



Minnesota. Board of Animal Health.
Minutes.

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MINUTES OF THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE MINNESOTA STATE LIVESTOCK SANITARY
BOARD, APRIL 14TH, 1933.

The meeting was called to order but as there was not a quorum present no meeting was held.

Chas. E. Cotton

Secretary.

President.

MINUTES OF THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE MINNESOTA STATE LIVESTOCK SANITARY
BOARD, APRIL 27TH, 1933

The meeting was called to order at Eleven A. M.
by President Healy.

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

Mr. O. W. Healy informed the Board that Governor
Floyd B. Olson had reappointed him as a member of the Board for another
term of five years from January 1st, 1933, and that he had sent his oath
of office to the Secretary Of State. The members of the Board all expressed
themselves as being highly pleased with the action of the Governor in
reappointing Mr. Healy.

The minutes of the quarterly meeting January 31st,
1933, were read and on motion duly seconded and carried, were approved.

The minutes of the special meeting March 21st, 1933,
were read and on motion duly seconded were approved.

The quarterly report of the Secretary and
Executive Officer for the quarter ending March 31st, 1933, was accepted and
ordered placed on file.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS: It was regularly moved,
seconded and unanimously carried that W. S. Moscrip be elected President of
the Board for the ensuing year.

It was regularly moved, seconded and unanimously carried that P. O. Holland be elected Vice President of the Board for the ensuing year.

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

It was regularly moved, seconded and unanimously carried that, on the recommendation of the Secretary and Executive Officer, Dr. W. C. Bromaghim be elected Assistant Secretary for the ensuing year.

After some discussion, it was decided to defer the selection of the field veterinarians, the quarantine officer and the office force, and the fixing of their salaries for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1933, until a later date when a special meeting would be called.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT

GENERAL ANIMAL INDEMNITY FUND: The Secretary reported that there was a balance in this fund on March 31st, 1933, of Thirty-three Thousand Two Hundred Sixteen Dollars and Four Cents (\$33,216.04), with estimated claims pending against this amount, of Three Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty-seven Dollars and Forty-nine Cents (\$3,937.49); thus leaving an estimated balance of Twenty-nine Thousand Two Hundred Seventy-eight Dollars and Fifty-five Cents (\$29,278.55).

AREA INDEMNITY FUND: The balance in the Area Indemnity Fund on March 31st, 1933, was Five Hundred Eighty-two Thousand Three Hundred Fourteen Dollars and Fifty-four Cents (\$582,314.54), with estimated claims to the amount of Eight Thousand Dollars and Twenty-four Cents (\$8,000.24); thus leaving an estimated balance of Five Hundred Seventy-four Thousand Three Hundred Fourteen Dollars and Thirty Cents (\$574,314.30).

SALARY FUND: There was an actual balance in the Salary Fund on March 31st, 1933, of Thirty-one Thousand Seven Hundred Fifty-seven Dollars and Thirty-two Cents (\$31,757.32).

SUPPLIES AND EXPENSE FUND: There was an actual balance in the Supplies and Expense Fund on March 31st, 1933, of Sixteen Thousand Three Hundred Seventy-nine Dollars and Seventy-seven Cents (\$16,379.77).

HOG CHOLERA FUND: The balance in this fund on March 31st, 1933, was Six Thousand One Hundred Fifty-six Dollars and Sixteen Cents (\$6,156.16).

HOG CHOLERA SERUM AND VIRUS REVOLVING FUND: The balance in this fund on March 31st, 1933, was Fourteen Thousand Eight Hundred Thirty-nine Dollars and Twenty Cents (\$14,839.20).

EXPENSE OF TESTING ACCREDITED COUNTIES: There was a balance of Twenty-five Thousand Six Hundred Twenty-eight Dollars and One Cent (\$25,628.01), with estimated claims of Four Thousand Seven Hundred Forty-four Dollars and Twenty-four Cents (\$4,744.24), on March 31st, 1933; thus leaving an estimated balance of Twenty Thousand Eight Hundred Eighty-three Dollars and Seventy-seven Cents (\$20,883.77).

DR. H. O. ELTHON: The Secretary reported he had informed Dr. Elthon of the action of the Board at the quarterly meeting on January 31st, 1933. The Secretary presented a letter from Dr. Elthon dated April 2nd, copy of his reply of April 10th, and also Dr. Elthon's letter of April 17th, 1933.

After some discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary notify Dr. Elthon that the Board had reinstated him for the second time on the approved and accredited list of veterinarians in Minnesota, on the condition that in the future he will comply with all the state laws and the rules and regulations of this Board relative to the control of communicable diseases of livestock and the application of the proper tuberculin and other biologic tests; and further, that he will comply with all instructions and directions of the Board relative to animal disease control.

There was also a general discussion relative to employing Dr. Elthon in the future in our Area Control of Tuberculosis, and the Secretary was directed not to employ him.

DR..H. H. EXSTED: The Secretary reported that Dr. Exsted was employed, with thirty-six other veterinarians, in the complete tuberculin testing of the cattle in Wright County, for reaccreditation, which was made at state expense, from February 26th to March 12th, 1933.

Dr. Exsted, in making the reports of his activities, reported that he had injected cattle in the county on March 8th. Investigation disclosed, beyond a reasonable doubt, that he was not in the county on that date. He reported tests of individual herds as having been injected March 8th and reported making the first readings of such herds March 11th. He also failed to report at the conference, as he was directed to do, on Sunday February 26th.

The Secretary further reported that under date of March 22nd he had written to Dr. Exsted, advising him that the investigation had disclosed he had made false reports of his test work in Wright County, and it was his duty to report the same to the Board.

After some discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that Dr. H. H. Exsted of Glencoe be suspended from the list of accredited and approved veterinarians and that this Board refuse to accept and approve his records of tuberculin tests of cattle during this period of suspension.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary notify Dr. Exsted of the action of the Board and also advise the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry of the action of the Board.

Copies of Dr. Exsted's reports and the evidence relative to his work and activities in Wright County are on file in the office records.

DR. J. R. FRIEDLINE: The Secretary reported he had been informed by a veterinarian that Dr. J. R. Friedline of Wood Lake had recently tested a number of herds under Owner's Agreement and that he had made his first reading of the tuberculin test one hundred and forty-four hours after the injection; also, that Dr. Friedline was making tests at twenty cents per animal for these farmers, which was less than the veterinarians in that neighborhood could afford to charge for their services and perform the work properly. On receipt of this information the records in the office were examined and it was disclosed that Dr. Friedline had reported tuberculin tests of the herds of ^{whose herds} parties/we had been informed he had tested, and these records disclosed he had furnished us the records of his tests on our regular blank forms showing that he had made his readings, as is required by the rules and regulations for the proper application of the tuberculin test, on the 72nd hour after injection. He reported finding no reactors on any of the tests.

The Secretary reported that he then immediately sent the quarantine officer to confer with the owners of these herds and he reported that all of the owners had informed him Dr. Friedline did not visit their farms to make his first reading until six days after the injection of the tuberculin.

The Secretary also reported that Dr. Friedline had not included in his record of test any of the young animals in the herds, which is contrary to the requirements of this Board. The Secretary stated he had received the report of the quarantine officer that morning and had not had an opportunity to confer with Dr. Friedline.

After some discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary and Executive Officer, after his investigation, use his discretion in the matter.

Copies of Dr. Friedline's reports and the evidence relative to his work and activities are on file in the office records.

N E W L E G I S L A T I O N

The Secretary reported that the legislature made the following appropriations for the biennium beginning July 1st, 1933, for the activities of the Board:

SALARY FUND: Forty Thousand Dollars (\$40,000.00) for the first fiscal year and Fifty-three Thousand Dollars (\$53,000.00) for the second fiscal year; the Board requested Fifty-one Thousand Three Hundred Twenty-three Dollars and Four Cents (\$51,323.04) for the first fiscal year and Sixty-five Thousand One Hundred Ninety Dollars (\$65,190.00) for the second fiscal year of the biennium. The reason the Board requested less for the first fiscal year is that when the Budget Requests were submitted to the Budget Commissioner last November it was estimated there would be a balance in the Salary Fund on

June 30th, 1933, of Thirteen Thousand Eight Hundred Sixty-six Dollars and Ninety-six Cents (\$13,866.96). The legislature also provided that the appropriations allowed for Salaries were "made on the basis of salary reductions of twenty percent (20%) upon any and all salaries and wages exceeding the sum of Twelve Hundred Dollars (\$1200.00) per annum, no salary however to be reduced below the sum of Twelve Hundred Dollars (\$1200.00) per annum".

SUPPLIES AND EXPENSE FUND: Twenty-seven Thousand Dollars for each of the fiscal years of the biennium. The Board had requested Twenty-nine Thousand Fifty-eight Dollars and Ninety-nine Cents (\$29,058.99) for the first fiscal year and Thirty Thousand Five Hundred Ninety Dollars (\$30,590.00) for the second fiscal year. A smaller request was made for the first year for the reason that at the time the Budget Request was submitted it was estimated that we would have a balance of Two Thousand One Hundred Eighty-one Dollars and One Cent (\$2,181.01).

EXPENSES FOR TUBERCULIN TESTING OF ACCREDITED COUNTIES: Sixty Thousand Dollars (\$60,000.00) for each of the fiscal years of the coming biennium. The Board had requested Ninety-five Thousand Dollars (\$95,000.00) for the first fiscal year and Sixty-five Thousand Dollars (\$65,000.00) for the second fiscal year of the biennium, for the reason that this amount was estimated as necessary to meet our obligations, as provided by the law, to make the necessary retests of the accredited counties whose three year periods of official accreditation will expire during the coming biennium.

GENERAL INDEMNITY FUND: No appropriation was made for General Indemnity for Animals Slaughtered, nor for the "Area Tuberculosis Fund"; the Board requested Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000.00) for each of the two fiscal years for the General Indemnity Fund and also Fifty Thousand

Dollars for each of the two fiscal years for the "Area Indemnity Fund".

The legislature included in their Appropriations Bill the following rider:

"Provided, that any balances in the appropriations for General Indemnity, Area Indemnity, and Expenses for Accredited Counties, may be used for any such purposes in the event that the appropriations for either thereof shall become exhausted".

The legislature also included the provision in their Appropriations Bill that the Board at the special meeting December 15th, 1932, directed the Secretary to recommend the legislature include. This request was that any balances left in the General Indemnity, Area Indemnity, and the Expenses for Accredited Counties Funds, may be used to assist the counties in the extension of the tuberculin testing of the cattle therein on the County Area Plan prior to the time such counties are officially designated as Modified Accredited Areas, where the county funds^{therefor} are inadequate for that purpose.

LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD LABORATORY: The Secretary further reported that the legislature appropriated the Fifteen Thousand Dollars (\$15,000.00) annually for each of the two fiscal years of the coming biennium, which this Board had requested be included in the appropriations given by the legislature to the University of Minnesota "for the Livestock Sanitary Board Laboratory".

The legislature also enacted a law (Chapter 33, Session Laws 1933), providing for the quarantine of domestic animals and/or poultry imported into the state when not accompanied by the proper health certificate as provided by the state law and the rules and regulations of this Board.

POLICY OF ALLOCATION OF FUNDS IN THE TWENTY-FOUR
COUNTIES IN THE STATE THAT HAVE NOT BEEN TUBERCULIN TESTED UNDER THE COUNTY

AREA PLAN: The Board then considered the policy to be adopted for the allocation of some of the funds carried over as balances in the Area Indemnity Fund and the General Animal Indemnity Fund.

The Secretary reported that on April 1st, 1933, there was an estimated balance in the Area Fund of Five Hundred Seventy-four Thousand Three Hundred Fourteen Dollars and Thirty Cents (\$574,314.30) and an estimated balance in the General Indemnity Fund of Twenty-nine Thousand Two Hundred Seventy-eight Dollars and Fifty-four Cents (\$29,278.54); making a total estimated balance of Six Hundred Three Thousand Five Hundred Ninety-two Dollars and Eighty-five Cents (\$603,592.85).

The Secretary also presented an estimate of the amount of expenditures that would be necessary from this fund, based on his estimate of the activities of the Board, the percentage of infection in the various counties, the cattle population of the counties, and the amount it would be necessary to use from this balance to make the necessary tuberculin tests for the reaccreditation of the counties that would be due during the biennium, for the reason that the legislature had not made the appropriation requested for this activity. He reported he had estimated it would be necessary to use Twenty-two Thousand Dollars (\$22,000.00) for the expense of the reaccreditation of the counties; Seventy-three Thousand Six Hundred Dollars (\$73,600.00) to pay indemnity for reacting cattle that will be disclosed in the retests for reaccreditation of accredited counties, based on the present price of animals and the present average it was costing the state for their share of the indemnity on a Thirteen Dollar valuation per animal, and with the further understanding that the Federal Bureau of Animal

Industry will continue to carry out their agreement with this Board and cooperate with it, paying their share of the indemnity. He estimated that the indemnity it would be necessary for the state to pay for the reacting cattle that would be disclosed provided we make the tuberculin tests of all the twenty-four counties that are not now accredited, would be Three Hundred Twenty-seven Thousand Four Hundred Eighty-four Dollars (\$327,484.00), based on the present market price of cattle and on the contingency that the Federal Government would continue their support. He further estimated that the amount of indemnity it would be necessary to pay from the General Indemnity Fund for the biennium would be Forty Thousand Dollars (\$40,000.00); thus making a total of Four Hundred Sixty-two Thousand Four Hundred Eighty-four Dollars (\$462,484.00) to be deducted from the present estimated balance in this fund, leaving a balance of One Hundred Forty-one Thousand One Hundred and Eight Dollars and Eighty-five Cents (\$141,108.85) in this fund.

The Secretary also submitted tables showing the percentage of tax delinquencies, or unpaid taxes, for 1931, in the twenty-four counties.

There was an extended discussion relative to the policy of the Board in the allocation of the monies.

It was explained by the Secretary that in the estimate the Board presented to the representatives of Pine County at the special meeting March 21st, it was understood this Board and the Federal Government would furnish the services of fourteen veterinarians without cost to the county. The Secretary also presented details showing the estimated cattle population in the twenty-four counties, the estimated percentage of infection in such counties, the estimated expense of making the tests in such counties, based on the estimates that had been presented in the sixty-five

counties that are now officially accredited and also the estimated cost to make the necessary tests of each of the twenty-four counties to be officially accredited, providing we furnished fourteen regularly employed field veterinarians in all the twenty-four counties, with the exception of four counties in which seven field veterinarians would be assigned, and also the four counties in which the highest percentage of delinquent taxes existed, namely, Hubbard, Pennington, Mahnomen and Cass, in which counties in all probability it would be necessary to furnish all the field veterinarians to make the tests.

The Secretary explained that he was very anxious to extend the service of the Board during the present fiscal year, if possible, and make the first test of all the cattle in Renville County, and all the cattle in Pine County, as per the understanding with the representatives of the County Boards. During the discussion it was decided to defer any definite action relative to the services of this Board in the allocation of monies, with the exception of Pine, Renville, Cass, Hubbard, Mahnomen and Pennington, until such time as we had a definite statement of the amount the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, would allot to Minnesota for the first fiscal year of the coming biennium.

