



Minnesota. Board of Animal Health.
Minutes.

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FRONT

I N D E X

April 17, 1931 - Jan. 23, 1932

Agreement, cooperative for T. testing cattle	400
Assistant Secretary - Dr. Bromaghin.	416
Attorney General's opinion Re. T. testing cattle	423
A. V. M. A. representatives	453
BANG'S DISEASE:	
B. A. D. 6, -importation of cattle	407
B. A. D. 5, -control of Bang's disease	424
Official tags	419
Reactors to be tagged in left ear	408
Board Members:	
Dr. W. A. Anderson	398
Dr. H. A. Greaves, resolution	398
Conference with Governor Olson	438, 439
Counties:	
Becker Co. -	43, 442, 460, 475
Douglas Co.	419 to 422, 437, 442, 476
Houston Co.	475
Jackson co.	466 to 468, 475, 468
Lac qui Parle Co.	468
Pine Co.	461, 477
Sibley Co.	459, 460
Renville Co.	462, 468, 475,
Fair, State - amendement to regu.ation	406
Feeder cattle.	402, 452
Hog Cholera	488
Indemnity for tuberculous cattle	464, 477, 479
Johne's Disease	489
Legal cases	474
Office space in State Office Building	416, 431, 464
Poultry	411, 413, 449, 451, 469
Hatchery Agreement B..W. D..Form 2	454
Owners' Agreement .B. W..D. Form 1	455
B. W. D. Form 5	456
Pullorum	402, 404, 453

Rules and Regulations:

B. A. D. 5, Control of Bang's Disease	424
B. A. D. 6, importation of cattle	407
South St. Paul Stock Yards	480
Amendments Re. T. Free-Accr. Herds and Areas.	486

Salaries	433
South St. Paul rules and regulations	480, 433

Special Modified Agreement for Control of T.	427
--	-----

Tuberculosis:

Attorney General's opinions	423
Area legal cases	474
Avian	484, 485, 427, 430

Veterinarians:

Dr. H. T. Fiske	418, 452
Dr. H. A. Greaves Resolutions	398
Dr. M. S. Whitcomb	434

March 26, 1932

MEMBERS OF MINNESOTA STATE LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD

January 1st, 1928: - C. P. Fitch
~~W. A. Anderson~~ *H. A. Greaves*
O. W. Healy
W. S. Moscrip
C. H. March

January 1st, 1929: C. P. Fitch
~~W. A. Anderson~~ *H. A. Greaves*
O. W. Healy
W. S. Moscrip
C. H. March

January 1st, 1930: C. P. Fitch
H. A. Greaves
W. S. Moscrip
O. W. Healy
P. O. Holland

January 1st, 1931: C. P. Fitch
H. A. Greaves (Died March 26th, 1931)
W. A. Anderson (appointed to succeed Dr. Greaves) - *Apr. 14-31*
O. W. Healy *and to complete Dr. Greaves term of 5 yrs.*
W. S. Moscrip
P. O. Holland

January 1st, 1932: C. P. Fitch (Reappointed for five years)
W. A. Anderson
O. W. Healy
W. S. Moscrip
P. O. Holland

The five years' appointment of the above members expire as follows:

C. P. Fitch - - - - - January 1st, 1937
W. A. Anderson - - - - - January 1st, 1936
P. O. Holland - - - - - January 1st, 1935
W. S. Moscrip - - - - - January 1st, 1934
O. W. Healy - - - - - January 1st, 1933

DR. C. P. FITCH
O. W. HEALY
W. S. MOSCRIP
P. O. HOLLAND
DR. W. A. ANDERSON

STATE OF MINNESOTA

LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD
(OLD CAPITOL)

CHAS. E. COTTON, VETERINARIAN
SECRETARY AND EXECUTIVE OFFICER
N. CARROLL, CHIEF CLERK

IN REPLY
REFER TO FILE _____

ST. PAUL

MINUTES OF THE QUARTERLY MEETING APRIL 17TH, 1931.

The meeting was called on Friday, April 17th; there being no quorum present, no meeting was held.

Chas. E. Patton

Secretary

President

MINUTES OF THE QUARTERLY MEETING FRIDAY, APRIL 24TH, 1931

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

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

The Secretary explained that the law provides that the quarterly meeting shall be held on the first Friday after the second Tuesday of the month and that he had called the meeting for Friday, April 17th, but as there was no quorum present the meeting was deferred until April 24th.

Doctor W. A. Anderson of Sleepy Eye, Minnesota, attended the meeting as the newly appointed member, to succeed the late Doctor H. A. Greaves.

The minutes of the quarterly meeting of January 24th, 1931, were read and on motion duly seconded were approved. The minutes of the special meeting of February 17th, 1931, were read and on motion duly seconded were approved.

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

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, ALMIGHTY GOD, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst, Doctor H. A. Greaves; and

WHEREAS, It seems fitting that this Board shall record its feeling of loss;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That in the death of Doctor Greaves the Minnesota Live Stock Sanitary Board has lost a loyal friend and faithful co-worker, and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That we extend to his family the assurance of our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in our common bereavement, and that a copy of these Resolutions be spread upon our records.

The Secretary reported that the balance in the appropriation for the "General Animal Indemnity Fund" of \$106,804.81, was encumbered on March 31st to an estimated amount of \$56,371.83 for claims for cattle that have been slaughtered; thus leaving an estimated unencumbered balance on April 1st of \$50,432.98.

The balance in the "Area Indemnity Fund" on March 31st, 1931, is encumbered to an estimated amount of \$62,744.99; thus leaving an estimated unencumbered balance on April 1st of \$624,310.87.

The Secretary advised he was unable to learn the amount of appropriations made by the legislature for the coming biennium for the reason that the Secretary of State's office had not yet received the bill signed by the Governor. He stated, however, that the State Senate had included the decreased amounts for all the appropriations for this Board, recommended by the Budget Commissioner, with the exception that they had allowed an appropriation of \$200,000.00 for the second year of the biennium for the "Area Indemnity Fund". The House of Representatives passed a bill appropriating the exact amounts for all of the funds for this Board as recommended by the Budget Commissioner. As the result of the difference in appropriations of the two houses, the bills have been referred to the conference committees and it is impossible to learn the appropriations allowed by the legislature until the Governor has signed the bills.

A discussion followed relative to the probable amount of appropriation available for the next biennium for the control of bovine tuberculosis. The Secretary suggested that in order to conserve our appropriation it might be possible that the Board could require all cattle owners located in the counties that have entered ^{into} ~~the~~ cooperative agreement with this Board, as provided by the law for the control of tuberculosis under the Area Plan, and in

which the first official test has not been made, to sign the individual State-Federal Accredited Herd Agreement, the Modified Federal-State Agreement, or, if necessary, draw up another form of agreement. It was explained that this would be a just procedure for the reason that in such counties, provided we could have the cooperative agreement signed by such owners before the practicing veterinarians test their herds we could then be in a position to have the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry pay their share of the indemnity for the reacting cattle and thus save fifty percent to the state for indemnity. The Secretary explained that in the past, after the county has signed and is on the waiting list, it has been the custom of a large number of cattle owners who had never had their herds tested and who are lead to believe by reports originating from various sources that it would be to their interest to employ local veterinarians to test their herds prior to the official area test, for the reason that they would receive more satisfactory tests and higher appraisals for individual cattle condemned.

The law provides that the first test shall be made in each county according to the priority of the date of the registry of the cooperative agreement with this Board and the tests cannot be made in the counties, even though the agreement has been executed, unless the county appropriations are available. The Federal Government is a party to the agreement and it is only fair to expect them to pay their share of the indemnity in such counties as are on the waiting list.

After a general discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary be instructed to confer with the representatives of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry and prepare a form of agreement to submit to the Board, to be signed by owners of cattle in counties which have accepted the cooperative agreement and in which the first complete test of the cattle has not been made.

A communication from the Hon. J. H. Mercer, Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Kansas, was presented to the Board. Commissioner Mercer advised that his department had arranged a plan of tagging feeder cattle and calves originating from county free areas in Kansas before being shipped to market; such cattle will be identified with a yellow tag marked "U.S.Kas.Accr.," each tag carrying a serial number. The owners of such cattle are required to make statements on blanks furnished to them, giving their names and addresses and certifying that the cattle were tuberculin tested in the last area test, or that they are progeny of the tested dams. Practically all of these cattle are marketed through the Kansas City Union Stock Yards. Mr. Mercer requested this Board to advise him if they would accept such cattle without the requirement of branding or tuberculin testing at the stock yards, to be imported into Minnesota for feeding purposes. The Secretary stated that on receipt of Mr. Mercer's letter on March 9th he had written to him, requesting him to advise whether if in making their official test of all the cattle in a county in Kansas they tested all females and bulls for all owners whether they are maintained for breeding purposes or for feeding purposes. He further stated to Mr. Mercer in this letter that he was under the impression that Kansas was carrying out the same practices as Iowa and when they make their official test they do not test the females and bulls which the owners state are for feeders; but they are placed under quarantine the same as the quarantining of steers which are not subjected to the tuberculin test. Mr. Mercer failed to reply to this letter and on April 10th the Secretary wrote to Mr. Raymond Cuff, the Live Stock Commissioner of Kansas City. He reported that under date of April 22nd he had received a letter from Mr. Cuff who stated that he had communicated with Mr. Mercer and had been assured by him that all cattle, including cows and bulls, that are used for breeding purposes are

tested in the Kansas area testing. He further stated that the only cattle that are not tested are those that are on full feed for immediate slaughter and these are kept separate from the breeding herds.

After a general discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that no action be taken at this time and until we were furnished with full and complete information relative to the method and the character of the official testing of feeder cattle in Kansas.

The proposed amendment to the Uniform Rules and Regulations for the Individual Accredited Herd Plan, as adopted by the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association and approved by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, providing for the striking out of the last paragraphs of Section "A" and also Section "B" of Section "II", were again considered. During the discussion that followed it was disclosed that practically all of the approved veterinarians in Minnesota are also accredited veterinarians and that the conditions in this state at the present time do not warrant the adoption of this amendment as there are a number of accredited herd owners who may wish to purchase cattle from herds that are not now in the process of accreditation, or that are not fully accredited, and this amendment would require that the herds from which they wish to purchase must be identified under the Accredited Herd Plan and either be in the process of accreditation or fully accredited, and the present requirements provide that cattle can be added to ^{new} accredited herds if the complete herds from which they originate have passed satisfactory tests; and further provide that such cattle may be added to fully accredited herds provided a subsequent retest is applied within sixty to ninety days.

It was agreed that under these circumstances the Board should defer action on this amendment.

The report of the Secretary disclosed a large amount of intensive work performed during the quarter in the control and elimination of Pullorum Disease (bacillary white diarrhea). Two of the field veterinarians

have been devoting their full time to the collection of blood samples, submitting the same to the laboratory for the blood test, banding all birds, supervising the removal and disposal of such birds and the cleaning and disinfection of the premises, etc. During the quarter a total of 27,891 birds were tested, of which 22,977 were negative and 3,999 were positive; 11 gave suspicious reactions and 904 were reported as "no good" and were subjected to a further test.

He reported that during the season in which the testing was performed, namely, from July 1930 to April 1931, a total of 81,243 birds were tested, of which 9,892 were positive reactors, or a percentage of 12.17 percent. A comparison of the results of the testing of flocks that had been tested during the season of 1929-1930 and the season 1930-1931 disclosed some very interesting results. In the flocks in which sanitary measures had been properly complied with, the percentage of reactors disclosed on the second annual test was very gratifying. The hatchery owners, as well as the poultry owner's, were very much enthused with the results of the work. The Secretary explained that he estimated the expense to the Board for the field work in the control of pullorum disease is six and a half cents per bird, and this amount added to the expense of the blood testing at the laboratory discloses that it will be impossible under our present system to economically extend this service to the large number of flock owners and hatcheries of the state. He reported further that through the assistance of Doctor Fitch of the laboratory, a study had been made of the results of the rapid ^{whole blood} agglutination test according to the Dorset-Bunyea method and that, if possible, a plan should be arranged by the Board for the use of this rapid test by practicing veterinarians, in the field, after receiving instructions from representatives of this Board and the

laboratory.

The Secretary reported that the Legislature had enacted a law providing for the establishment of a State Poultry Board which shall consist of the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Executive Officer of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, the Chief of the Poultry Division of the College of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, and two other members who shall be competent and experienced poultrymen, and who shall also be owners and operators of commercial poultry hatcheries; to be appointed by the Governor of the State of Minnesota for a term of three years and until their successors qualify. The duties of the Board are to improve the poultry breeding and to formulate plans and adopt and enforce rules and regulations for the accreditation and certification of poultry hatcheries and poultry breeding flocks from the standpoint of breed improvement. The law also authorizes the Sanitary Board to prescribe, adopt and enforce rules and regulations whereby owners of poultry breeding flocks may have the same approved and accredited as free from certain diseases. If the Governor signs this bill it will become a law.

The Secretary reported that he had a number of conferences with the representatives of the Minnesota Cooperative Baby Chic Association and he was of the opinion that a plan could be worked out whereby the practicing blood veterinarians, after receiving instructions for the rapid agglutination blood test, could subject the poultry to this test at the same time the poultry flocks are culled by the inspectors who are to be appointed by the State Poultry Board, from the standpoint of breed improvement, etc.

After a general discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that Doctor Fitch and the Secretary be directed to draw up a plan for the control of pullorum disease in poultry in order to eliminate the disease and to officially approve and accredit such flocks as free from the disease.

The Secretary reported that as directed by the Board at the January meeting, a special committee consisting of Mr. Moscrip and the Secretary conferred with a special committee of the State Breeders' Association relative to the advisability of amending the requirement for health certificates for cattle that are to be exhibited at the State Fair. Doctor Fitch was unable to attend the meeting. This conference with the Breeders' Association was held on March 7th; the special committee of the Breeders' Association was composed of representatives of each of the cattle breeders' associations of the State. At this conference all were agreed that cattle exhibited at the Fair should be required to have passed a completely negative agglutination blood test for Bang's Disease. There was considerable discussion relative to the limit of time prior to the exhibition when the test should have been made and the consensus of opinion of the breeders was that they should be tested within ninety days prior to the time of exhibition for the reason that a number of exhibitors show their cattle at a number of state fairs prior to coming to the Minnesota Fair and it would be embarrassing in such instances to require that cattle be subjected to a second test after leaving their homes for the Fair circuit. After the conference the Secretary conferred with Doctor Fitch, who was of the opinion that the cattle should pass the test within thirty days of the date of exhibition, for the reason that cattle which have passed a negative test within ninety days, or even sixty days, could be exposed and contract the infection, and even abort within the sixty day period. The Secretary explained that he then conferred with Mr. Moscrip and Secretary E. S. Jones of the State Breeders' Association, and it was agreed that we should require that the cattle must be blood tested within sixty days prior to the date of exhibition. The Secretary further reported that on March 12th he furnished the following amendments to the requirements for cattle to be exhibited at the State Fair, to the Secretary of the Board of Managers and that the State Fair Board have included this requirement for the fair to be held in September, 1931.

All cattle must have passed a completely negative agglutination test for Bang's Disease (Contagious Abortion) within sixty (60) days prior to the first day of the exhibition, except cattle originating from herds officially designated and certified as free from this disease. The blood test must have been applied by veterinarians approved by the sanitary authorities of the state of origin and must be accompanied by a health certificate including the report of such test, certified and approved by the Live Stock Sanitary authorities of the states wherein the cattle are tested. The Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board reserves the right to secure blood samples from any or all cattle exhibited at the Fair for the purpose of applying the agglutination blood test at any time during the period that the cattle are on the State Fair grounds.

