



Minnesota. Board of Animal Health.
Minutes.

Copyright Notice:

This material may be protected by copyright law (U.S. Code, Title 17). Researchers are liable for any infringement. For more information, visit www.mnhs.org/copyright.

FRONT

INDEX

July 13, 1934 - Oct. 23, 1935

Anthrax	103, 119, 174
Avian Tuberculosis	27, 28, 77
Bang Disease:	
Government relief	22
Employment of veterinarians for Bang work	22
Regulation re. blood test	32
Payment of reactors	34
Incubator, purchase of	36
Control	78, 84
Special Modified Agreement	87
Rules and Regulations	87
Plan C	89
Plan A	92
South St. Paul, Bang test at	97
Retests	123
Bowman, Congressional record Re.	146
Community sales	140, 68
Centrifuge, purchase of	66
Drouth.	2, 14, 35
Encephalomyelitis	116, 148
Federal Funds	43, 45
Indemnity	153
Importation, Executive Order Re.	15
Grade bull	114
Steers for feeding purposes	114
Legislation	71
Mohler, Dr. - present at Board meeting	129
Pullorum	26, 149
Swine	
Serum .(St. Paul Serum Co.)	70, 113
Revolving Fund	139
Bonding Co.	139
Veterinarians:	
Dr. Conoway	25
Dr. Torrey	112
Dr. Smedley	112, 140
Dr. Fiske	112, 142

MINUTES OF REGULAR QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE MINNESOTA LIVESTOCK SANITARY

BOARD JULY 13TH, 1934

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

The quarterly report of the Secretary and Executive Officer for the quarter ending June 30th, 1934, was duly accepted and ordered placed on file.

The minutes of the quarterly meeting of April 25th, 1934, were read and upon motion duly seconded and carried, were approved.

The minutes of the special meeting June 2nd, 1934, were read and upon motion duly seconded and carried, were approved.

The Secretary reported that on the afternoon of May 31st he was called to the Governor's office. On his arrival there was a conference of representatives of the Federal and State Government Drouth Relief officials. Among those present were Dean W. C. Coffey, Dr. M. W. Sheats, Col. M. T. Morgan, Mr. R. E. Miller, Mr. F. M. Rarig, Jr., Mr. L. T. Zimmerman, Mr. H. T. Forsburg, Commissioner of Agriculture R. A. Trovatten, Mr. E. L. Aamodt and Adjutant General Walsh. Apparently, this conference had been in session for some time prior to the Secretary's arrival.

The Governor explained to the Secretary that he was going to issue an executive order preventing the movement of livestock into the State of Minnesota, also preventing the movement of livestock from drouth counties into non-drouth counties within the state. He stated that this was an emergency as the

result of the drouth and that, as he understood from a legal standpoint, there was no law that would warrant him issuing an order placing an embargo except the law providing that this Board shall protect the health of the livestock of the state and the law providing for the proper inspection of livestock before being imported into the state. He stated that the drouth condition had resulted in a number of animals being moved into this state from other states and also it was contemplated that a larger number of animals would be immediately moved into the state for grazing and feeding purposes; and further, that it was impossible for the Sanitary Board, under the present conditions, to prevent the movement of animals into the state that had not been properly inspected and certified as being free from symptoms of communicable diseases.

On the Governor's request, the Secretary furnished him with the names of the communicable diseases this Board are endeavoring to prevent being imported into the state and for which the rules and regulations of this Board require inspection and a statement that the animals imported are free from symptoms of such diseases. The Governor then ordered the Secretary to confer with Attorney General Peterson and prepare the executive order. He called Attorney General Peterson to his office and outlined to him in a general way the foreword to be included in the embargo. The Secretary then went to Attorney General Peterson's office and in conference with him, Mr. Erwin and Mr. Frank, Assistant Attorneys General, the executive order was prepared and it was signed by the Governor on the evening of May 31st, 1934. The Secretary stated that in his conference with Attorney General Peterson and his assistants, he had informed them that in his opinion the Governor should not include in his order any requirement preventing the movement of livestock from drouth counties into non-drouth counties for the reason that a number of cattle and other livestock were being moved from impoverished counties into the northern counties for sustenance, in this emergency. After this was explained to the Governor he agreed that the executive order should not prevent the movement of livestock from one county in Minnesota to another county within the state. The following is a copy of the executive order of the Governor:

EXECUTIVE ORDER

WHEREAS, an unprecedented emergency exists in the State of Minnesota by reason of the fact that a state-wide and nation-wide drouth of unusual and unprecedented severity exists and has existed in the State for many months last past, which has caused failure of all crops necessary for the feeding of cattle in the State of Minnesota, and that by reason thereof cattle, horses, sheep, swine and other livestock are starving and impoverished and are peculiarly susceptible to contracting communicable and infectious diseases from other cattle; and

WHEREAS, the same drouth condition exists in many States adjoining the State of Minnesota and that in such States many cattle, horses, sheep, swine and other livestock are afflicted with communicable and infectious diseases, such as anthrax, scabies, cholera, erysipelas, glanders, infectious cerebro spinal meningitis and Bang's abortion disease; and

WHEREAS, the State of Minnesota, pursuant to law, has provided that no cattle, horses, sheep, swine and other livestock be admitted into the State of Minnesota, except pursuant to the laws and regulations of the State of Minnesota providing for the inspection thereof pursuant thereto and prior to the entry of the same within the State of Minnesota and the furnishing of proper health certificates in evidence thereof to the State Livestock Sanitary Board; and

WHEREAS, the Federal Government has adopted certain regulations which prohibit the transportation of cattle in interstate commerce unless the same have been duly inspected and are free from all communicable and infectious diseases and are accompanied by a proper health certificate; and further that no other livestock afflicted with communicable and infectious diseases can be moved interstate; and

WHEREAS, the owners of such cattle, horses, sheep, swine and other livestock in adjoining States are transporting the same into the State of Minnesota across State lines and across County lines without having complied with the requirements of law and in defiance of the Statutes of the State of Minnesota and the lawful rules and regulations of the Livestock Sanitary Board and also in violation of the laws and regulations of the United States Government in such large numbers that the inspection and quarantine laws and regulations cannot be enforced by the ordinary and customary methods employed by the State of Minnesota; and

WHEREAS, it is the duty of the Governor of the State of Minnesota to take care that the laws of the State of Minnesota are faithfully executed and to support the Constitution and Laws of the State of Minnesota and the United States; and

WHEREAS, it is, therefore, necessary to proclaim an embargo on the transportation of cattle, horses, sheep, swine and other livestock into the State of Minnesota in order to see that the laws of the State of Minnesota and of the United States are enforced and executed.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is hereby ordered:

(1) That an embargo be and it is hereby declared upon the transportation of all cattle, horses, sheep, swine and other livestock from all points without to any point within the State of Minnesota, except as hereinafter authorized.

(2) Shipments of livestock interstate to the public stockyards at South St. Paul and to the following other points where the Federal Government maintains post mortem inspection for the purpose of immediate slaughter only, viz.: Hormel Plant at Austin, Albert Lea Packing Plant, Albert Lea, Fergus Falls Packing Plant, Fergus Falls, Elliott Packing Plant at Duluth and Cudahy Plant at Newport, are hereby authorized and expressly excepted from this order.

Dated May 31, 1934

FLOYD B. OLSON

Governor of Minnesota.

On May 31st, 1934, the Secretary conferred with the Governor and recommended that the order be amended to prevent shipment of livestock into Minnesota for purposes other than grazing and feeding. The Governor directed the Secretary to amend the order and have it approved by the Attorney General, advising that he would sign it. Following is a copy of the amended order of May 31st, 1934:

EXECUTIVE ORDER AMENDATORY OF AND
SUPPLEMENTAL TO EXECUTIVE ORDER OF
MAY 31, 1934.

WHEREAS, Tuberculosis should have been included among the communicable and infectious diseases referred to in the second paragraph of the Executive Order of May 31, 1934, to which livestock are subject; now, therefore, said paragraph is amended so as to include tuberculosis as one of said diseases; and

WHEREAS, the said Executive Order of May 31st should be amended so as to conform to the provisions hereinafter set forth.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS FURTHER ORDERED:

(1) That an embargo be and it is hereby declared upon the transportation of all cattle, horses, sheep, swine and other livestock from all points without to any point within the State of Minnesota for feeding and grazing purposes, except as hereinafter authorized.

(2) Shipments of livestock interstate to the public stockyards at South St. Paul; shipments of livestock interstate to the following points where the Federal Government maintains post mortem inspection for the purpose of immediate slaughter only, viz.: Hormel Plant at Austin, Albert Lea Packing Plant, Albert Lea, Fergus Falls Packing Plant, Fergus Falls, Elliott Packing Plant at Duluth, Cudahy Plant at Newport, and Interstate Packing Company at Winona, are hereby authorized and expressly excepted from this order. However, no livestock can be shipped from public stockyards at South St. Paul to points in Minnesota for feeding or grazing purposes.