It was decided that it would be the policy of the Board to allot the monies for state aid to each of the counties, by taking the settlement with Pine County as a basis, in proportion to their respective abilities to pay, as determined by the percentages of tax delinquencies or unpaid taxes for the year 1931, as reported by the State Tax Commission; also taking into consideration the estimated cost and the total amount necessary to expend in each county prior to the time it is officially accredited, which would necessarily depend upon the amount of infection disclosed in the first complete test. Dr. Fitch volunteered to submit the problem to a biometrician of the State University and to furnish a table to the Secretary disclosing the proportionate amount of state aid to be allotted to the various counties in

order that the state monies could be properly and fairly allocated.

The Secretary explained that it was very important that we should undertake to make the first complete test of all the cattle in Pine and Renville Counties prior to the end of the fiscal year, as by so doing we would be assured that the Federal Government would be in a position to pay their share of the indemnity as sufficient federal monies had been allotted to the state for this fiscal year, and also that provided such monies are not expended they will revert back to the federal treasury. It was generally agreed by the Board members that there would be a further understanding with the various counties that the Board and the federal government will furnish the services of sufficient field veterinarians without expense to the counties, in addition to the money allotment to such counties, based on the percentage of tax delinquencies and prorated as per our agreement for veterinary service with Pine County, to which fourteen veterinarians will be assigned.

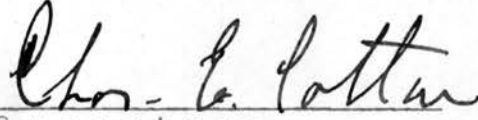
It was further agreed that the Secretary should proceed to make arrangements to make the first test in Pine and Renville Counties during the present fiscal year and he should inform the Board of County Commissioners of Renville County that the state would allot the amount of money as determined by the report of the biometrician, to assist Renville County in paying the expense of the tuberculin testing necessary prior to the time it is officially accredited.

The Secretary was also directed to arrange with the Board of County Commissioners of Hubbard, Pennington, Mahnomen and Cass Counties to enter into the cooperative agreement with them, as provided by the state law, provided they would appropriate a small sum of money to meet the requirements of the state law, and that the testing would be done with

no material expense to the county. The Secretary recommended that, in his opinion, we should require each County Board to appropriate at least One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) in order to take care of the local expenses within the county; the Board agreed to this recommendation.

The Board then decided that when we adjourned it would be with the understanding there would be a special meeting of the Board held as soon as the Secretary is informed of the amount of money or funds that will be allocated to Minnesota for indemnity purposes for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1933, and for the further purpose of establishing the salaries to be paid the employes.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.


Secretary

President.

MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL MEETING JUNE 16th, 1933.

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

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

The reading of the minutes of the last quarterly meeting was deferred.

The Secretary explained it was necessary to call a special meeting as the law provides the Board shall fix the salaries of the employes and furnish the same to the Department of Administration and Finance on or before June 15th. The law also provides that the salaries as fixed by the Board shall be approved by the Department of Administration and Finance. He explained that Mr. I. C. Strout, the newly appointed Budget Commissioner and Director of Personnel of the Department of Administration and Finance, under date of May 27th addressed a circular letter to the heads of departments in which he stated that in view of the provisions of Section 37, Chapter 413, Session Laws of 1933, it is necessary for their department to deviate somewhat from the established procedure in requesting information from us in connection with the consideration of the next budget which will cover the six months period beginning July 1st, 1933. He further stated that it is desired that the various departments submit the revised payroll, showing proposed salary reductions for the ensuing biennium on the basis of the requirements of Section 37. He further stated that such revised payroll must be submitted as shown on the sample form he enclosed with his letter and he informed us the next budget would be due in his office not later than the 15th, and for this reason we should include the new salary rates in our proposed payroll which must be in their hands at the earliest possible date.

The Secretary stated he immediately telephoned Mr. Strout and informed him it was impossible for him as Executive Officer, to furnish the information relative to the salaries proposed to be paid by this Board as the law provided the salaries were fixed by this Board, subject to the approval of the Commission of Administration and Finance. Mr. Strout then requested the Secretary to furnish him with a list of our employes on their official form, one column to include the maximum salary that had been paid such employes and another column to include the present salary, leaving the column for the "Proposed Salary" with blank and to meet/with the Commission relative to the same. On June 2nd the Secretary complied with this request and conferred with the Commission. The members of the Commission who were at the conference were Messrs. Strout, Pearlove and Executive Secretary Lawler. At this conference it was explained that we would have a Seventeen Thousand Dollar (\$17,000.00) balance in our Salary Fund; this amount added to the Forty Thousand Dollars (\$40,000.00) appropriated by the Legislature for the first year of the biennium and also to the Fifty-three Thousand Dollars (\$53,000.00) appropriated for the second year of the biennium, would make a total of One Hundred Ten Thousand Dollars (\$110,000.00) available for salaries for the coming biennium. The Secretary reported that the Commission of Administration and Finance during this conference then agreed upon the amounts they would be willing to approve to be paid to each individual employe of the Board.

The Secretary then presented a table to the Board, on which Commissioner Strout had personally typed the salaries for each position which they would approve. Included in this table was the salary of Marie C. Bailey, whose salary in the past has been \$1320.00; they advised they would approve the same provided it was cut to \$1200.00 per annum; it was the understanding that her complete salary would be paid from the Hog Cholera Fund. This made the total

amount they would approve for salaries to be paid by the Board for the coming year, Fifty-four Thousand Eight Hundred Forty Dollars (\$54,840.00).

The Secretary further reported that on June 12th he received a letter from Budget Commissioner Strout dated June 10th, 1933, in which he stated "You are hereby advised that the Commission of Administration and Finance has approved your proposed payroll abstract as indicated to you at our June 2nd meeting, with a total of Fifty-four Thousand Eight Hundred Forty Dollars (\$54,840.00) per annum". He also stated they would appreciate having our Budget on the basis of these figures at our earliest convenience and not later than June 15th, as required. The Secretary explained to him at the time of the conference and also prior to the conference, that it was the Board's duty to fix the salaries, subject to the approval of the Commission of Administration and Finance, and he had called a special meeting of the Board for June 16th, 1933, at which time the salaries would be decided upon. He stated this met with Mr. Strout's approval.

The Secretary further reported that Mr. Strout had informed him they had received rulings from the Attorney General, answering questions they had asked relative to their interpretation of Chapter 413, Session Laws of 1933, with particular reference to Chapter 37, the reduction in salaries for state employes. Following is a copy of the ruling of the Attorney General:

June 2nd, 1933

*Copy*JUN 14 1933
MINN. LIVE STOCK
SANITARY BOARD

The Honorable
Commission of Administration & Finance
State Capitol
St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear Sirs:

Your letter of May 27th addressed to Attorney General, Harry H. Peterson, has been referred to the writer for attention.

You give information as follows:

"Chapter 413, Session Laws 1933, section 37 states that appropriations for salaries and wages to the departments enumerated therein-

'*** have been made on the basis of salary reductions of twenty percent (20%) on any and all salaries and wages exceeding the sum of \$1200 per annum, no salary, however, to be reduced below the sum of \$1200 per annum. The reductions herein prescribed are to be construed as an emergency provision, applicable only to the years ending June 30, 1934 and June 30, 1935.'

It appears that under this section the various state department heads are 'given the authority to reduce salaries as near as may be on an equitable basis and in any manner that they deem best, having regard to the circumstances and experience of the employe involved.'

It is specifically indicated that the total payroll shall not exceed the appropriation made for salaries and wages of the department involved. Unexpended balances on June 30, 1933, in the several appropriations for salaries to

June 2nd, 1933

The Honorable
Commission of Administration & Finance
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the departments named have been reappropriated and made available for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1934 and June 30, 1935.

In the section referred to it is mentioned that the various appropriations are made on the basis of salary reductions of twenty percent.

With unexpended balances made available many departments will find it possible to stay within their appropriations for salaries and wages without making an actual twenty percent reduction in each salary item."

You ask the following questions which are set down separately with our answer immediately following your question:

- "1. If the appropriation made for the department involved is not exceeded in making the adjustment of salaries and wages required, will the provisions of section 37 previously mentioned herein have been complied with although an actual twenty percent (20%) reduction in the individual and aggregate salaries has not been effected?"

This question is answered in the affirmative.

- "2. (a) Is it mandatory that the payroll be reduced by twenty percent (20%) of all salaries in excess of \$1200 per annum?
(b) If so, will the average payroll for the calendar year ending December 31, 1932 be the correct figures upon which to base such reduction?"

(a) This question is answered in the negative. (b) Answering question 2 (a) as we do, this question does not call for answer.

- "3. Does the section mentioned permit a saving to be effected by consolidation of positions or reduction in personnel where the service of the department is not impaired thereby?"

June 2nd, 1933

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This question is answered in the affirmative.

- "4. Does the section mentioned permit a saving to be effected by forced payless vacations and payless furloughs?"

This question is answered in the affirmative.

- "5. If Question No. 1 is answered in the affirmative, what will be the proper basis for reductions to be effected in the salaries and wages of those employed in departments to which no appropriations are made in order to comply with the fourth paragraph of section 37.

Section 37 of the act we are interpreting contains this provision:

"The heads of all state departments to which no appropriations are made are hereby directed and required to effect similar reductions in the total amounts of the payrolls of their respective departments, in keeping with the salaries received by department heads and employees of state departments specifically designated in this Act."

We interpret the mandate of the statute, 'to effect similar reductions', to mean that the heads of departments to which no appropriations are made shall effect reductions of approximately the same amount as the reductions made by the heads of departments to which appropriations are made."

Yours very truly,

MATTHIAS N. ORFIELD
Assistant Attorney General

MNO:fh

Section 37, Chapter 413, Session Laws of 1933,

provides:

All of the foregoing appropriations have been made on the basis of salary reductions of twenty per cent (20%) on any and all salaries and wages exceeding the sum of \$1200 per annum, no salary, however, to be reduced below the sum of \$1200 per annum. The reductions herein prescribed are to be construed as an emergency provision, applicable only to the years ending June 30, 1934, and June 30, 1935.

The various State Department heads are hereby given authority to reduce salaries as nearly as may be upon an equitable basis and in any manner that they deem best, having regard to the circumstances and experience of the employee involved, but such adjustment shall not in any event exceed the appropriations made for salaries and wages of the department involved.

Such authority to reduce salaries shall apply to all positions and to all salaries in each and every state department, whether fixed by law or otherwise, and whether such salaries are paid from state appropriations, fees, special funds or otherwise, hereby suspending and repealing all laws in conflict with this section.

The heads of all state departments to which no appropriations are made are hereby directed and required to effect similar reductions in the total amounts of the payrolls of their respective departments, in keeping with the salaries received by department heads and employees of state departments specifically designated in this Act.

All such reductions in salary shall be approved by the Commission of Administration and Finance, and are subject to the provisions of Chapter 426, Laws 1925.

This Act shall not affect the salary of the Governor nor the salaries of persons now judges of the Supreme Court or of the District Court during the term for which said judges have been elected, nor to retired supreme court, or district court judges and commissioners, but shall apply to all judges who shall be elected or appointed hereafter and to incumbent judges who shall be reelected hereafter prior to June 30, 1935; provided, however, that such incumbent judges may voluntarily reduce their own salaries by 20% and that such action shall not be construed to be a violation of the corrupt practices act.

The Secretary reported there would be a balance in the Salary Fund on June 30th, 1933, of Seventeen Thousand Two Hundred Eighty-six Dollars and Thirty Cents (\$17,286.30). This amount added to the Forty Thousand Dollars (\$40,000.00) appropriated for the first fiscal year of the coming biennium, and also the Fifty-three Thousand Dollars (\$53,000.00) appropriated for the second fiscal year provides a total of One Hundred Ten Thousand Two Hundred Eighty-six Dollars and Thirty Cents (\$110,286.30) available for salaries for the coming biennium, or Fifty-five Thousand One Hundred Forty-three Dollars and Fifteen Cents (\$55,143.15) annually. The Secretary explained that one-half of the salary of Marie C. Bailey has been paid from the Hog Cholera Fund in the past, and the Attorney General had informed him that Chapter 112, Session Laws of 1923, will permit us to pay the salary of the necessary clerk to carry out the provisions of the law, from the Hog Cholera Fund. He further explained that considering the amount of time Mrs. Bailey applied to this work, and also the accountant as well as his assistants, it was sufficient to occupy the full time of one employe. He stated he had explained the same to the Department of Administration and Finance and they assured him they would approve the Budget Release for salaries permitting the payment of Mrs. Bailey's salary from his fund.

The Secretary further explained that when the Budget was submitted to the Legislature for the salaries it was explained to the Legislature that it was estimated we would have a balance in the Salary Fund on July 1st, 1933, of Thirteen Thousand Eight Hundred Sixty-six Dollars and Ninety-six Cents (\$13,866.96). He explained that this budget request was prepared in November of 1932 and that the work had been conducted since last December without the services of Mrs. Drake who was forced to leave on account of sickness, and also without employing another veterinarian in the place of Dr. Leo Johnson, also an extra clerk was carried on our Budget Release; thus accounting for the increased balance.

After a general discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the following field veterinarians and quarantine officer be employed for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1933, at the following salaries, as is required by the rider on the Appropriations Bill requiring the reduction of state salaries:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>CLASS</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>SALARY</u>
Dr. Chas. E. Cotton	2-1	Secretary & Executive Officer	\$4,400.00
Dr. W. C. Bromaghin	12-1	Assistant Secretary	2,580.00
Dr. D. M. McDonald	52-1	Field Veterinarian	2,700.00
Dr. W. F. Rode	52-2	Field Veterinarian	2,580.00
Dr. J. V. Ramler	53-1	Field Veterinarian	2,300.00
Dr. H. G. McGinn	55-1	Field Veterinarian	2,300.00
Dr. C. A. Mack	55-2	Field Veterinarian	2,160.00
Dr. L. E. Jenkins	56-1	Field Veterinarian	2,160.00
Dr. L. S. Englerth	56-2	Field Veterinarian	2,160.00
Dr. E. T. Phelps	56-3	Field Veterinarian	2,040.00
Dr. A. A. Carlson	57-1	Field Veterinarian	2,040.00
Dr. R. G. Lovesee	57-2	Field Veterinarian	2,040.00
Dr. O. B. Gochnauer	57-3	Field Veterinarian	1,940.00
Dr. A. H. Groth	60-1	Field Veterinarian	1,940.00
Lester Tate	90-1	Quarantine Officer	1,740.00

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the following office force be employed for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1933, at the following salaries, and that Three Hundred Dollars (\$300.00) be expended for the employment of local veterinarians:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>CLASS</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>SALARY</u>
F. H. Pederson	21-1	Accountant	\$1,740.00
Nellie M. Carroll	23-1	Chief Clerk	1,800.00
Marie Magee	28-1	Sten. & Clerk	1,200.00
Evelyn Roling	31-1	Claim Clerk	1,200.00
Dorothy Farrell	33-1	Clerk	1,140.00
Charles Schubert	33-2	Clerk	1,200.00
Louise Quehl	33-3	Clerk & Stenographer	1,200.00
Bernice Quain	33-5	Stenographer	1,200.00
Helen Coffey	33-6	Stenographer	1,200.00
Merle Johnston	34-1	Stenographer and Clerk	1,140.00
Myrtle Formo	34-2	Stenographer and Clerk	1,080.00
Elinore Drake	34-3	Stenographer and Clerk	1,080.00
Florence Wangerin	34-4	Stenographer and Clerk	1,080.00
Luvreta Austenast	34-5	Stenographer and Clerk	1,020.00
Mabel J. Hyland	35-1	Clerk	1,020.00
Local veterinarians	-----	-----	<u>300.00</u>

HOG CHOLERA FUND

Marie C. Bailey	31-2	Stenographer	\$1,200.00
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UNFILLED POSITIONS

Stella Rummell	33-4	Clerk and Stenographer	1,200.00
(Claim Department)	35-2	Clerk and Stenographer	1,020.00
Dr. Leon Johnson	57-4	Field Veterinarian	2,250.00
(Extra Clerk)	35-3	Clerk	1,020.00

\$54,640.00

The annual salaries of the employes receicing more than Twelve Hundred Dollars each year totals Forty-five Thousand Five Hundred Ninety Dollars (excluding Marie C. Bailey).