The Secretary reported that the Wisconsin State Fair have adopted a similar regulation with the exception that the cattle over six months of age must have passed a satisfactory blood test within thirty days prior to the exhibition. He further reported that he had made every possible effort to induce the State Live Stock Sanitary authorities of the States of North and South Dakota and Iowa to adopt similar regulations. The Iowa authorities had not replied to his letters and to date he had failed to receive any satisfactory information from the authorities of the States of North and South Dakota; however, he was to have a conference in St. Paul on April 25th with the state veterinarians of North and South Dakota, Wisconsin, and possibly Iowa and Montana, and was in hopes that he could induce these states to adopt uniform requirements with those of Wisconsin and Minnesota State Fairs.

A general discussion of Bang's Disease and its control then followed. It was the opinion of all the members that as the control work initiated by the Board has been taken advantage of by a large number of the breeders of the State, the time has arrived when it is necessary for the Board to adopt some measures to prevent the importation of cattle affected with this disease.

It was regularly moved, seconded and unanimously carried that the following regulations 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 April 24, 1931

Approved by Attorney General

*579-1931
Approved
C. E. Phillips
Deputy Attorney
General*

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

WHEREAS, Bang's Disease (Contagious Abortion) 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 February 11, 1930 are hereby amended to read as follows:

No cattle shall be imported or brought into the State of Minnesota after June 1, 1931, for dairy or breeding purposes, except cattle consigned to the public stock yards at South St. Paul, unless they have passed a satisfactory negative agglutination blood test for Bang's Disease (Contagious Abortion) within thirty days prior to the date of importation, except cattle originating from herds officially designated and certified as free from this disease. The blood test must have been applied by veterinarians or laboratories approved by the sanitary authorities of the state of origin. Cattle must be accompanied by a health certificate including the date of the satisfactory negative blood test. Copies of the health certificates certified and approved by the live stock sanitary authorities of the state of origin shall be immediately forwarded to the office of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, Old Capitol, St. Paul.

Provided, however, that cattle which have given positive or suspicious reactions to the agglutination blood test for Bang's Disease 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 to be issued only upon receipt of a written agreement by the owner thereof that such 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.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that our rules and regulations be amended, requiring that all cattle which have reacted to the agglutination blood test for Bang's Disease be identified with the proper tag placed in the left ear of the animal. The Secretary was instructed to prepare amendments to the present rules and regulations for the control of Bang Abortion Disease for the Board to adopt at a special meeting.

It was regularly moved, seconded and unanimously carried that the official tag adopted by this Board for the identification of cattle that are subjected to the tuberculin test within the State shall in the future be used for the purpose of identification of the cattle and placed in the right ear of such cattle, for the purpose of control of not only tuberculosis but also Bang's Disease and any other communicable disease.

The Secretary reported that he had received a letter from Doctor B. F. Eagle of the Executive Department of Wilson & Company, Chicago, enclosing a copy of a letter he had received from the Chief of the Federal Bureau of

Animal Industry, relative to their being able to receive permits to "return" immature hogs shipped to their Albert Lea Packing Company's plant at Albert Lea, Minnesota, to the country, after having them subjected to the double treatment under Federal supervision, and, as required by the rules and regulations of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry and this Board, for movement of hogs from public stock yards, ^{placed} and under quarantine at destination.

He also reported he had learned that the management of the Fairmont Creameries at Moorhead, Minnesota, had transported hogs from the Armour & Company plant at West Fargo, North Dakota, into Minnesota, which had been double treated under Federal supervision at said plant and contrary to the rules and regulations of this Board; he had quarantined the hogs and arranged with Mr. Max Morgan, the Manager of the Fairmont Creamery Company at Moorhead, Mr. W. B. Bowers, Manager of the Albert Lea Packing Plant at Albert Lea, and Mr. B. F. Hormel, Manager of the Hormel Plant, to confer with the Board relative to the rules and regulations controlling the movement of hogs from public stock yards. The Board then convened in the Senate Chamber to confer with Mr. Morgan, Mr. Bowers and Mr. Hormel; Mr. Lundberg of the Fairmont Creameries was also present.

During the discussion that followed Mr. Bowers stated that the present conditions relative to shipment of hogs does not materially affect them, but some years they have two and three hundred unfinished hogs per week at their plant; they are not fit for slaughter purposes and, under the rules and regulations of this Board, the Secretary had refused to permit them to ship them from their yards at Albert Lea to South St. Paul stock yards except that they be shipped in cars placarded that they were "cholera exposed hogs" and must be shipped for the purpose of immediate slaughter only. Mr. Max Morgan stated that the State of North Dakota permitted hogs to be double treated at the Armour & Company plant at West Fargo, even though it was not a public stock yards, for shipment to points in North Dakota. Mr. Morgan, Mr. Bowers and Mr. Hormel requested that the Board amend

the present rules and regulations permitting the double treatment of hogs at points where the Federal Government maintains inspection, other than public stock yards at South St. Paul, and shipment in quarantine to points in Minnesota.

The Secretary explained that the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry had stated that the Federal rules and regulations did not permit the double treatment and shipment of hogs from plants where they maintain inspection except from public stock yards. The Chief, however, advised that he would be pleased to direct the Federal Inspectors located at such plants to supervise the treatment of hogs and the dipping after such treatment provided the State would adopt regulations permitting the same. The Chief also stated, however, that his inspectors would supervise the work provided it did not interfere with their other duties.

During the discussion that followed the Board were of the opinion that at the present time the rules and regulations should not be amended for the reason that such rules would necessarily apply to plants located at West Fargo, Fergus Falls and Duluth, and as cholera did not exist in the northern part of Minnesota they were of the opinion that it was not advisable at this time to amend the rules and regulations.

The Secretary was directed to notify Mr. Bowers, the Manager of the Albert Lea Packing Plant, that if at anytime he had unfinished hogs that were not in condition to profitably slaughter, provided he would furnish a certificate or statement from the Federal Inspector located at his plant that the hogs were not infected with cholera, a permit would be issued for the shipment of such hogs to the public stock yards at South St. Paul without requirement "for the purpose of immediate slaughter" and without marking or placarding the cars as containing "cholera exposed hogs"

before the Board, Mr. Robert Freeman, the County Agent of Ramsey County, appeared/ accompanied by a delegation of ten or twelve truck gardners located in Ramsey County, with the request that this Board make provision whereby they can be permitted to

remove manure from the South St. Paul stock yards, which has been removed from cars and automobile trucks used in the transportation of live stock infected with communicable diseases. It was explained that this manure at the present time is being placed at the "dump" at the South St. Paul yards and they have been informed by the South St. Paul Stock Yards Company that such manure cannot be removed for the reason that it was contrary to the rules of this Board. During the discussion the members of the Board explained to the delegation the danger in transporting such infected manure out of the yards over the public highways to be placed on such truck farms, even though live stock were not permitted access to the land on which the manure is placed. A discussion followed relative to the practicability of undertaking to economically treat such manure to destroy its infectious nature. Some of the truck gardeners stated that there was also a quantity of manure removed from cars to be cleaned and disinfected, which cars had not been used in the transportation of live stock infected with communicable diseases, and they hoped a plan could be arranged whereby permits could be received for them to obtain this class of manure.

After a discussion the Secretary was directed to inform the Stock Yards Company that this Board would be pleased to release the manure that was taken from railroad cars and trucks used in the transportation of live stock not known to be infected with communicable diseases, provided such manure could be maintained at the yards separate from the manure that is obtained from the railroad cars and trucks that were known to carry uninfected live stock.

The Secretary reported that he had been requested to be present and address the Minnesota Poultry Butter and Egg Association at their annual meeting in Minneapolis. He complied with the request and was present at the meeting, at which time a representative from Hormel & Company made a statement that tuberculosis in poultry in Minnesota, as disclosed by autopsy on birds at

the Hormel Plant, showed from six to seven percent of them so badly infected with tuberculosis that the carcasses were condemned. He stated that northern Iowa, the eastern parts of North and South Dakota and Wisconsin had practically the same percentage of condemnations. During the meeting it was also reported that the last Congress appropriated \$60,000.00 to be spent in cooperative work with the states in the control and elimination of avian tuberculosis. He reported he had arranged for a meeting of a special committee of this association which had been appointed to confer with the Board. The special committee of the Minnesota State Poultry, Butter and Egg Association then met with the Board. This committee consisted of Mr. K. L. Goss and Mr. J. J. Farrell. Doctor W. J. Fretz, Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, and W. A. Peck, the Live Stock Commissioner at South St. Paul, were also present.

During the discussion that followed Mr. Goss explained to the Board that the members of his association were interested in the purchasing and shipping of poultry to eastern markets but were very much alarmed relative to the high percentage of tuberculosis in the poultry of this state and the adjoining states. He explained that Hormel & Company were now paying three cents more per pound for poultry from the southwestern states, in which the percentage of tuberculosis in poultry was very much lower than in Minnesota and the adjoining states. This committee then presented the following Resolution:

Whereas the Minnesota, Egg, Butter and Poultry Association in Convention assembled this 13th day of March 1931, in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, Whereas the Federal Government has recently made an appropriation to be used for the purpose of eradicating avian tuberculosis

Now therefore be it resolved that the Minnesota Egg, Butter and Poultry Association, request the LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA, to make immediate application to the U. S. Department of Agriculture for the aid of the Federal Government in co-operation work with the State of Minnesota for the purpose of eradicating avian tuberculosis in the State of Minnesota and to do all things needful by way of co-operating with the Federal Government in this most important project.

Whereas the Minnesota Egg, Butter and Poultry Association has requested the Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota to make immediate application for Federal Aid for the purpose of eradicating avian tuberculosis in the State of Minnesota and

Whereas the Sanitary Committee of the National Live Stock Exchange is vitally interested in this project, now therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED that the Minnesota Egg, Butter and Poultry Association seek the co-operation of the Sanitary Committee of the National Live Stock Exchange, and also the co-operation of the St. Paul Sanitary Committee for the purpose of giving said project full force and effect. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the requests for the co-operation herein mentioned be immediately transmitted to Prof. H. R. Smith of the National Live Stock Exchange, thru the National Poultry Butter and Egg Association.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the President of the Minnesota, Egg, Butter and Poultry Association forthwith appoint a committee from the membership of said Association to work with all other agencies mentioned herein for the purpose of accomplishing the results sought by these resolutions.

C. E. KESTER

E. H. PHILLIPS

HARRISON F. JONES.

After reading the Resolution, during the discussion that followed Doctor Fretz stated he had been assured by the Chief of the Federal Bureau that after July 1st they would be pleased to assign two field veterinarians to cooperate with this Board in the control of avian tuberculosis in Minnesota on a cooperative plan. The Secretary stated that, in his opinion, as the result of the work this Board had carried out in the State of Minnesota since 1926 in the control and elimination of avian tuberculosis, before any cooperative plan with the Federal Government is initiated in the State a definite plan of procedure for the control of the disease in cooperation with the Federal Government should be worked out, and that the work from a control standpoint at least, should be limited to a few counties, and that the work should be performed intensively in order to demonstrate to these communities the practicability of such control work, etc. Doctor Fretz expressed himself as also of the same opinion. Mr. Farrell and Mr. Goss then stated that their association were in a position to assist this Board and the Extension Division of the Agricultural Department of the University in any educational plan that may be decided upon. Mr. Goss stated that the firm with whom he was associated have plants at St. Cloud, Fergus Falls, Benson and Morris, and they would be pleased to have their field representatives assist in an educational plan and also endeavor to furnish this Board with the names of individual farmers from whom they have obtained poultry affected with tuberculosis in order that we could communicate with such poultry owners, advising them of the importance of getting rid of their flocks of poultry after the first laying period and before the first molting period, for two successive years, and establishing new flocks on clean ground and placing their premises in a sanitary condition, etc.

Following the discussion the Secretary was directed to confer with the Extension Division of the University of Minnesota and the various associations and organizations that were interested in the control of avian tuberculosis, and also the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, in order that a practical plan for the control of avian tuberculosis in the State of Minnesota could be agreed upon and carried out.

It was understood that the Board would assign two field veterinarians, in cooperation with a like number of Federal veterinarians, in Minnesota for this control work.

The Secretary reported that a number of states have changed their requirements for importation of horses and do not now require the mallein test. He reported that the best information available discloses that there is no glanders in the states east of Minnesota, but there was some glanders possibly on the Indian Reservation in Montana, in South Dakota west of the Missouri River, in Wyoming, and perhaps in certain sections of North Dakota. He reported that, in compliance with the present rules and regulations, permits were being issued for importation of a large number of horses from western states into Minnesota, in quarantine, to be inspected and mallein tested at owner's expense and before released by the railroad company. He has made a study of the records in the office for the past six years and these records disclose that only two animals have reacted to the mallein test, which were shipped under these conditions.

It was the opinion of the members that our present rules and regulations were of very material value, even though glanders was not disclosed on test on arrival, as they prevent unscrupulous parties from undertaking to ship animals infected with the disease, into Minnesota, when they have a knowledge that the test will be applied on arrival.

It was decided under these circumstances that it would not be advisable to amend the present rules and regulations.

The Secretary reported that he had conferred with the Building Commission of the new State office building and they had furnished him with a rough, but not detailed, outline of the space assigned to this Board for office quarters. After some discussion relative to the assignment of office space, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary communicate with the State Building Commission and advise them that after studying the space assigned the Board are of the opinion that it does not lend itself to the proper carrying out of the work of this Board, and to request that the space be not definitely assigned until representatives of this Board can confer with the Commission.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that Mr. P. O. Holland and the Secretary confer with the Building Commission relative to the quarters in the new office building.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS:

It was regularly moved, seconded and unanimously carried that Doctor C. P. Fitch be elected President of the Board for the ensuing year.

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

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

The Secretary was advised to select the Assistant Secretary for the ensuing year; Doctor Cotton stated he desired that Doctor Bromaghim be made Assistant Secretary. It was regularly moved, seconded and unanimously carried that Doctor W. C. Bromaghim be made Assistant Secretary for the ensuing year.

For the reason that the results of the action of the Legislature in making the appropriations for the State departments were not available, the Secretary having reported that the Secretary of State advised him he had not received the signed bill from the Governor, it was decided that the Board should not employ and fix the salaries of the field and office force until it was officially advised of the appropriations available to carry on the work.

The Secretary was directed to call a special meeting of the Board during the month of May for the purpose of employing the field and office help, and also to decide on the salaries to be paid for the employes, subject to the classification and approval of the Department of Administration and Finance.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Board adjourn and that the Secretary call a special meeting during the month of May.

Chas. G. Lutton
Secretary

President

MINUTES OF SPECIAL MEETING , MAY 26TH, 1931

The meeting was called to order at Ten A. M. Members present: C. P. Fitch, W. S. Moscrip, P. O. Holland, O. W. Healy and W. A. Anderson.

The minutes of the quarterly meeting of April 24th were read, and upon motion duly seconded were approved.

The Secretary reported the results of the investigation of the professional services of Doctor H. T. Fiske of New York Mills, who was employed as an accredited veterinarian in the official tuberculin testing of Traverse County under the Area Plan in January of 1931. The investigation disclosed that Doctor Fiske and his assistant, Wayne Fish, completed the tuberculin testing of all the herds assigned to them during the first week of the test and practically no professional service was rendered during the second week of the test. Doctor Fiske signed reports of tests made during the second week of the test and had also signed a report of the services rendered by himself and his assistant during the second week of the test, and neither Doctor Fiske nor his assistant performed such service for the Board during the second week of the testing in the county. Both Doctor Fiske and Mr. Fish were remunerated, as the result of Doctor Fiske having furnished such reports, for thirteen days' services.

After a general discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that Doctor Fiske be not employed in the area work until further action by the Board.