Dated June 2, 1934

FLOYD B. OLSON
Governor of Minnesota

The Secretary stated that at the time he conferred with the Governor on May 31st he had advised him it would be impossible to succeed in carrying out the executive order unless we had an increased personnel to police the border, explaining to him some of the difficulties we had encountered at the time we undertook to police the South Dakota border in the summers of 1932 and 1933 when anthrax was prevalent in South Dakota. The Governor informed the Secretary that Adjutant General Walsh had been directed to assist in carrying out the order and if necessary he would call out the National Guard. He directed the Secretary to confer with Adjutant General Walsh. General Walsh stated that he did not wish to undertake to police the border lines of Minnesota unless he did it thoroughly and properly and as a result the Governor directed that the National Guard be called to enforce the embargo. The Guard was called out on Saturday June 2nd and the personnel placed on the western Minnesota line, also the westerly part of the southern Minnesota line on Monday June 4th, 1934.

The Secretary reported that he immediately sent a copy of the Governor's executive order and copies of the rules and regulations of this Board adopted on June 2nd, 1934, to the livestock sanitary officials of the states bordering on Wisconsin and also the other western states, to the Federal Government officials stationed at the public stockyards at South St. Paul, the public stockyards located in the central and western states and to the General Freight Superintendents of all western and southwestern railroads. Copies of the permits to be issued by the Secretary for shipments were furnished to members of the National Guard in order that they would be informed of the requirements and thus be in a position to prevent the movement of livestock by truck into the state unless they were accompanied by proper permits.

On June 5th the Governor again requested the Secretary to report to his office. There was a delegation of representatives of the market interests at South St. Paul in his office; this delegation was requesting relief as the result of the Governor's executive order for the reason that it interfered with their success in the movement of stock from other states through their yards to points in Minnesota. They explained they had patrons who wished to buy feeder cattle to be finished for market on dry grain feed and not on grazing lands and that these patrons were financially able to carry on this character of feeding. The Secretary advised the Governor it was proper, in his opinion, to amend the embargo to permit the importation of livestock to be placed on dry feed lots for intensive grain feeding, on special permits given to individuals who were in a position to carry on this character of feeding, and under every circumstance if the order was amended to permit the stock to be moved from the public stockyards it should also include a provision whereby the stock could be imported from other states under special permit from the Executive Officer of this Board. As a result of this conference the Governor ordered the Secretary to prepare an amendment to his executive order and to have the same approved by Attorney General Peterson. This was done and the following is a copy of the amended order of June 6th:

EXECUTIVE ORDER OF GOVERNOR FLOYD B. OLSON OF MAY 31, 1934,
REVISED BY AMENDMENTS JUNE 2, AND JUNE 6, 1934.

WHEREAS, an unprecedented emergency exists in the State of Minnesota by reason of the fact that a state-wide and nation-wide drouth of unusual and unprecedented severity exists and has existed in the State for many months last past, which has caused failure of all crops necessary for the feeding of cattle in the State of Minnesota, and that by reason thereof cattle, horses, sheep, swine and other livestock are starving and impoverished and are peculiarly susceptible to contracting communicable and infectious diseases from other cattle; and

WHEREAS, the same drouth condition exists in many States adjoining the State of Minnesota and that in such States many cattle, horses, sheep, swine and other livestock are afflicted with communicable and infectious diseases, such as anthrax, scabies, cholera, erysipelas, glanders, infectious cerebro spinal meningitis and Bang's abortion disease; and

WHEREAS, the State of Minnesota, pursuant to law, has provided that no cattle, horses, sheep, swine and other livestock be admitted into the State of Minnesota, except pursuant to the laws and regulations of the State of Minnesota providing for the inspection thereof pursuant thereto and prior to the entry of the same within the State of Minnesota and the furnishing of proper health certificates in evidence thereof to the State Livestock Sanitary Board; and

WHEREAS, the Federal Government has adopted certain regulations which prohibit the transportation of cattle in interstate commerce unless the same have been duly inspected and are free from all communicable and infectious diseases and are accompanied by a proper health certificate; and further that no other livestock afflicted with communicable and infectious diseases can be moved interstate; and

WHEREAS, the owners of such cattle, horses, sheep, swine and other livestock in adjoining States are transporting the same into the State of Minnesota across State lines and across County lines without having complied with the requirements of law and in defiance of the Statutes of the State of Minnesota and the lawful rules and regulations of the Livestock Sanitary Board and also in violation of the laws and regulations of the United States Government in such large numbers that the inspection and quarantine laws and regulations cannot be enforced by the ordinary and customary methods employed by the State of Minnesota; and

WHEREAS, it is the duty of the Governor of the State of Minnesota to take care that the laws of the State of Minnesota are faithfully executed and to support the Constitution and Laws of the State of Minnesota and the United States; and

WHEREAS, it is, therefore, necessary to proclaim an embargo on the transportation of cattle, horses, sheep, swine and other livestock into the State of Minnesota in order to see that the laws of the State of Minnesota and of the United States are enforced and executed.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS FURTHER ORDERED:

(1) That an embargo be and is hereby declared upon the transportation of all cattle, horses, sheep, swine and other live stock from all points without to any point within the State of Minnesota for feeding and grazing purposes on pasture lands, except as hereinafter authorized.

(2) Shipments of cattle, swine and sheep to owners and purchasers at points in Minnesota, who are properly equipped for intensive grain feeding and who will maintain such stock in their feed lots in quarantine for such intensive grain feeding, to finish such cattle, swine and sheep for sale for slaughter purposes, provided a special written permit for such importation is obtained from the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board, State Paul, before the shipment is made. Special permits will be immediately furnished upon receipt of the proper health certificates as is now required by the state law and the rules and regulations of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

(3) Shipments of live stock interstate to the public stockyards at South St. Paul; shipments of live stock interstate to the following points where the Federal Government maintains postmortem inspection, for the purpose of immediate slaughter only, viz.: Hormel Packing Plant at Austin, Albert Lea Packing Plant at Albert Lea, Fergus Falls Packing Plant at Fergus Falls, Elliot Packing Plant at Duluth, Cudahy Packing Plant at Newport, Interstate Packing Company at Winona and McMillan Packing Company at St. Paul, are hereby authorized and expressly excepted from this order. However, no cattle, horses, sheep, swine and other live stock can be shipped from public stockyards at South St. Paul that have originated from points without the State of Minnesota, to points within Minnesota, except in compliance with the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this order.

Dated June 6th, 1934.

FLOYD B. OLSON
Governor of Minnesota

On Thursday, June 14th, the Governor ordered the National Guard to withdraw from the border lines and ordered the Minnesota State Highway Patrol to assume the responsibility of policing the highways bordering in Minnesota and to stop all trucks containing livestock unless accompanied by the proper permits issued by the Secretary or representatives of this Board. The service we received from the Highway Patrol was not as satisfactory as that extended by the National Guard.

Under date of June 21st, 1934, the Governor issued an order dissolving and revoking the embargo. The following is a copy of the executive order:

EXECUTIVE ORDER

WHEREAS, On and before May 31, 1934 a drought of unusual and unprecedented severity existed in Minnesota, and

WHEREAS, It appeared that all grazing lands in Minnesota would be needed for the grazing of Minnesota cattle, in order to prevent them from dying for lack of feed, and

WHEREAS, Speculators were endeavoring to secure leases upon available grazing land in Minnesota for the purpose of importing into the state thousands of cattle from without the state, and

WHEREAS, Such action of such speculators would work a hardship upon Minnesota cattle and the owners thereof, and

WHEREAS, Such cattle to be imported from other states might be afflicted with communicable and infectious diseases, and

WHEREAS, By reason of the foregoing, the undersigned declared an embargo upon the transportation of live stock from all points without the state to any point within the state of Minnesota for feeding and grazing purposes on pasture lands, and

WHEREAS, Climatic conditions have substantially reduced the danger to Minnesota cattle from the causes hereinbefore set forth,

NOW, THEREFORE, It is hereby ordered that said order of embargo of May 31, 1934 and subsequent amendments and supplements thereof be, and the same hereby are, in all things dissolved and revoked.

Dated July 12, 1934.

FLOYD B. OLSON
Governor of Minnesota

The foregoing revocation shall not in any way be construed as setting aside or suspending health regulations pertaining to livestock, contained in the laws of Minnesota and the rules of the Live Stock Sanitary Board of Minnesota.