The annual salaries of employes receiving Twelve Hundred Dollars or less totals Twelve Thousand One Hundred Twenty Dollars.

The Secretary reported that since the last special meeting he had conferred with the County Boards of Pine, Renville, Cass and Hubbard Counties, and that the first complete test in Pine County now being made will be completed June 18th. He arranged with the County Board of Renville County for the first complete test of cattle in that county to be started June 18th. The County Boards of Cass and Hubbard Counties, after receiving the proposition from the Secretary, as he had been directed by the Board, entered into the Cooperative Agreement, made an appropriation of One Hundred Dollars and agreed to furnish the necessary lists of the cattle owners in the county and make the individual cards for each of the cattle owners, with the understanding that this Board would complete the tests, in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, without further expense to such counties.

On recommendation of the Secretary, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Board allot the funds to the various counties

as had been prepared by the biometrician in the table submitted, and to furnish the necessary personnel to assist such counties provided the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry allotted sufficient funds for operating and indemnity purposes for the coming fiscal year to meet the requirements of their Cooperative Agreement with this Board.

The Secretary explained that he was experiencing some trouble as the result of our regulations permitting the shipment of hogs under special permits into this state, subject to double treatment and quarantine on arrival.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary confer with Doctors Fitch and Anderson relative to the necessity of changing the regulations to meet the conditions.

DR. J. R. FRIEDLINE: Dr. J. R. Friedline appeared before the Board to answer charges that had been preferred against him, and which the Secretary reported to the Board at the quarterly meeting April 27th, 1933. Dr. Friedline stated he was guilty of falsifying his records of the tuberculin tests of a number of herds made in March 1933 in the vicinity of Echo, Minnesota, that he did not test all the cattle in some of the herds, that he did not make readings of his tuberculin tests on the 72nd hour as required by the rules and regulations of the Board but made the readings on the 144th hour. However, he reported to the Board, over his signature on one of our regular blank forms for such reports, that he had made the readings on the 72nd hour. The Secretary explained that on receipt of such records of test he approved the tests and returned them to Dr. Friedline, and later was informed that Dr. Friedline had not made the proper tests. The investigation made by the quarantine officer, as explained at the last quarterly meeting, disclosed the circumstances as above stated.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary notify Dr. Friedline of the action of the Board and also **notify**

Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry of such action, and to recommend that Dr. Friedline's name be removed from the list of veterinarians approved by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry for the inspection and issuance of health certificates for cattle to be moved interstate.

BANG'S DISEASE: It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the rules and regulations of Plans "B" and "C" for Bang's Disease control be amended to read as follows:

B.A.D. 3 (Revised)

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS

PROVIDING FOR THE CONTROL OF BANG ABORTION DISEASE IN CATTLE IN MINNESOTA

APPROVED BANG ABORTION HERD (PLAN B)

Adopted June 16, 1933

Approved by Attorney General, *July 21, 1933*

WHEREAS, The State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota has power and authority under and pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 30, General Statutes of 1923 to make such rules and regulations as it may deem expedient for the protection of the health of the domestic animals of the State; THEREFORE, be it resolved, by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota that certain rules and regulations providing for the testing of cattle for Approved Bang Abortion Herd (Plan B) adopted July 9th, 1932, be and the same are hereby amended so as to read as follows:

- (1) An Approved Bang Abortion Herd is one in which no evidence of Bang Abortion Disease has been found in one blood test of all the cattle, including all calves and bulls in the herd.
- (2) All reacting animals shall be either placed in a separate herd on a different farm, or they may be kept in a separate unit on the same farm.
- (3) The entire herd must be tested regularly at least every six months except as otherwise provided in these rules and regulations, (more frequent tests of the herd if found badly infected on the first test).
- (4) Retests of herds in which reactors are disclosed shall not be made earlier than 30 days nor later than six months from the date of the last test of such herds.

- (5) All non-reacting animals shall be so kept that there will be no physical contact with reacting cattle (to prevent licking) in the stable, and they must be kept in separate pastures free from contact with the infected animals.
- (6) Animals can be added to the herd which have passed a single negative blood test approved by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. This test is preferably made while the animal is non-pregnant. (Animals to be added in advanced pregnancy should be isolated from the herd until a test can be made three weeks after parturition.)
- (7) Herd bulls may be used for service on cattle which have been tested and found infected with Bang Abortion Disease, provided they are bred on neutral ground. (It should be understood that this procedure is not to be recommended since occasionally a valuable bull might become infected.)
- (8) Milk from infected animals may be used for feeding calves, under six months of age, born from infected animals. (In beef herds calves may run with and nurse infected dams for longer than six months.) These calves, in both cases, before they are placed with clean herds must be isolated for a period of at least three weeks and pass a negative blood test.
- (9) Cattle from "Approved Bang Abortion Herds" may be added to such herds without test. If shipped, the car used must be cleaned and disinfected and public stockyards must be avoided.
- (10) Pregnant animals, other than those from "Bang Abortion-Free Accredited Herds" and "Approved Bang Abortion Herds", to be added, must be isolated until after having calved.
- (11) Cattle removed from the farm for exhibition or other purposes should not be allowed to again associate with the herd or other cattle until they have been held in isolation for a period of 60 days and have then passed a satisfactory blood test.
- (12) Any animal which aborts in any "Approved Bang Abortion Herd" must be immediately isolated and reported to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. The place where the abortion occurred must be immediately cleaned and disinfected; the fetus and membranes must be promptly disposed of by burning or proper burial.
- (13) The premises must be maintained in a sanitary condition. After removal of infected animals the stable must be cleaned and disinfected.
- (14) The necessary work for the approval of herds for Bang Abortion Disease Control shall be conducted co-operatively by the board and the owner. The collection of blood from each animal and sending the same to the laboratory, the tagging, and proper identification of each animal and the supervision of the necessary sanitary procedures shall be made by a veterinarian approved by the board and at the expense of the owner, or by a duly authorized representative of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

- (15) Blood tests shall be made at the laboratory of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.
- (16) An "Approved Bang Abortion-Free Herd" certificate shall be issued to owners of herds in which no reactors have been found as required by paragraph 1 and provided all rules and regulations have been complied with, and further provided that the co-operative agreement executed by the owner has been fully complied with. This certificate shall be valid for six months from date of issue unless cancelled. Certificates shall be valid for one year from date of issue unless cancelled, for herds that have passed two negative blood tests at least six months apart.

The foregoing resolution of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board examined and approved as to form and legality this 21st day of July, 1933.

HARRY H. PETERSON
Attorney General

Roy C. Frank
Assistant Attorney General

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS

PROVIDING FOR THE CONTROL OF BANG ABORTION DISEASE IN CATTLE IN MINNESOTA,
Cooperating Bang Abortion Herd (Plan C)

Adopted June 16, 1933

Approved by Attorney General, *July 21, 1933*

WHEREAS, The State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota has power and authority under and pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 30, General Statutes of 1923, to make such rules and regulations as it may deem expedient for the protection of the health of the domestic animals of the State: THEREFORE, be it resolved, by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota that the rules and regulations providing for the testing of cattle for Cooperating Bang Abortion Herd (Plan C) adopted July 9th, 1932, be, and the same are hereby amended so as to read as follows:

- (1) A Cooperating Bang Abortion Herd is one in which all the cattle, including all calves and bulls, have been blood tested and the animals dealt with as provided by the rules and regulations of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

The foregoing resolution of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board examined and approved as to form and legality this 21st day of July, 1933.

HARRY H. PETERSON
Attorney General

Roy E. Frank
Assistant Attorney General

There being no further business, the meeting
adjourned.

Chas. E. Lottin
Secretary

President

MINUTES OF QUARTERLY MEETING OF LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD, JULY 14TH, 1933.

The meeting was called but as there was not a quorum present it was deferred until a later date.

Chas. E. Lottin

Secretary

President

MINUTES OF DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING OF MINNESOTA STATE LIVESTOCK SANITARY
BOARD, JULY 18TH - 1933.

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

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

The Secretary informed the Board that Mr. Lloyd Long of Luverne, an auctioneer, was present to appear before the Board, and also a number of gentlemen from southeastern South Dakota wished to appear before the Board.

REQUIREMENTS FOR IMPORTATION OF SWINE FROM SOUTH DAKOTA:

Mr. Long was then invited to meet the Board, and also Lester Tate, our Quarantine Officer. Mr. Long informed the Board that he had arranged to conduct public auction sales of hogs at the Fair Grounds at Luverne and that representatives of this Board and Dr. Cotton had advised him he could not be permitted to sell hogs that he had imported from South Dakota under permits from this Board, which hogs had not been double treated prior to importation. It was the understanding that he would hold these auction sales and the purchasers would agree at the time they bought the animals to pay for the services of the veterinarian whom he would send to the purchaser's premises to double treat the animals immediately after the sale, and quarantine them for twenty-one days. The Secretary then explained he had received a letter from Dr. Anderson, a veterinarian of Luverne, stating that Mr. Long and some local parties had made arrangements to rent the Fair Grounds, and intended to conduct weekly auction sales of hogs they would import from South Dakota. He stated they wished to comply with the requirements of this

Board and our state law and import unvaccinated hogs under permit from the Executive Officer, from South Dakota to the Fair Grounds, where they would be sold at auction and with the understanding that the farmers would agree to have the veterinarian go to their farms and double treat the animals and place them under quarantine. Dr. Cotton had advised Dr. Anderson that the rules and regulations of this Board would not permit this and if they wished to comply with the requirements they could bring such hogs into Minnesota, double treat them at the point of destination and retain them twenty-one days, after which they were at liberty to sell the hogs in any manner they desired after the quarantine was released. Dr. Cotton stated he had informed Dr. Anderson that if such practices were permitted it would necessarily follow that it would have to be permitted in all parts of the state as this Board could not have rules and regulations applying to one section of the state and not to all others as it would be class legislation.

Mr. Tate explained that he had been on the ground and had conferred with various parties and that Mr. Long advised him he was going to have a sale Saturday July 15th. Mr. Tate informed him that if he was selling Minnesota hogs it would be perfectly proper to conduct such sales but if he imported South Dakota hogs contrary to the rules and regulations of this Board it would be his duty to quarantine such hogs; if the Minnesota hogs were in the same enclosures it would also be necessary that he quarantine all the hogs. Mr. Long stated that under these circumstances he would not undertake to have his sale. The Secretary stated that Mr. Long and also Dr. Anderson had telephoned to him over long distance, insisting that they be permitted to carry out this plan and he (Dr. Cotton) had advised him that he, as Secretary and Executive Officer of this Board, could not change the ruling of the Board and if they desired he would be pleased to make arrangements for them to meet with the Board.

Mr. Long then explained to the Board that, in his opinion, his plan was the proper procedure as a large number of hogs were being "boot-legged" into Minnesota by truck contrary to the requirements of this Board and that the conditions were such in South Dakota that the farmers and many Minnesota buyers wished to take advantage of the situation, and as they were in a position to feed the animals he did not think it right to deprive them of this opportunity, etc. It was brought out in the discussion that Mr. Long did not purchase these hogs, had no money interest in them, but was simply acting as the middle man and having the hogs consigned to him; he made his commissions on the sale of the hogs. Mr. Long was asked who represented his sales organizations in Luverne and he answered by saying that the Fair Board and he represented it. In the general discussion that followed it was disclosed that the Fair Board as such organization were not a party to this sales organization and practically the only ones interested were Mr. Long and a Mr. Hinckley as the Manager of the Fair Grounds property.

After a general discussion, the Board advised Mr. Long they would take the matter up in executive session and would have the Secretary advise him of the action of the Board.

A delegation then appeared before the Board, including D. E. Cook, the Manager of the Mitchell Livestock Auction Company at Mitchell, South Dakota; "Dick" Richards, an auctioneer employed by the Mitchell and the Canton organizations; J. M. Patton of the Mitchell organization and Frank Zehnpfenning, the Manager of the Canton Livestock Auction Company. They appeared before the Board for the reason that the Executive Officer, through our Quarantine Officer Mr. Tate, on or about July 12th to 15th, 1933, informed the sales organizations who had been conducting weekly sales of hogs, at which time many Minnesota buyers purchased hogs, that we would refuse to

issue permits for the shipment of unvaccinated hogs into Minnesota that were sold at public auction rings in South Dakota. The Secretary explained that the reason he made the ruling was the fact that Mr. Tate had disclosed that the hogs were assembled at these points from various buyers, as well as individual farmers, who made a practice of going through the country buying hogs and consigning them to these sales. The Secretary reported that anthrax had again appeared in a number of localities in the southeastern part of South Dakota and that as the regulations of this Board provided it was discretionary on his part to issue permits for unvaccinated hogs provided such hogs were accompanied by proper health certificates, and knowing it was impossible for any veterinarian present at such yards to issue the proper health certificates, it was his duty to refuse to issue these permits.

After a general discussion, it was agreed by the men from South Dakota that in the future they would make arrangements whereby all hogs that were consigned to their plants for sale would be accompanied by the proper health certificates made by approved veterinarians and also approved by the State Livestock Sanitary authorities of the State of South Dakota stating that such hogs had not been exposed to livestock affected with anthrax.

After a further discussion, the Board went into executive session.

Dr. Fitch then moved that in the future parties ^{unvaccinated} importing hogs into Minnesota in compliance with our rules and regulations and on a permit from the Executive Officer of this Board, provided the hogs, as required by the rules and regulations, were accompanied by the proper health certificates, would be required to double treat the same at the point of concentration in Minnesota and immediately sent to the purchaser's premises

and there placed under quarantine for a twenty-one day period. Mr. Healy seconded the motion; motion carried.

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

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD
ADDITIONAL RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING
THE IMPORTATION OF LIVE STOCK INTO THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.

Adopted July 18, 1933.

Approved by Attorney General July 21 1933.