The Secretary reported that, as directed by the Board at the last quarterly meeting, he had communicated with Cooper & Nephews relative to the special official tag for the identification of cattle that have reacted to a satisfactory

agglutination test for Bang's Disease. He advised that they had furnished him with a tag similar to our present official identification tag which has been used when cattle have passed a satisfactory tuberculin test, with the exception that it is a bronzed metal tag. He advised that this firm had agreed to furnish a sample tag to be presented to the Board, but he had not received it.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary be directed to select a tag properly lettered and carrying a serial number, and to arrange for the purchase of a supply of the same.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the tag selected be adopted as the official tag of the Board, to be inserted in the left ear of all cattle that react to a satisfactory agglutination blood test for Bang's Disease.

The Secretary reported that he had received a communication from the County Attorney of Douglas County, dated April 25th, stating that considerable controversy had resulted in Douglas County relative to the control of tuberculosis under the Area Plan since the county had entered into the cooperative agreement with this Board, as provided by the state law, for the control and eradication of tuberculosis in Douglas County under the Area Plan. He requested to know if it would be feasible for a committee to appear before the Board for a discussion of the situation. He further stated that the Board of County Commissioners had not appropriated any money for the T. B. test and they were of the opinion it would be wise on their part, as well as the Live Stock Sanitary Board, to defer the test for the present year at least. The Secretary reported that he had arranged with the County Attorney for a conference with the Board of County Commissioners of Douglas County.

At 11:30 A. M. Mr. C. F. Hanson, the County Attorney, and Messrs. Anderson, Baker, Quale and Gilbrandson -members of the Board of County Commissioners of Douglas County- conferred with the Board. Mr. Anderson is Chairman

of the County Board. Mr. W. A. Peck, the Live Stock Commissioner at South St. Paul, was also present during the conference. During the conference it was stated by the members of the County Board and the County Attorney that the original petition furnished to the Board of County Commissioners, requesting them to comply with Chapter 269, Session Laws of 1923, and execute an agreement with this Board and the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry for the control of tuberculosis under the Area Plan, contained sixty-seven or sixty-eight percent of the cattle owners of the county. It was also stated that a resolution was passed on December 2nd, 1930, by the Board of County Commissioners, appropriating the sum of One Hundred Dollars from the "Revenue Fund" to create a special fund to be known as "The Douglas County Cattle Tuberculosis Fund", for the tuberculin testing of the cattle in the county as provided by the state law. It was also disclosed that on the same date the cooperative agreement, which was prepared and approved by the Attorney General, was signed and executed in proper form by the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of Douglas County and attested by the County Auditor. Three copies of this agreement and also a copy of the resolution were received in the office of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board on December 9th, 1930. The agreement was properly executed. Under date of December 12th the Secretary and Executive Officer wrote to County Auditor J. D. Larson of Douglas County, acknowledging the receipt of the three copies of the resolution; he informed the County Auditor that the agreement had been registered on the date it was received in this office, December 3rd, 1930, and that the state law provides this Board shall make the first test of the cattle in the county according to the priority of the date on which the agreement was received. He assured the County Auditor that this Board would make the first test of all the cattle in the county as provided by the law. The Secretary returned one copy of the cooperative agreement, signed by the Inspector in Charge of Federal Tuberculosis Work in Minnesota and by himself as Executive Officer of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. He informed the County Auditor that one copy of the agreement,

properly signed, had been furnished to the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry and one copy would be retained on file in this office.

The County Commissioners stated that in January another petition was circulated by the cattle owners in the county and that sixty-five to sixty-seven percent of the owners signed this petition, which petition is in opposition to the carrying out of the cooperative agreement and the contract.

After some discussion, in which the members of the Board of County Commissioners and the County Attorney stated they were placed in an embarrassing position as they realized they had executed the agreement, the same had been signed by an executive of this Board and also the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, and also because of the action of the cattle owners of their county signing the counter petition, they requested that the testing in Douglas County be deferred if possible for the reason that "it is a regular hotbed" in their county, about fifteen hundred cattle owners having signed the second petition. They stated the sentiment was very strong against the test. It was explained by the different members of the Sanitary Board that organized opposition had presented propaganda to the cattle owners and had succeeded in inciting them against the work. The members of the Sanitary Board explained that they appreciated the position in which the Board of County Commissioners were placed and they would take the matter under consideration. However, they also explained that it was the duty of the Sanitary Board to comply with the state law and it was very necessary, not only from the standpoint of human health, but also from an economic standpoint to the cattle owners in all parts of the state of Minnesota, that tuberculosis be eradicated from the cattle.

The members of the Board of County Commissioners stated they were not asking for a cancelation of the agreement but they simply wished the test to be deferred if possible for another year. They also explained that they were placed in a somewhat embarrassing situation because of the condition of their

finances at the present time. During the conference it was stated that if the Sanitary Board could not comply with the request of the County Commissioners and defer the test, without doubt, a special committee -of which the County Attorney was Chairman- would appear before the Sanitary Board. Chairman Anderson stated they have no money in the county funds to meet the obligation and they do not feel justified in making a levy for this work in July of 1931.

After the conference it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Board proceed with the testing of the cattle in Douglas County, as required by the state law, and in accordance with our schedule for the work.

The Secretary reported he had conferred with the Boards of County Commissioners of Ottertail, Crow Wing, Becker, Douglas, Kandiyohi, Aitkin, Renville and Jackson Counties, all of which counties have registered agreements with this Board for the tuberculin testing of cattle under the Area Plan. All of these counties had passed resolutions appropriating a small sum of money, which was diverted from other funds to the "Cattle Tuberculosis Fund", and all agreed to make the necessary levies at their July meetings. A number of the county boards of these counties expressed themselves as not being willing to permit this Board to make the first test of the cattle in their counties, as provided by the law, until the funds are available as the result of collection of the taxes following the levies, giving as their reason that they do not wish to have the county pay the six percent interest on the warrants prior to the time the funds are available. He reported he had requested a ruling from the Attorney General's office and that under date of May 21st, 1931 the ruling was received. The ruling provides that this Board may proceed with the tuberculin testing in such counties as soon as the tax levy has been made and that it will be mandatory upon the Auditor and Treasurer of the counties to issue the warrants in anticipation of the collection of taxes.

The following is a copy of the Attorney General's ruling:

HENRY N. BENSON
ATTORNEY GENERAL
JAMES E. MARKHAM
CHARLES E. PHILLIPS
DEPUTY ATTORNEYS GENERAL

State of Minnesota
Legal Department
St. Paul

V. I. H. GIBBNEY 423
C. R. S. WILSON
JOHN BONNER
HARRY J. ACTON
WILLIAM K. MONTAGUE
HARRISON B. SHERWOOD
ASSISTANT ATTORNEYS GENERAL

CORRESPONDENCE SHOULD BE
ADDRESSED TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

May 21, 1931.

COPY

LIVE STOCK - May Commence Tuberculin Test in
Anticipation of Tax Collection

Live Stock Sanitary Board,
Old Capitol Building,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Attention Dr. Cotton.

Gentlemen:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of May twentieth calling attention to that portion of Section 5416, Mason's Statutes, as amended at the last session of the legislature, reading:

"When there are no funds available for such an appropriation, a tax shall be levied in a sufficient amount for the purpose, and after the levy thereof orders may be issued against such tax and in anticipation of its collection."

You inquire whether your board may proceed with the work as soon as the tax levy has been made, and whether it will be mandatory upon the auditor and treasurer to issue warrants in anticipation.

Your inquiry is answered in the affirmative.

The very purpose of authorizing the anticipation of the tax so levied was to enable the work to progress without awaiting the actual collection of the tax. Your board is clothed with the power to determine whether the work shall or shall not be commenced. Having determined to proceed, it becomes the duty of the proper county officials to issue warrants in anticipation of the taxes levied, upon presentation of vouchers verified by the executive officers of the board.

CEP/MCB

Yours very truly,
Charles E. Phillips,
Assistant Attorney General

Doctor Fitch attended the meeting on crutches because of a Plaster Paris cast on his limb and luncheon was served to the Board members in the office.

The Secretary reported that, as directed by the Board at the last quarterly meeting, he had prepared amendments to the present rules and regulations for the control of Bang Abortion Disease.

After a general discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the following rules and regulations for the control and elimination of Bang's Disease of cattle within the State of Minnesota be adopted:

B.A.D. 5 Revised.

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL AND ELIMINATION OF BANG'S DISEASE
(CONTAGIOUS ABORTION) OF CATTLE WITHIN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA

Adopted May 26, 1931.

Approved by Attorney General

5/29-1931
L. E. Phillips
Deputy Atty Gen.

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's Disease (contagious abortion) 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 February 11, 1930, 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's Disease in herds of cattle in Minnesota under Plans A, B and C, as provided by the Rules and Regulations adopted December 21, 1928, and approved by the Attorney General January 10, 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's 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's 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. Every veterinarian and all laboratories shall immediately report the results of the agglutination blood test for Bang's Disease, rapid or slow test tube method, to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, giving the name of the owner, his post office address and the name of the township and county where farm is located, and also the identification of each animal tested by the ear tag number or the pure bred registry name and number, 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 immediately reported to the Live Stock Sanitary Board.

Immediately on receipt of the reports of such tests a reactor tag will be furnished to the veterinarian to be placed in the left ear of each of the reacting cattle.

Paragraph 4. All cattle that have given a positive reaction to a satisfactory agglutination blood test for Bang's Disease shall be tagged in the left ear with the special reactor tag of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. All grade cattle that have passed a satisfactory agglutination blood test for Bang's Disease shall be tagged in the right ear with the official identification tag of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board and all purebred registered cattle shall be identified by the registry name and number.

Cattle that have reacted to the agglutination blood test 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 21, 1928, and approved by the Attorney General on January 10, 1929, for the control of Bang's Disease under Plans A, B and C.

Permits for the sale and movement of reacting cattle to other owners' premises will be issued by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, provided the name and address are furnished to the Board of the owner of the herd and the location of his farm by section, township, and county, to which such cattle are to be added, and provided further that the purchaser has the knowledge that such cattle have reacted to the test.

Permits for the shipment of cattle that have given a satisfactory positive reaction to the agglutination blood test, to the public stock yards at South St. Paul or to slaughtering establishments approved by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry where the Federal Government maintains inspection, will be issued by the Secretary and Executive Officer of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board on a written request of the owner, provided that the identification tag number, the Bang reacting tag number, and the name and address of the commission firm to whom such cattle are to be consigned, are furnished,XXXXXXXXXXXXXX

426

Paragraph 5. 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's Disease and also vaccines containing the living virus or the infective agent of Bang's 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 6. No person shall administer or inject into any cattle in Minnesota, the infective agent, living virus or vaccines of Bang's Disease, except on a special written permit issued by the Secretary and Executive Officer of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. Owners of cattle so treated or the persons administering living virus or vaccines thereto shall immediately report to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board the identification of such cattle. All cattle, purebred and grade, that have been subjected to treatment with the living virus or vaccines shall be identified by the official identification tag of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board placed in the right ear.

Paragraph 7. All existing Rules and Regulations, insofar only as they are inconsistent with these Rules and Regulations are herewith rescinded.

NOTICE.

At the quarterly meeting of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board April 24, 1931, a ruling was adopted providing that the official tag that has been adopted by this Board for the identification of cattle that were subjected to the tuberculin test within the State shall in the future be used for the proper identification of the cattle and shall be placed in the right ear of such cattle, for the purpose of the control of not only tuberculosis but also of Bang's Disease and any other communicable disease.

The Secretary reported that, in compliance with the directions of the Board at the last quarterly meeting, he had conferred with the Inspector in Charge of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry Tuberculosis Work in the State and had prepared a form of agreement to be signed by owners of cattle in counties which have executed the cooperative agreement with this Board for the control of Tuberculosis under the Area Plan, as provided by the state law. He stated this special Modified Agreement had been approved by Doctor W. J. Fretz and he had agreed that when owners of cattle located in such counties signed this form of agreement the Federal Government would be in a position to pay their share of the indemnity under

the cooperative plan. The Secretary explained that by so doing we could save fifty percent of the amount of indemnity now being paid by the State under the Owner's Agreement, and this would be a particular advantage if the Board rules that indemnity will not be paid in such counties unless this form of agreement is signed by the owner prior to the time the test is applied by accredited veterinarians located in such counties.

After a general discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the following Modified Agreement be adopted by the Board and that the Secretary be instructed to require all owners of cattle located in such counties to sign this form of agreement or the agreement for the testing of the cattle under the Federal-State Individual Accredited Herd Plan.

SPECIAL MODIFIED AGREEMENT

T.D. Form 65

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

- - - - -

SPECIAL MODIFIED AGREEMENT TO BE SIGNED BY OWNERS OF CATTLE LOCATED IN COUNTIES IN WHICH THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS HAS ENTERED INTO COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT WITH THE MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD AND THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY FOR THE CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS, AS PROVIDED BY CHAPTER 269, SESSION LAWS, 1923, AS AMENDED.

In order to receive indemnity for tuberculous cattle that may be disclosed and condemned as a result of the tuberculin test applied to my herd, and for the purpose of controlling tuberculosis and maintaining a tuberculosis-free herd, I agree,

1. To have all cattle on my premises physically examined and tuberculin tested at my expense by _____, a veterinarian accredited by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry and the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board to apply the tuberculin test in the cooperative control work.

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 representative of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

3. If one or more reactors or suspects are disclosed on the first test, to employ an accredited veterinarian, at my expense, to retest the entire herd within ninety days thereafter, provided that the date of the first complete official test of all herds of cattle in the county under the Area Plan of Control has not been definitely made, and provided further that an official test of cattle in the county will not be made within one hundred fifty (150) days from the date of the first test of my herd for which this agreement is executed.

4. To make no additions to my herd unless each added animal has passed a satisfactory tuberculin test which has been approved by the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

No. cattle _____ Signed _____
 Breed of Cattle _____ P.O. Address _____
 Section _____ Township _____
 Date _____ County _____

NOTE: The State Live Stock Sanitary Board has ruled that no state indemnity will be paid in the future as the result of tuberculin tests made by practicing veterinarians, in counties in which the County Board has executed a cooperative agreement with this Board and the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry for the control of tuberculosis under the Area Plan, unless the owners of herds of cattle sign this agreement, and unless the test is performed by a veterinarian accredited by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry and the State Live Stock Sanitary Board qualifying him to make tuberculin tests under the Cooperative Plan of Control of tuberculosis by the State and Federal Government. It was necessary for the Board to adopt this ruling in order that the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry will be in a position to pay their share of indemnity for cattle that are condemned in such counties and in which the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry is a party to such agreement.

The Secretary reported that arrangements had been made to hold the Midwestern States Tuberculosis Conference in St. Paul on June 11th and 12th. He stated this conference had been held for a number of years in some of the adjoining states and he had been informed that some of the states were desirous that the meeting be held in Minnesota, although the live stock sanitary authorities of the State of Wisconsin desired that it be held in Madison. He explained that he had met with Professor H. R. Smith, the Live Stock Commissioner, National Live Stock Exchange, with headquarters at Chicago, a number of parties who were very much interested from a commercial standpoint in the problem of control of avian tuberculosis in Minnesota, representatives of the Extension Division of the University, a representative of the

Federal Bureau of Animal Industry and Doctor C. P. Fitch. At that time it was decided to hold the meeting in Minnesota, with the understanding that the first day of the meeting would be an executive session of representatives of live stock sanitary control organizations of the various states, parties representing the commercial poultry packing industry, the Cooperative Baby Chick Association and representatives of the Agricultural Department of the University of Minnesota.

It was also decided that if possible a definite plan for the control and elimination of avian tuberculosis in areas be adopted at the conference, in the hope that all of the control states where avian tuberculosis is a problem will agree to cooperate with the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry in the elimination of this disease.

After a general discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary be directed to proceed as he deems advisable to cooperate with the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry in the control and elimination of avian tuberculosis.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that two field veterinarians be assigned to work in cooperation with a like number of veterinary inspectors of the Federal Government, to be stationed in Minnesota, in the cooperative control of avian tuberculosis.

