 must be subjected to an official tuberculin test.

before entering the above described quarantined area.

22. - If, as the result of one complete tuberculin test within the designated area, the total number of reactors is less than 1/2 of 1 percent of all the cattle within the area, the area shall then be declared an official modified tuberculosis-free accredited area for a period of three years by the cooperating federal and state authorities, provided:

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

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

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

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

25. - Modified accredited areas, which on the original test of all cattle in said areas, the extent of infection did not exceed two (2) percent, and also modified accredited areas that have been reaccredited, in which on the last complete tuberculin test of all the cattle in the said areas the extent of infection exceeded one-half (1/2) of one (1) percent, and was less than one (1) percent, may be reaccredited; if less than one-half (1/2) of one (1) percent react as the result of retesting at least twenty (20) percent of the total number of herds, including all previously infected herds.

Modified accredited areas in which on the original tuberculin test of all cattle in said areas the extent of infection did not exceed one-half (1/2) of one (1) percent, may be reaccredited, and also modified accredited areas that have been reaccredited in which, on the last complete tuberculin test of all the cattle in said areas, the extent of infection did not exceed one-half (1/2) of one (1) percent, may be reaccredited if less than one-half (1/2) of one (1) percent react as the result of retesting all previously infected herds and such other herds as the State Live Stock Sanitary official and the Federal Inspector in Charge may designate, and which shall include, so far as possible, all herds in which cattle from other than accredited herds or modified accredited areas have been added.

add new material

X

26. - Modified accredited areas in which the infection exceeded two (2) percent on the original test may be reaccredited by retesting all cattle in said area according to paragraph 22.

27. - A county or area may become a modified accredited area in the range or semi-range areas if all bulls, purebred breeding cattle, milk cows, at least 10 percent of the semi-range breeding females, and such other cattle as may be considered necessary by the state and federal departments cooperating, are tuberculin tested. If a reactor or any other evidence of infection is revealed in any herd by post-mortem reports, etc., including post-mortem inspection at packing plants of those branded cattle that are sold direct from the range for immediate slaughter, then all of the cattle in that herd or associated with the diseased animal shall be immediately tuberculin tested in accordance with the provisions of the modified accredited area plan. The area may then become a modified accredited area if not more than one-half (1/2) of one (1) percent of all the cattle tested in the area react to the test.

Area work is not to be conducted under the provisions of Section 27 except in counties in certain western states agreed upon by the proper State Livestock Sanitary officials and the Chief of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry.

The Secretary reported that these amendments had been approved by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, on December 9th, 1930, with the exception that Rule 3 included provision for range and semi-range females and bulls, as well as steers.

Mr. Moscrip reported that at the meeting of the State Breeders' Association a special committee was appointed to confer with representatives of this Board relative to the adoption of Uniform Requirements for the testing of cattle for Bang's Disease, to be exhibited at the State Fairs in Minnesota and the State Fairs of adjoining states that were included in the same circuit as the Minnesota State Fair.

After a general discussion Doctor Fitch and the Secretary were directed to meet with a committee of the Breeders' Association, at which meeting Mr. Moscrip would be present as a representative of the Breeders' Association as well as this Board. The Secretary was directed to make arrangements with representatives of the Live Stock Sanitary controlling authorities of the various states for a conference, after meeting with the committee of the Breeders' Association, in order that Uniform Requirements for the various state fairs could be agreed upon.

The Secretary reported that at the meeting of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association he made arrangements with Doctor W. A. Hagen of Cornell University to furnish avian tuberculin and also to make complement fixation tests of cattle in order to assist us in the elimination of Johne's Disease from the few infected herds we now have in the State. He stated that Doctor Hagen informs him he is having satisfactory results in the control of the disease in herds of cattle through the use of avian tuberculin which he had made from special strains of the avian tubercle bacillus.

The Secretary also reported that the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association had continued the special committee to obtain legislation by Congress, delegating power to the states to adopt laws and rules and regulations for live stock and poultry imported into such states.