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

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

No cattle, sheep, goats, hogs, horses, mules and dogs shall be imported into the State of Minnesota from the State of South Dakota except in accordance with the following additional Rules and Regulations:

Paragraph 1: The health certificate for all cattle, sheep, goats, hogs, horses, mules and dogs that shall accompany the animals and also the approved copy of such health certificate that shall be mailed to the office of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, St. Paul, Minnesota, shall include a statement that the animals included in the shipment have not been exposed to other animals or live stock affected with Anthrax.

Paragraph 2: All Rules and Regulations now in effect, inconsistent with the provisions of these Rules and Regulations are hereby rescinded.

The foregoing resolution of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board examined and approved as to form and legality this 21st day of July, 1933.

HARRY H. PETERSON
Attorney General
Foy C. Frank
Assistant Attorney General

After a general discussion the Secretary and Executive Officer was directed to issue permits for the shipment of unvaccinated hogs from consignment points in South Dakota, to be double treated on arrival at destination in Minnesota provided they are accompanied by the proper health certificates in compliance with our regulations; and with the further understanding that the organization conducting these sales at concentration points would make arrangements whereby proper health certificates would be issued by local veterinarians for all hogs consigned to these sales, and these health certificates would be approved by the Livestock Sanitary authorities of the State of South Dakota, and that when the hogs were sold to Minnesota buyers the local veterinarian will then be in a position to issue the proper health certificates showing that the animals had not been exposed to other livestock affected with anthrax and the Livestock Sanitary authorities in South Dakota would be in a position to approve such health certificates for their shipment to Minnesota.

FEDERAL FUNDS: The Secretary reported that he had received a letter from Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, dated June 26th, advising that the Secretary of the U. S. Department of Agriculture had allotted the sum of Two Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$250,000.00) to the State of Minnesota for indemnity for tuberculous cattle for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1933; he further explained that in granting this allotment a reservation was made to the effect that some reduction might have to be made in the amount at a later date, due to the adjustment of finances in the department. The Secretary received a later letter dated July 5th, in which he was advised that it had been found necessary to make a reduction of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars (\$25,000.00) in the allotment of indemnity for Minnesota; thus leaving a "total at the present time of Two Hundred Twenty-five Thousand Dollars (225,000.00), which it is hoped will be sufficient". The Chief of the Bureau further stated that if it was found that this sum was not adequate it might be possible to transfer a small amount of federal indemnity to Minnesota from the allotment to some other state. The Secretary reported he had written to the Chief of the Federal Bureau, advising that it was his opinion the Two Hundred Twenty-five Thousand Dollars (\$225,000.00) representing the federal allotment for the payment of indemnity for Minnesota, will be sufficient.

ALLOTMENT OF FUNDS TO ASSIST COUNTIES UNDER THE AREA PLAN:

The Secretary then explained that at the meeting of the Board of County Commissioners of Wadena County, which he attended, and at which time they were considering taking advantage of the Area Law for the control of tuberculosis, the members of the County Board were anxious that before they entered into the agreement they be assured of the definite amount it would cost the county for their share of the expense of the tuberculin tests until such time as the county was accredited. He stated he had explained to the County Board the plan this Board had agreed upon whereby the allotment of state funds that could be made to the county, based on their tax

delinquency, was necessarily determined by the number of cattle in the county, the amount of estimated percentage of infection, and that if the first test disclosed more than one percent it would require a second complete test; thus increasing the amount of expense for the testing prior to the accreditation.

He further explained that in order to satisfy the Board of County Commissioners he informed them that if they would agree to appropriate the sum of Twenty-three Hundred Dollars (\$2300.00) to assist in the cost of the payment of the expenses for conducting the first tuberculin test of all the cattle and the necessary retests of infected herds, and would further agree to appropriate a like sum a year later to assist in the expense of conducting the second test of the cattle provided the infection found on the first test equals one percent or exceeds one percent, this Board and the State would agree to pay the balance of the expense of the testing until the county is accredited. He stated this was satisfactory to the Board of County Commissioners and they executed the cooperative agreement with this understanding; these conditions were incorporated in the agreement. He stated he would like to have the approval of the Board of a plan or agreement with the Boards of County Commissioners of the seventeen remaining counties whereby he would agree with them that if they would appropriate or agree to appropriate the amounts as listed in the last column of the table presented to us by the biometrician, representing the "Cost to the County", he would act as the representative of the Board, execute the cooperative agreement with the understanding that the state would allot funds sufficient to pay the balance of the expense of the tuberculin testing prior to official accreditation of the county, and with the further understanding that any difference or further cost over and above these amounts would be taken care of by assigning federal field veterinarians and also regularly employed state field veterinarians of this Board to assist in the testing. He explained this would be more satisfactory to the County Commissioners as they could

then inform the taxpayers that the agreement had been entered into with this Board providing the limit of expense would be a definite amount; this would result in the state assuming the obligation to stand the expense of the balance necessary to accredit the county; and as the federal government has assigned four more veterinarians to the state, thus completing their quota of eleven men, this Board is in a position to take care of this extra cost by furnishing such personnel.

After some discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the plan recommended by the Secretary, as above stated, be approved and that the Secretary be instructed to enter into agreements for the Board providing that the county appropriations would be limited to the amount as disclosed by the biometrician's table of allotment of funds for state aid, as listed in the column "Cost to the County".

REPRESENTATIVES TO AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL

ASSOCIATION: It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary and Executive Officer and Dr. W. A. Anderson be authorized to attend the meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association to be held in Chicago August 14th to 18th, as representatives of this Board, at state expense, provided it meets with the approval of the Governor.

The Secretary explained that the Rules and Regulations adopted by the Board June 16th, 1927, as required by Chapter 218, Session Laws of 1927, amending Section 10273 of the General Statutes of 1923, provide that this Board will issue permits for the transportation in trucks or other vehicles, only to owners of rendering plants. He stated there were some localities in the state where owners of trucks were in the business of collecting carcasses of dead animals and were removing them to rendering plants owned by other parties.

For this reason he recommended that these Rules and Regulations be amended whereby permits can be issued to owners of trucks or other vehicles which are equipped to comply with the Rules and Regulations of this Board.

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

B.24 (Revised).

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD,
RULES AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE TRANSPORTATION AND
RENDERING OF CARCASSES OF ANIMALS AND FOWL THAT HAVE DIED
OR BEEN KILLED ON ACCOUNT OF DISEASE.

Adopted July 18, 1933.

Approved by Attorney General July 25, 1933.

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

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, By the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota, that Paragraph 4 and also sub-paragraphs A and B of Paragraph 4 of certain rules and regulations relative to the transportation and rendering of carcasses of animals and fowl that have died or been killed on account of disease adopted June 16, 1927, be and the same are hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Paragraph 4. Permits for the removal of carcasses of animals and fowl that have died or have been killed on account of other diseases or causes than those enumerated in Paragraphs 1, 2, 3, by transportation to rendering plants that are operated and conducted as required by law, may be issued to owners of such rendering plants and to any owner of a truck or other vehicle which is equipped to comply with the rules and regulations of the ~~State~~ Live Stock Sanitary Board as hereinafter set forth.

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

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

*Approved this 25th day of July, 1933.
Ray C. Frank
Assistant Attorney General*

There being no further business, the meeting
adjourned.

Chas. E. Latta
Secretary

P r e s i d e n t

MINUTES OF ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING OCTOBER 31ST, 1933.

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

The minutes of the quarterly meeting April 27th, 1933, were read and upon motion duly seconded and carried, were approved.

The minutes of the special meeting June 16th, 1933, were read and upon motion duly seconded and carried, were approved.

The minutes of the quarterly meeting July 18th, 1933, were read and upon motion duly seconded and carried, were approved.

The quarterly report of the Secretary and Executive Officer for the quarter ending June 30th, 1933, was accepted and ordered placed on file.

The quarterly report of the Secretary and Executive Officer for the quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1933, was accepted and ordered placed on file.

DR. H. H. EXSTED: Dr. H. H. Exsted of Glencoe, Minnesota, appeared before the Board and requested that he be reinstated on the list of approved and accredited veterinarians. The Secretary reported that at the quarterly meeting of the Board April 27th, 1933, he presented the evidence that was disclosed as the result of investigation of Dr. Exsted's activities while employed by the Board in the official tuberculin test of Wright County February 26th to March 12th, 1933; the Board at that time suspended Dr. Exsted from the list of approved and accredited veterinarians. On interrogation, Dr. Exsted stated he was guilty of the charges and explained that one of the reasons for his action was that there was sickness in his family at Glencoe and he endeavored to do his official work in the area testing in Wright County and also spend as much time as possible at his home in Glencoe. He also stated that

if the Board reinstated him he wished to assure them that he would comply with the state laws and the rules and regulations of this Board in his professional work, conduct himself as a professional man should, and also comply with the instructions of this Board relative to the control of communicable diseases of livestock. Dr. Exsted was advised that the Board would take the matter under consideration and would have the Secretary inform him of its action.

After some discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that Dr. Exsted be reinstated on the list of approved and accredited veterinarians in Minnesota on the condition that in the future he would comply with all the state laws and the rules and regulations of this Board relative to the control of communicable diseases of livestock and the application of the proper tuberculin and other biological tests; and further, he would comply with all the instructions and directions of the Board relative to animal disease control.

The Board directed the Secretary to notify Dr. Exsted of its action and to advise him that the Board had taken him at his word that he would comply with the state law and the rules and regulations of this Board and would perform his work properly; and further, that under every circumstance he would leave liquor alone. The Board also directed that the Secretary notify Dr. Exsted that if he failed to comply with these conditions it would be necessary that he be removed permanently from the list of approved and accredited veterinarians.

AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: The Secretary reported that, as directed by the Board, he had written to Governor Olson requesting his approval of the action of the Board in sending one member of the Board and the Secretary to attend the meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association, as representatives of this Board at state expense, in Chicago in August 1933. The Governor replied that the policy had been changed and he could not approve the expense of more than one delegate. The Secretary reported that he attended the meeting but

Dr. Anderson did not attend. He further reported that it was impossible for him to hear all the papers in which he was interested for the reason that the program was divided into sectional meetings and he attended the meetings of the section devoted to sanitary science and the control of disease.

The Secretary reported that the discussions on the control of anthrax by representatives from the various sections of the country were instructive and that there was a wide difference of opinion expressed relative to the efficiency of the various forms of vaccination as a preventive or immunizing agent for the disease. Without doubt, in some sections of the country the disease manifests itself in more virulent forms than in other sections of the country. In certain sections of the south, particularly in the Mississippi Delta and sections of California, it is impossible to produce an immunity for a period of one year unless they use a form of vaccination containing the living spores, and in most instances in such territories they are relying upon the simultaneous treatment represented by the No. 3 and No. 4 spore vaccine, together with the serum; in other sections of the country where the disease is not so virulent it was reported by some of the representatives that they are having satisfactory results with the use of the bacterins and also the aggressin forms of vaccines. The Secretary further stated that since we have been using the aggressins in Minnesota, and repeating the treatment in fifteen days, we have had as good results as when we used the spore vaccines. He further stated that the law provides the states shall pay indemnity for animals that may die as the result of vaccination when ordered by this Board, and that we have not had any animals die as the result of the use of the vaccination with aggressins.

UNITED STATES LIVESTOCK SANITARY ASSOCIATION: The Secretary reported that at the meeting of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association to be held in Chicago December 5th to 8th, it has been the custom of this Board to send the Secretary and one member of the Board to attend this

meetings representatives if the Board at state expense. However, he explained that the Governor had advised him it had been his policy not to permit the various boards to send more than one representative. During the discussion that followed the members were of the opinion that we should ask the Governor to approve sending two representatives to this meeting because of the importance of the meeting from the standpoint of disease control.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary and Executive Officer and Dr. Anderson attend the meeting of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association provided it meets with the approval of the Governor.

The Secretary reported that on October 24th he had received a communication from Dr. C. M. Haring of California, requesting that this Board send a representative to attend a conference at Lincoln, Nebraska, on Thursday and Friday October 26th and 27th, 1933, of representatives of the livestock sanitary officials and laboratory animal pathologists of the western and central states, and also representatives of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, relative to the seriousness of the epidemic of Infectious Encephalomyelitis of horses. He stated that after conferring with Dr. Fitch he immediately communicated with Governor Olson and explained the importance to this state of having a representative attend this meeting; the Governor approved the same and Dr. Fitch attended the meeting at the expense of the state.

Dr. Fitch then reported the results of the conference. He stated the disease had been prevalent in a virulent form in 1931 and also 1932, and again in 1933, in California. It is now prevalent in a very virulent form in the western part of Nebraska, in the northern part of Texas and has also made its appearance very recently in the States of Delaware, Virginia and Maryland; he stated also that it is, without doubt, prevalent in North and South Dakota but he

questioned whether it existed in this state. He stated that the virus producing this disease was a filterable one as had been disclosed by investigators and scientists. It is very important that positive diagnosis of the disease be made and the same can be made by the proper pathological examination of the brain. He also stated that investigation had disclosed that exposed animals, even though they might not be affected with the disease, are carriers of the disease. A sera has been prepared that is very effective as an immunizing agent in protection against the disease, but the period of immunization or the length of time of such immunization was variable and of comparatively short duration. The serum has no therapeutic value whatever when the disease exists in an animal and such animal is showing symptoms of the disease, for the reason that the brain tissues are already affected. He explained that it had been demonstrated that mosquitoes, or certain types of mosquitoes, were also carriers of the disease and that it was the general opinion that the only possible way to control and prevent the spread of the disease would be to establish a quarantine of the areas in which it makes its appearance. The Board in the discussion that followed realized that it was a very serious situation and that every effort should be made to prevent the importation of this disease into the state, and if it makes its appearance to establish the necessary quarantine to prevent the movement of infected animals or any animals that may possibly have come in contact with infected animals.

PULLORUM DISEASE CONTROL: The Secretary reported that our experience in the control of pullorum disease during the past two years has disclosed very gratifying results in the flocks in which reacting birds had been immediately removed and the premises then thoroughly cleaned and disinfected; for this reason the latter part of September he made some changes in the agreements which hatchery owners and flock owners must sign with this Board in order that

their hatcheries and flocks could be placed under the supervision of the Board for the elimination of the disease. He reported that the changes provide that the owners shall agree to remove the reacting birds from the premises as soon as the report of the whole blood rapid agglutination test is received, and shall then clean and disinfect the hen houses, yards and runs, within twenty days of the date of the test.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Board approve the changes made by the Secretary.

The following is a true copy of the revised agreements for the hatchery owners and the flock owners:

B.W.D. Form 2 (Revised)

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 _____ Hatchery,
(Manager or Owner)
do hereby agree to cooperate with the State Live Stock Sanitary Board and to have the owners of all flocks from which we procure our eggs place their flocks under the supervision of the Board for the prevention and control of Bacillary White Diarrhea.
2. I agree to 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.
3. I do further agree to furnish sufficient help to assist the veterinarian in securing the necessary blood specimens, tagging and identifying the birds.
4. I agree that the veterinarian will furnish the signed report of his inspection of the cleaning and disinfection of the premises of each flock owner and the same will be forwarded to the Live Stock Sanitary Board within thirty days of date of test.
5. I do further agree that if the provisions of paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Owner's Agreement are not complied with within twenty days, a retest of such flock will be made before eggs will be used for hatching purposes.