The Secretary reported that arrangements had been made by the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry with Doctor C. H. Stange, Dean of the Veterinary Division of Iowa State College of Ames, Iowa, to give two weeks' instruction beginning July 27th, 1931, for Federal veterinarians who would be assigned to the field work in the control of avian tuberculosis and also the field veterinarians employed by the state live stock sanitary authorities in the central states. This school will be devoted to instruction of communicable diseases of poultry and also in the practical culling of poultry from the

standpoint of production, etc.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary be directed to send the two field veterinarians he will assign to the work of the control of tuberculosis, to the school at Ames, provided the Governor of the State approves.

The Secretary requested the Board for instructions relative to his attitude at the Midwestern States Conference, when the question relative to the importation of feeding cattle from other states, consigned to our Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Areas, is discussed. He explained that, without doubt, this serious question would be considered at the conference. The members of the Board all agreed that it is desirable to require that all feeding cattle imported into our Modified Accredited Areas meet the same requirements as the Uniform Rules and Regulations now provided for the importation of dairy and breeding cattle, and that the Secretary be instructed to inform the live stock sanitary authorities of other states attending the conference that this Board will agree to amend the rules and regulations to include this requirement provided the other states will do likewise.

The Secretary reported that he had conferred with the Board of Trustees of the Minnesota Baby Chick Cooperative Association and explained to them that as the law providing for the State Poultry Board was not effective until September 1st such Board would not be established until after that date, and as the law provides the control of communicable diseases of live stock is vested in the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, arrangements were to be made for the Sanitary Board to establish a plan for the extension of the service of this Board in the control of Pullorum Disease. He stated he explained it would be necessary for this Board to inaugurate this plan prior to September 1st in order that it could be put into effect and that the local practicing veterinarians could receive the

necessary instructions and thus be in a position to start the blood testing of poultry during the month of September.

The Secretary presented the floor plan for the second floor in the new office building. After some discussion and on the telephone request of the Secretary, Mr. ^{S.}Horner, the architect, met with the Board and explained the amount of office space allotted to the new building. The members of the Board expressed themselves as being pleased with the space as explained by Mr. Horner. Mr. Horner agreed to furnish the Secretary a detailed drawing on a larger scale.

The Secretary reported that Doctor M. S. Whitcomb had notified him he expects to retire as field veterinarian of this Board on December 1st. It was explained that under the Retirement Fund, as Doctor Whitcomb has been in the service of the State for more than twenty years, after July 1st by paying in cash three and ^{one}half percent of his salary for a period of three more years he will be permitted to retire on a pension of Fifteen Hundred Dollars annually. Doctor Whitcomb desires to work until the end of November, if possible.

The Secretary explained that at the last quarterly meeting of the Board in April the bill providing for the appropriations for the state departments had not yet been signed by the Governor, and for this reason the Board had directed him to call this special meeting for the purpose of employing the field force and office help and to decide upon the salaries to be paid the employes.

After a general discussion relative to the present salaries and the present economic conditions, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the salaries of all employes be the same as they are now receiving.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the following field veterinarians be employed for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1931, at their present salaries:

Doctor M. S. Whitcomb	\$3,000.00
Doctor D. M. McDonald	3,000.00
Doctor W. F. Rode	2,850.00
Doctor J. V. Ramler	2,550.00
Doctor H. G. McGinn	2,550.00
Doctor L. E. Jenkins	2,400.00
Doctor Leo R. Johnson	2,250.00
Doctor E. T. Phelps	2,250.00
Doctor L. S. Englerth	2,400.00
Doctor A. A. Carlson	2,250.00
Doctor C. A. Mack	2,400.00
Doctor R. G. Lovesee	2,250.00
Doctor O. B. Gochnauer	2,040.00
Lester Tate (Quarantine Officer)	1,920.00

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the present office force, which consists of the following employes, be continued at their present salaries:

Doctor Chas. E. Cotton	Secretary & Executive Officer	\$5,000.00
Doctor W. C. Bromaghin	Assistant Secretary	2,850.00
<i>Carroll, Nellie M-</i> Marie Magee		1,500.00
Evelyn Rolwing		1,320.00
Louise Quehl		1,200.00
Marie Bailey		1,320.00
F. Pedersen		1,920.00

Chas. Schubert	\$1,200.00
Lillian Schoener	1,140.00
Elinore Drake	1,140.00
Bernice Quain	1,200.00
Merle Johnnton	1,140.00
Stella Filben	1,200.00
Dorothy Farrell	1,140.00
Myrtle Formo	1,080.00
Florence Wangerin	1,080.00
Lucreta Auftenast	1,020.00
Helen Coffey	1,020.00

The Secretary explained that, as directed by the Board, he had requested the Department of Administration and Finance to include another office clerk and that the Commission had approved the employment of such clerk, and the payment of her salary was approved for the period January 1st to June 30th, 1931. It was explained that it was not necessary to employ this extra clerk but when the tuberculosis control work and the field work with avian tuberculosis and Pullorum Disease of poultry was initiated it would be necessary to employ an additional clerk.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary employ an extra clerk when the office work requires it.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary employ a field veterinarian who has had training in communicable diseases of poultry as well as other live stock, at a salary of Two Thousand and Forty Dollars (\$2,040.00) per year beginning July 1st, 1931.

It was understood that we could employ a field veterinarian at a salary of Two Thousand and Forty Dollars (\$2,040.00) annually to take the place of Doctor M. S. Whitcomb who will resign on December 1st, 1931, and that there is sufficient appropriation available in the Salary Fund to permit the employment of a field veterinarian from July 1st to December 1st, as the difference between the salary of the new field veterinarian and the salary now being paid to Doctor Whitcomb (\$3,000.00) will permit the employment of such new field veterinarian beginning July 1st, at a small additional expenditure.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary request the Department of Administration and Finance for a reclassification of the employes of this department, permitting the Board to employ this additional extra field veterinarian at a salary of Two Thousand and Forty Dollars (\$2,040.00) annually for the months of July, August, September, October, and November, with the understanding that after December 1st the Board would not employ another veterinarian in Doctor Whitcomb's place.

The Secretary reported that he had received communications from the Manager of the Albert Lea Packing Company, the Hormel Packing Company and Max Morgan of the Fairmont Creameries Company, complaining of the action of the Board at the quarterly meeting on April 24th, at which time their representatives conferred with the Board, requesting that the rules and regulations be amended to permit the shipment of hogs from plants other than public stock yards, and where the Federal Government maintained postmortem inspection.

After some discussion the Board decided that no action

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should be taken at this time.

There being no further business, the Board
adjourned.

Chas. E. Potter
Secretary

President

MINUTES OF SPECIAL MEETING JUNE 16TH - 1931

The meeting was called at Doctor Fitch's office, University Farm, on account of Doctor Fitch's physical inability to attend the meeting in the office of the Board.

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

Doctor W. J. Fretz, Inspector in Charge, Federal Tuberculosis Eradication Work in Minnesota, was also present.

The Secretary reported that on June 3rd he had written to the County Attorney of Douglas County and also sent a copy of the letter to the County Auditor, in which he advised them that the Board at its special meeting on May 26th, after the conference with the members of the Board of County Commissioners of Douglas County, had directed the Secretary to inform them that this Board would proceed with the testing of the cattle in Douglas County in accordance with our schedule. The County Auditor replied on June 4th, advising that on April 8th, 1931, the County Board of Douglas County had passed a Resolution to the effect that no levy should be made for the tuberculin testing for the year 1931; and, further, that he, as County Auditor, would refuse to issue any warrants for the payment of the cost of the test, in excess of the One Hundred Dollars which had already been appropriated by the County Board, etc.

The Secretary reported that he was in receipt of a letter from the County Auditor of Becker County, dated June 12th, in which it was stated that they understood it was the intention of this Board to start the tuberculin testing of the cattle in Becker County some time in September, and that since

the agreement had been entered into by Becker County on November 10th, 1930, opposition has developed thereto and numerous delegations have appeared before the County Board protesting against making the levy for the purpose of paying the expense of the test. He further stated that the Board of County Commissioners of Becker County, at their regular meeting on June 3rd, requested him to write to this Board and advise us that they do not want the test scheduled for September, 1931, due to the fact that there is a probability an injunction will be served on the County Board prohibiting them from making the necessary tax levy for the tuberculin test at their July, 1931, meeting.

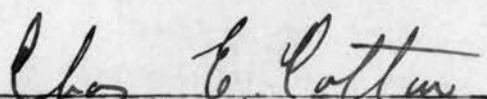
A general discussion followed relative to the economic condition throughout the county, and particularly in the farming districts. Mr. Moscrip stated that at the present time our dairy and beef herds are at their lowest earning power since 1904; Mr. Holland and the other members agreed with this statement. The question of economics and finances was then discussed and it was the general opinion that we should endeavor to have representatives hold meetings in these counties in order to enlighten the farmers relative to the conditions and the importance of the elimination of tuberculosis at the present time from their herds; and that we should prepare a statement relative to the appraisal and payment of indemnity for tuberculous cattle in such areas, explaining the amount of indemnity money and the amount of funds to be expended in a county under the Area Plan of Control of Tuberculosis, showing definitely the economic value of the work at this time.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Board do educational work in Douglas and Becker Counties and that we proceed with the plans of tuberculin testing in accordance with the state law.

The Secretary was directed to confer with the Attorney General relative to the legal aspects in reference to the cooperative agreement and the levies that should be made under such agreement, for the Counties of Becker and Douglas.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary communicate with Governor Olson and Commissioner of Agriculture Trovaaten and arrange for a conference with the members of the Board as early as possible. The Secretary was requested to arrange for the special meeting of the Board and the conference with the Governor and others interested, if possible, on the afternoon of June 23rd, 24th or 25th.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.


Secretary

President

MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL MEETING OF THE MINNESOTA STATE
LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD - - - JUNE 25TH, 1931.

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

Members present: W. S. Moscrip, W. A. Anderson, O. W. Healy and P. O.

Holland. Chairman C. P. Fitch presided. Governor Floyd B.

Olson and Theo. Arens, Jr., representing the State Department of Agriculture, were also present.

The Secretary reported that, as directed by the Board at the special meeting on June 16th, he had conferred with Governor Floyd B. Olson, and the Governor had agreed to attend the special meeting of the Board at Ten A. M. June 25th.

The Secretary reported that he had received a letter from Governor Olson dated June 23rd, stating that he had been in Alexandria, Douglas County, and had occasion to talk with a considerable number of people who were interested in the controversy over testing of live stock in Douglas County. He stated that most of the people he had talked with were in favor of the work, but they were of the opinion it would be a mistake to force the testing at this time as there was bitter opposition.

The Governor also stated that he did not wish the Board to construe his letter as an attempt to direct the activities of the Board, that he was in favor of the testing of cattle, and requested that the Board accept his letter as a suggestion on his part, based on what he believed to be reliable information and well considered advice.

The Chairman, Doctor Fitch, informed the Governor relative to the activities of the Board and the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry,

cooperating in the control and eradication of tuberculosis in cattle under the Area Plan of Control, as provided by the State law.

A general discussion followed in which each member of the Board explained to the Governor the conditions in Becker and Douglas County and also the counties of Ottertail, Crow Wing, Kandiyohi, Aitkin, Renville and Jackson, which counties have entered into the cooperative agreement with this Board, as provided by the Area Law, and have agreed to make the necessary levies at the July, 1931. meeting of their County Boards.

It was explained to the Governor that there is an organized opposition against the tuberculin tesseing program, not only in this state but throughout the United States, and also that the American Medical Liberty League, with headquarters at Chicago, were the parties furnishing the propaganda used to incite farmers against the work. Members of the Board explained that this Board had decided at the special meeting on June 16th, which was called as a result of the action of the Board of County Commissioners of Douglas County, and also Becker County, to arrange to hold meetings in both counties in order to enlighten the farmers relative to the importance of the elimination of tuberculosis at the present time from their herds by preparing charts containing information relative to the appraisal, payment of indemnity, amount of money to be expended in the counties, showing definitely the economic value of the work, particularly at this time.

Mr. Theodore Arens, Jr., representing the State Department of Agriculture, explained that Commissioner Trovatten was unable to be present. He made a statement relative to the conditions in Aitkin County, showing comparisons of the financial conditions of Aitkin County as compared to those of Becker and Douglas Counties, and expressed himself

very strongly in favor of the importance of eradicating tuberculosis from the herds of cattle throughout the state, drawing attention particularly to the fact that milk and milk products shipped to eastern markets in the very near future would be forced to be derived from clean herds and clean territory.

The Governor expressed himself in favor of the control and eradication of tuberculosis of cattle and stated, as he had in his letter, that there was opposition in Douglas County, particularly against the test at the present time. He approved the plan of the Board of holding meetings in Douglas and Becker Counties in order to enlighten the farmers relative to the importance of eliminating tuberculosis from their cattle at this time. He expressed himself as pleased that Mr. Arens, as Chief of the Dairy and Food Division of the Department of Agriculture, would assist the Board and the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry in putting on the program of education in these counties. The Governor advised these meetings should be arranged by disinterested parties rather than to have representatives of either one of the factions be responsible for the calling of the meetings. He stated he would be pleased to give us the names of parties in Douglas County whom he thought would be interested in assisting in arranging for the meetings.

The Governor also advised that at the meetings we should furnish data relative to the importance to the cattle owners during the present depressed conditions and low prices of their dairy products, showing them that now is the time to have the tests made for the reason of the comparatively large returns the owner will receive as indemnity for reacting cattle, etc.

After the conference with the Governor and Mr. Arens all members of the Board expressed themselves as very pleased with the attitude of the Governor and his expression of sympathy in the work of the Board in the control of diseases of live stock.

Mr. Holland suggested that the Secretary prepare a map to be presented to the Governor, relative to the status of the control and eradication of tuberculosis within the state and accompany it with a letter to the Governor explaining the importance of the elimination of the disease from the counties such as Houston, Sibley, Martin and Clay, which counties are surrounded by counties that are officially accredited, and explain the importance to the cattle industry of the clean counties that are contiguous to the untested cattle in these counties, etc. In this letter attention should be called to the responsibility of the expenditure of public funds falling first on the Governor, secondary on this Board, and state that the Governor would then be in a position to understand the progress of the work and the importance of the eradication of tuberculosis from the cattle in all of the counties of the state.

The Board were of the opinion that we should confer with farm leaders and bankers in Douglas and Becker Counties in order to obtain their assistance at our educational meetings in these counties and also to the importance of the County Commissioners of the two counties arranging for the levy at the July meeting in compliance with the State law and the Cooperative Agreement they have executed with this Board, as provided by the law.

It was regularly moved, seconded and unanimously carried that the Secretary inform the Board of County Commissioners of Becker County that we are arranging to have meetings in the county for educational purposes

and to request the members of the Board of County Commissioners to assist us in arranging these meetings and that the members of this Board feel that after the meetings are held, there will be no opposition worthy of consideration, to the tuberculin testing, and further, that this Board has no power to make any changes in our plans of tuberculin testing of the cattle in Becker County, in accordance with the State law.

After a general discussion, it was decided that charts should be prepared to be shown at the meetings in Douglas and Becker Counties, in order to inform cattle owners of the cost of the testing to the counties before they have become officially accredited, the income received by the owners of reacting cattle, the source by taxes of indemnity paid into each county, the results of the area test throughout the state and the country, and the status of same, etc.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Chas. E. Cottler

Secretary

President.

MINUTES OF THE REGULAR QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE MINNESOTA STATE LIVE

STOCK SANITARY BOARD - - - JULY 17TH, 1931

The meeting was called for July 17th, 1931, but as there was no quorum present was adjourned to meet on July 27th, 1931.



Secretary

President

MINUTES OF THE ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE MINNESOTA STATE
LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD - - JULY 27TH, 1931.