Attention was called by the Secretary, to the action of the Board at the quarterly meeting of October 21st, in which it was agreed that a bill should be introduced at the next session of the legislature, amending the present law by providing that when fifty-one percent of the cattle owners signed the petition the Board of County Commissioners shall enter into the cooperative agreement with this Board and the Federal Government in order that we can extend the work under the Area Plan of Control and eliminate tuberculosis from the

cattle in all the counties in the State. He stated that H. R. Smith, the Live Stock Commissioner of Chicago, and W. A. Peck, the Live Stock Commissioner of the South St. Paul Market, had conferred with him and advised that it was the desire of their organization to discontinue the services of Mr. W. A. Peck in the organization of the cattle owners of the counties, in obtaining the necessary signatures to the petitions to be submitted to the Boards of County Commissioners, as they wished to have Mr. Peck devote his entire time to the elimination of avian tuberculosis which was responsible for the large amount of retentions of hogs for avian tuberculosis at the public abattoirs.

Mr. W. A. Peck, the Live Stock Commissioner at the South St. Paul Market, was present at the meeting and a general discussion of the advisability of the present Area Law was held. A plan similar to the Iowa law was submitted by Doctor W. J. Fretz, the Inspector in Charge of Federal Tuberculosis Eradication Work in Minnesota, was presented to the Board, and also there was a general discussion relative to the adoption of parts of the Iowa law which provide that the state shall order the county boards to make the necessary appropriations. The Indiana law was also discussed, which provides that when the cattle in two counties contiguous to a county which has not been tested, have been tested, the authorities of the state shall direct the County Commissioners to make the necessary appropriations. None of these plans include a provision for a petition of the cattle owners, and the members of the Board all agreed that, if possible, the amendment to the present law should contain a provision whereby a petition will be circulated in all counties prior to the official testing of the cattle.

Mr. Peck and the members of the Board were of the opinion there should be a conference with a committee representing the market interests which employ Mr. Peck, relative to the legislation for the control of tuberculosis in counties under the Area Plan. Mr. Peck stated he would call the

meeting of the committee and it was agreed that the Secretary and Executive Officer should have all the members of the Board, who were available, attend the meeting with the committee of the market interests.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary and Executive Officer, after the conference with the committee of the market interests, and after conferring with the interested committees of the legislature, be empowered to draw the bill, and after the same is approved by the Attorney General, present it to the legislature in order that the work for the accreditation of all the counties in Minnesota as Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Areas shall be advantageously and efficiently brought about.

The Secretary reported that Senator Schmechel had conferred with him and stated that he intended to introduce a bill to the legislature amending the present law providing that a farmer, after he has received instruction by the Extension Division of the University relative to the double treatment by the serum-virus method as a preventive of hog cholera, be permitted to double treat not only his own hogs but also the hogs of his neighbors. The Secretary informed Mr. Schmechel that, in his opinion, the Board would not advise such an amendment for the reason that it would result in the spread of hog cholera to non-infected territory. Mr. Schmechel was requested to appear before the Board at 2:30 P. M.; he did not appear, and after a general discussion in which it was reported by the Secretary that, in his opinion, this amendment was not originated by the hog owners of Renville County, but was initiated by representatives of one or two serum companies who are selling their serum and virus directly to the lay permit holders, The Secretary was directed to advise the members of the legislature that the Board are not in favor of the amendment.

There was a general discussion relative to the report of the Secretary of the work in the control of Bang's Disease the past quarter. The Secretary explained that the questionnaire which the Board had directed be

prepared was practically finished and would be printed in the near future. He further reported he trusted that by giving general publicity to the success of the plans for the control and elimination of this disease, a larger number of cattle owners will be interested and will take advantage of the service of the Board and the laboratory in the control and elimination of this disease from their herds.

After a general discussion, it was moved, seconded and carried that paragraph "4" of the Rules and Regulations providing for the control of Bang's Disease, under the Bang Abortion Free Accredited Herd Plan "A", be amended by striking out the words "preferably on a different farm" and by adding the following words, after the word "herd": " and maintained under conditions satisfactory to the Live Stock Sanitary Board". The amended paragraph would then read - "All reacting animals shall be placed in a separate herd, entirely separate from the non-reacting herd, and maintained under conditions satisfactory to the Live Stock Sanitary Board."

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.


Secretary.

President,

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

BOARD - FEBRUARY 17TH - 1931

The meeting was called at Ten A. M. Members present:

C. P. Fitch, P. O. Holland, W. S. Moscrip and O. W. Healy.

Doctor W. J. Fretz, Inspector in Charge of Federal Tuberculosis Eradication Work in Minnesota; L. W. Kube, Secretary of the special Market Interests Committee and W. A. Peck, Live Stock Commissioner, were also present.