6. I do further agree to assist the Live Stock Sanitary Board and make frequent inspections of all flocks from which we receive eggs for incubation, and to immediately report to the Board the owner of any flock who is not complying with the provisions of the agreement, with the understanding that a certificate will be issued to my hatchery, provided each unit or flock owner has complied with the requirements contained in the Owner's Agreement.

7. I 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.

8. I do further agree not to use eggs originating from other states for hatching purposes, unless they are accompanied by a proper certificate approved by the live stock sanitary officials of the State of origin and a copy forwarded to the Live Stock Sanitary Board.

9. I do further agree that if I buy or sell, or act as distributing agent of chicks from hatcheries other than those under state supervision, I will label the containers, "Not Minnesota Official B.W.D. Tested Chicks".

10. It is understood that failure on my part to carry out the conditions of this agreement will result in the cancellation of the same and also the cancellation of the certificate issued to me by the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board relative to my hatchery.

- *- - - - -

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

. one thousand nine hundred and

Witness (Name of Hatchery)

Address (Owner or Manager)

. (P. O. Address)

B.W.D. Form 1 (Revised)

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 to retain them in isolation for market eggs or meat production and under no circumstances will cockerels be added to such isolated birds or the eggs be sold for hatchery purposes.
5. I do further 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 within twenty days from date of test. I also agree to thoroughly clean and render the runs and lots in a sanitary condition within twenty days from date of test, 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 or a veterinarian approved by the Board to conduct such tests. I further agree not to purchase any stock in the form of hatching eggs or baby chicks except from flocks that are under the supervision of the Board and have a proper certificate.

7. I do further agree to employ the veterinarian and to furnish the assistants for the retests of my flock deemed necessary by the Live Stock Sanitary Board, with the understanding that I will receive a certificate 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 my flock; and with the further understanding that when my flock has passed one completely negative test, I will receive an Approved Certificate; and, further, when my birds have passed three negative semi-annual or two annual agglutination blood tests, the Live Stock Sanitary Board will issue a certificate designating my flock "A Bacillary White Diarrhea-Free Accredited Flock".

8. It is understood that failure on my part to carry out the conditions of this agreement will result in the cancellation of the same and also the cancellation of any and all certificates issued to me by the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board relative to my flock.

- - - - -

Breed Total number of chickens

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

. one thousand nine hundred and

Witness Owner

Address Township County

P. O. Add. County

TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL: The Secretary reported that during

the quarter he had attended meetings of the county boards of the following counties: Mahnomen, Pennington, Wadena, Becker, Pope and Stevens.

The Secretary also reported that after meeting with the County Boards of Pope and Stevens Counties he conferred with Dr. Fitch and Mr. Moscrip and informed them it was his opinion that it would be necessary for this Board to also agree to furnish the same percentage of field personnel to assist the counties in the work as had been done in Pine County and as had been agreed upon in the resolution adopted by the Board providing for the allotment of funds to assist the counties in the payment of the expense of the tuberculin testing prior to accreditation. He reported that because of the financial condition of the

farmers.

farmers and their inability to pay taxes, it was his opinion that it would be necessary for the Board to grant this assistance in order to succeed in extending the control of tuberculosis, under the Area Plan, to counties that had not yet taken advantage of the law. On the approval of Dr. Fitch and Mr. Moscrip, he reported that he had informed the County Boards of Becker, Stevens and Pope Counties, by letter, of the further assistance this Board will be in a position to extend to them in furnishing some of the regularly employed field veterinarians of this Board and the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry. He reported that he expected, under these circumstances, that a number of the counties would take advantage of the offer, but he had advised them this Board could not assure them that this assistance could be furnished provided they did not take advantage of the offer within the near future for the reason that the federal government will not retain their force in the state if the demand for the testing does not warrant it, and if these men are withdrawn we will not be in a position to extend this further assistance.

The Secretary reported that, on request, she had furnished H. R. Smith, the Livestock Commissioner of the National Livestock Exchange, Chicago, an estimate of the expense to the counties in the state that are not accredited and the necessary tuberculin tests prior to the official accreditation of such counties. He further explained that there were reports that the federal government may provide a plan to reduce the surplus of dairy products and meat by the purchase of a large number of dairy cattle of inferior quality. He stated he was informed a number of the states had communicated with Secretary H. A. Wallace, recommending that they include in the cattle purchased by the government the animals affected with certain communicable diseases. Some of them have included a request that the government should test and pay for all animals affected with Bang's Disease, also all animals affected with infectious mastitis, and all have agreed that if such a program

was adopted the government should pay for the tuberculin testing and purchase of all cattle affected with tuberculosis.

After a general discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary write to Secretary Henry A. Wallace and respectfully recommend and request that if the federal government adopts a plan of the purchase of dairy cattle and also beef cattle, they use every effort to include the tuberculin test and purchase and slaughter of the tuberculous cattle in the counties in Minnesota that are not officially accredited; and to further explain the importance of including the expenditure of the necessary funds to tuberculin test, purchase and slaughter the tuberculous cattle in the State of South Dakota.

The Secretary was directed to explain to Secretary Wallace that by such procedure it would result in lasting benefit to the livestock industry of Minnesota, South Dakota, as well as the States of Iowa, North Dakota and other states adjacent to South Dakota, and would be of material value to the protection of the large amount of funds that have been expended by the federal government and the various states in the control and elimination of tuberculosis in cattle.

CATTLE TAGS: The Secretary reported that the State of Wisconsin had adopted a new character of cattle tag for the identification of cattle subjected to the tuberculin test, as well as Bang's Disease. He explained that this tag is made by the Cooper Nephews Company and that he had had a price from them whereby it could be purchased for the same price we now pay for the Fretz tag. After some discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary and Executive Officer be directed to adopt the Cooper tag provided he is satisfied the tag is a practical one, and that a contract be made with the Cooper Company to supply the tag at the price now paid for the Fretz tag.

There being no further business, the meeting
adjourned.

Chas. E. Lottaw
Secretary

President

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE MINNESOTA STATE LIVESTOCK SANITARY

BOARD, JANUARY 12TH - 1934

The meeting was called but as there was not a quorum present no meeting was held.

Chas. E. Lott

Secretary

President

ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE MINNESOTA STATE LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD

FEBRUARY 6TH - 1934

The meeting was called to order at Ten o'clock A.M.

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

The quarterly report of the Secretary and Executive Officer for the quarter ending December 31st, 1933, was duly accepted and ordered placed on file.

The Secretary reported the death of Dr. J. V. Ramler on Dec. 6th, 1933. Dr. Ramler had been employed by this Board as a field veterinarian since April 15th, 1919, and for the past two and a half years had been assigned to special field work in the control of avian tuberculosis. The following Resolution was adopted:

"WHEREAS, ALMIGHTY GOD, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst, Doctor J. V. Ramler; and

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

"THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That in the death of Doctor Ramler 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 explained that it was necessary that a field veterinarian be employed to succeed Dr. Ramler and recommended that the Board employ a veterinarian who is qualified to continue Dr. Ramler's work in avian tuberculosis control. A number of applications for the position were considered by the Board and after a general discussion it was decided to defer the appointment of a successor to Dr. Ramler until February 17th.

The Secretary reported that the Committee on Tuberculosis of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association, of which he was Chairman, had re-edited and re-codified the Uniform Methods and Rules for the Establishment and Maintenance of Tuberculosis-Free Accredited Herds of Cattle and Modified Accredited Areas, and recommended the same to the Association for adoption. The Committee also recommended some amendments to the present Methods and Rules and that the principal amendments provide that all infected herds shall be subjected to three semi-annual successive physical examinations and tuberculin tests, and also permit another plan by which range and semi-range areas may be officially accredited when all bulls, purebred cattle, milk cows, barnyard cows, and home fed cattle are tuberculin tested, properly identified, post-mortem reports produced showing that at least ten percent, and not less than twenty-five animals, of the breeding herd have been slaughtered within a year, and that such post-mortem examinations failed to disclose lesions of tuberculosis. They also provide that if a reactor is disclosed, or any other evidence of infection is revealed in any herd by post-mortem reports, etc., then all the cattle in that herd that have associated with the diseased animal shall be immediately tuberculin tested.

The Association adopted the amendments and recodification of the Uniform Rules and Methods as recommended by the Committee. The Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, approved the same under date of Dec. 11th, 1933. The following is a copy of the Uniform Methods and Rules for the Establishment and Maintenance of Tuberculosis-Free Herds of Cattle and Modified Accredited Areas:

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

Unanimously adopted by the United States Livestock Sanitary Association, December 7, 1933, and approved by the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, December 11, 1933.

Part I.

Individual Accredited Herd Plan

1. (a) A tuberculosis-free accredited herd of cattle is one in which the entire herd has passed two negative successive annual physical examinations and tuberculin tests, or, upon disclosure of infection, three semi-annual successive physical examinations and tuberculin tests applied by a veterinarian regularly employed by the State or the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, or by an accredited veterinarian who has passed an examination conducted by the proper State livestock sanitary official and the Bureau of Animal Industry, and who is approved by the proper official of the State in which the herd is located.

(b) When an accredited herd or a herd in the process of accreditation is to be tested at the expense of the owner by an accredited veterinarian, the following regulations are to be observed:

(1) The tuberculin test shall be applied on dates approved by the proper State livestock sanitary official and the inspector in charge of the Bureau of Animal Industry in the State wherein the herd is located.

(2) The accredited veterinarian shall not conduct such tests until after he has received written authorization from the proper cooperating State and Bureau officials.

(3) The accredited veterinarian shall submit a report of such tests in accordance with the regulations of the cooperating State and Federal authorities. These officials reserve the right to supervise any tests conducted by an accredited veterinarian.

(4) The amount of Federal indemnity funds for use in the payment of reactors in herds being tested by an accredited veterinarian shall be limited to 15 per cent of the total amount of Federal indemnity allotted to any State, unless an additional allotment for this purpose is made available.

2. The Tuberculin Test:

(a) The official test shall be the intradermic by the single injection, or the double injection of the caudal fold and vulva, or the subcutaneous, and either or both of these methods in combination with the ophthalmic.

(b) A herd in which reactors have been found shall not become accredited unless the final or accrediting test has been made by a combination of either the subcutaneous and ophthalmic, intradermic and ophthalmic, or by the double intradermic caudal fold and vulva injection.

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

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

5. Reactors to the tuberculin test shall be promptly removed from the farm, and, after their removal, the infected premises shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with a disinfectant approved by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry.

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

7. Calves shall not be fed milk or other dairy products except: (1) when such milk or other dairy products have been produced by a herd that is under the plan, or (2) when the milk or other dairy products from outside or unknown sources shall have been pasteurized by heating to 145° F. for 30 minutes.

8. Herd Records:

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

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

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

10. Added Cattle:

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

Originating from an accredited herd.

Originating from a once-tested free herd or from a modified accredited area on one additional test applied in from 60 to 90 days, and during such period kept separate from the herd.

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

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

Cattle added to other herds under this plan, unless originating in accredited, or once-tested free herds, or modified accredited areas, are required to pass a negative tuberculin test within 60 days prior to entry.

(c) Any cattle remaining in infected herds shall not be added to herds under supervision except under special permit.

11. If a retest of an accredited herd discloses not more than one reactor, such herd may be reaccredited, provided the entire herd shall pass a retest applied not less than four months from the date of the previous test. If a retest of an accredited herd discloses more than one reactor, the regulations governing the tuberculin testing of infected herds shall apply.

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

13. Cattle from an accredited herd may, subject to regulations of the State of destination, be moved interstate on a certificate of health and tuberculin test chart, which will be issued by the cooperating State or Federal official.

14. Failure on the part of an owner to comply with these methods and rules shall constitute sufficient cause for the cancellation of the agreement.

PART II. . . .

Modified Accredited Area Plan.

15. The provisions of the Individual Accredited Herd Plan that relate to testing, removal of reactors, cleaning, disinfecting, and sanitation, shall apply to the Modified Accredited Area Plan. All infected herds shall be required to pass three negative tuberculin tests not less than 60 days apart.

16. The extent of the area shall be determined by the State and Federal authorities, and when the testing is begun the area shall be placed under quarantine.

17. If, as the result of one complete tuberculin test within the designated area, the total number of reactors is less than one-half ($1/2^*$ of one (1) per cent of all the cattle within the area, the area shall then be declared an official modified tuberculosis-free accredited area for a period of three years by the cooperating State and Federal officials.

18. If, as the result of a complete tuberculin test of all the cattle in the area, the number of reactors is one-half (1/2) of one (1) per cent, and not more than one (1) per cent, the infected herds shall be quarantined and retested. If the total number of reactors found as a result of this retest within the area is less than one-half (1/2) of one (1) per cent of the entire cattle population within the area, the area shall then be declared an official modified accredited area for a period of three years.

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

20. A county or area may become a modified accredited area in the range or semi-range area upon compliance with paragraph (a) or (b), and other provisions of this section:

(a) When all bulls, purebred breeding cattle, milk cows, at least 10 per cent of the semi-range breeding females, and such other cattle as may be considered necessary by the State and Federal Department cooperating are tuberculin tested.

(b) When all bulls, purebred breeding cattle, milk cows, barnyard cows, and home fed cattle are tuberculin tested, and properly identified post-mortem reports are produced showing that at least 10 per cent and not less than 25 animals of the breeding herd have been slaughtered within a year, and that such post-mortem examination failed to disclose lesions of tuberculosis.

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If, under paragraph (a) or (b) of this section, a reactor or any other evidence of infection is revealed in any herd by post-mortem reports, etc., including post-mortem inspection at packing plants of those branded cattle that are sold direct from the range for immediate slaughter, then all of the cattle in that herd or associated with the diseased animal shall be immediately tuberculin tested in accordance with the provisions of the Modified Accredited Area Plan. The area may then become a modified accredited area, and be reaccredited at the expiration of three years, if the total number of reactors and cattle found tuberculous upon post-mortem examination from the area is not more than one-half (1/2) of one (1) per cent of all the cattle tested in the area.

21. Modified accredited areas in which on the original tuberculin test of all cattle in said areas the extent of infection did not exceed one-half ($1/2$) of one (1) per cent, may be reaccredited (and also modified accredited areas that have been reaccredited in which, on the last complete tuberculin test of all the cattle in said areas the extent of infection did not exceed one-half ($1/2$) of one (1) per cent may be reaccredited) if not more than one-half ($1/2$) of one (1) per cent react as the result of retesting all of the herds in which infection was disclosed at any time, and such other herds as the State livestock sanitary officials and the Federal inspector in charge may designate, and which shall include, so far as possible, all herds in which cattle from other than accredited herds or modified accredited areas have been added.

22. Modified accredited areas, which on the original test of all cattle in said areas the extent of infection did not exceed two (2) per cent, and also modified accredited areas that have been reaccredited, in which on the last complete tuberculin test of all the cattle in said areas the extent of infection exceeded one-half ($1/2$) of one (1) per cent, and was less than one (1) per cent, may be reaccredited if less than one-half ($1/2$) of one (1) per cent react as the result of retesting at least twenty (20) per cent of the total number of herds, in addition to all of the herds in which infection was disclosed at any time.