The meeting was called to order at 9:30 A. M.

Members present: W. S. Moscrip, O. W. Healy,
W. A. Anderson and C. P. Fitch. Mr. Charles E. Phillips,
Deputy Attorney General, was also present.

The minutes of the special meeting on May 26th were read and, upon motion duly seconded, were approved.

The minutes of the special meeting of June 16th were read and, upon motion duly seconded, were approved.

The minutes of the special meeting on June 25th were read and, upon motion duly seconded, were approved.

The quarterly report of the Secretary and Executive Officer for the period ending June 30th, 1931, on motion duly seconded and carried, was received and ordered placed on file.

The Secretary and Executive Officer's report disclosed satisfactory balances in all of the special funds appropriated for the activities of the Board, with the exception of the "Supplies and Expense" fund.

The actual balance in the "Supplies and Expense" fund is \$28.90. There are unpaid bills, which have been approved, to an amount of \$74.41. A warrant on the Koochiching County Treasurer in the amount of \$85.31 is in the possession of the Board and will be paid

when funds are available. This warrant will draw interest at six percent. There is therefore an actual balance in this fund that will be available for the next fiscal year, of \$39.80. The Legislature appropriated the sum of \$31,000.00 annually for the biennium for this fund.

The balance in our fund for the "Expense of Retesting Accredited Counties" is \$27,949.31. There are encumbrances to an estimated amount of \$9,933.40 for the expense of retesting all the cattle in Goodhue County, and also for the expense of retesting infected herds in other accredited counties, to an amount of \$1,162.80; thus leaving an actual balance in this fund of \$16,853.11. The Legislature appropriated \$72,000.00 for this fund for the fiscal year terminating June 30th, 1932. It will be recalled that in submitting our budget to the Legislature we estimated there would be a balance of \$20,000.00 in this fund on June 30th. At the time we submitted our budget to the Legislature we expected we would retest Goodhue County after July 1st and the estimated expense of the testing of this county was included in our budget request. However, we advanced the test to an earlier date, in June, in order to be in a position to extend our services to other counties after the first of July. Therefore, we have a very satisfactory balance in this fund.

The balance in the "General Animal Indemnity" fund was \$51,162.09. We made an estimate of the encumbrances resulting from the tuberculin tests that have been made, which amounts to \$12,499.74; thus leaving an estimated unencumbered balance of \$38,662.33. It will be recalled that when we presented our budget to the Legislature we anticipated there would be a balance in this fund of \$50,000.00 on June 30th.

The balance in the "Area Fund", of \$621,959.36, is encumbered to an estimated amount of \$15,353.13; thus leaving an estimated unencumbered balance in this fund of \$606,606.23. The Legislature did not make an appropriation for the "Area Fund" for the fiscal year terminating June 30th, and they decreased our appropriation request for the second fiscal year of the coming biennium to \$150,000.00. There will be available for indemnity for tuberculosis for the next biennium, a total estimated amount of \$756,606.23.

The balance in the "Salary" fund is \$6,797.53. The Legislature appropriated \$61,000.00 for the first fiscal year and \$66,000.00 for the second fiscal year of the coming biennium; thus making a total amount available for salaries for the coming biennium, of \$133,797.53, or \$66,898.76 for each of the two fiscal years. When the Board submitted the budget request to the Legislature it estimated there would be a balance in this fund on June 30th, 1931, of \$5,275.00.

The balance on June 30th, 1930, in the "Hog Cholera Serum and Virus Revolving Fund" is \$14,839.20. There were no disbursements from this fund during the last quarter, nor during the fiscal year. This is very satisfactory, and is explained by the fact that under the contract the

Board has with the St. Paul Serum Company, the company is maintaining a supply of serum and virus in cold storage, at their expense.

The Secretary reported that he had assigned Doctor J. V. Ramler, as directed by the Board, as one of the field veterinarians in the control of avian tuberculosis, and that Doctor Groth would also be assigned to the work. He also reported that the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry were assigning two of their regularly employed field veterinarians to avian tuberculosis control work in the counties, in cooperation with this Board, on a "fifty-fifty" basis, as we are now cooperating with them in the control of bovine tuberculosis.

The Secretary reported that the Seventh Annual Midwestern Tuberculosis Conference in St. Paul on June 11th and 12th was devoted largely to papers and discussions relative to the practical control of avian tuberculosis and other communicable diseases. It was well attended by representatives of the poultry packing industry; the National and State Baby Chic Cooperative Association; the National Poultry, Butter and Egg Association; the National Poultry Research Society; representatives of the Poultry Division of the Extension Departments of Agricultural Colleges from the central states; County Agents; Accredited Veterinarians; Live Stock Sanitary Regulatory Control Officials; Commissioners of Agriculture of the various states; representatives of the Cattle Traders' organizations of Kansas City, Omaha and South St. Paul Stock Markets; also Live Stock Commissioners representing the National Exchange and public stock yards at Chicago, Omaha and Kansas City.

III. All veterinarians, when testing a herd of cattle, should observe the poultry flock, question the owner about diseases and offer suggestions as to a practical method of eradication. Practicing veterinarians should be supplied with proper literature for use among all clients.

B. Activities - Intensive

- I A few counties or areas in each of the states where avian tuberculosis is prevalent, should be selected for an intensive program of eradication along the following suggested lines:
- 1 - If possible, secure the consent of practically all farmers in one township to have the entire flock tuberculin tested, the reacting birds sold subject to post-mortem inspection to demonstrate the presence of the disease, to determine percentage of infection in the young birds as compared with the old, and to arouse the interest of all flock owners in the eradication of the disease. Visits to each farm in all of the remaining townships should be made to give the results of the test and to urge all farmers in the county to put into practice a proper management of the flock for disease eradication and successful production.
 - 2 - In some counties it may be more desirable to inspect all the flocks in the county by physical examination, autopsy or the tuberculin test.
 - 3 - In counties near the smaller packing plants where all local hogs are hauled in trucks or wagons to the plant, arrange with the packing company to have the hogs tattooed for identification on the killing floor. The farmer can then be notified as to the number of hogs retained for tuberculosis and that this may be caused by tuberculous poultry. Information can then be provided as to methods of eradication. Larger packing companies should tattoo consignments where all hogs come from one farm.
 - 4 - Commercial hatcheries should be urged to establish flocks free from tuberculosis, bacillary white diarrhea, (pullorum disease) and other communicable diseases, supplying them with eggs for hatching purposes.
 - 5 - County agents and vocational teachers should be encouraged to make the eradication of disease from poultry one of their major projects with Boys and Girls Clubs and with all poultry raisers in counties where there is obviously a high percentage of tuberculosis. Literature adapted to their needs should be supplied to them.

June 12, 1931.

A. Activities - Extensive.

I General publicity through Agricultural Journals, Federal and State Bulletin mailed to farmers, pamphlets to be distributed by the poultry trade and leaflets to be enclosed in all letters to farmers emphasizing the following points:

- 1 - Tuberculosis is widely prevalent in the poultry flocks of the North-Central and Middle-West states causing large losses by deaths, reducing their productivity and infecting pigs associated with them.
- 2 - The tuberculin test and post-mortem inspection shows a relatively low percentage of tuberculous young birds, but a high percentage of old birds infected with this disease.
- 3 - A flock may be infected with tuberculosis and the live birds show no physical symptoms of the disease, because only those specimens which have reached an advanced stage show external evidences, such as thin breast, pale comb, lameness, etc.
- 4 - If the entire flock is disposed of at the end of the first laying year, the disease will be reduced in each succeeding flock and may eventually disappear, provided no diseased poultry is brought to the premises. Quicker results may be secured by supplementing this with the practice of keeping the young chicks on clean soil each year, until they go into winter quarters, which have previously been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.
- 5 - Hens lay one-third more eggs the first year as pullets than during the second year of production.
- 6 - The elimination of tuberculosis and other poultry diseases makes possible the sale of poultry products on a graded quality basis that reflects increased incomes by developing price differentials for different grades of products.
- 7 - All standard bred flocks kept for more than one year of egg production or for breeding purposes should be tuberculin tested periodically and all reacting birds disposed of promptly in accordance with the rules of the Live Stock Sanitary officials.

A uniform cooperative plan for the control and elimination of avian tuberculosis by the states and the Federal Government was adopted. The following is a true copy of the plan as adopted at the Conference:

PLAN FOR THE ERADICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS FROM POULTRY, UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED
AND RECOMMENDED AT THE SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MIDWESTERN
STATE TUBERCULOSIS CONFERENCE, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

June 12, 1931.

A. Activities - Extensive.

- I General publicity through Agricultural Journals, Federal and State Bulletins, mailed to farmers, pamphlets to be distributed by the poultry trade and leaflets to be enclosed in all letters to farmers emphasizing the following points:
- 1 - Tuberculosis is widely prevalent in the poultry flocks of the North-Central and Middle-West states causing large losses by deaths, reducing their productivity and infecting pigs associated with them.
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 - 3 - A flock may be infected with tuberculosis and the live birds show no physical symptoms of the disease, because only those specimens which have reached an advanced stage show external evidences, such as thin breast, pale comb, lameness, etc.
 - 4 - If the entire flock is disposed of at the end of the first laying year, the disease will be reduced in each succeeding flock and may eventually disappear, provided no diseased poultry is brought to the premises. Quicker results may be secured by supplementing this with the practice of keeping the young chicks on clean soil each year, until they go into winter quarters, which have previously been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.
 - 5 - Hens lay one-third more eggs the first year as pullets than during the second year of production.
 - 6 - The elimination of tuberculosis and other poultry diseases makes possible the sale of poultry products on a graded quality basis that reflects increased incomes by developing price differentials for different grades of products.

III. All veterinarians, when testing a herd of cattle, should observe the poultry flock, question the owner about diseases and offer suggestions as to a practical method of eradication. Practicing veterinarians should be supplied with proper literature for use among all clients.

B. Activities - Intensive

- I. A few counties or areas in each of the states where avian tuberculosis is prevalent, should be selected for an intensive program of eradication along the following suggested lines:
- 1 - If possible secure the consent of practically all farmers in one township to have the entire flock tuberculin tested, the reacting birds sold subject to post-mortem inspection to demonstrate the presence of the disease, to determine percentage of infection in the young birds as compared with the old, and to arouse the interest of all flock owners in the eradication of the disease. Visits to each farm in all of the remaining townships should be made to give the results of the test and to urge all farmers in the county to put into practice a proper management of the flock for disease eradication and successful production.
 - 2 - In some counties it may be more desirable to inspect all the flocks in the county by physical examination, autopsy or the tuberculin test.
 - 3 - In counties near the smaller packing plants where all local hogs are hauled in trucks or wagons to the plant, arrange with the packing company to have the hogs tattooed for identification on the killing floor. The farmer can then be notified as to the number of hogs retained for tuberculosis and that this may be caused by tuberculous poultry. Information can then be provided as to methods of eradication. Larger packing companies should tattoo consignments where all hogs come from one farm.
 - 4 - Commercial hatcheries should be urged to establish flocks free from tuberculosis, bacillary white diarrhea, (pullorum disease) and other communicable diseases, supplying them with eggs for hatching purposes.
 - 5 - County agents and vocational teachers should be encouraged to make

- 7 - All standard bred flocks kept for more than one year of egg production or for breeding purposes should be tuberculin tested periodically and all reacting birds disposed of promptly in accordance with the rules of the Live Stock Sanitary officials.
 - 8 - Flocks free from tuberculosis and bacillary white diarrhea and officially designated as such should be encouraged.
- II. All birds obviously diseased should be rejected by dealers when received from farms. They should be killed to demonstrate lesions of tuberculosis or other communicable diseases, if necessary to convince the farmer.

After some discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Board members approve the above plan adopted at the Seventh Annual Midwestern States Tuberculosis Conference.

The Secretary reported that, as directed by the Board, and after the approval of the Governor, arrangements have been made to send Doctor J. V. Ramler to attend the special course of instruction of the Veterinary Division of the Iowa State College at Ames, Iowa, for two weeks', beginning July 27th, at state expense. The Secretary explained it would not be necessary to send the other field veterinarian, as the Board approved, for the reason that Doctor Groth has had sufficient training in poultry diseases.

The Secretary reported that he had conferred with Doctor A. E. Wight, Tuberculosis Eradication Division of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, and Doctor W. J. Fretz, the Inspector in Charge of Federal Tuberculosis Eradication Work in Minnesota, relative to a plan for the control and elimination of avian tuberculosis in this state, and that arrangements would be made to place a Federal and State veterinarian in two counties as outlined by the intensive plan. He reported that a tentative agreement had been made to initiate the work in the counties of Freeborn and Mower for the reason that he had the assurance of the Hormel Packing Plant and the Albert Lea Packing Plant that they would be pleased to extend every assistance possible and furnish reports of autopsies of poultry and hogs shipped to their plants, under the direction of the inspectors.

The Secretary recommended that he be permitted to employ Doctor H. T. Fiske as an accredited veterinarian in counties in our area tuberculosis control work. He stated he was satisfied Doctor Fiske had had his lesson and would prove a capable man in the work.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that on the recommendation of the Secretary, Doctor Fiske be employed as an accredited veterinarian in counties, in the control of bovine tuberculosis, with the understanding that any further lapses on his part relative to his professional work would result in his being permanently disqualified for employment by the Board.

The Secretary reported that he had had further correspondence with Hon. J. H. Mercer, the Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Kansas, following the action of this Board at its quarterly meeting on April 24th, 1931. He reported he has received a letter from Mr. Mercer, advising that in their official testing under the Area Plan all animals were tested excepting those which were on full feed in feed lots and that any and all animals that were not tested were held under quarantine in separate lots until shipped to market.

The Secretary reported he had advised Mr. R. L. Cuff, the Live Stock Commissioner located at Kansas City, who attended the Seventh Annual Midwestern States Tuberculosis Conference, that he was of the opinion Commissioner Mercer should be the one who should accept the certificates of the owners of cattle that are to be moved interstate, in which they certify that such cattle were tuberculin tested in the last area test or were the progeny of tested dams; and, further, that Mr. Mercer should be in a position to approve the health certificates, and if the cattle were properly identified and maintained under sanitary conditions, and properly identified during transit, they would be permitted to come into Minnesota and into our clean areas for feeding purposes without further tuberculin test before entry, etc. The members of the Board agreed and directed the Secretary to write to Mr. Mercer accordingly.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary and Executive Officer and Doctor C. P. Fitch attend the annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association in Kansas City on August 25th to 28th, as representatives of this Board and at the expense of the state, provided it meets the Governor's approval.

The Secretary reported that, as directed by the Board at the quarterly meeting in April, he had prepared a plan for the control of Pullorum Disease in poultry by the use of the rapid method in the field by practicing veterinarians, under the supervision of this Board. He stated that because of other duties he had been unable to confer with Doctor Fitch relative to the plan and Doctor Fitch had not had sufficient time to consider the plan in detail. He advised, however, that Doctor Fitch had approved the revision of the agreements which hatchery owners and individual flock owners should sign in order to obtain the services and assistance of this Board in the elimination of the disease from their flocks.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the revised plan for the control of Pullorum Disease, as presented to the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board, be approved by the Board, subject to correction by Doctor Fitch and the Secretary.

Following is a true copy of the revised agreement for owners of hatcheries and individual flock owners to sign: by Doctors Fitch and

Cotton:

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

HATCHERY 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 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 do further agree to furnish sufficient help to assist the veterinarian in securing the necessary blood specimens, tagging and identifying my birds.

3. I agree to employ at my expense, or the owners of flocks from which I procure my eggs will employ at their expense, a veterinarian approved by the Board, to collect blood specimens and make the necessary blood tests, identify the birds and direct the necessary sanitary requirements.

4. 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 the owner of any 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 7 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.