FLOYD B. OLSON

RESCINDMENT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS ADOPTED JUNE 2ND,

1934: The Secretary recommended that the rules and regulations adopted June 2nd be rescinded as the Governor had revoked his embargo relative to the importation of livestock into Minnesota for grazing purposes. During the discussion that followed some of the members of the Board stated that, in their opinion, these rules and regulations requiring that proper health certificates approved by the livestock sanitary authorities of the state of origin be furnished this office and permits issued before such shipments are made, should continue in effect, particularly because of the present conditions and the lack of uniform efforts to control communicable diseases of livestock in the State of South Dakota. The Secretary explained that, in his opinion, this would not be practical and it would not be in conformity with the Federal rules and regulations relative to the inspection and testing of cattle for tuberculosis that are moved interstate, and also for the reason that if these rules continued in effect it would result in an added expense to shippers of livestock as it would materially delay the shipments after the livestock is purchased in other states.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the rules and regulations governing the importation of livestock into the State of Minnesota, adopted June 2nd, 1934, and approved by the Attorney General June 5th, 1934, be rescinded.

The Secretary reported that he was using every effort with the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry and had received encouragement to induce the Federal Agricultural Adjustment Administration to allot monies during the present emergency for the eradication of surplus cattle, to pay the expense of tuberculin testing and the purchase of reacting cattle in South Dakota. He further stated that he had been

informed that the majority of these Federal monies would be expended in New York State and California. He advised the Federal authorities that in order to conserve the large amount of funds the Federal Government have already expended in the cooperative tuberculosis eradication work in the states contiguous to South Dakota, and particularly in Minnesota, North Dakota and Iowa, it was simply a sound business policy to carry out the program of the elimination of tuberculosis in the State of South Dakota.

During the discussion that followed it was explained by the Secretary that the state law and the rules and regulations of this Board had always required that livestock must be inspected and accompanied by the proper health certificates before importation into the state and that a few years ago, because of the drouth conditions in South Dakota and the fact that Southern Minnesota farmers particularly had an excess of feed, particularly immature corn, and as feeding cattle were being imported into the state from South Dakota contrary to the state law and the rules and regulations of this Board without proper health certificates, and further, that the authorities in South Dakota were permitting veterinarians not properly qualified to issue health certificates that did not include records of honest application of the necessary tests, this Board decided that the Secretary should issue permits for the shipment of livestock into Minnesota, in quarantine, to be inspected and subjected to the necessary tests on arrival at destination. It was further explained that as a result of the anthrax outbreak in South Dakota this Board had adopted a regulation requiring that no livestock could be imported into the state unless accompanied by a health certificate including a statement that the animals had not been exposed to anthrax. After further discussion it was decided that all livestock imported into the State of Minnesota should comply with the rules and regulations of the Board and also the state law, and be accompanied by proper health certificates.

The Secretary reported that all the cattle in the State of Minnesota have now been subjected to the official tuberculin test. He called attention to the rules and regulations relative to the importation of livestock into Minnesota and also the Uniform Rules and Regulations as amended at the quarterly meeting April 25th, 1934, for the importation of livestock into accredited counties and counties in the process of accreditation. He explained that as all the counties in Minnesota are now accredited or in the process of accreditation, the rules and regulations relative to the importation of cattle into the state should be amended to comply with the Uniform Rules for the importation of cattle into accredited counties and also counties in the process of accreditation. He explained further that the amendments to the present rules and regulations would not materially differ from the present rules, with the exception that steers cannot be permitted to be imported into the state unless they pass a satisfactory tuberculin test provided they originate from a herd or lot of cattle in which the last official test disclosed tuberculosis; further, that spayed heifers were included in the same class, in the requirements, as steers. He presented material for the amendment to the rules and regulations governing the importation of cattle.

After further consideration, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the rules and regulations governing the importation of cattle into the State of Minnesota be amended and adopted to read as follows, provided approved by the Attorney General. The rules and regulations, as adopted and as approved by the Attorney General, are as follows:

T. B. FORM 38 (REVISED)

STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

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

Adopted July 13th, 1934.

Approved by Attorney General August 3, 1934

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

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

No cattle shall be imported or brought into the State of Minnesota or be shipped or transported from the public stockyards at South St. Paul except in accordance with the following rules and regulations:

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

Paragraph 2: Cattle 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 12 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 6 months prior to entry, may enter the State of Minnesota, ~~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, including a record of a satisfactory negative agglutination blood test for Bang's disease within 30 days prior to date of entry, approved by the live stock sanitary official or authorized agent of the State of origin.

All other cattle, except those provided for in paragraphs 1, 3, 4, and 5 of these rules and regulations, shall be required to pass a tuberculin test prior to entry, and must be accompanied by a tuberculin test chart and health certificate, including a record of a satisfactory negative agglutination blood test for Bang's disease within 30 days prior to date of entry, approved by the live stock sanitary official or authorized agent

of the State of origin; 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, 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.

Paragraph 3: 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 State of Minnesota 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 Sanitary Board or an authorized agent of the Board, under special quarantine, to be held separate from other cattle, 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.

Bull calves of the beef breeds, under six months of age, except those originating in herds known to be infected with or exposed to tuberculosis, may enter the State of Minnesota for feeding or grazing purposes without being subjected to a tuberculin test prior to entry, provided the owner makes a written declaration to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board that the animals will be castrated within thirty days after destination is reached, when a permit will be issued by the Board for their shipment under special quarantine and confined separate from other cattle on the premises of the owner or such other premises designated in the order of the special quarantine.

Female range or semi-range cattle of recognized beef types, not originating in modified accredited areas, may enter the State of Minnesota 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, provided they are accompanied by a health certificate and record of tuberculin test approved by the live stock sanitary official or authorized agent of the State of origin, 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 be used for dairy or breeding purposes, they shall be tuberculin retested, at the owner's expense, and they shall also be subjected to the agglutination blood test for Bang's disease and provided they pass a negative tuberculin retest and also the agglutination blood test, the quarantine will be released by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

Paragraph 4: Apparently healthy cattle of strictly slaughter types, and to be used only for immediate slaughter may be transported or shipped from South St. Paul Union Stock Yards and from public stock yards in other states, to points in Minnesota, without an examination and tuberculin test, on receipt of a permit from the Secretary and Executive Officer of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board for the shipment. Such cattle must be slaughtered within ten days after arrival at destination, except when the ten-day period is extended by a special permit from an official or an authorized agent of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board. During the interval they must be held separate and apart from any other cattle.

Paragraph 5: Purebred cattle may enter the State of Minnesota to be kept therein temporarily for exhibition, or to be bred, provided the cattle are accompanied by a health certificate including the record of the tuberculin test, and also the record of a satisfactory negative agglutination blood test for Bang's disease within 30 days prior to date of entry, and such health certificate shall be approved by the live stock sanitary official of the State of origin.

Paragraph 6: No cattle shall be imported or brought into the State of Minnesota for dairy or breeding purposes, except cattle consigned to the public stock yards at South St. Paul, unless they have passed a satisfactory negative agglutination blood test for Bang's disease (Contagious Abortion) within 30 days prior to the date of importation, except cattle originating from herds officially designated and certified as free from this disease. The blood test must have been applied by veterinarians or laboratories approved by the sanitary authorities of the State of origin. Cattle must be accompanied by a health certificate including the date of the satisfactory negative blood test. Copies of the health certificates certified and approved by the live stock sanitary authorities of the State of origin shall be immediately forwarded to the office of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, St. Paul.

Provided, however, that cattle which have given positive or suspicious reactions to the agglutination blood test for Bang's disease may be imported or brought into the State of Minnesota upon a special written permit issued by the Secretary and Executive Officer of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board; such permit to be issued only upon receipt of a written agreement by the owner thereof that such cattle shall remain in his possession and be kept separate and apart from all cattle except cattle that have given positive reaction to the agglutination blood test.

Paragraph 7: The intradermic tuberculin test will be accepted provided the test chart shows that observations are made at the seventy-second hour, and provided further, that a second observation between the one hundred and twentieth and one hundred and fiftieth hours after injection shall be made in all lots or herds of cattle in which reactors were disclosed on the seventy-second hour reading, and the second observation shall also be made on all lots or herds assembled for consignment into Minnesota.

Paragraph 8: Health certificates shall accompany all cattle imported or brought into Minnesota as required by these rules and regulations. Such certificates shall be approved by the proper live stock sanitary official of the State of origin and shall include the record and date of tuberculin test showing them to be apparently free from tuberculosis and shall also include a report and date of a satisfactory negative agglutination blood test for Bang's disease (Contagious Abortion). They shall also include a statement that the cattle are free from symptoms of any other contagious, infectious or communicable disease, and a description of each animal included in the shipment and a record of the tests of such animals. Purebred cattle shall be described by name of breed, official registry number, name, sex and age. Grade cattle shall be identified by color markings, sex, approximate age, and by proper official metal tag bearing a serial number, fastened securely in the right ear. All health certificates must be signed by a veterinarian approved by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry and the State of origin. If the agglutination blood test for Bang's disease is made by a veterinarian or by a laboratory, other than the approved veterinarian signing the certificate, the name of the laboratory or veterinarian making such test shall be stated on the health certificate.