23. Modified accredited areas in which the degree of infection exceeded two (2) per cent on the original test may be reaccredited by retesting all the cattle in such areas in accordance with paragraphs 17 and 18.

24. 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 (0.2) of one (1) per cent, 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.

25. Movement of cattle into modified accredited areas or areas under quarantine.

(a) Cattle not under quarantine originating in modified tuberculosis-free areas, or those originating in tuberculosis-free accredited herds, or herds in the process of accreditation wherein the entire herd has passed a negative tuberculin test within nine months prior to entry, may enter modified accredited areas or areas under quarantine, without being subjected to an additional tuberculin test, provided such cattle are apparently healthy, and are accompanied by a health certificate and proper identification approved by the livestock sanitary official or authorized agent of the State of origin.

Other cattle, except those provided for in paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of this section, shall be required to pass a tuberculin test prior to entry, and if any reactors are disclosed none of the cattle shall be allowed to enter the modified or quarantine area until they have passed a re-test applied in not less than 60 days. They shall be accompanied by a tuberculin test chart and health certificate issued by a duly authorized agent of the State of origin.

(b) Steers, range cattle, or semi-range cattle of recognized beef types, not originating in modified accredited areas, except those originating in herds known to be infected with or exposed to tuberculosis, may enter the modified or quarantine area for feeding or grazing purposes without being subjected to a tuberculin test prior to entry, provided permission for such movement is granted by the proper State livestock sanitary official of the State of destination, such cattle to be held separate from other cattle in the modified or quarantine area. Cattle of this type for feeding or grazing purposes, originating in herds known to be infected with or exposed to tuberculosis, shall be required to pass a negative tuberculin test before movement under the provisions of this paragraph, provided permission for such movement is granted by the proper State livestock sanitary official of the State of destination, and shall be accompanied by a tuberculin test chart and health certificate issued by a duly authorized agent 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 or quarantine area without an examination and tuberculin test. Cattle entering a modified or quarantine area under this clause (c) must be slaughtered within ten days after their entry into such areas, except when the ten-day period is extended by a special permit from an officer or authorized agent of the livestock sanitary official, provided that such cattle shall not be diverted for other purposes.

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

NOTE: The movement of cattle interstate under any and all conditions shall be subject to the approval of the proper livestock sanitary official of the State of destination.

A general discussion followed relative to the amendments of the rules and regulations of the Board to conform with the amendments adopted by the United States Livestock Sanitary Association.

The members of the Board were of the opinion that under no circumstances should our present rules be amended to permit the importation of feeding females into the accredited counties of Minnesota unless they are required to pass a negative tuberculin test.

It was decided to defer amending the present rules and regulations until a later meeting.

The Secretary presented a letter from Dr. Friedline. After some discussion the Board deferred taking any action at this time.

The Secretary reported that the plan for maintaining cattle at the South St. Paul yards in separate and clean pens, that had originated from accredited counties, was proving very satisfactory in so far as cattle originating from the State of Minnesota is concerned. He stated, however, that he had arranged with Dr. Wisnicky of Wisconsin to accept the records of tuberculin test of cattle originating in Wisconsin from clean areas and shipped to the South St. Paul market, provided they were placed in separate pens in order that we could issue health certificates for them when shipped from the yards, certifying they had originated from such accredited areas, and that as a result the farmers in Northwestern Wisconsin had shipped a number of cattle affected with Bang's Disease. He further explained that he had taken the matter up with Dr. Wisnicky, hoping that Wisconsin could adopt some plan of ^{mark} taking the cattle that react to the test for Bang's Disease; Fr. Wisnicky, however, advised him that his department did not think this was the proper time to do so in Wisconsin.

After some discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary inform the authorities of the State of Wisconsin that we could not recognize cattle originating from counties accredited for tuberculosis in Wisconsin and certifying them as coming from clean areas until such time as Wisconsin adopted a plan of properly identifying and tagging the cattle that react to the blood test for Bang's Disease in that state.

The Secretary reported that he had submitted a project to the Civil Works Administration, requesting that federal monies be made available to assist in making the tuberculin tests in the thirteen counties in the state which, because of financial conditions, could not take advantage of the Area Law. He stated that the project had been approved by the members of the Board of Control, who constitute the Civil Works Administration State Committee, with the understanding that we could not proceed with the work, however, unless Congress made the necessary appropriations for added monies.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Board adjourn, to meet February 17th, 1934.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Chas. E. Cattan
Secretary.

President.

MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL MEETING OF THE MINNESOTA STATE LIVESTOCK SANITARY
BOARD, FEBRUARY 17TH - 1934.

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

The President stated that the meeting was called as
the result of the action of the Board on February 6th, at which time the
meeting was adjourned to meet February 17th, 1934.

The Secretary reported that he had been informed
Dr. Fitch was sick and unable to attend the meeting.

CATTLE IDENTIFICATION TAGS: The Secretary reported
that, as directed by the Board, he had succeeded in arranging with Wm. Cooper
& Nephews to purchase the new Cooper cattle identification tag at the same
price as we have been paying for the Fretz tag. He recommended that the
legend on the tag be changed to read "Minn.L.S.S.B." in the place of
"M.L.S.S.B.", for the reason that a large number of Minnesota cattle were being
and will continue to be shipped to eastern markets; the present legend would
result in eastern buyers not being able to discriminate from the tag as to
the source of the animal, whereas if the abbreviation "Minn." is included in
the legend anyone would understand that the cattle originated in Minnesota.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that
the Board adopt the new Cooper Lock Tag as the official identification cattle
tag and that the legend on the tag be changed to "Minn.L.S.S.B."

The Secretary reported that the State Civil Works
Administration approved the payment of the expenses of the first complete test

of the cattle in the thirteen counties and refused to accept and approve the inclusion in the project of the expense of the retesting of the infected herds, giving as the reason that they were satisfied that the CWA monies would not be available after the first of May. In some instances it might be necessary for the state to pay more than the amount the Board had allotted to the individual counties, to assist in the payment of the expense of testing prior to accreditation, and based on the tax delinquencies as reported in the 1931 statement of the Minnesota Tax Commission, in order to pay the expenses of the retests of the infected herds after the first complete test is completed.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary be permitted to allot funds to any of the thirteen counties to assist in the payment of making the retests of the infected herds after the first complete test has been made, not in keeping with the amount allotted by the Board based on the tax delinquencies.

The Board then considered the applicants for the position of field veterinarian to fill the position left vacant by the death of Dr. Ramler. After studying the credentials of the various applicants, it was decided to defer action in the selection of a field veterinarian until a later meeting.

The Board then considered the national problem of the reduction of surpluses in dairy and beef products and the inclusion in the program the importance of removing animals affected with communicable diseases, particularly Tuberculosis and Bang's Disease. The Secretary reported the correspondence he has had with Commissioner of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace and the members of his organization.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary be directed to write to Commissioner of Agriculture Wallace at Washington, informing him that -

"This Board at a special meeting February 17th, 1934, gave their serious consideration to the matter of reducing surpluses in dairy and beef products. The members of the Board were unanimously of the opinion that the removal of diseased cattle, particularly those affected with Tuberculosis and Bang's Abortion Disease, could accomplish two very definite results; first, substantially and materially reduce the surplus; second, make for profitable herd management, which will increase the income of the individual producers. Unless this is done now there is danger that the size of the herds will be reduced below the normal cattle population as many of the breeders and farmers are becoming discouraged and will undoubtedly put on the market many of their cattle of inferior type and in many cases entire herds. If the diseased cattle are not included when the work has been completed, the removal of the diseased animals will necessarily be postponed until a later date, when such a movement will be taken out of a shortage instead of a surplus and this will result in an undue increase both in the meat and the dairy products market; these products will thus become too expensive for the average consumer to use.

"Efficiency in production, not simply decrease in production, should be the fundamental principle back of any effort to reduce surpluses. This thought is fundamental in the entire livestock industry and applicable not only to Minnesota and the surrounding states but to every state in the Union.

"This Board believes that it will be 'putting the cart before the horse' to institute a program to reduce the cattle population without first removing the diseased animals because disease control is now an organized effort in all the states and would still continue to be a problem.

"The Federal Bureau of Animal Industry and practically every state in the Union have spent large sums of money in the reduction of Tuberculosis in cattle and it is very important that this work be completed in order to protect our clean areas from becoming re-infected".

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Secretary

President.

MINUTES OF QUARTERLY MEETING OF MINNESOTA LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD,

APRIL 13th, 1934

The meeting was called Friday April 13th, 1934, at 9:00
o'clock A. M. but as there was not a quorum present no meeting was held.

Chas. E. Lottan

Secretary

President

MINUTES OF ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING OF MINNESOTA LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD,

APRIL 25TH, 1934

The meeting of the adjourned quarterly meeting of the Minnesota Livestock Sanitary Board was held April 25th, 1934. The meeting was called to order at 9:00 o'clock A. M. Members present: W. S. Moscrip, P. O. Holland, O. W. Healy, C. P. Fitch and W. A. Anderson.

The minutes of the adjourned quarterly meeting October 31st, 1933, were read and upon motion duly seconded and carried, were approved.

The minutes of the special meeting February 6th, 1934, were read and upon motion duly seconded and carried, were approved.

The minutes of the special meeting February 17th, 1934, were read and upon motion duly seconded and carried, were approved.

The quarterly report of the Secretary and Executive Officer for the quarter ending March 31st, 1934, was accepted and ordered placed on file.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS: It was regularly moved, seconded and unanimously carried that P. O. Holland be elected President of the Board for the ensuing year.

It was regularly moved, seconded and unanimously carried that Dr. W. A. Anderson be elected Vice President of the Board for the ensuing year.

It was regularly moved, seconded and unanimously carried that Dr. Chas. E. Cotton be elected Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board for the ensuing year.

It was regularly moved, seconded and unanimously carried that Dr. W. C. Bromaghin, on recommendation of Dr. Cotton, be reappointed Assistant Secretary for the ensuing year.

FIELD FORCE: It was regularly moved, seconded and unanimously carried that the present field force be employed for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1934, subject to review or revision by the Secretary and Executive Officer.

It was regularly moved, seconded and unanimously carried that the salaries of the field force for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1934, remain the same as the present salaries.

OFFICE FORCE: It was regularly moved, seconded and unanimously carried that the salaries of the office force for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1934, remain the same as the present salaries, with the exception of the salary of Chas. Schubert. It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the salary of Chas. Schubert be increased to Fifteen Hundred Dollars (\$1500.00) annually, or \$125.00 per month, effective July 1st, 1934, with the discount provided for in his new classification as directed by the legislature, and subject to the approval of the State Commission of Administration and Finance.

EMPLOYMENT FIELD VETERINARIAN: The Board then considered the applications for the position of field veterinarian, to fill the position left vacant by the death of Dr. J. V. Ramler.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that Dr. Ralph H. Bergman of Madison, Minnesota, be appointed as field veterinarian beginning May 1st, 1934, at a salary of Two Thousand and Forty Dollars (\$2,040.00) per year, with the One Hundred Dollar decrease as recommended and approved by the Commission of Administration and Finance for other employes in the same classification, in keeping

with the act of the last legislature and as approved by the State Commission of Administration and Finance.

ST. PAUL SERUM COMPANY CONTRACT: Messrs. Martin and Mike Marrinan, owners of the St. Paul Serum Company, through arrangements with the Secretary, appeared before the Board for a conference relative to their contract with this Board whereby the Board have purchased hog cholera serum and virus from them, the same being kept in cold storage at the Booth Cold Storage Company at the expense of the Serum Company; in compliance with the provisions of the contract, the Serum Company continues to replace each lot of serum and virus prior to the expiration of the potency thereof. They explained that we have on hand 700,000 cc's whole blood serum and that its potency will not expire for almost a year; it will be impossible, however, to replace it as the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, have recently issued an order that no longer permits the purchase of whole blood serum. They stated it was a matter beyond their control but they would be willing to replace the whole blood serum with sufficient concentrated serum, with the understanding that the exchange would be made relatively at the price these products were purchased under the contract.

Martin Marrinan then stated they had another proposition to present to the Board; he explained that the Commission of Administration and Finance, at the request of this Board, had asked for competitive bids for these products which had resulted in the state paying \$1.05 per 100 cc's for concentrated serum and that as the law provided the Board should sell the same at a price to compensate them for handling charges and losses, we had been forced to make a price on such concentrated serum, of \$1.25 per 100 cc's which is double the present retail price for this product. As a result, this Board is not selling any serum. He stated that his organization were anxious to have the Board replace the product as their contract with the state

was a perpetual arrangement and they are interested in seeing the product moved at a profit to the state as well as their organization. He then suggested that this Board reduce the price of concentrated serum to fifty cents per 100 cc's and they, in turn, would reduce their price to us to thirty-four cents per 100 cc's, estimating a profit of sixteen cents per 100 cc's to the state. He stated further that his organization would be pleased to make the shipments for some small fee covering the cost of packing, and under this plan this Board would eventually be able to make sufficient profit in the handling of the serum to compensate for the loss they are now facing as the result of the decrease in price of the product.

Mr. Marrinan stated that, as provided by the National Anti-hog Cholera Serum and Virus Code, their current sale prices are compelled to be under three classes:

- 1 - To consumers 2 - To dealers 3 - To wholesalers

The Board advised Marrinan Bros. they would consider the matter in executive session.

After some discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Board accept the St. Paul Serum Company's proposition to exchange our whole blood serum for clear concentrated serum and directed the Secretary and Executive Officer to inform Marrinan Bros. that the Board was pleased with their proposition and request them to exchange the whole blood serum which is in the possession of the Board in cold storage, for clear concentrated serum, prior to the expiration of the potency of the whole blood serum and based on the relative contract purchase price of the two products.

DR. J. R. FRIEDLINE: The Secretary explained that Dr. Friedline was very anxious to be reinstated as an approved and accredited veterinarian of this Board. He wishes to resume his practice at Wood Lake, which he has leased to another

veterinarian because of the fact that this Board had disqualified him. The Secretary explained that Dr. Friedline has acknowledged his guilt, has had his lesson and has agreed to comply with the state law and the rules and regulations of this Board relative to the control of communicable diseases of livestock.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that Dr. Friedline be reinstated on the list of approved and accredited veterinarians in Minnesota, on the condition that in the future he would comply with all state laws and rules and regulations of this Board relative to the control of communicable diseases of livestock, the application of the proper tuberculin and other biological tests; and further, that he would comply with all the instructions and directions of the Board relative to animal disease control.

The Board directed the Secretary to notify Dr. Friedline of its action and to advise him that the Board has taken him at his word that he will comply with the state law and the rules and regulations of this Board and perform his work properly. The Board also directed the Secretary to notify Dr. Friedline that if he failed to comply with these conditions it would be necessary that he be removed permanently from the list of approved and accredited veterinarians.