5. I do further agree that if I accept eggs for custom hatching from flocks that are not blood tested under the supervision of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board, such eggs will be hatched in a separate incubator and such chicks will be kept absolutely separate from chicks hatched from eggs obtained from flocks maintained under the supervision of the Board.

Manager or Owner

Hatchery, do hereby agree to cooperate with the State Live Stock Sanitary Board and to have the owners of - - - - - from which we procure our eggs

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).

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1. In consideration of receiving assistance from the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board for the purpose of freeing my flock of 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 employ at my expense a veterinarian approved by the Board, to collect blood specimens and make the necessary blood tests, identify the birds and direct and enforce the necessary sanitary requirements.
 3. I do further agree to furnish sufficient help to assist the veterinarian in securing the necessary blood specimens, tagging and identifying my birds.
 4. 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, such as market eggs or meat production. (Under no circumstances will eggs be sold for hatchery purposes.)
 5. 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 the veterinarian representing 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 or properly bury the carcasses of all fowls that die from any cause.
 6. 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.
 7. I do further agree to employ the veterinarian and 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".
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MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD.

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

The following plan is submitted whereby the whole blood agglutination test for the diagnosis of Pullorum may be used and the work placed in the hands of practicing veterinarians under the supervision of the Live Stock Sanitary Board.

The flock and hatchery owner must sign agreements in accordance with the requirements of the Live Stock Sanitary Board. The expense of the test must be paid by the hatchery or flock owner.

NECESSARY EQUIPMENT.

The veterinarian shall provide himself with the following:

A test box or plate as recommended and approved by the Board.

Bistoury (preferably teat bistoury) for drawing blood.

Container with suitable antiseptic solution (2 per cent Cresol or similar disinfectant) for washing bistoury.

Medicine dropper for measuring blood. Standardized dropper for antigen.

Box tooth picks.

Clean tepid water.

Clean towels.

Table of proper size (two by four feet).

Antigen obtained from diagnosis laboratory at the University Farm.

(D) A field representative of the Live Stock Sanitary Board has the right to be present at any time the approved veterinarian is making any tests for Pullorum disease.

(E) The birds shall be properly identified with the official leg band of the Minnesota Poultry Improvement Board; or one to be furnished by the Minnesota Live Stock Sanitary Board at the expense of the owner.

(F) All tests shall be recorded on official test charts in triplicate. The original and duplicate shall be sent immediately to the office of the Live Stock Sanitary Board. The triplicate shall be kept on file in the veterinarian's office.

(G) It shall be the duty of each approved veterinarian at the time of completion of the test of all the birds in a flock to see that all reactors shall be promptly removed and disposed of according to the provisions of the signed agreement; further, the approved veterinarian must enforce the proper cleaning and disinfection as required by the rules and regulations of the Live Stock Sanitary Board. These provisions must be complied with before an approved certificate can be issued to the flock or hatchery owner.

(H) No tests will be given official recognition unless the approved veterinarian, the flock owner and the hatchery owner have complied with all the rules and regulations adopted by the Minnesota Live Stock Sanitary Board for the control of Pullorum disease.

The following is a true copy of the plan for the control
of the disease, adopted by the Board, after correction by Doctors Fitch
and Cotton:

APPROVED VETERINARIANS.

(A) Only veterinarians approved to conduct the official rapid whole blood agglutination test will be permitted to make the test for Pullorum disease. After receiving special instructions at the diagnosis laboratory or from a field representative of this Board and having been certified as competent to conduct the test, the veterinarian will then be placed on our approved list to make the rapid whole blood agglutination test. A permit will be issued by the Secretary and Executive Officer to the approved veterinarian authorizing him to officially make the rapid whole blood agglutination test for Pullorum disease for individuals and hatchery owners after we receive the agreement signed by such owners. The Board may revoke the permit of any approved veterinarian and remove him from the approved list at its discretion.

(B) Veterinarians must have written authority from the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board before starting the test.

(C) The Board at such times as it deems desirable may require the approved veterinarian to send for check purposes to the official diagnosis laboratory at the University Farm, blood samples properly identified and in good condition from such birds as may be selected. The check test samples will be tested at the official laboratory without charge.

The Secretary reported that, as directed by the Board at the special meeting on June 16th, and also as directed by the Board at the special meeting on June 25th, and as approved by Governor Floyd B. Olson, three meetings were held in Douglas and three in Becker County from July 6th to 11th inclusive. Charts were shown at these meetings in order to explain to the cattle owners of the county the importance of eliminating tuberculosis from their herds under the present depressed conditions, etc. He reported that Doctor W. J. Fretz of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, Theo. Arens, Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture and Chief of the Dairy and Food Division, State Department of Agriculture, W. A. Peck, Livestock Commissioner at South St. Paul and H. R. Smith, the Livestock Commissioner of the National Livestock Exchange, assisted him in conducting

these meetings in Douglas County. The first meeting was held in Alexandria and it is reported that practically all of the opponents to the test were at the meeting. The newspapers gave very general publicity to all the meetings. The editor of the paper at Alexandria reported to Mr. Arens that, without doubt, all of the opponents to the test were present at the first meeting held in Alexandria and there were probably not more than a hundred and sixty of such men in the County of Douglas.

The Secretary reported that three meetings were held in Becker County, conducted by Mr. Arens, Doctor Fretz and himself.

The Secretary reported that he had requested Mr. Charles E. Phillips, Deputy Attorney General, to attend the quarterly meeting for the reason that he had been informed that a number of the counties that executed cooperative agreements with the Board, without doubt, would not make the levy as agreed to in the cooperative agreement at the July meeting of their County Boards, as provided by the state law for the control of tuberculosis under the Area Plan.

The Secretary reported that the Auditor of Douglas County had informed him by letter that the County Board had decided at their meeting on April 8th not to make the levy as they had agreed to do in the cooperative agreement. He had received another letter from the Auditor, stating that at their July meeting no action was taken relative to the levy.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary and Executive Officer request the Attorney General to institute mandamus proceedings or other appropriate action against Douglas County, in order that the tuberculin testing of the cattle in the county may be made as provided by Chapter 269, Session Laws of 1923, and as amended by the session laws of 1931.

The Secretary reported that petitions had been presented to the Sibley County Board on June 15th, 1931. The last preceding assessment roll in the Auditor's office disclosed 2,327 cattle owners in the county and the petitions contained 1,228 signatures, representing the majority of the cattle owners within the county. He has been informed that a remonstrance petition has also been circulated in the county; he reported that under date of July 21st he wrote the County Auditor of Sibley County, enclosing a copy of the state law as amended by the last Legislature, informing the Auditor that he had been advised that W. A. Peck, the Livestock Commissioner of South St. Paul, had met with the Board of County Commissioners and advised them of the tentative amount it would be necessary for their Board to appropriate in order to carry out the work for the first year. He requested the County Auditor to furnish him with a copy of the Resolution or that part of the minutes relative to the Board making the necessary appropriation as provided by the law. He reported that under date of July 22nd he received a certified copy of the minutes of the meeting of the Board of County Commissioners on July 14th. The minutes disclosed that the petition for the tuberculin test of the cattle under the Area Law, which had been filed with the County Board on June 15th, 1931, was taken up for consideration and that signed petitions for the retraction and withdrawal of names from the original petition for said county area test, by the signers of such original petition, were presented. These were carefully checked and canceled from the original petition. The minutes disclosed that upon conclusion of the examination it was found that only 942 cattle owners remained on the

petition after the withdrawal and retractions were deducted. He also reported that the total number of cattle owners in the county, as counted by the Board on the 1930 assessment books, is 2,342; thus leaving only 40.22 percent of the cattle owners on the petition. The Board thereupon, by motion duly made and carried, denied said petition. Mr. Phillips then informed the Board that he had had a communication from the County Attorney of Sibley County relative to the petitions and had furnished the information to the Attorney General. Mr. Phillips was of the opinion, under the circumstances, according to his ruling, that it would not be advisable for the Board to take any legal action in the Sibley County case.

After a general discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary and Executive Officer make an investigation relative to the petitions in Sibley County, confer with Mr. Phillips and act upon his advice.

The Secretary reported that three of the County Commissioners of Becker County had assured him personally that they intended to make the necessary levy in compliance with the cooperative agreement their County Board had executed with this Board as provided by the law. He stated he had been advised by the County Auditor that an injunction had been served against the County Board preventing them from making the levy at the meeting of their Board, preventing them from making the levy at the meeting of their Board on July 13th and another paper had been served on them at a later meeting in July.

After a general discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary confer with Mr. Phillips and assist in the defense of the injunction proceedings that had been instituted against the County Board of Becker County and to take the necessary legal action as advised by Mr. Phillips.

The Secretary reported that a petition containing over seventy percent of the cattle owners of Pine County had been presented to the County Board over a year ago and the County Board had failed to enter into the agreement with this Board as provided by the Area Law. He reported that recently, and since the law was amended by the last Legislature, a petition containing more than a hundred cattle owners had been presented to the County Board, requesting them to enter into the agreement with this Board and make the necessary appropriation. He reported that he had written the County Auditor requesting him to advise us of the action of the County Board on the second petition. He had received a copy of the minutes of the Board which stated that no action had been taken on receipt of the second petition, as is required by the amended state law..

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary request the Attorney General to institute mandamus proceedings or other appropriate action to enforce the tuberculin testing of cattle in Pine County, as the state law requires this Board to do.

The Secretary reported that he had received a telephone message from the County Attorney of Renville County, on or about July 14th, advising that the County Commissioners were meeting and they did not wish to undertake to cancel their agreement but wished permission from this Board to defer making the levy this year. The Secretary advised the County Attorney that he was not empowered to give such a release. The County Attorney then requested him to call a meeting of this Board on that day and was advised by the Secretary that it was impossible to do so, but the Board would meet on the 27th of July. The Secretary advised him, however, that without doubt this

Board would rule as they had done under like conditions in other counties, that it was the duty of this Board to require the County Boards to carry out their part of the agreement or contract.

The Secretary reported that under date of July 21st he had written to the County Auditor of Renville County, requesting him to inform him the results of the County Board's July meeting relative to the levy under the agreement, but had not received a reply to his letter.

After some discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that if the Board of County Commissioners of Renville County did not make the necessary levy, as provided by the Cooperative Agreement, that the Secretary and Executive Officer request the Attorney General to institute mandamus proceedings or other appropriate legal action in order that this Board could proceed to make the tuberculin test of all the cattle in Renville County, as provided by the state law and the Cooperative Agreement executed by the Board of County Commissioners of Renville County .

The Secretary reported that the field veterinarians, and also practicing veterinarians, have reported at various times that practicing veterinarians located in counties in which petitions were being circulated by farmers to be presented to the Boards of County Commissioners for the control and elimination of tuberculosis under the Area Plan, were using their influence, -with various degrees of discretion, to discourage cattle owners in signing the petition. Some of them have been reported to have openly used their influence to prevent the Area Plan of Control becoming effective in their counties, stating as their reason that it would interfere with their income as practitioners as it would result in less tuberculin testing, etc.

A general discussion followed. It was the opinion of all the members that when we had information that veterinarians were not in

sympathy with the Area Plan of Control they should not be employed as accredited veterinarians in our county area work.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary secure evidence of veterinarians using their influence to prevent the Area Plan of eradication in their counties and present such evidence to the Board.

There was a general discussion relative to the advisability of the Board discontinuing our cooperative work with the Federal Government in counties in which the livestock owners and the members of Boards of County Commissioners have not taken advantage of the law providing for the control and elimination of bovine tuberculosis in counties under the Area Plan. Some of the members expressed themselves as of the opinion that, if possible, we should discontinue all tuberculin testing that is not absolutely necessary under the state law, such as the tests for the protection of city milk supply and as required by city ordinances; also, the tests necessary to comply with the state law, providing that all cattle sold at public auction must pass a satisfactory test, etc.

The question of the legality of discontinuing to pay indemnity for tuberculous cattle in counties that have not signed the Cooperative Agreement for the control of tuberculosis under the Area Plan, was also considered. Some of the members were of the opinion that the policy of this Board, which has always been to furnish services to cattle owners under the Individual State-Federal Accredited Herd Plan, and also to cattle owners who had signed the Owner's Agreement in order to eliminate the disease from their cattle and employ their local veterinarians to test, should now be discontinued in counties that had not taken advantage of the state law providing for the control under the Area Plan. The Secretary stated that the progressive farmers who have been

having the services of this Board and who were having their herds of cattle tested and had received indemnity, in a great many instances would not use their influence when the livestock owners circulated petitions to obtain signatures under the Area Plan for the reason that their herds were clean, and some of them were of the opinion that it is more satisfactory from their standpoint than if the Area Plan was placed in effect in their counties. The Secretary stated that, in his opinion, if the livestock owners of these counties realized that the policy of this Board, as well as the Federal Government, in the future would be to limit the services of the tuberculin testing and the payment of indemnity to the Area Plan of Control it would be instrumental in inducing the cattle owners to insist that the counties take advantage of the Area Law.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the question relative to the legality of paying indemnity for tuberculous cattle in counties that have not taken advantage of the Area Law, with the exception of the payment of indemnity resulting from tests necessary to comply with the present laws, be referred to the Attorney General before any definite action be taken by the Board.

The Secretary presented a detailed drawing of the floor plan of the amount of office space allotted to the Board in the new office building. He explained that the architect had requested him to approve the same and that he had refused to do so until he could submit it to the Board. After studying the plans, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary be directed to approve them with the understanding that the necessary changes be made in order to provide for a cloak room for the employees.

The Secretary reported that he had succeeded in locating Mr. Chas. E. Phillips, Deputy Attorney General, at a cottage in Aitkin County where he was on vacation. Mr. Phillips had very kindly agreed to drive a long distance to attend this meeting of the Board.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Board express their appreciation of Mr. Phillips' discommoding himself while on his vacation in order to attend the meeting of the Board and extend legal advice.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Chas. E. Cotton

Secretary.

President.

SPECIAL MEETING OF MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

SEPTEMBER 28TH - 1931

The meeting was called to order at Four P. M.

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

Doctor W. J. Fretz, Inspector in Charge of Federal Tuberculosis Eradication Work in Minnesota, and W. A. Peck, Livestock Commissioner, South St. Paul, were also present.

The Secretary explained that the special meeting was called to consider the action of the Board of County Commissioners of Jackson County, on the third day of March, 1931, as the result of the petition of the majority of the cattle owners of the county, to enter into an agreement with this Board and the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, according to the provisions of Chapter 269, Session Laws of 1923. This agreement was received and registered with this Board on March 5th, 1931. On the same date the Board of County Commissioners passed a resolution appropriating the sum of One Hundred Dollars from the "General Revenue" fund, to be known as the "Jackson County Cattle Tuberculosis Fund", for the tuberculin testing of the cattle in the county, as provided by Chapter 269, Laws of 1923.

On July 14th, 1931, the Board of County Commissioners levied Fifteen Thousand Dollars (\$15,000.00) for the "Area Tuberculin Test". The Board of County Commissioners requested us, if possible, to defer the first test until November. We agreed to do so and arranged our program to make the first complete test beginning Monday morning, November 30th. The County

Auditor, at our request and in order to prepare an organization and determine the number of veterinarians and farmers to be employed to make the first complete test, has prepared a list of the cattle owners as the result of the last assessment return, and is also preparing the cards for each of the cattle owners.

Under date of September 18th the Secretary received a letter from the County Auditor of Jackson County, enclosing the resolution adopted by the Board of County Commissioners on September 17th, revoking the Fifteen Thousand Dollar tax levy for the tuberculin test. He stated there had been a great deal of pressure on the County Commissioners of late, in opposition to the test under the present conditions and that a Taxpayers' Association has recently been formed in the county. This Association held a meeting in Jackson on September 17th, called upon the County Board, and requested a tax reduction, etc. The resolution adopted on the 17th day of September provides - "That this Board shall reconsider the tax levy for the year 1931, made at the regular meeting of this Board held July 14th, 1931, and it is hereby ordered that the tax levy resolution for the year 1931 be amended and the levy of Fifteen Thousand Dollars for the tuberculin testing of cattle is hereby revoked; and the County Auditor is hereby directed to cancel such levy in said tax levy resolution".