Four copies of the health certificate shall be made, as required by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry. One copy shall be attached to the railroad shipping bill, or if the animals are imported by truck shall be carried by the driver of such vehicle. One copy approved by the sanitary authority of the State of origin, including date of his approval, shall be immediately forwarded so as to reach the office of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, St. Paul, Minnesota, before the arrival of the cattle at destination.

Paragraph 9: All rules and regulations now in effect inconsistent with the provisions of these rules and regulations, are hereby rescinded.

The foregoing Rules & Regulations
 ----- examined and approved as
 to form and legality this 3rd day of
August 1934
 HARRY H. PETERSON;
 Attorney General.
 By Ray C. Frank
 Assistant Attorney General.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The Secretary reported the following balances in the seven funds appropriated for the activities of the Board:

Salary Fund	\$4,462.76 ✓
Supplies & Expense Fund	9,590.99
Gen'l Indemnity Animal Fund	12,862.71 ✓
Area Tuberculosis Indemnity Fund	
	379,026.02
Hog Cholera Fund	5,516.33
Hog Cholera Serum & Virus	
Revolving Fund	14,839.20
Expense for Accredited Counties	
Fund	14,032.60

The Secretary explained that the balance in the Area Indemnity Fund on June 30th, 1933, was \$567,377.69 and that there was a refund of \$51.92, and that no appropriation was made by the Legislature for this fund. There was thus a total of \$567,429.61 available for this purpose on July 1st, 1934. During the year we have expended a total sum of \$66,662.56 for the payment of the expense of making the tuberculin tests to assist counties prior to accreditation, as allowed by the rider on the appropriations bill by the last Legislature, on the request of this Board. There was also a total of \$121,741.03 paid as indemnity for cattle, making a total disbursed from this fund of \$188,403.59, leaving a balance in the Auditor's office on June 30th, 1934, of \$379,062.02. We estimate this fund is encumbered at the present time with claims for animals that have been slaughtered, to a total estimated amount of \$40,667.61. The reason for this amount is that during the last quarter, with the assistance of Federal aid and monies, we have made the first complete test of all the cattle in the remaining counties of the state; as a result, a number of claims for indemnity are not paid and will be paid when the office receives the necessary reports. We also have another amount of \$152.00 for payment of expense for tuberculin testing, that is in the State

Auditor's office. This leaves an estimated balance in the Area Fund of \$338,206.41. The Secretary reported that the amount allotted by the Board to be expended from the Area Indemnity Fund, as provided by the Legislature in 1933, for the twenty-four counties, was \$74,527.31 and that, as above explained, we have spent \$66,662.56 of this amount. The Secretary stated that the Board should be pleased that all of the cattle in the twenty-four counties have passed at least one complete test and that the tests were completed in the last four counties during the month of May.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE: The Secretary explained that the total amount paid by the Federal Civil Works Administration for supplies and for the expense of making the first complete test of all the cattle in the Counties of Grant, Pope, Swift and Houston, and the expense of the first week's test of the cattle in Nobles County, was \$26,781.13. He stated that, as directed by the Board at its last meeting, for the reason that we failed to receive the appropriation promised by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, he had proceeded to make the first complete test of all the cattle in the Counties of Pipestone, Rock, Lyon, Yellow Medicine, Chippewa and Lac qui Parle prior to June 1st. He further stated that at the last meeting he presented an estimate of the balance necessary to make the complete tests of the cattle in the remaining seven counties to be approximately \$30,000.00 but we had succeeded in making these tests at an expense of \$28,042.00. He further stated that he has the assurance of the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry that Minnesota will be allotted \$80,000.00 within a short period to be used for the payment of indemnity for cattle affected with tuberculosis and that twenty percent or more of the same can be used for the payment of the expense of the testing; as the Federal Government have also allotted an extra personnel of veterinarians for the tuberculin testing, it is hoped that between now and the first of January, or at least by the first of July 1935, with this assistance we will succeed in conserving some of the balance in our Area Indemnity Fund.

EXPENSE FOR TESTING CATTLE IN ACCREDITED COUNTIES: The Secretary reported that the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry had assigned their regularly employed veterinary inspectors, to the drouth relief work of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration; however, they have temporarily employed under full time pay ten accredited Minnesota veterinarians to cooperate with this Board in our tuberculosis eradication work. He further stated that he has assurance that more accredited veterinarians will be employed and a larger appropriation, in keeping with the Jones-Connolly Act, will be available shortly.

The Secretary reported that the balance in this fund on June 30th was \$14,032.60. He stated that the amount is encumbered for bills we have approved and for which vouchers have been presented to the State Auditor's office, to the amount of \$2,817.50; we also have an estimated amount of unpaid bills to the amount of \$217.07, thus leaving an estimated balance in the fund on June 30th of \$10,998.03.

BANG'S DISEASE CONTROL: The Secretary submitted the correspondence he had had with the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, which disclosed that \$3,000,000.00 had been set aside by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in their cattle reduction program, for the testing of cattle and the payment of indemnity for reactors to the test for Bang's Disease. It provides that the owner shall receive the salvage of the carcass and will be paid indemnity by the Federal Government to a limit of \$20.00 for a grade and \$50.00 for a purebred animal, provided the amount received for salvage and indemnity does not exceed the appraised value. The sum of \$250,000.00 has been allotted to Minnesota, of which \$208,000.00 is available for the purchase of reacting cattle and \$44,000.00 for the expense of conducting the tests, salaries and other expenses. He stated he had received a

letter from the Chief of the Bureau on July 12th, advising that on account of some legal difficulty it would be necessary to delay the beginning of the program by the Bureau of Animal Industry, in cooperation with this Board.

After some discussion, the Board directed the Secretary to telegraph the Hon. Henry Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and telegraph a copy to Dr. Mohler.

Dr. Fitch stated that the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry in his opinion, were not in sympathy with the efforts of the various states in the plans such states have adopted for the control and elimination of cattle affected with Bang's Disease and that under the Government Emergency Relief Plan, the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry was to adopt another plan recommended by each individual state for the testing, purchasing and destruction of cattle affected with the disease and that after this emergency was over the Federal Bureau would not continue with any organized definite plan to cooperate with the various states in the elimination of this disease as has been done with tuberculosis in cattle. He stated he was of the opinion this Board should communicate by letter with the livestock sanitary officials of the various states and recommend the adoption of a uniform, practical plan by the various states for the control and elimination of this disease.

After a general discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that Dr. Fitch and the Secretary be instructed to use their best judgment in communicating with the livestock sanitary authorities of the various states in order that a uniform plan for the control and elimination of this disease may be adopted.

TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT OF VETERINARIAN FOR BANG'S DISEASE: Dr. Fitch explained that we are meeting with some difficulty in the efforts of our field veterinarian testing and eliminating cattle affected with Bang's Disease in one of the state institution herds, the School for Feeble Minded. He was of the opinion that someone, preferably a veterinarian or a man who has had veterinary training and also training in herd management, should be employed temporarily to make a study and, if necessary, remain on

the premises of this institution to determine the cause of our inability to control and eliminate the cattle affected with this disease from this herd; also, if necessary, that this employe visit some of the other state institution herds to report on the conditions, the herd management, etc., relative to the control of communicable diseases.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that a man qualified in veterinary medicine and also herd management be temporarily employed to study the conditions of the state institution herds, relative to the control of communicable diseases.

AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION MEETING: It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary and Executive Officer be delegated to attend the annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association, in conjunction with the meeting of the Twelfth International Veterinary Congress at New York City August 13th, to 18th, at the expense of the state, provided it meets with the approval of the Governor.

STATE LAW RELATIVE TO IMPORTATION OF LIVESTOCK: PUBLIC AUCTION LAW: The Secretary reported that the present law relative to the importation of livestock was obsolete and, in his opinion, should be amended.

He also recommended that the law providing that all cattle sold at public auction sales be tuberculin tested and a certificate of tuberculin test presented at the time of sale, be rescinded. He stated there was some question as to the legality of a law providing that the present law be rescinded to apply only to counties that are officially accredited.

After some discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary draft bills covering these points, to be presented to the members of the Board at the quarterly meeting in October.

The Secretary reported that, as directed by the Board at the last meeting, he had written to Dr. Wisnicky of Wisconsin relative to the necessity of the State of Wisconsin identifying cattle that react to the agglutination blood test for Bang's Disease and that due to their failure to do so the custom of our office accepting and issuing health certificates for cattle that originate from tuberculosis-free accredited counties in Minnesota, which are maintained properly identified and isolated in the public stockyards at South St. Paul, has resulted in the dealers at South St. Paul complaining that some of the cattle they purchase in Wisconsin which are identified as originating from accredited tuberculosis-free counties were, in their opinion, animals that reacted to the agglutination blood test for Bang's Disease in Wisconsin; for this reason the owners were marketing them and enjoying the premium resulting from their origin in accredited areas. The Secretary reported that Dr. Wisnicky had replied explaining they did not think it advisable at the present time to require the identification of cattle that react to the agglutination blood test in Wisconsin and intimated that if this Board took any action refusing to certify to these owners of cattle from Wisconsin, as a reprisal the sanitary officials of Wisconsin would not permit the shipment of this class of cattle or cattle from the public stockyards at South St. Paul without quarantine and retest after arrival in Wisconsin. After some discussion, it was the opinion of the Board that no definite action should be taken relative to these conditions.