DR. WM. A. GETTY: The Secretary reported that under the plan of organization arranged for making the first complete official test of the cattle in Martin County, Dr. Wm. A. Getty, an approved and accredited veterinarian located at Fairmont, was included in the organization. On the Saturday afternoon preceding the Sunday on which the veterinarians were directed to report at Fairmont Dr. W. J. Fretz advised the Secretary that one of his veterinary inspectors, who has headquarters at Fairmont, informed him that rumors had been circulated in the county that Dr. Getty had passed the word to an individual farmer, who in turn

had passed the same along to other farmers, that he would be assigned to a certain territory and to line up their poor cows and he would take care of them. Dr. C. A. Mack, a field veterinarian of this Board, had been assigned to this county in charge of the work. After talking to him Dr. Fretz immediately drove to Fairmont, contacted the party to whom it was reported Dr. Getty had made this remark; he succeeded in having him state that it was true Dr. Getty had made such a statement to him but he would not sign an affidavit to that effect. Dr. Fretz then called Dr. Getty to the office and informed him he could not be used in the work and that a further investigation would be made. Dr. Getty then had his lawyer call the Secretary at his residence in Minneapolis and insisted that he put up a cash bond and be permitted to be used in the organization, pending the investigation. Dr. Fretz's ruling, however, was sustained and Dr. Getty was not permitted to work.

Dr. Fretz also informed the Secretary that he would not permit us to use Dr. W. A. Frisbie, who is an approved and accredited veterinarian also residing in Martin County, for the reason that he only has one leg and had not been employed in our official testing in counties since we learned that while working in two other counties he had failed to inject calves that were confined in pens on the premises of farmers and had permitted the farmer assisting him to inject some of the calves.

Our Quarantine Officer, Mr. Lester Tate, was then sent to Fairmont; he and Dr. Fretz made a further investigation relative to the complaints of Dr. Getty's tuberculin testing in Martin County during the past two years.

The Secretary stated he had asked Dr. Bromaghin, the Assistant Secretary, to make a study of the reports of Doctors Fretz and Walsh, and Quarantine Officer Tate, and submit his findings and recommendations, in writing; he then submitted Dr. Bromaghin's report of his study of the evidence.

After some discussion, it was the opinion of the Board that the evidence was not sufficient to warrant the Board removing Dr. Getty from the list of approved and accredited veterinarians.

The Secretary advised the Board he had informed Dr. Fretz that it was the duty of this Board to employ accredited and approved veterinarians when we make the official tuberculin tests in the counties in which they reside, unless we have evidence to warrant the Board removing them from the list of accredited and approved veterinarians. He further stated that he had requested Dr. Fretz to study the list of approved and accredited veterinarians in this state and if he insisted that any of them be removed therefrom, he should write to the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, who, without doubt, would be in a position to remove such veterinarians from the approved and accredited list. He further advised Dr. Fretz that this Board was ready at all times, when sufficient evidence was presented to it, to remove veterinarians from such lists, and have done so in many instances.

After a general discussion, the Board unanimously agreed with the Secretary's decision in the matter.

ANTHRAX VACCINATION: The Secretary reported that the Governor had forwarded a letter to him which he had received from Mr. C.J. Peyton, Wheaton, Minnesota, dated April 7th, 1934, complaining relative to the policy of this Board sending a field veterinarian to vaccinate the livestock on anthrax infected farms each spring, on condition that the owners pay the expense of the purchase price of the materials used in the vaccination. In this letter it was stated that the present financial condition of the farmers would not permit them to go to the expense of purchasing the materials used in the vaccination, and inferred that in the past years he had been forced to pay a large commission to the local veterinarians, through whom he was forced to purchase such materials; he further inferred that it was a "graft" on the part of this Board, etc.

In the discussion that followed, it was explained that the vaccination in the spring was voluntarily offered by this Board and the expense of the field veterinarian for travel, subsistence and also his services to the individual farmers were given gratis, in order to prevent an outbreak of anthrax, not only on individual farms but to prevent its occurring and spreading to neighboring farms. This Board has adopted this policy for a number of years and the actual cost of the material used in vaccination was comparatively small. The members of the Board agreed that it would not be advisable to undertake to purchase these materials and furnish them to the farmers without expense to them, as it would establish a precedent of which other farmers would take advantage in the future. If we had an outbreak of anthrax in a territory and such a precedent had been established it would result in this Board or the State being forced to spend a large amount of money to purchase the serum, as well as the material used for vaccination for immunity.

It was decided that the Board could not, under such circumstances, change the policy under which we are undertaking to assist the individual owners of infected farms and the practice of giving the services of our field force to subject the livestock to such vaccination without expense to the owners in order to prevent further outbreaks of the disease within the State.

GUM LABELS FOR HATCHERYMEN: The Secretary explained that on February 25th, 1932, the Board purchased a supply of gum labels to give to owners of hatcheries who had placed their flocks under the supervision of this Board for the testing of poultry for pullorum disease and for the elimination of infected birds. He suggested that the work had grown to such a large extent that in the future this Board should not furnish the labels to hatcherymen. He further explained that the national code had adopted some provisions whereby the present label we are using is

not the proper size and he had assured the administrator of the code that after this hatching season we would require that all labels and advertising, not only comply with our State law but with the national hatchery code.

The Secretary explained that at the last meeting of the Minnesota Poultry Improvement Board, of which he is a member, it was decided that provided this Board would agree to it, the Minnesota Poultry Improvement Board would arrange to purchase in quantity and supply labels of the same character as the labels this Board is now furnishing to the hatcherymen, and by so doing would be in a position to furnish labels showing that the birds supplying eggs to such hatcheries had been tested, reacting birds removed, etc., and charge a nominal price to the hatcherymen for such labels; he explained that the State law that created the Minnesota Poultry Improvement Board provided that they could charge inspection fees and make other charges in order that they would have sufficient returns to pay the running expenses of the activities of the Poultry Board.

After some discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Board adopt the recommendation made by the Secretary, that the Minnesota Poultry Improvement Board be permitted to have such labels printed in quantity, in order that they could sell them at a lower figure than each individual hatcheryman would be forced to pay if he ordered his necessary supply.

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING REMOVAL OF EARTAGS,

BANDS, ETC.: The Secretary explained that conclusive evidence had been obtained, that certain cattle dealers in this state had removed identification cattle tags from the ears of cattle and re-inserted them in other cattle's ears in order to make sales of such cattle and to lead the purchasers to believe that the cattle had been subjected to a tuberculin test approved by this Board. He explained that there is no specific rule or regulation of this Board or nothing in the law that would permit the prosecution of men committing such acts.

Prevent Removal
of ear tags, etc.

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Apr. 25, 1934

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It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary and Executive Officer confer with the Attorney General and request that he prepare the proper rules and regulations making it a misdemeanor for anyone to remove official identification eartags, efface official brands, or insert official tags in animals' ears unless authorized to do so by this Board.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Board adopt the rules and regulations the Attorney General prepares, as provided by the above motion.

The following is the approved copy of the Rules and Regulations:

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RECEIVED
MAY 18 4

RULES AND REGULATIONS TO PREVENT THE REMOVAL OF IDENTIFICATION EAR TAGS, LEG BANDS, AND BRANDS, AND PROVISIONS FOR PARTIES TO INSERT, APPLY OR USE SUCH TAGS, BANDS, BRANDS OR MARKINGS.

Adopted April 25, 1934

Approved by Attorney General *June 4th*, 1934

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:

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: By the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota that the rules and regulations hereinafter set forth are deemed expedient and advisable for the protection of the health of domestic animals and for the control of tuberculosis, Bang abortion disease and other communicable diseases.

No person shall remove official identification ear tags or leg bands, or efface official brands of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board without written permission of the Secretary and Executive Office of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

No person shall insert identification ear tags or apply or use other official identification markings or brands of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board unless authorized by the Secretary and Executive officer of said Board.

The foregoing Rules & Regulations
 examined and approved as
 to form and legality this 16 day of
June 1937
 HARRY H. PETERSON;
 Attorney General
 By Roy C. Wash
 Assistant Attorney General

The Secretary then presented the amendments to the present rules and regulations of this Board to conform with the amendments adopted by the United States Livestock Sanitary Association and approved by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, on December 7th, 1933, for the Uniform Methods and Rules for the Maintenance of Tuberculosis-Free Accredited Herds of Cattle and also Modified Accredited Areas. He explained that the new amendments

he had prepared and which he was recommending that the Board adopt, were practically the same as our present rules and regulations relative to the importation of feeding females in the accredited counties or counties in the process of accreditation. He also stated that the proposed amendments providing that the importation of steers originating from non-accredited areas were the same as in the Uniform Rules and Regulations that had been approved by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry but that the amendments differed from the Uniform Rules in that feeding females must be subjected to the tuberculin test before being imported into our accredited counties or counties in the process of accreditation. He explained also that the other material amendments to the present rules and regulations of this Board provided that infected herds of cattle must be subjected to three tuberculin retests, not only in the Individual Accredited Herd Plan but also the Area Plan; also, that provisions be made that no steers could be imported into accredited counties or counties in the process of accreditation if they originate in herds known to be affected with or exposed to tuberculosis, without being subjected to the tuberculin test.

After some discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the rules and regulations of this Board for the Individual Herd Plan adopted January 17th, 1925, and the rules and regulations for the Modified Accredited Herd Plan adopted April 15th, 1932, be amended to read as follows:

e enclosed rules and regulations
cesary for you to have them sub-
Paragraph 5.

ported these cattle for feeding
them under quarantine and isolated
quired to subject them to the
the provisions of the quarantine
ease from this Board before you can
rom your premises or add them to
icial tuberculin test.

Very truly yours,

Chas. E. Cotton
Secretary & Executive Officer.

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minutes Part

April

25-26

minutes

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MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

T. B. Form 47 (Revised)

THE UNIFORM METHODS AND RULES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF TUBERCULOSIS-FREE ACCREDITED HERDS ADOPTED BY THE MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD JANUARY 17, 1925 AND FOR THE MODIFIED ACCREDITED AREAS ADOPTED APRIL 15, 1932 ARE HEREBY AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

Adopted April 25th, 1934

Approved by Attorney General May 10th, 1934.

Part I.

Individual Accredited Herd Plan

1. (a) A tuberculosis-free accredited herd of cattle is one in which the entire herd has passed two negative successive annual physical examinations and tuberculin tests, or, upon disclosure of infection, three semi-annual successive physical examinations and tuberculin tests applied by a veterinarian regularly employed by the State or the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, or by an accredited veterinarian who has passed an examination conducted by the proper State livestock sanitary official and the Bureau of Animal Industry, and who is approved by the proper official of the State in which the herd is located.

(b) When an accredited herd or a herd in the process of accreditation is to be tested at the expense of the owner by an accredited veterinarian, the following regulations are to be observed:

(1) The tuberculin test shall be applied on dates approved by the proper State livestock sanitary official and the inspector in charge of the Bureau of Animal Industry in the State wherein the herd is located.

(2) The accredited veterinarian shall not conduct such tests until after he has received written authorization from the proper cooperating State and Bureau officials.

(3) The accredited veterinarian shall submit a report of such tests in accordance with the regulations of the co-operating State and Federal authorities. These officials reserve the right to supervise any tests conducted by an accredited veterinarian.

(4) The amount of Federal indemnity funds for use in the payment of reactors in herds being tested by an accredited veterinarian shall be limited to 15 per cent of the total amount of Federal indemnity allotted to any State, unless an additional allotment for this purpose is made available.

2. The Tuberculin Test:

(a) The official test shall be the intradermic by the single injection, or the double injection of the caudal fold and vulva, or the subcutaneous, and either or both of these methods in combination with the ophthalmic.

(b) A herd in which reactors have been found shall not become accredited unless the final or accrediting test has been made by a combination of either the subcutaneous and ophthalmic, intradermic and ophthalmic, or by the double intradermic caudal fold and vulva injection.

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

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

5. Reactors to the tuberculin test shall be promptly removed from the farm, and, after their removal, the infected premises shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with a disinfectant approved by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry.

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

7. Calves shall not be fed milk or other dairy products except: (1) when such milk or other dairy products have been produced by a herd that is under the plan, or (2) when the milk or other dairy products from outside or unknown sources shall have been pasteurized by heating to 145° F. for 30 minutes.

8. Herd Records:

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

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

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

10. Added Cattle:

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

✓ Originating from an accredited herd.

Originating from a once-tested free herd or from a modified accredited area on one additional test applied in from 60 to 90 days, and during such period kept separate from the herd.

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

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

Cattle added to other herds under this plan, unless originating in accredited, or once-tested free herds, or modified accredited areas, are required to pass a negative tuberculin test within 60 days prior to entry.

(c) Any cattle remaining in infected herds shall not be added to herds under supervision except under special permit.

11. If a retest of an accredited herd discloses not more than one reactor, such herd may be reaccruited, provided the entire herd shall pass a retest applied not less than four months from the date of the previous test. If a retest of an accredited herd discloses more than one reactor, the regulations governing the tuberculin testing of infected herds shall apply.

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

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

14. Failure on the part of an owner to comply with these methods and rules shall constitute sufficient cause for the cancellation of the agreement.

PART II.

Modified Accredited Area Plan.

15. The provisions of the Individual Accredited Herd Plan that relate to testing, removal of reactors, cleaning, disinfecting, and sanitation, shall apply to the Modified Accredited Area Plan. All infected herds shall be required to pass three negative tuberculin tests not less than 60 days apart.

16. The extent of the area shall be determined by the State and Federal authorities, and when the testing is begun the area shall be placed under quarantine.

17. If, as the result of one complete tuberculin test within the designated area, the total number of reactors is less than one-half (1/2) of one (1) per cent of all the cattle within the area, the area shall then be declared an official modified tuberculosis-free accredited area for a period of three years by the cooperating State and Federal officials.

18. If, as the result of a complete tuberculin test of all the cattle in the area, the number of reactors is one-half (1/2) of one (1) per cent, and not more than one (1) per cent, the infected herds shall be quarantined and retested. If the total number of reactors found as a result of this retest within the area is less than one-half (1/2) of one (1) per cent of the entire cattle population within the area, the area shall then be declared an official modified accredited area for a period of three years.

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

20. A county or area may become a modified accredited area in the range or semi-range area upon compliance with paragraph (a) or (b), and other provisions of this section:

(a) When all bulls, pure bred breeding cattle, milk cows, at least 10 per cent of the semi-range breeding females, and such other cattle as may be considered necessary by the State and Federal Department cooperating are tuberculin tested.

(b) When all bulls, purebred breeding cattle, milk cows, barnyard cows, and home fed cattle are tuberculin tested, and properly identified post-mortem reports are produced showing that at least 10 per cent and not less than 25 animals of the breeding herd have been slaughtered within a year, and that such post-mortem examination failed to disclose lesions of tuberculosis.

If, under paragraph (a) or (b) of this section, a reactor or any other evidence of infection is revealed in any herd by post-mortem reports, etc., including post-mortem inspection at packing plants of those branded cattle that are sold direct from the range for immediate slaughter, then all of the cattle in that herd or associated with the diseased animal shall be immediately tuberculin tested in accordance with the provisions of the Modified Accredited Area Plan. The area may then become a modified accredited area, and be reaccruited at the expiration of three years, if the total number of reactors and cattle found tuberculous upon post-mortem examination from the area is not more than one-half (1/2) of one (1) per cent of all the cattle tested in the area.