The Secretary reported that he had conferred with some of the farmers and other interested parties in Jackson County and had learned that, as a result of the protest meeting, the Board of County Commissioners had voted to cut Ten Thousand Dollars off of the Eighty Thousand Dollar levy for the "County Road and Bridge Fund", and had cut the full Fifteen Thousand Dollars that had been levied for the tuberculin testing under the Area Plan.

They cut nothing off their "County Revenue" fund of Fifty Thousand Dollars. He further stated that the County Auditor has informed him that the Board have ditch funds available from which they could borrow if necessary. The County Auditor advised him that they had funds to the amount of One Hundred and Eight Thousand Dollars (\$108,000.00), drawing interest at Two Percent, and bonds to the amount of Seventy-seven Thousand Dollars (\$77,000.00), drawing interest at Four Percent; or a total of One Hundred and Eighty-five Thousand Dollars (\$185,000.00) of county funds drawing interest.

After a general discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and unanimously carried that the Secretary and Executive Officer request the Attorney General to institute mandamus proceedings, or other appropriate action, against the Board of County Commissioners of Jackson County in order that the tuberculin testing of the cattle in said county may be made as provided by Chapter 269, Session Laws of 1923, and as amended by the Session Laws of 1931.

Mr. Peck explained to the Board that petitions were now being circulated in Lacquiparle County and he understood that counter petitions were being circulated by representatives of the Farmers Union organization. Mr. Peck also stated that petitions were being circulated in Houston County.

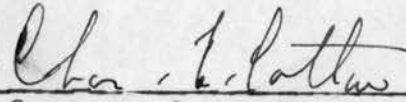
After some discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary and Executive Officer be directed to request the Attorney General to take the necessary-legal action against the officials of any county where the same conditions prevailed as in Douglas, Pine and Jackson Counties, in order that the tuberculin testing of the cattle in such counties may be made as provided by Chapter 269, Session Laws of 1923, and as amended by the Session Laws of 1931.

After some discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Executive Officer be directed to prepare the proper legend for the leg bands for identification of poultry affected with tuberculosis, and that such bands be placed on the legs of poultry that are found to be tuberculous, or on clinical examination to be affected with tuberculosis, by authorized agents of this Board.

The Secretary reported that, as directed by the Board at its special meeting on July 27th, the Attorney General had been requested to institute the necessary legal proceedings against the Boards of County Commissioners of Douglas and Pine Counties. He reported that there had been some delay in the Attorney General's office and that the mandamus proceedings had been instituted against these counties and he had signed the verification of the complaints on the morning of September 28th.

The Secretary reported that, as requested by the Board, the Attorney General was assisting the County Attorney of Becker County in the defense of the injunction proceedings brought against the Board of County Commissioners to prevent the levy for funds for the tuberculin testing of the cattle, in compliance with the resolution and the agreement that had been adopted by the Board of County Commissioners of said county.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that we do now adjourn.



 Secretary.

 President.

SPECIAL MEETING OF MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY

BOARD - OCTOBER 8TH, 1931.

The meeting was called to order at Ten A. M. by
President Fitch.

Members present: W. S. Moscrip, C. P. Fitch, W. A.
Anderson and O. W. Healy.

Mr. Moscrip stated that the meeting was called on his request, after being informed by the Secretary of the receipt of a letter addressed to the Board by Governor Floyd B. Olson, dated October 2nd, 1931, with which he furnished a petition that had been tendered him from the "Farmers' Union Local" of Renville County. The members of that organization requested that the testing of the cattle in Renville County be delayed until next spring or thereafter, and for the further reason that "it is unwise and improper to cause additional taxes to be levied for any purpose at this time."

The Governor stated in his letter:

"Many of the persons making the request are personally known to me to be serious minded and thoughtful persons, who would not support any measure unless it had considerable merit.

"I have no authority as Governor to undertake to control your actions and I have no desire to intrude upon the performance by you of your duties, but I request that the postponement be granted unless such postponement would seriously interfere with the animal disease eradication work of your department."

THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CLIMATE ENGINEERS

Mr. Moscrip stated that, in his opinion, it was proper for this Board, before taking any definite action relative to the petition, to have a conference with the Governor and to assure him that this Board did not wish to take any action contrary to his wishes, etc. He further stated that he had made arrangements with the Governor to confer with the Board at 10:30 A. M.

There was a general discussion relative to the Governor's letter and the petition signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of the "Renville County Farmers' Union". The members of the Board were unanimous in the opinion that as the law required this Board to control and eliminate communicable diseases of livestock, and as the Board of County Commissioners of Renville County, in compliance with the Cooperative Agreement under Chapter 269, Session Laws of 1923, and as amended by Session Laws of 1931, have passed a resolution making the necessary levy to pay for the expense of the tuberculin testing of cattle, this Board should inform the Governor that they considered it their duty to proceed with the testing of the cattle in Renville County.

The Board then adjourned to confer with the Governor in his office. During the conference the Governor informed the Board that he had expressed himself to the Board in his letter of October 2nd, 1931, with which he had furnished the petition of the "Renville County Farmers' Union". The Board informed the Governor of their action in instituting the legal proceedings in other counties and that they considered it their duty to proceed with the testing of the cattle in Renville County, as provided in the Agreement and the Contract executed with the Board of County Commissioners of Renville County and to which the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry was a party.

The Board re-convened in its office in the Old Capitol

Building.

After some discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary be instructed to write to the "Renville County Farmers' Union", informing them that the Governor has forwarded their petition to this Board for consideration and that it has been carefully considered and the Board feel that they are obliged to deny the petition and proceed with the testing of the cattle in Renville County as provided in the Cooperative Agreement and the Contract executed by the Board of County Commissioners of Renville County with this Board and the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, in compliance with the specific state law.

The Secretary reported that the annual meeting of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association would be held in Chicago the first week in December and it was the custom of this Board to send representatives to attend this meeting.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary and Executive Officer and Doctor C. P. Fitch attend the meeting as representatives of this Board, at the expense of the State, provided it meets the approval of the Governor.

There was some discussion relative to the rules and regulations of the Board relative to the control of hog cholera.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary study the conditions and recommend amendments to the present rules and regulations for the control of this disease at a later meeting.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.


Chas. E. Cottar
Secretary.

President.

Jan 15 Ch = 1932.

MINUTES OF THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE MINNESOTA LIVESTOCK SANITARY
BOARD, OCTOBER 16TH, 1931

The meeting was called on Friday, October
16th, 1931, but as there was no quorum present no meeting was held.



Secretary

President.

MINUTES OF THE QUARTERLY MEETING JANUARY 15TH, 1932.

The meeting was called on Friday, January 15th, 1932;
there being no quorum present, no meeting was held.

Chas. E. Cotton

Secretary.

President.

MINUTES OF THE ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING JANUARY 23RD, 1932.

The meeting was called to order at Ten Thirty

A. M. Doctor C. P. Fitch presided.

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

The minutes of the quarterly meeting July 17th, 1931, and the adjourned quarterly meeting July 27th, 1931, were read, and upon motion duly seconded were approved.

The minutes of the special meeting September 28th, 1931, were read, and upon motion duly seconded were approved.

The minutes of the special meeting October 8th, 1931, were read, and upon motion duly seconded were approved.

The quarterly report of the Secretary and Executive Officer for the period ending September 30th, 1931, on motion duly seconded and carried was accepted and ordered placed on file.

The quarterly report of the Secretary and Executive Officer for the period ending December 31st, 1931, on motion duly seconded and carried was accepted and ordered placed on file .

STATUS OF LEGAL CASES RELATIVE TO AREA TUBERCULOSIS

CONTROL: There was a general discussion relative to the legal status of tuberculosis control under the Area Plan in the Counties of Renville, Becker, Jackson, Douglas, Pine and Houston.

The Secretary reported that a petition containing more than one hundred cattle owners had been filed with the Board of County Commissioners of Houston County on October 13th, 1931, in compliance with the amended law. He met with the County Board on November 30th, 1931, but no action was taken by the Board at that time. He reported further that he had received word from the County Auditor that the County Board would meet on January 5th and 6th, 1932. He stated that as there was a good deal of activity on the part of propogandists in that county, and as a petition had been filed with the County Board requesting them not to comply with the state law, in his opinion, the County Board would fail to take any action as required by the state law. After a general discussion it was decided it was not necessary to take any definite action relative to Houston County as the Board had directed the Secretary and Executive Officer to carry out the provisions of the state law and to request the Attorney General to institute mandamus proceedings or other appropriate action with any of the county boards that failed to comply with the state law.

The Secretary reported that, as directed by the Board, he had requested the Attorney General to institute mandamus proceedings against the Board of County Commissioners of Jackson County and that the Attorney General has not complied with this request. On December 21st, 1931, Deputy Attorney General Chas. E. Phillips advised the Secretary that in order to meet any exigency that might arise in the legal proceedings he was desirous that a petition containing at least one hundred cattle owners' names be filed with the County Board before he started the legal proceedings.

The Secretary reported that, on his request, the Attorney General had defended the County Board of Becker County on the injunction proceedings instituted to prevent them from making the necessary appropriation as provided by the Cooperative Agreement and Contract they had entered into

with this Board. A decision was rendered by District Judge Cameron, in favor of the county, and dissolving the injunction. The Secretary reported that, acting under the advice of the Attorney General, he then conferred with the Board of County Commissioners, advising them that this Board was in a position to carry out its Contract and that we desired to make the test of all the cattle as soon as practicable. The Board of County Commissioners, however, refused to make the necessary appropriation or levy of funds as provided by the Cooperative Agreement and Contract.

The Secretary reported that he then requested the Attorney General to institute the necessary mandamus proceedings to require the County Board to make the necessary appropriation.

Under date of December 21st, 1931, Deputy Attorney General Chas. E. Phillips informed the Secretary he desired that one hundred cattle owners sign another petition to present to the County Board before he instituted the mandamus proceedings.

The Secretary reported that mandamus proceedings were instituted by the Attorney General against the County Commissioners of Douglas County. The County Commissioners of this county employed a lawyer to assist their County Attorney and they answered the Attorney General's complaint. The Attorney General then filed a demurrer in the case. He advises that at the present time there is a question whether the case will be tried or not. If the demurrer is sustained by the Judge it will not be necessary to try the case but if the Judge denies the demurrer the case will be tried on its merits in the March term of court.

The Secretary reported that District Judge A. P. Stolberg, under date of October 29th, 1931, rendered a decision in favor of the state in the mandamus proceedings this Board brought against the County Commissioners of Pine County. The judge declared the law constitutional.

The Board of County Commissioners of Pine County, through their attorney, have perfected the papers and appealed to the Supreme Court. Deputy Attorney General Phillips advises we should have a decision from the Supreme Court within sixty days.

The Secretary reported that the Renville County Board made the appropriation and he had made arrangements to make the first complete test of the cattle in the county beginning Monday morning, December 7th, 1931. On November 13th, 1931, an injunction was served on the Board of County Commissioners and the Executive Officer of this Board to prevent the test being made. The Attorney General advises that the argument was presented before District Judge Harold Baker. The Attorney General contended that a state official cannot be enjoined in carrying out his duties as provided by the law and argued that for this reason the case be dismissed. It was further argued that the action against the County Board should be dismissed for the reason that the County Board did not, by law, make the test. The complainant's attorneys requested an adjournment for ten days in order for them to present briefs or arguments against the contentions of the Attorney General. The judge granted a stay and the attorneys presented their answers. The Attorney General has filed his answer and both questions are now before the judge, who has taken them under advisement. We are advised by the Attorney General that there is no possibility of hurrying the decision in this matter as apparently the judge can take all the time he wishes before rendering a decision.

INDEMNITY: The Secretary reported that the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry on July 1st, 1931, ruled they will discontinue paying indemnity for pure bred cattle unless the owners present registration papers showing the name, registration number and age of each animal. If an animal is over two years old and is not registered they will not accept the appraisal

on a purebred valuation. They will grant a reasonable time for registration of animals under two years of age, and otherwise such animals shall be appraised as grades. The state law provides that the appraisal of cattle shall not exceed One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) for a cow, except in the case of purebred cattle "where the pedigree shall be approved by certificates of registry from the herd books where registered, and in that case the maximum appraisal shall not exceed Two Hundred Dollars (\$200.00)".

This Board, on the advice of the Attorney General's office, has always paid indemnity for cattle that are purebred, provided the owner furnishes the registration papers showing the registry name, number and age of the animal, and will also accept appraisals on a purebred valuation for an animal that is not registered, provided the owner furnishes an affidavit that the sire and dam are registered, and including the registry name and number of both the sire and the dam.

The Secretary explained that since the Federal Government had made this ruling, if an owner has failed to have a bull registered that is eligible for registry, and provided the animal is over two years of age, they will not pay any indemnity whatever for the reason that they have a former ruling that they will not pay indemnity on any grade bull. This has resulted in the state being compelled to pay the full two-thirds difference between the net salvage received by the owner for the carcass and the appraisal of such bulls, which have been appraised in the field by either Federal or State veterinarians, on a purebred valuation.

In the case of female cattle that are eligible to registry and which are over two years old, the Federal Government will pay their share of indemnity and they have accepted a valuation or appraisal of One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00), the limit allowed by our state law for a grade animal. Under

these circumstances the state is compelled to pay the difference which the Federal Government has deducted as their part of the indemnity, between the valuation on a purebred and a grade basis.

There was a general discussion during which Mr. Moscrip stated the American Holstein-Friesian Association rules provide that if an animal eligible to registry is not registered before it is one year of age the owner of such an animal is required to pay a double fee for such registration. Mr. Healy stated that the Hereford Registry Association provides if an animal of either sex eligible for registry is over one year of age it cannot be accepted for registration. During the discussion it was disclosed that if this Board would adopt a ruling similar to that of the Federal Government it would result in a saving in our Indemnity Fund, but there was a question of policy involved under the present circumstances and particularly in the face of the fact that since 1903 this Board and also the Federal Government have paid indemnity for animals that are eligible for registry and which the owners have failed to register, on receipt of an affidavit from such owners, giving us the name and registry number of both the sire and the dam.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary confer with the Attorney General and report his opinion relative to his interpretation of the law, to the Board at its next meeting.

IDENTITY OF CATTLE, PUBLIC STOCKYARDS, SOUTH ST.

PAUL: The Secretary explained that the market interests at South St. Paul have had a committee confer with him, explaining a number of reasons why the plan and the rules and regulations adopted by the market interests at South St. Paul, and which were approved by this Board on April 27th, 1930, were impractical, and they submitted another plan. The Secretary recommended that the Board approve the new plan and explained that from all practical standpoints, in his opinion, it would be acceptable

and this Board would be in a position to approve health certificates for cattle originating in our accredited areas and accredited herds to be shipped from the public stockyards at South St. Paul.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Board approve the rules and regulations adopted by the market interests at South St. Paul under our commercial agreement executed by the various market interests, certified copy of which follows:

RULES AND REGULATIONS ADOPTED BY THE SAINT PAUL UNION STOCKYARDS COMPANY, THE ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK EXCHANGE, THE TRADERS LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE, AND INDEPENDENT COMMISSION FIRMS AND DEALERS IN LIVESTOCK, PROVIDING FOR MAINTAINING THE IDENTITY OF TUBERCULOSIS FREE CATTLE AND FOR THE ISOLATION OF SUCH CATTLE FROM OTHER STOCK UNDER SANITARY CONDITIONS, IN ORDER TO COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE MINNESOTA LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD AND THE SANITARY BOARDS OF OTHER STATES AND THUS PERMIT CONSIGNMENT OF SUCH CATTLE 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 OF MINNESOTA AND OTHER STATES WHICH AGREE TO ACCEPT SUCH CATTLE UNDER THESE RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR HANDLING AT THE SOUTH ST. PAUL MARKET.