DR. JOHN B. CONAWAY: The Secretary reported that for some months we had experienced embarrassing situations as the result of the professional activities of Dr. John B. Conaway, an accredited and approved veterinarian at Elk River. He stated that Dr. Conaway had made a number of tuberculin tests of accredited herds of cattle in order that they could be accredited, on authorization of this Board and at the expense of the owners, and had failed to report the results of these tests; and further, he had drawn samples of blood and sent them to the laboratory for testing

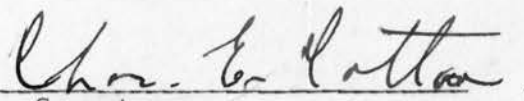
cattle for Bang's Disease for his clients and had failed to carry out orders he had received from this Board relative to the identification of the cattle and the placing of tags in the ears of reacting cattle. He stated that he and also others in the office had written Dr. Conaway numerous letters demanding that he carry out our directions and furnish us with reports of his tuberculin tests and also report to us on forms we furnished to him, that he had tagged and identified the cattle reacting to Bang's Disease. Dr. Conaway presented evidence of statements of owners that Dr. Conaway was irresponsible as the result of his addiction to liquor.

After a general discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that Dr. Conaway be removed from the list of approved and accredited veterinarians in the State of Minnesota.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary inform the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry of the Board's action, and request that Dr. Conaway's name be removed from the list of accredited and approved veterinarians of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry.

A complete record of the reports, correspondence, etc., in the case of Dr. Conaway is on file in the records of this office.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.


Secretary

President.

MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL MEETING OF THE MINNESOTA LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARDSEPTEMBER 7TH, 1934

The meeting was called to order at 9:30 A. M. Members present: P. O. Holland, W. S. Moscrip, O. W. Healy, Dr. C. P. Fitch and Dr. W. A. Anderson.

W. K. Dyer, Secretary and Executive Officer of the Minnesota Poultry Improvement Board, was present on the invitation of the Secretary and Executive Officer. Mr. Dyer explained to the Board that the National Baby Chick Code provides that no custom hatching can be performed or carried out in hatcheries unless maintained in separate and distinct rooms. He further stated that as the result of a conference with the committee on the Code of the National Baby Chick Association, held in Cleveland during the month of August, it was recommended that the Code be amended, doing away with the term "accredited" as applied not only to pullorum disease and other disease control, but also in so far as certification for breeds and type, performance, etc., is concerned.

The Secretary explained that the laws of the State of Minnesota provide that the term "accredited" shall be used, stating that he did not see how this Board or the Poultry Improvement Board could meet the requirements of the National Code if the same is amended as recommended by the committee as it would be contrary to the laws of the state.

The Secretary further advised the Board that after the National Code was adopted last year he communicated with the Administrator of the Code, Mr. J. A. Hanna, and explained that the rules and regulations of this Board provide that custom hatching could be carried out in the same room as was used for the incubation of eggs derived from flocks that had been tested, provided the custom hatching was done in separate incubators, and as all the poultry owners and hatchery

owners had signed the agreement with this Board as provided by these rules, it was impossible to comply with the Code during the past season. He assured Mr. Hanna, however, that without doubt this Board would amend the regulations in the fall of 1934, to comply with the National Code and require that custom hatching be carried on in separate rooms. Mr. Dyer then explained that if this Board adopted such an amendment and required custom hatching to be carried out in separate rooms it would be impossible for the hatchery owners to comply with the same because of their present financial condition and without any doubt it would result in the hatcherymen refusing to take advantage of the services of this Board and blood test their flocks.

After some discussion, the Secretary was instructed to write to the Federal Administrator and obtain a ruling from him if possible, permitting the hatcherymen under the National Code to do custom hatching in separate incubators but not in separate rooms, during the present season.

The Secretary was further instructed that if the Administrator of the National Code informed him that the hatcherymen could not be permitted to do custom hatching except in a separate room, to proceed under our present regulations.

Dr. W. J. Fretz, the Inspector in Charge of the Federal Tuberculosis Work in Minnesota, then appeared before the Board on the request of the Secretary and Executive Officer. He explained that he had reassigned the two Federal veterinarians to the avian disease control in Steele and Mower Counties and he furnished some correspondence he had had with the Chief of the Bureau requesting that he be permitted to detail another veterinarian on his force to the avian control work in Minnesota. The Secretary then advised that it was necessary to remove the one state field veterinarian we had assigned to avian control work since the death of Dr. Ramler last December and to detail him to the intensive work of bovine tuberculosis control in order

to take advantage of the assistance of the Federal funds under the Civil Works Administration and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration projects. He stated that Dr. Bergman, who was employed May 1st, 1934, in Dr. Ramler's place, had also been assigned to bovine tuberculosis eradication. He further stated that without any doubt the Federal Government, after this state is officially designated as an accredited area, will remove a number of their regularly employed field veterinarians from this state. Dr. Fretz agreed that this was true and stated that the Federal Government was quite anxious to extend their services to the farmers in the avian tuberculosis control work.

There was some discussion relative to the practical results obtained in the past in our avian tuberculosis control work and the members of the Board were of the opinion that if the Federal Government were willing to detail three or more men, at their expense, to cooperate with this Board in the control of avian tuberculosis they should be permitted to do so.

It was then regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Board proceed with the work of avian tuberculosis control and assign as many of our field force as possible to participate in the work.

B U D G E T

SALARIES: The Secretary reported that he estimated there would be a balance of Two Thousand Eight Hundred Eighty-five Dollars and Twenty-six Cents (\$2,885.26) in the Salary Fund on June 30th, 1935.

After a general discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the budget request include the same amounts for the payment of salaries for each of the fiscal years of the coming biennium, as were requested from the legislature in their session of 1933, amounting to Sixty-four Thousand Two Hundred Twenty (\$64,220.00) annually, with the understanding that provided the balance in the Salary Fund on June 30th, 1935, is reappropriated the request for the first year of the biennium

29.

be for Sixty-one Thousand Three Hundred Thirty-four Dollars and Seventy-four Cents (\$61,334.74) for the first year and Sixty-four Thousand Two Hundred Twenty Dollars (\$64,220.00) for the second year of the biennium.

SUPPLIES AND EXPENSE FUND: The Secretary reported that we would have an estimated balance in this fund on June 30th, 1935, of Five Thousand Five Six Hundred and Six Dollars and Ninety-nine Cents (\$5,506.99). It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Board request an appropriation for the first fiscal year of the coming biennium of Thirty Thousand One Hundred Ninety Dollars (\$30,190.00), with the understanding that if the balance in this fund is re-appropriated the request be reduced to the amount of Twenty-four Thousand Six Hundred Eighty-three Dollars and One cent (\$24,683.01); and also to include another item, as provided by the state law, to be refunded to the State Industrial Commission for accrued claims that have been paid for injuries to parties employed by this Board under the Area Plan of Tuberculosis Control, by the Industrial Commission, to an amount of One Thousand Six Hundred Ninety-three Dollars and Forty-two Cents (\$1,693.42); and to request an amount of Twenty-nine Thousand Three Hundred Forty Dollars (\$29,340.00) for the second year of the biennium.

GENERAL INDEMNITY, AREA INDEMNITY AND EXPENSE FOR ACCREDITED COUNTIES: The Secretary reported that at the present time there is a balance in the General Indemnity Fund of Twelve Thousand Seven Hundred Twenty-three Dollars and Forty-three Cents (\$12,723.43) and a balance in the Area Indemnity Fund of Three Hundred Thirty-six Thousand, Three Hundred Thirty-four Dollars and Forty-eight Cents (\$336,334.48), and a balance in the ~~Exp~~ ^{Fund} for Accredited Counties of Sixty-nine Thousand Four Hundred Eighty-three Dollars and Fifty-five Cents (\$69,483.55). He estimated that it would be necessary to expend during the present fiscal year, the sum of Five Thousand Three Hundred Sixty-eight Dollars and Seventy-six Cents (\$5,368.76) to assist in completing the necessary tuberculin tests in the counties

that the Board had voted to furnish assistance in the expense of making the necessary tests prior to the time such counties were officially accredited. He reported that he had estimated the amount of money it would be necessary to expend to meet our obligations in the retesting of the herds in accredited counties in order that they could be reaccredited prior to June 30th, 1935, to be Ten Thousand Three Hundred Ninety-two Dollars and Thirty-one Cents (\$10,392.31). He further reported that he estimated the total amounts necessary to pay the expense, as provided by the state law, for the retesting of cattle during the first fiscal year of the coming biennium in order that the counties could be reaccredited, would be One Hundred Thirty Seven Thousand and Ten Dollars (\$137,010.00), and for the second year of the biennium, Eighty-two Thousand One Hundred Forty Seven Dollars (\$82,147.00). He explained that, in his opinion, it would not be necessary for the Board to request any appropriation for the coming biennium for the Area Indemnity Fund, the General Indemnity Fund and for the fund of Expense of Accredited Counties, provided the legislature, as they have always done in the past, reappropriated the balance in the Area Fund on June 30th, 1935, and provided further that the legislature include in their Appropriations Bill the same proviso as was included in the sessions of 1931 and 1933.