The Secretary explained that, as provided at the last meeting of the Board on January 24th, Mr. Moscrip, Mr. Holland and he had met with the members of the special committee representing the Market Interests which employ Mr. Peck, relative to legislation for the control of tuberculosis under the Area Plan. He stated that this conference was held on Monday, February 2nd, 1931, at which time representatives from Hormel & Company, the Albert Lea Packing Company, the Cudahy Packing Company, Swift & Company, Armour & Company and the St. Paul Union Stock Yards Company, the Secretary of the St. Paul Live Stock Exchange and also Professor H. R. Smith and Mr. W. A. Peck were present. At this conference Professor H. R. Smith presented arguments for the amendment to our present law for compulsory legislation, and without having petitions circulated as is now required, in order that Mr. Peck could be released from the duties he has been performing in the past, organizing counties and obtaining the necessary fifty-one percent of the cattle owners to sign such petitions. He stated they wished to relieve Mr. Peck of these duties in order that he could devote

his time to the control and eradication of avian tuberculosis from the poultry flocks of the state.

After a general discussion it was the unanimous opinion of everyone present at the hearing that under the present economic conditions in Minnesota it would not be advisable to undertake to force a compulsory law in the state at the present time without having a provision requiring that the majority of the cattle owners of each county shall sign the petition, and it was agreed that we should request legislation of the same character as was decided by the Board at its October quarterly meeting and also at the meeting on January 24th . All ^{in view of} were of the opinion that the large county appropriations necessary under the law, and the educational value of petitions circulated among the cattle owners, this feature of our law should be maintained rather than a compulsory law, which might be construed as something being forced upon the taxpayers of the county by this Board.

The Secretary reported he had conferred with legislators of both the House and the Senate and, on the advice of the Attorney General, prepared a Bill; on February 5th he explained all of the conditions to Doctor Fretz, who made some very serious objections. On the same date Doctor Fretz wrote an official letter protesting the action of this Board.

The Secretary personally apologised to Doctor Fretz when he learned that Doctor Fretz was hurt by the fact that he had not been invited to appear before the Board; and because of Doctor Fretz's attitude, assured him that before any further action would be taken relative to the introduction of the Bill in our legislature, he would arrange for a special meeting of the Board, at which time he would request Doctor Fretz to appear and present his protest, etc.

Doctor Fretz was then requested to present his protest relative to the action of the Board at its meeting on January 24th and his arguments in favor of requesting the amendment to the law providing for the compulsory testing of all the cattle in the remaining twenty-four counties that have not taken advantage of the Area Law. His plan provided that this Board should order the Boards of County Commissioners to appropriate the necessary funds to carry out the provisions of the law and also provided that the section of the law providing for petitions of the majority of the cattle owners of the county, should be excluded from the law. Doctor Fretz presented a copy of the letter he had written to the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry under date of February 5th.

After Doctor Fretz had presented his plan and arguments, the members of the Board and Mr. Kube expressed themselves as still being of the same opinion, that the law should be amended as originally intended, which requires that we have petitions signed by fifty-one percent of the cattle owners and thereafter the counties shall make the necessary appropriations. Mr. Kube assured the Board that his committee would continue to retain Mr. W. A. Peck on the work of organizing the cattle owners in the counties and obtaining the necessary signatures of the majority of the cattle owners to the petitions to be presented to the Boards of County Commissioners.

It was explained that the majority of the cattle owners have signed the petitions, which have been filed with the Boards of County Commissioners, in nine counties, and that the County Boards had not applied to the Sanitary Board for the test and had failed to execute the cooperative agreement as provided by the law. The members were all agreed that as the majority of the cattle owners

owners of such counties had signed petitions in favor of the work, if possible, it would be desirable to have the law amended and it would not be necessary to have other petitions sent to these Boards of County Commissioners in these counties. The majority of the members, however, were of the opinion that such an amendment to the law would, in all probability, be unconstitutional. The Secretary was directed to confer with the Attorney General relative to the constitutionality of including in the amended Bill a section providing that in counties where petitions of the majority of the cattle owners have already been filed with the Boards of County Commissioners, and in which the County Commissioners have not entered into the cooperative agreement with the Sanitary Board, the County Commissioners shall enter into such an agreement and appropriate the necessary funds, etc.