1. Under the terms of this agreement TB-Free cattle are defined as cattle from officially accredited herds, cattle from modified accredited counties, and cattle from counties officially designated as "in the process of accreditation".
2. When a shipment of cattle arrives at the stockyard unloading chutes, which is covered by billing bearing the notation "TB-Free Cattle" or billing with a shipper's statement for clearing TB-Free cattle attached, the Stockyards Company will unload such cattle and yard them intact in the commission man's pens, as a TB-Free shipment. The yarding tickets which accompany the stock from the chutes to the sale pens for the commission man's signature for receipt of the stock will bear the notation "TB-Free Cattle".

3. Official bulletin sheets displayed in the Chute House, which serve as a notice to the commission firm of the receipt of stock, will also bear the notation "TB-Free Cattle".
4. The commission firms will handle TB-Free cattle in separate pens and at all times keep them from mingling with other cattle.
5. When TB-Free cattle are sold by the commission man they will be driven to the scales separately and weighed separately from other cattle. During the sale process, the notation "TB-Free Cattle" will be placed on the scale ticket by the commission firm.
6. The official weighmaster will notify the stockyards representative, known as "counter-off", of the fact that TB-Free cattle are being weighed. The counter-off will yard such cattle separate from other cattle. 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 his cattle are located in certain pens and that they are TB-Free cattle to be driven to the chutes for outbound loading separate from other cattle. It should be understood that except in occasional cases where the country man 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 who are fully acquainted with these rules and regulations for handling TB-Free cattle.
7. Where a dealer firm on the market is the purchaser of TB-Free cattle from a commission firm, such dealer will drive such 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 dealer divisions and at all times keep them from mingling with other cattle, and in separate pens.

8. Where the commission firm acts as the purchaser's agent, employes of such firms will also handle TB-Free cattle for shipment in the above manner.
9. When TB-Free cattle are taken to the shipping division for the outbound movement, they are to be driven separate from other cattle and held for loading in separate holding pens and chute pens.
10. It is understood that in case of mixing TB-Free cattle with other cattle while going through any part of the sale or handling process at the market that the penalty for such mixing shall be that the TB-Free cattle will be then considered not eligible to certification and subject to the test and quarantine requirements of cattle from non-accredited counties.

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

This is to certify that the attached sheets numbered in ink 1, 2 and 3, represent a true copy of the Commercial Agreement between operating firms on the South St. Paul market for handling TB-Free cattle so as to meet the requirements of states in buying territory.

L. W. Kube

State of Minnesota) ss.
County of Dakota

Subscribed and sworn to before me and in my presence by the said

L. W. Kube this 14th day of January A.D. 1932.

Donald J. Bradman

Notary Public, Dakota County, Minn.
My Commission Expires Sept. 18, 1937.

- SAINT PAUL UNION STOCKYARDS CO.
- T. E. Good, President
- ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK EXCHANGE
- W. F. Aull, President
- TRADERS LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE
- N. S. Bangs, President
- CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE ASSN.
- Chas. Crandall, President
- PEOPLES CO-OP. SALES AGENCY, Inc.
- J. E. Fearing
- INTERSTATE LIVESTOCK CO-OP. ASSN.
- H. J. Bruber
- HOG PRODUCERS COMMISSION CO., Inc.
- Ralph M. Miller
- FARMERS LIVESTOCK MARKETING ASSN.
- J. S. Montgomery
- KING PIG COMPANY
- Sidney A. Johnson
- MIDWEST FARMERS
- A. H. Johnson, Mgr.
- FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION
- C. H. Zeman, Asst. Mgr.
- MAX SCHLESINGER, by S.A.J.
- JOHN SCHWENDIG
- VICTOR LINDGREN
- HARRY G. SOMERMEYER
- FRANK LUHRS
- ED. HOWEY

AVIAN TUBERCULOSIS: The Secretary's report disclosed that from the time the cooperative work with the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry was initiated in September in the Counties of Mower and Fillmore, 795 flocks containing 178,066 birds have been clinically inspected; 395 flocks, practically fifty percent, were found to harbor birds infected with tuberculosis.

The Secretary explained that the Board, on his recommendation, on September 28th, 1931, directed him to prepare the proper legend to be placed on leg bands for the identification of poultry affected with tuberculosis and that such bands be placed on the legs of poultry that are found to be tuberculous on clinical examination, or that have reacted to the tuberculin test. He explained that the work to date has disclosed this to be impracticable and that the farmers will not cooperate with the Board or the Federal Bureau provided we insist that such birds be identified with our official leg bands. It was explained that it was impossible to obtain a market whereby the owners could receive any financial return for birds. The Secretary explained that he communicated with the sanitary authorities of Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and North Dakota, and also with Doctor A. E. Wight, the Chief of the Tuberculosis Eradication Division, United States Department of Agriculture. All of these states are not requiring that birds found to be tuberculous be identified with a special official tag, with the exception of the State of Michigan. The authorities of Michigan advise they do not meet with any opposition to this requirement for the reason that they are finding very little tuberculosis in the poultry flocks in that state. There was considerable discussion by the various members of the Board relative to the change in policy of the Board and some of the members were of the opinion the Board would be censured if the authorized agents or our field representatives failed to identify birds they had advised the owners were affected with the disease, thus permitting such birds to be marketed on the open market. It was explained that we expected we might have a market for such birds at the

Hormel plant in Mower County, but we found it was impracticable and that the farmers did not find they could receive any return for birds identified by special bands. It was also explained that our policy of recommending to all owners where tuberculosis was found to exist in a flock, that they sell all their birds after the first laying period or before the first molting period, each year for two or three years, and even though we did not band the individual birds that we found to be tuberculous, we did not subject all the birds to the tuberculin test but simply limited the testing to sufficient birds to establish the existence of the disease in the flock, which was impossible for us to do by clinical examination. It was explained that by this method this Board were, unknowingly, permitting the owners to sell birds affected with tuberculosis, as without doubt, a certain percentage of birds that had not been subjected to the test and did not show the disease clinically, were permitted to be sold on the open market.

Mr. W. A. Peck, Livestock Commissioner at South St. Paul, and Doctor W. J. Fretz representing the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, were present. They advised the Board that it would be impossible for us to continue a practical intensive work in the counties under the present conditions, provided the Board insisted on handing the birds that our inspectors pronounced as affected with the disease.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Board suspend the operation of its decision on September 28th, 1931, to band birds that are found to be affected with tuberculosis.

AMENDMENT TO UNIFORM RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR AREA PLAN

OF TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL: The Secretary reported that the United States Livestock Sanitary Association on December 4th, 1931, adopted amendments to the Uniform Methods for the Establishment and Maintenance of Tuberculosis-Free Accredited Herds of Cattle and Modified Accredited Areas. He stated that these amendments had been approved by the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture,

December 23rd, 1931. He explained that the amendment to Section 21, part 2, of the Modified Accredited Area Plan, approved by the Bureau of Animal Industry, could not become effective until July 1st, 1932, and that sub-paragraph (b) provides that all cattle for feeding purposes, including steers, unless they originate from accredited areas in other states, must be accompanied by a health certificate including a record of satisfactory tuberculin test, before they can be imported into accredited areas or areas in the process of accreditation. After some discussion, the Board decided not to take any action relative to these amendments until the next quarterly meeting. It was understood that the Secretary would communicate with our neighboring states prior to the quarterly meeting of the Board and report to the Board the states that had adopted these amendments.

Following is a true copy of the amendments as adopted by the United States Livestock Sanitary Association and approved by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry on December 23rd, 1931:

AMENDMENTS TO THE
UNIFORM METHODS AND RULES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND
MAINTENANCE OF TUBERCULOSIS-FREE ACCREDITED HERDS OF
CATTLE AND MODIFIED ACCREDITED AREAS

Adopted by the United States Livestock Sanitary Association, December 4, 1931, and approved by the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, December 23, 1931.

Amendment to Section 21, Part II (Modified-Accredited Area Plan)

Regulation 1, Section 21, Part II, is amended by striking out all of Rules 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, and substituting the following in lieu thereof, to become effective July 1, 1932, except that until July 1, 1934, the provisions of Paragraph (b) shall not apply to cattle originating in counties wherein the incidence of bovine tuberculosis is estimated to be not more than one per cent:

(a) Cattle identified as coming from areas designated as Modified Tuberculosis-Free Accredited Areas, or coming from herds designated as Tuberculosis-Free Accredited Herds, or from herds wherein the entire herd has passed the negative tuberculin test in the process of accreditation under the Accredited Herd Plan or Modified Area Plan, may enter modified quarantine areas without being subjected to an additional tuberculin test prior to entry, providing such cattle are apparently healthy, and accompanied by a health certificate and tuberculin test chart, or other proper identification, approved by the livestock sanitary official or authorized agent of the State of origin.

(b) Cattle for feeding purposes not eligible under Paragraph (a) may enter the modified quarantine area if they are apparently healthy and are accompanied by a health certificate and tuberculin test chart approved by an officer or agent of the livestock sanitary official of the State of origin.

(c) Apparently healthy cattle of strictly slaughter types, and to be used only for immediate slaughter, may enter a modified quarantine area without an examination and tuberculin test. Cattle entering a modified area under this clause (c) must be slaughtered within ten days after their entry into the modified quarantine area, except when the ten-day period is extended by a special permit from an officer or authorized agent of the livestock sanitary official.

(d) Purebred cattle may enter a modified quarantine area to be kept therein temporarily for exhibition, or to be bred, providing the cattle are accompanied by a health certificate and tuberculin test chart approved by the livestock sanitary official of the State of origin.

Amendment to Section 25, Part II (Modified-Accredited Area Plan)

Section 25, Part II, is amended by adding the following:

Modified Accredited Areas, in which a complete area retest of all the cattle in said area indicates a degree of infection not exceeding two-tenths of one per cent (0.2), may remain in the modified accredited status for a period of six years from date of remodification, provided that all cattle in such areas are retested at the expiration of such remodification, and provided further that all infected herds shall be handled in accordance with Paragraphs (a) and (b) of Section 22.

CONGRESSIONAL LEGISLATION: The Secretary reported that he had been appointed as a member of a special legislative committee of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association, to endeavor to obtain the enactment of a law by Congress, delegating power to the states to enact laws or rules and regulations controlling the importation of livestock and poultry, etc. He explained that this Board had paid his expenses to Washington in the spring of 1930, endeavoring to secure the passage of a similar law but that the Bill that passed the United States Senate had been favorably recommended by the Agricultural Committee of the House but was not voted on; it was lost on the general calendar with a large number of other bills. He explained that the expenses of the committee would be paid by the United States Livestock Sanitary Association.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that Secretary Cotton be directed to go to Washington as a member of the special legislative committee in order to obtain this new legislation, and with the understanding that the expenses of the trip would not be paid by the state.

HOG CHOLERA: There was a general discussion relative to the necessity of amending the rules and regulations relative to the control of hog cholera. The Secretary reported he had conferred with a number of parties engaged in the importation of feeding hogs, particularly from South Dakota, and also with the practicing veterinarians in central and southwestern Minnesota, and as the Board had directed him at its last meeting to prepare recommendations for the amendment to the rules and regulations, he was of the opinion the rules and regulations should be amended in order that veterinarians would be permitted to double treat hogs in the railroad shipping pens on their arrival from other states, on special permits from this Board, the veterinarians to act as the agents of this Board, establishing the necessary quarantines for such double treated hogs on the premises of the owners to whom they were consigned or to whom the

shipper has sold them on arrival. He explained that the veterinarians were agreed that they were in the best position to have a knowledge of the conditions on the farmers' premises on which the hogs would be placed and to advise the owners that under no circumstances should they accept such hogs to be quarantined on their premises for a period of twenty-one days unless the hogs on their premises had been immunized, etc.

During the discussion that followed it was the general opinion that as the laws required this Board to give permits to individual farmers to double treat their own hogs under quarantine provisions, etc., and as we were experiencing a number of outbreaks of cholera from importations of feeder pigs, many of which were imported contrary to the rules and regulations of this Board, it would be advisable to also permit the double treatment of hogs at other concentration points in Minnesota and establish quarantines of such hogs through the local practicing veterinarians.

The Secretary was directed to prepare amendments to the rules and regulations relative to the control of hog cholera and present them at the next meeting of the Board.

PARATUBERCULOSIS: (JOHNE'S DISEASE): The Secretary reported that during the quarter 11 herds were tested containing 379 cattle, of which 63 reacted. He stated that the control of this disease has been very unsatisfactory. He reported further that we have continued to retest infected herds each six months under the cooperative agreement signed by the owner for the control of this disease. He explained that since December of 1930 our field men have tested the infected herds each six months, by avian tuberculin injected intravenously. The tuberculin for this testing is furnished by Doctor W. A. Hagen of Cornell University and we have furnished the blood of each animal tested to Doctor Hagen for the complement fixation test, without expense to the Board. The Secretary explained further that Doctor Hagen had advised that

we should not officially condemn animals that react to the blood test unless they also react to the thermic avian tuberculin test; but as we were getting no results we decided we would officially condemn all cattle that reacted to either of the tests. We have carried out this policy in the testing of all herds made during the fall of 1931. The Secretary stated he hoped that by so doing we would meet with better success in the control of this disease than we have in the past. He reported that in one small herd in Wright County the disease appeared in August of 1929 by the disclosure of a clinical case. The herd was immediately tested with Johnin and no reactors were disclosed. The owner then signed the cooperative agreement and this Board made the first test in March of 1930, at which time 8 cattle were tested and no reactors disclosed. We again tested the herd in January of 1931, at which time 8 animals were tested and 2 reacted to the avian tuberculin test; these 2 animals were negative to the blood test. However, one other animal reacted to the blood test that did not react to the thermic test. The autopsy findings on the two thermic reactors disclosed one showing positive lesions and the other no visible lesions; the laboratory findings were positive in both animals. In October, 1931, we again tested the herd, at which time 11 animals were tested. Two reacted to the thermic avian test and 2 to the complement fixation blood test. One of the animals that reacted to the blood test also reacted to the thermic test; 3 animals were officially condemned. The autopsy findings on all the animals were positive and also the laboratory findings. The owner being discouraged, decided to ship the remaining 8 animals for slaughter without payment of indemnity by the state or federal government. We succeeded in having an autopsy on 7 of the 8 animals at the time they were killed at the South St. Paul yards; this autopsy disclosed 4 showing gross lesions and 3 were negative. The laboratory findings disclosed 5 positive and 2 negative.

The Secretary reported that at the meeting of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association a paper on this disease was read by Doctor Larson of Wisconsin. The paper disclosed that 76 herds in Wisconsin have been known to harbor John's Disease and they have officially subjected 36 of such herds to the Johnin test and destroyed the reactors. However, they have not had any better success in the elimination or control of the disease than we have in Minnesota.

The Secretary reported that during the discussion of this paper the State Veterinarian of North Carolina reported they had had a very unpleasant experience in the control of the disease and had finally decided, in order to control the same, and as it was limited to a very few herds, to have the owners slaughter all the cattle; ~~at the~~ state paid indemnity.

The Wisconsin sanitarians were of the opinion that the disease had been imported in cattle from the Channel Islands and recommended that no cattle should be imported from these Islands unless they were placed under quarantine and subjected to the Johnin test on arrival in this country. The Secretary reported that, in his opinion, this requirement would not be practical for the reason that the test, without doubt, failed to disclose some animals infected with the disease and that investigators had disclosed that it was possible for an animal to fail to show any clinical symptoms of the disease for one to even three years after the time of exposure to the infection.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Char. E. Catten
Secretary.

President.