21. Modified accredited areas in which on the original tuberculin test of all cattle in said areas the extent of infection did not exceed one-half (1/2) of one (1) per cent, may be reaccruited (and also modified accredited areas that have been reaccruited in which, on the last complete tuberculin test of all the cattle in said areas the extent of infection did not exceed one-half (1/2) of one (1) per cent may be reaccruited) if not more than one-half (1/2) of one (1) per cent react as the result of retesting all of the herds in which infection was disclosed at any time, and such other herds as the State livestock sanitary officials and the Federal inspector in charge may designate, and which shall include, so far as possible, all herds in which cattle from other than accredited herds or modified accredited areas have been added.

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

23. Modified accredited areas in which the degree of infection exceeded two (2) per cent on the original test may be reaccredited by retesting all the cattle in such areas in accordance with paragraphs 17 and 18.

24. 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 (0.2) of one (1) per cent, 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.

25. Movement of cattle into modified accredited areas or areas under quarantine.

(a) Cattle not under quarantine originating in tuberculosis-free accredited herds and cattle from herds in modified accredited tuberculosis-free areas, in which the entire herd has passed a negative tuberculin test within twelve months prior to entry, or cattle originating in herds in the process of accreditation or in herds in areas in the process of accreditation wherein the entire herd has passed a negative tuberculin test within six months prior to entry, may enter modified accredited areas or areas under quarantine, without being subjected to an additional tuberculin test, provided such cattle are apparently healthy, and are accompanied by a health certificate and proper identification approved by the live stock sanitary official or authorized agent of the state of origin.

All other cattle, except those provided for in paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of this section, shall be required to pass a tuberculin test prior to entry, and must be accompanied by a tuberculin test chart and health certificate issued by a duly authorized agent of the state of origin and approved by the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board; if any reactors are disclosed in the tuberculin test prior to entry, the health certificate and tuberculin test chart shall include a statement certifying the number of animals that showed reactions and were taken out of the lot before shipment; such cattle shall be placed on the farm or premises of the owner, under quarantine, to be held separate from other cattle in the modified or quarantined area, until after having passed a tuberculin retest made by an accredited veterinarian, at the owner's expense, not earlier than 60 nor later than 120 days from the date of the last approved tuberculin test.

(b) Steers and spayed heifers not originating in modified accredited areas, except those originating in herds known to be infected with or exposed to tuberculosis, may enter the modified or quarantined area for feeding or grazing purposes without being subjected to a tuberculin test prior to entry, upon receipt of a permit from the State Live Stock Board or an authorized agent of the Board, under special quarantine, to be held separate from other cattle in the modified or quarantined area, on the premises of the owner or such other premises as may be designated in the order of special quarantine. Steers and spayed heifers originating in herds known to be infected with or exposed to tuberculosis shall be required to pass a negative tuberculin test before movement provided a permit for such movement is granted by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board or authorized agent of the Board, under the special quarantine and shall be accompanied by a tuberculin test chart and health certificate issued by a duly authorized agent of the state of origin, or if Minnesota cattle, by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of Minnesota.

Female range or semi-range cattle of recognized beef types, not originating in modified accredited areas, may enter the modified or quarantined area for feeding or grazing purposes, provided permission for such movement is first granted by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board or an authorized agent of the Board, under special quarantine, (and immediately on arrival at destination must be subjected to a tuberculin test) at the owner's expense, and such cattle must be held separate from other cattle on the premises of the owner or such other premises that may be designated in the order of special quarantine. Such cattle shall remain in quarantine until they are ready for market when, on request from the owner, permits will be issued for the removal of the cattle from quarantine to be shipped for slaughter purposes; provided the owner of such cattle desires to sell them to be used for dairy or breeding purposes, they shall be tuberculin retested and if they have been imported into Minnesota from other states, they shall also be subjected to the agglutination blood test for Bang's abortion disease and provided they pass a negative tuberculin test and also the agglutination blood test, the quarantine will be released by the Live Stock Sanitary Board.

*Revised this
see memo by
L. H. C.*

(c) Apparently healthy cattle of strictly slaughter types, and to be used only for immediate slaughter, may enter a modified or quarantine area without an examination and tuberculin test. Cattle entering a modified or quarantine area under this clause (c) must be slaughtered within ten days after their entry into such areas, except when the ten-day period is extended by a special permit from an officer or authorized agent of the livestock sanitary official, provided that such cattle shall not be diverted for other purposes.

Change

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

(Attorney General's approval stamp on reverse side)

The foregoing Rules & Regulations

examined and approved as to form and legality this 10 day of May 1934

HARRY H. PETERSON, Attorney General

By Roy C. Frank, Assistant Attorney General

Article of the State of Oregon... (1) The State of Oregon... (2) The State of Oregon... (3) The State of Oregon... (4) The State of Oregon... (5) The State of Oregon... (6) The State of Oregon... (7) The State of Oregon... (8) The State of Oregon... (9) The State of Oregon... (10) The State of Oregon...

The Secretary explained that he had included in his quarterly report a statement of the results of his efforts to make the first complete test of the cattle in the thirteen counties that were included in the project he had submitted for this Board to the State Civil Works Administration Board. He explained that when the project was approved it provided for an estimated expense of \$72,773.83 to be paid by the C. W. A. funds and the placing of organizations in the counties for fifteen day periods, including the payment of the board of the veterinarians while engaged in the work in each county. He further explained that one of the conditions included in the project provided that we would not expend the C. W. A. funds for this purpose unless we succeeded in having the county boards of all the thirteen counties enter into the cooperative agreement with this Board as is provided by the law for the control and eradication of tuberculosis in such counties, and appropriate One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) to assist in the cost of the expense of the first complete test. At his request, the Attorney General had amended the form of cooperative agreement to provide that the county boards should agree to appropriate One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) and provided the first test of all the cattle in the county disclosed a percentage of infection of one percent or more tuberculous cattle they would appropriate a definite sum of money to assist in the expense of making the necessary tuberculin test of the cattle in each county prior to the time the county is officially designated as a Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Area.

On February 18th the State C.W.A. Executive Officer received an order from the Federal C.W.A. Administrator Harry L. Hopkins, that under no circumstances would the C.W.A. funds be expended to an amount of more than Forty-five Dollars (\$45.00) per week for the services of any person; the C. W. A. orders also provided that we could not employ an assistant to a veterinarian and pay him ^{for} more than three days' services each week. The State C. W. A. Executive Officer informed the

Secretary that under no circumstances could they pay the board of the veterinarians as we had included in the first project and which had been approved.

As a result of these orders, it was necessary to change our plan of organization for the testing of the cattle in these thirteen counties, as we had the definite statement of the State C. W. A. Board and also its Executive Officer that the C. W. A. monies would only be available through the month of April, after which they would, without doubt, be withdrawn. For these reasons the Secretary changed the plan of organization and arranged for the employment of three times the number of veterinarians we had intended to employ when we first prepared the project. We also arranged that we would employ two farmers to assist each veterinarian to complete the test of all the cattle in the counties in one week's period of six days' work, in order not to lose the assistance of these C. W. A. monies. It was also necessary for the Secretary to make provision whereby the Board of the veterinarians would be paid from our Area Indemnity Fund as was permitted by the act of the last legislature. It was later found that it would be impossible to obtain the necessary veterinarians to complete the testing in the Counties of Houston and Nobles and we therefore changed the plan to test these counties in a two weeks' period. We arranged the program to complete the testing of all the thirteen counties prior to April 28th in order to complete the work and be assured that it would be completed before the C. W. A. monies were withdrawn. The Secretary explained that he had included in the program all the thirteen counties even though he had not yet succeeded in having the county boards of all of them execute the necessary cooperative agreement.

The Secretary reported that on the evening of March 29th he was personally informed that without any doubt an order would be issued by the authorities in Washington for the Federal C.W.A. monies to be withdrawn and no one could be employed and receive pay for any services from the C. W. A. funds after Saturday March 31st. This left us in a very embarrassing position as we had completed the testing of all the

cattle in the Counties of Grant, Pope, Houston, Swift, and half of the cattle in Nobles County. The Secretary reported that he immediately communicated with Mr. Moscrip and Mr. Holland; as Dr. Fitch was not available, it was arranged for a conference of Mr. Moscrip, Mr. Holland and the Secretary at Mr. Holland's home on March 29th. At this conference the Secretary explained that he was in hopes that some money would be available from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to take the place of the C. W. A. funds that had been withdrawn, in order that we could complete the testing of the remaining half of the cattle in Nobles County and also make the first complete test of all the cattle in the remaining eight counties that were included in the thirteen counties provided for in the project that had been approved and the monies made available by the Civil Works Administration Board. Mr. Holland and Mr. Moscrip both agreed that under the circumstances we should continue to complete the testing of the remaining half of the cattle in Nobles County, all the cattle in Sibley and Stevens Counties, and we should then discontinue our program and not undertake to make the tests of the remaining six counties, namely, Rock, Yellow Medicine, Pipestone, Lyon, Chippewa and Lac qui Parle, for the present, in hopes that we could receive assistance from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration funds. Mr. Moscrip and Mr. Holland both also agreed that even though we do not receive assistance from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration funds, provided it was legal this Board should carry out the agreements with the county boards in the remaining six counties and should pay all expenses that would have been paid by the C. W. A. funds in these counties, in order to eradicate tuberculosis from the cattle in these counties, thus placing us in a position to eventually accredit all the counties in the State of Minnesota. One of the reasons this should be done is the fact that the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry have already allotted Two Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$200,000.00) to this state for this fiscal year terminating June 30th, for the payment of their part of the indemnity for tuberculous cattle and if this money is not expended it will revert to the United States Treasury; under the present conditions there may be some

question as to whether the Federal Government would be in a position to allot funds for this purpose for the coming fiscal year. Another reason for the advisability of completing the testing in the remaining counties is that the legislature have provided a rider on our Area Indemnity appropriation fund permitting us to assist counties that are financially unable to pay the expense of the testing of their cattle. The Secretary reported that he immediately telephoned to Mr. O. W. Healy and Dr. W. A. Anderson and they both agreed to the plan.

The Secretary reported that the county boards of all the thirteen counties had now executed the cooperative agreement, the last board to execute the same being Lac qui Parle County on April 10th, 1934.

The Secretary further reported that he had the assurance of the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry over the telephone that Five Million Dollars (\$5,000,000.00) will be allotted to the various states to pay for cattle affected with tuberculosis and Bang's Disease and some of these funds would be used to pay the expense of making the tuberculin tests as well as the blood tests. He stated the Chief had assured him he would advise him the moment the monies were available.

The Secretary further reported that the C. W. A. funds were withdrawn on the evening of March 31st, 1934, and that prior to that time he had made requisition to the C. W. A. Board and had arranged for the purchase of 498,000 cattle identification tags and also a supply of alcohol, absorbent cotton and disinfectant sufficient to be used in making the first complete test of all the cattle in the thirteen counties included in the C. W. A. project. This supply had been purchased and paid for by the C. W. A. funds to a total amount of Four Thousand Six Hundred Ninety-three Dollars, Thirteen Cents (\$4,693.13). The C. W. A. funds were also used to pay the expense of the first complete test of all the cattle in Grant, Pope, Swift and Houston Counties and also to pay the expense of the first week's testing of the

cattle in Nobles County, a total expenditure of Twenty-two Thousand, Eighty-eight Dollars (\$22,088.00). This added to the amount paid for the cattle tags and supplies makes a total of Twenty-six Thousand, Seven Hundred Eighty-one Dollars, Thirteen Cents (\$26,781.13) paid with C. W. A. monies which was a direct saving to the taxpayers in these counties and also throughout the State.

The Secretary explained that it was necessary that the board of the veterinarians engaged in the testing of the cattle in the above counties and also the expense of the testing of the cattle the second week in Nobles County and the first complete test of all the cattle in Stevens and Sibley Counties be paid by state funds; the expense of the board of the veterinarians was Four Thousand Three Hundred Thirty-six Dollars (\$4,336.00) and the expense of making the tests in these two and a half counties was Eleven Thousand, Four Hundred Twenty-two Dollars (\$11,422.00), making a total paid by the State for the board of the veterinarians in all the seven counties that had been tested and the expense of the testing of the balance of the cattle in Nobles County and all the cattle in Stevens County, of Sixteen Thousand, Fifty-eight Dollars (\$16,058.00). He explained that he estimated the expense of making the first complete test of the remaining six counties included in the C. W. A. project will be approximately Thirty Thousand Dollars (\$30,000.00).

After consideration, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Board approve and authorize the action of the Executive Officer in the payment of the expense of testing the one-half of the cattle in Nobles County and the expense of making the first complete test of all the cattle in Sibley and Stevens Counties.

The Secretary explained that the cooperative agreements executed by the boards of county commissioners of the thirteen counties included in the C. W. A. project provided that if the first complete test of all the cattle disclosed a percentage of more than one percent the county boards agreed to make the necessary appropriation or levy at their July 1934 meetings of a definite amount to assist in the payment of the

expense of later tests prior to accreditation. It would therefore be necessary to make the first complete test of all the cattle in the remaining six counties prior to July 1st as otherwise the cooperative agreements may possibly be nollied; also, the present attitude of some of the county boards, particularly those of Yellow Medicine and Lac qui Parle Counties, as the result of political influence being exerted upon them by the Farmers Holiday Association, might result in their refusing to enter into another agreement and under these circumstances we would not be successful in completing the tuberculin testing of the remaining counties in the State. Under the present financial condition this would defer the official accreditation of the State of Minnesota for an indefinite period.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that if the monies or funds from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, as promised by the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, were not allotted or made available within a reasonable time, to pay the expense of making the first complete test of the remaining six counties that were included in the project that had been submitted to, accepted and approved by the State Civil Works Administration, the Executive Officer should proceed to make the tuberculin test in these counties and pay the expense of the same from the Area Indemnity Fund as permitted by the act of the legislature in the 1933 session.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Secretary

President.

MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL MEETING OF THE MINNESOTA LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD,
JUNE 2ND, 1934.

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

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

The Secretary reported that, in his opinion, it was necessary that the Board adopt rules and regulations, in the emergency, whereby no livestock can be imported into the state until such time as a special written permit has been issued by the Executive Officer of this Board and that such permit, together with a health certificate, should accompany the shipment into Minnesota; and further, that no permits would be issued by the Secretary until he had received a copy of the health certificate for each shipment, approved by the livestock sanitary authorities of the state of origin. After some discussion, the following rules and regulations were adopted:

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE ADMISSION OF LIVE STOCK INTO THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.

ADOPTED JUNE 2, 1934.

APPROVED BY ATTORNEY GENERAL JUNE 5th, 1934.

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

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

Cattle, horses, sheep, swine, and other live stock to be used for breeding, dairy and work purposes may be imported or brought into the State provided a special written permit for such importation is obtained from the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Minnesota State Live stock Sanitary Board, St. Paul, before the shipment is made. Special permits will be immediately furnished upon receipt of the proper health certificate as is now required by the state law and the rules and regulations of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board. Such health certificates before being forwarded to this office must be approved by the live stock sanitary authorities of the state of origin.

The foregoing *Rules & Regulations*
 examined and approved as
 to form and legality this *5th* day of
June 19*37*.

HARRY H. PETERSON,
 Attorney General.

By *Roy C. Frank*
 Assistant Attorney General.