Doctor Fretz stated he, personally, could not make any concessions nor approve the amendment to the law which the Board and the members of the Market Interests Committee had agreed should be made; he stated the plan he was presenting had been approved by his department and he, personally, could not make any statements to the Board approving their ideas relative to the necessary amendment to the present law. Every member of the Board expressed himself to Doctor Fretz that they regreted the attitude he had taken and explained that they were all members of this Board and all anxious to arrive at the same result as the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry and Doctor Fretz, their representative in this state, to control and eliminate tuberculosis from the state, and it was just a question of a difference in opinion between Doctor Fretz personally and every other man present; or who has given any thought to the problem under the present conditions that prevail in the State of Minnesota.

The Board then adjourned for luncheon. Re-convened at Three P. M.

After a general discussion relative to the situation and attitude of Doctor W. J. Fretz, it was decided advisable to communicate with Doctor John E. Mohler, the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, by long distance telephone. Mr. Moscrip then talked over the 'phone to Doctor Mohler, explaining the situation and the statement of Doctor Fretz, also his attitude toward the Board. Doctor Mohler assured Mr. Moscrip that he and his department wished to cooperate in every way possible with this Board in the control and eradication of tuberculosis and that they would continue to cooperate with the Board in every way as provided by the laws of the state and the conditions in Minnesota.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that we re-affirm the action of the Board at the quarterly meeting in October, 1930, and also at the quarterly meeting on January 24th, 1931, and submit the Bill to the legislature amending the present law providing for the control and eradication of bovine tuberculosis under the Area Plan by striking out the words "are authorized to" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "shall"; and further, that the Secretary and Executive Officer should communicate with the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry and explain the conditions which prompted this Board to request the above changes in the law, thus making it mandatory for the County Board to appropriate the necessary funds upon petition of fifty-one percent of the cattle owners of such counties.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Chas. E. Cotton

Secretary

President.

T. B. FORM 47.

Uniform Methods and Rules for the Establishment and Maintenance of Modified Tuberculosis-Free Accredited Areas in Minnesota, approved by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry and adopted by the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board, January 24, 1931. Approved by Attorney General,

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

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

3. When the testing is begun the area shall be placed under quarantine and the following rules and regulations shall be effective.

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

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

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

Rule 3. Steers may enter the quarantined area for feeding purposes upon receipt of a permit from the State Livestock Sanitary Board, or an authorized agent of the Board, under Special Quarantine and confined separate from other cattle on the premises of the owner or on such other premises as may be designated in the order of Special Quarantine.

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. Modified accredited areas, which on the original test of all cattle in said areas the extent of infection did not exceed two (2) per cent, and also modified accredited areas that have been reaccredited, in which on the last complete tuberculin test of all the cattle in the said areas the extent of infection ex-

ceeded one-half (1/2) of one (1) per cent, and ^{was} less than one (1) per cent, may be reaccredited if less than one-half (1/2) of one (1) per cent react as the result of retesting at least twenty (20) per cent of the total number of herds, including all previously infected herds.

Modified accredited areas in which on the original tuberculin test of all cattle in said areas the extent of infection did not exceed one-half (1/2) of one (1) per cent, may be reaccredited (and also modified accredited areas that have been reaccredited in which, on the last complete tuberculin test of all the cattle in said areas, the extent of infection did not exceed one-half (1/2) of one (1) per cent, may be reaccredited) if less than one-half (1/2) of one (1)

per cent react as the result of retesting all previously infected herds and such other herds as the State livestock sanitary official and the Federal inspector in charge may designate, and which shall include so far as possible all herds in which cattle from other than accredited herds or modified accredited areas have been added.

8. Modified accredited areas in which the infection exceeded two (2) per cent on the original test may be reaccredited by retesting all cattle in said area according to paragraph 4.

9. A county or area may become a modified accredited area in the range or semi-range areas if all bulls, purebred breeding cattle, milk cows, at least 10 per cent of the semi-range breeding females, and such other cattle as may be considered necessary by the State and Federal departments cooperating are tuberculin tested. If a reactor or any other evidence of infection is revealed in any herd by post-mortem reports, etc., including post-mortem inspection at packing plants of those branded cattle that are sold direct from the range for immediate slaughter, then all of the cattle in that herd or associated with the diseased animal shall be immediately tuberculin tested in accordance with the provisions of the modified-accredited-area plan. The area may then become a modified accredited area if not more than one-half (1/2) of one (1) per cent of all the cattle tested in the area react to the test.

Area work is not to be conducted under the provisions of ^{Paragraph 9} ~~Section 27~~ except
in counties in certain Western States agreed upon by the proper State livestock
sanitary official and the Chief of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry.

4/23-1931

Approved

C E Phillips

Deputy Attorney General