After some discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Board do not request any appropriations for these three funds but that the unexpended balance in this fund on June 30th, 1935, be reappropriated, and also on the further condition that the legislature include a provision the same as was included in the sessions of 1931 and 1933, as follows:

"Any balances in the appropriations for General Indemnity For Animals Killed, Area Tuberculosis Indemnity, and Expense for Accredited Counties may be used for any such purposes in the event that the appropriations for either thereof shall become exhausted; and provided further, that when all of the appropriations named in this proviso have become exhausted, the Livestock Sanitary Board shall not be required to make any further tests, notwithstanding any law to the contrary".

HOG CHOLERA FUND: HOG CHOLERA SERUM AND VIRUS REVOLVING

FUND: The Secretary reported that at the present time there is a balance of Five Thousand Four Hundred Eighty-four Dollars and Sixteen Cents (\$5,484.16) in the Hog Cholera Fund, and in the Hog Cholera Serum and Virus Revolving Fund we are carrying the same balance as we have carried since June 30th, 1935, or an amount of Fourteen Thousand Eight Hundred Thirty-nine Dollars and Twenty Cents (\$14,839.20).

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that there be no request for any appropriation for either of these funds.

ANTHRAX VACCINATION: After a general discussion, in which the Secretary advised that as a result of the policy of this Board that has prevailed since its existence, no monies have been requested or made available for the purpose of buying materials for the vaccination of cattle for any of the communicable diseases of livestock. He explained that for a number of years the Board have given the services of a field veterinarian to farmers owning the farms on which anthrax has appeared in former years on the condition that the owners purchase and pay for the materials used in the vaccination. He further explained that during this depressed financial condition in certain territories the farmers absolutely refuse, because of their financial condition, to go to the expense of purchasing the materials for vaccination. He also explained that he had some complaints during the month of August from farmers in the northwest drouth-stricken areas of their, ^{not} having money to purchase material for the vaccination of horses that were exposed to the infectious equine encephalomyelitis.

After a general discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Board include in its budget request Twenty-five Hundred Dollars (\$2500.00) annually for the biennium to be used during the emergency that exists as the result of the present financial condition of the country, to pay for the material used in the vaccination of livestock and cattle on anthrax infected farms, and also to continue to

give the services of the field veterinarians of this Board to such owners without expense, but only after satisfactory proof had been furnished to this Board that the owner is unable to pay the expense of the materials for the vaccination.

BANG'S DISEASE: The Secretary reported that as the Board had agreed at the quarterly meeting in July, he had signed the Memorandum Of Agreement requiring the blood testing of cattle for Bang's Abortion Disease by cooperation between this Board and the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, on July 21st, 1934.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Board approve the action of the Secretary in executing the agreement. The following is a true copy of the agreement:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

July 21st 1934

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT REGARDING THE BLOOD TESTING OF CATTLE FOR BANG'S DISEASE IN THE STATE OF _____ BY COOPERATION BETWEEN THE STATE OF Minn. Live Stock Sanitary Board AND THE BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

- A. The Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture agrees:
 1. To detail a competent veterinary inspector to be known as the inspector in charge of the Bureau.
 2. To detail additional veterinary inspectors and employ other necessary personnel to the extent of the means at hand.
 3. To pay the salaries of Bureau inspectors and such traveling expenses as are incurred under Bureau instructions and authorized by the fiscal regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture.
 4. To furnish the necessary blank forms and supplies for conducting this work, if not supplied by the State.
 5. To pay indemnity for cattle slaughtered on account of reacting to the blood test for Bang's disease, in accordance with the regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture.

B The State agrees:

1. To cooperate in Bang's disease work in providing laboratory facilities and personnel for the operation of same and field personnel to the extent permitted by means available.
2. To enforce State regulations governing the handling of herds of cattle under supervision for the detection of Bang's disease.

C. The State and the Bureau of Animal Industry agree:

1. That Bang's disease work shall be cooperative.
2. That the inspector in charge of the work for the Bureau of Animal Industry shall confer with the proper State official at frequent intervals with a view of improving methods of this work.
3. That all charts and other reports shall be rendered in accordance with instructions of the inspector in charge and the proper livestock official.

(signed) JOHN R. MOHLER
Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry
U.S. Department of Agriculture

(signed) CHAS. E. COTTON
State Veterinarian of the State of

There was a general discussion relative to the necessity of including a request in the budget for an appropriation annually for the biennium for the expense of extending the services of this Board for the control of Bang's Disease. The Secretary explained that the Federal Government have set aside under their Agricultural Adjustment Administration Seventeen Million Dollars for the expense of testing and the payment of Federal indemnity for cattle that react to the blood test for this disease throughout the United States. This money must be expended before December 31st, 1935. The Federal Government in its allotment have allocated Two Hundred Fifty-two Thousand Dollars (\$252,000.00) to be expended in Minnesota and to be administered by the Inspector in Charge of the Federal Tuberculosis Eradication Work assigned to this state, in keeping with the agreement executed by this Board and the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry on July 21st, 1934. It was explained that one of the conditions under which a cattle owner can receive this aid provides that he must sign an agreement with the United States Secretary of Agriculture, requiring him to enter into an agreement with this Board to continue in the control and elimination of this disease by testing all of his cattle according to the rules and regulations of this Board, etc.

The question of payment of indemnity for Bang reacting cattle was also discussed. The final conclusion was that under no condition, at the present time, should this Board request the legislature for monies for indemnity but should request an appropriation for the expense of testing and controlling this disease under our present plan. It was explained that because of the present conditions the farmers in the state were unable to pay the expense of employing local veterinarians to draw the blood samples to send to the laboratory and to carry out their duties relative to the segregation and disposal of reacting cattle on the infected farms, etc. The Board were of the opinion that the monies appropriated should be used in the employment and payment of local practicing

veterinarians by this Board, to assist the farmers in following up the work of the Federal Government in order that ⁱⁿ the herds tested by the Federal Government, the necessary retests could be made to eliminate the disease from such herds.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Board include in their budget request One Hundred Twenty-five Thousand Dollars (\$125,000.00) annually for the biennium to be used in the expense of the control of Bang's Disease.

LABORATORY: The question of the necessary appropriation the University should include in their budget for the biennium was then considered. Dr. Fitch explained that the Fifteen Thousand Dollars (\$15,000.00) that has been appropriated annually by the legislature, in his opinion, was sufficient under the present conditions and that if the legislature appropriated the necessary funds as requested by the Board to extend the testing of cattle for Bang's Disease, as all such tests will be made at this laboratory, the legislature should be requested to increase the appropriation annually to Seven Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$7,500.00), making the total request for the University, Twenty-two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$22,500.00) annually for the biennium.

The Secretary was instructed to explain to the legislature that these monies would be requested by the University, and also the necessity of the same in order that this Board can continue to carry out its duties.

Dr. Fitch then explained that he had had a conference with Mr. Moscrip, Dr. Fretz and the Secretary relative to the cooperation of this Board with the Federal Government in the present plan of testing of cattle for Bang's Disease by the Federal Government, that the agreement with the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry provides that tests shall be made at our laboratory at the University Farm.

It was explained that the Federal Government were furnishing extra technicians and paying their salaries, to work in the laboratory, and were furnishing materials and equipment; however, there was not sufficient incubator space in the laboratory to take care of the work and there was not sufficient balance in his appropriation to purchase an incubator.

After some discussion, the Secretary was directed to obtain a statement from Dr. Fitch of the amount of money he would have available for the purchase of an incubator and to arrange with the Department of Administration and Finance to pay the balance from the "Supplies and Expense" Fund appropriated to this Board for the present fiscal year.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Chas. E. Cotton
Secretary

President

MINUTES OF THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE MINNESOTA LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD

OCTOBER 12TH, 1934.

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

The Secretary explained that his duties had been of such a nature that it had been impossible for him to prepare the quarterly report. He stated that the office was compiling the material for it but that he personally had been compelled to be out of the office on official work. He explained that the report would be mailed later to each of the members.

The minutes of the quarterly meeting of July 13th were read and upon motion duly seconded and carried were approved.

The minutes of the special meeting of September 7th were read and upon motion duly seconded and carried were approved.

The Secretary reported that he had prepared the budget requests of the Board and had submitted the same to the Commission of Administration and Finance, as directed by the Board at its special meeting on September 7th.

The Secretary then presented letters that had been furnished to him by the office of the President of the University of Minnesota. These letters were addressed to each member of the Board and the President's office had requested the Secretary to mail them to each member; the office received them on October 10th while he was absent in southern Minnesota and had neglected to mail them to each member. The letter signed by President L. D. Coffman was then read as it was directed, to each member. It was a call for a special joint meeting of all the members of this Board and the Executive Officer, with the Board of Regents, on Tuesday October 16th at 10:30 A.M. for the purpose of considering the increase this Board had advised it would be necessary for the University to

include in their budget requests to the legislature for the maintenance of the laboratory at the Veterinary Division of the Agricultural Department of the University, located at the University Farm, to carry out the increased diagnostic work "for the State Livestock Sanitary Board".

After some discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Board meet with the Board of Regents, as requested.

IMPORTATION OF STEERS AND HEIFER CALVES INTO MINNESOTA FOR

FEEDING PURPOSES: The Secretary explained that, as directed by the Board at the quarterly meeting on July 13th, 1934, at the time the Board rescinded the special rules and regulations adopted June 2nd, which were promulgated in order to carry out the Governor's Embargo on the importation of cattle for feeding purposes, he had required that all importation of livestock shall comply with the rules and regulations of this Board. He stated he had received a number of complaints from men engaged in the purchasing of feeding cattle, particularly in South Dakota, for shipment into Minnesota, to be resold for feeding purposes, for the reason that this Board for the past few years have permitted the importation of feeding females on special permit to be tuberculin tested immediately on arrival in Minnesota, and it was impossible, impractical and too expensive for them to make arrangements in South Dakota and also North Dakota to have young heifers or this year's female calves subjected to the tuberculin test before shipment. He stated that Mr. Reuben Potter of Springfield had requested that he be given the privilege of appearing before the Board relative to this condition.

Reuben Potter then appeared before the Board and stated that he desired the Board to allow young female cattle to be imported into Minnesota the same as our regulations permitted the importation of steers, without tuberculin test before shipment, on special permits from this office and subject to quarantine on arrival in Minnesota. He requested that the Board issue special permits, on request, for the shipment into Minnesota of heifer calves for feeding purposes,

with the understanding that they would be immediately subjected to the tuberculin test on arrival. He explained that under the present conditions in South Dakota the owners of feeding cattle did not have sufficient feed to maintain them and that he had been forced under the rulings he had received from the Executive Officer to attempt to buy only steers as it was not required to subject them to the tuberculin test before importation into Minnesota and that he found the farmers or owners of cattle would not sell the steers unless they could also include the heifer calves, stating they would rather ship all of their cattle, both steers and females, to the public market at Sioux Falls, for the reason that it was impossible to make arrangements to obtain veterinary service and go to the expense of erecting the necessary equipment to subject the heifers to the tuberculin test on the premises before the sale. Mr. Potter also explained that there was not sufficient difference in the amount the farmers would receive if they sold them on the market at Sioux Falls and the amount the other cattle dealers in Minnesota would offer to pay for them. He further stated it was impossible to get sufficient hay and other feed in South Dakota to retain the cattle at some assembling point or local railroad pens in South Dakota until such time as he could succeed in procuring approved veterinarians to make the test, as many of the veterinarians are away from home working for the Federal Government in their purchase of cattle in the Drouth Relief Program.

There was a general discussion of the conditions, in which it was explained that the Federal Government with the assistance of the Agricultural Adjustment Association funds that had been appropriated under the Jones-Connelly Act, expected to make the official tuberculin test of the cattle in South Dakota and that this testing would start in the near future.

After some discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that this Board permit the importation of heifer calves weighing not over four hundred and fifty pounds into Minnesota for feeding purposes, only, subject

to tuberculin test immediately on arrival, with the further understanding they would be placed under quarantine. This ruling is to be effective only until January 1st, 1935.

The Secretary reported that Dr. A. H. Groth had resigned on October 1st to accept a position on the teaching staff of the Veterinary College at Fort Collins, Colorado.

DR. ROBERT O. RYDELL: It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that Dr. Robert O. Rydell of Wheaton, Minnesota, be employed as a field veterinarian in the place of Dr. Groth, resigned. The Secretary explained that Dr. Groth was receiving a salary in the lowest classification of field veterinarians, namely, Two Thousand and Forty Dollars (\$2,040.00) per year, with the emergency reduction of One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) required by the legislature, in keeping with the recommendation and approval of the Department of Administration and Finance of the emergency reduction in the salaries of field veterinarians in this class. This provided a salary of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty Dollars (\$1,940.00) per year.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that Dr. Rydell be employed at a salary of Two Thousand and Forty Dollars (\$2,040.00) per year, less the One Hundred Dollar (\$100.00) emergency reduction as recommended by the Department of Administration and Finance, thus representing a salary of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty Dollars (\$1,940.00) per year, provided it is approved by the Department of Administration and Finance.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE UNITED STATES LIVESTOCK SANITARY

ASSOCIATION: It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary and Dr. W. A. Anderson attend the annual meeting of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association as representatives of this Board at the expense of the state provided it meets with the Governor's approval.

DROUTH RELIEF: During the month of June, because of the serious drouth condition, the Federal Agricultural Adjustment Administration placed organizations in the various counties in the state to purchase cattle from farmers who were not in a position to feed them. Large numbers of cattle were purchased in states west of Minnesota and shipped by the Federal Government to the various market centers for slaughter. The Secretary used every effort to keep in communication with the officials of the Federal Agricultural Adjustment Administration as they planned to place a number of cattle that were not ready for market in northern Minnesota for grazing and feeding purposes; they assured him that under no circumstances would any cattle be placed in northern Minnesota unless they originated in Minnesota. It developed later however that they did not fulfill this promise and in the neighborhood of 51,000 cattle were placed in northern Minnesota for grazing purposes. Because of the overloading in market centers the officials representing the Federal Government insisted that the state relief organizations agree to permit them to divert cattle from western states to northern Minnesota for grazing purposes. This resulted in a little more than 30,000 of the total 51,000 cattle placed in Minnesota being disclosed as having originated from North Dakota, Montana and Wyoming. The Federal representatives however assured the Secretary that none of the cattle placed in northern Minnesota originated in South Dakota. The Federal Government turned many of these cattle over to the state relief organizations to be slaughtered and fed to the poor during the coming winter by the state relief organizations. During the month of October it was found necessary to remove these state relief cattle from the grazing territory in northern Minnesota to other points for feeding purposes preparatory for slaughter. The Secretary requested that none of these cattle be diverted to other points for feeding purposes unless they were subjected to the tuberculin test and if any were to be diverted to farmers for breeding or dairy purposes they must also pass a satisfactory agglutination blood test for Bang's Disease.

The state relief organizations agreed to do this and employed veterinarians to make the tuberculin tests of such cattle and also the agglutination blood tests for Bang's Disease of cattle that were to be used for purposes other than slaughter and which were disclosed not to have originated from points in Minnesota. Arrangements were made whereby the state relief organizations would inform our office of the destination and also the names of the owners or farmers to whom such cattle would be consigned in order that we could establish the quarantines and subject such cattle to a tuberculin retest at the proper time.

When the purchase of cattle through the drouth relief was initiated the latter part of June, arrangements were made by the Federal Administrators to remove surplus cattle from individual farms where the owners were unable to feed them, and furnish them to other farms within the county who were in a position to take care of them. The Secretary furnished the county relief administrators with a list of the owners of cattle that were under quarantine for the reason that the last official test had disclosed tuberculous cattle, and also with a list of every owner of cattle in each county whose herds had been tested for Bang's Disease and whom our records disclosed were retaining cattle under quarantine on their farms as the result of having animals react to the Bang's test. The Federal authorities cooperated with us in these counties and refused to permit the movement of quarantined cattle to be placed on their farms, but purchased them and arranged for their immediate slaughter. The cattle that reacted to the tuberculin test or the agglutination blood test for Bang's Disease and which were sold to the Federal relief organizations, were slaughtered.

TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL: For a number of years in our cooperative work with the Federal Government we have estimated the indemnity as provided by the state law based on two-thirds of the difference between the appraised value and the net salvage the owner receives for the carcass. By so doing the Federal Government have included in their check the refunding of one-third of the reasonable shipping expense for condemned cattle and the state has included the same amount in the check paid to the owner, plus the remaining one-third of the shipping expense. By this method we have succeeded in having the Federal Government pay one-third of the shipping expense and this Board has included in the amount of the indemnity paid to the owner the remaining two-thirds of the shipping expense. Since July 1st it has been understood that the Federal Government would pay indemnity from the monies assigned by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to this state in their program of reduction of surplus cattle. Under this plan they agree to pay the owner in indemnity not to exceed \$20.00 for a grade animal and not to exceed \$50.00 for a purebred animal, provided these amounts added to the amount of salvage the owner receives for the carcass do not exceed the appraised value. The Secretary endeavored to arrange for the Government to pay indemnity based on the amount of net salvage the owner receives for the carcass as provided by one section of our law, provided it does not exceed \$20.00 for a grade and \$50.00 for a purebred animal; by so doing it would save the state the payment of any indemnity and also the payment of any shipping charge. The Inspector in Charge of Federal Tuberculosis Work agreed to this plan and the claims were sent to Washington accordingly. However, the Comptroller or Auditor at Washington, after some correspondence, insisted that the Federal Government could not pay indemnity including the shipping and freight charges for the reason that one section of the Minnesota law provides that the state shall refund the shipping charges to the owner. The Secretary was advised by the Chief of the

Federal Bureau of Animal Industry not to continue with any further argument in the matter for the reason that the Chief Auditor or Comptroller of the United States Treasury Department has ruled that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration monies that are used for payment of indemnity for tuberculous cattle can be paid only in compliance with the laws of the state in which the work is performed; he also advised that the Comptroller had inferred that the United States Bureau of Animal Industry for a number of years past should not have included in their indemnity to owners the one-third of the shipping charges as has been done. We have therefore been forced to estimate the claims for indemnity to be paid by the Federal Government based on the gross returns the owner receives for the carcass at the time of slaughter and as a result this Board has been required to pay all the shipping charges to the owner and in instances where two-thirds of the difference between the gross salvage and the appraised value exceeds \$20.00 we are required to pay the difference.

The largest amount of expense for making the tuberculin tests during the quarter in the counties that are not accredited and also for retests of cattle in our accredited counties that we are obligated to make in order that such counties can be reaccredited, have been paid by the Federal Government from Agricultural Adjustment Administration funds. There has also been a material saving to the state in indemnity for cattle condemned in these activities.

After some discussion, the members of the Board were of the opinion that in order to succeed in having the Federal Government pay the same share of indemnity as it is doing in other states, the legislature should be requested to amend the law providing for the payment of indemnity by deleting the following words at the end of Section 5402, Chapter 35, Amended Laws of 1929:

"Said Board shall pay all reasonable transportation and other charges connected with the transportation and slaughter of such animals."

The Secretary reported that the Federal Agricultural Adjustment Administration had allotted Eighty Thousand Dollars (\$80,000.00) to Minnesota for the expense of testing and the payment of indemnity for tuberculous cattle and that he has received assurance from the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry that this amount will be increased to Two Hundred Eighty Thousand Dollars (\$280,000.00). He stated that he had been informed by the Chief of the Tuberculosis Eradication Division of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry that it is possible these funds will be withdrawn from Minnesota in the near future. He explained this would be a disappointment as we were in hopes these funds could be continued to pay the expense of the retests of infected herds in counties in the process of accreditation and also to make the tuberculin tests of accredited counties prior to reaccreditation. He explained that the Uniform Rules and Regulations for the control of tuberculosis under the Area Plan of Control provide that when the testing is initiated in a county prior to accreditation, if the first complete test discloses a percentage of infection of one percent or more, then a second complete test of all the cattle shall be made; it does not however provide when such second test shall be made. The policy of this Board since the work was initiated in 1923 has been that provided the first test in a county discloses a percentage of one percent or more infection a second complete test will not be made until after a year has expired, also to make a tuberculin retest of the infected herds four months after the first complete test, and four months later to subject the herds that disclosed reactors on the first retest to a second retest. By this plan the counties were given an opportunity to make the necessary levies in order to have the funds available to pay the expense of the second test a year later. He explained that after communicating with the members of the Board and having their approval he had made arrangements to make the second complete test of all the cattle in the remaining six counties that are in the process of accreditation and in which the first complete test disclosed more than one percent infection and also in which one retest has been

made of the infected herds.

After some discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the action of the Secretary in arranging to make the second complete test of all the cattle in the remaining six counties, namely, Martin, Jackson, Nobles, Rock, Lyon, and Sibley, be approved.

During the quarter the following counties have been officially designated as Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Areas:

Grant	Aug. 1, 1934
Renville	" " "
Chippewa	Sept. 1, 1934
Houston	" " "
Lac qui Parle	" " "
Pipestone	" " "
Stevens	" " "
Swift	" " "
Yellow Medicine	" " "

These counties were accredited as the percentage of infection disclosed was sufficiently low to meet the requirements of accreditation.

Mille Lacs County was reaccredited for a second period of accreditation on July 1st, 1934. The retest of all the cattle in this county made during the latter part of June disclosed a percentage of infection of only 0.123%, thus permitting the county to be reaccredited for a period of six years.

Fillmore County was reaccredited for a third period of accreditation on July 1st, 1934.

Winona County was reaccredited for a third period of accreditation on September 1st, 1934.

On September 30th, 1934, there are eighty-one counties in the state officially designated as Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Areas. Of these counties, Red Lake, Chisago and Mille Lacs are reaccredited for a period of six years.

BANG'S ABORTION DISEASE: The Secretary stated that as explained in his quarterly report, upon receipt on July 21st of the copy of the agreement or contract farmers are required to sign with Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, in order to take advantage of the plan of the Federal Government for reduction of surplus cattle, he was surprised that one of the provisions required that the owner must agree not to sell or assign his right or claim for payment of indemnity under this agreement, and further that any such sale, assignment or order shall be null and void. He stated that he immediately wired to the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry asking if this paragraph will permit the pro-rating of federal monies to the mortgagee. He received a wire in return as follows:

"Proposed subparagraph 'f' paragraph '1' Owner's Agreement is to make no provision for payment federal indemnity monies to mortgagee Therefore any settlement between creditor and debtor must be on purely voluntary basis by latter" (Signed Mohler)

He further reported that he then conferred with Dr. Mohler by long distance telephone and after so doing, under date of August 6th he sent the following telegram to the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry:

"Anticipate that signers having liens covering cattle may not be in position to comply unless a definite understanding is reached between both parties STOP Can agreement be supplemented by requiring signature of lienholder consenting to the provisions of the agreement before tests are made STOP This would clarify position of all parties STOP If above addition to agreement cannot be made kindly advise procedure where reacting animals are covered by liens and lienholders refuse to permit disposal STOP Kindly wire immediately" (Signed Chas.E.Cotton)

On August 8th the Secretary received the following telegram in reply:

"Your telegram August sixth Agreement not to be supplemented by signature lienholder No objection obtaining permission from lienholder prior to the test to market Bang's Disease reactors for slaughter disposition reactors Where lienholder refuses permit slaughter is matter for settlement under state laws". (Signed Mohler)

The Secretary reported that after conferring with Mr. E. J. Falvey, the consulting attorney for Professor Andrew Boss, the Director of the Federal Agricultural Adjustment Administration in Minnesota, he had deferred taking any further action in protecting the lienholder in such contracts until after he had had a personal conference with Dr. John R. Mohler in New York City at the time he attended the meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association; he conferred with Dr. Mohler and with Dr. E. A. Wight, of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, and they agreed it would be proper in view of the ruling we received from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in the telegram of August 8th, for us to prepare a circular providing that all cattle owners sign a statement at the time they sign the agreement with Secretary Wallace, stating whether or not their cattle are mortgaged, and providing further that if the cattle are mortgaged a statement be signed by both the lienholder and the owner agreeing on the slaughter of the cattle reacting to the test, the agreement to be presented to the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry Inspector in Charge at the same time the owner furnishes the three signed copies of his agreement. The Secretary reported that on his return from New York he again conferred with Attorney Falvey and prepared a form of agreement to be signed by the lienholder and the owner. He later conferred with Dr. Fretz and the following form was prepared, to be returned to Dr. Fretz with the Owner's Agreement:

Government, representing over sixty thousand cattle. From August 2nd to October 6th our laboratory at the University Farm have blood tested under this cooperative agreement samples of blood from 698 herds representing 11,397 cattle, of which 1,429 animals gave positive reactions or a percentage of 12.53%; 286 animals were reported as giving suspicious reactions or a percentage of 2.5%; 277 herds were non-infected or a percentage of 54.01%.

The Government is employing accredited veterinarians practicing in Minnesota to draw blood samples to send to our laboratory for the test and upon receipt of the laboratory report, to tag, brand and appraise the reacting cattle as provided by the cooperative agreement, and to furnish the owner with a permit for the shipment of the cattle for slaughter, etc. The veterinarians are paid on the basis of Two Thousand Dollars (\$2,000.00) annual salary, less five percent, and are allowed five cents (5¢) per mile for the use of their automobiles, also Three Dollars (\$3.00) per day for their subsistence provided they are working at a point distant from their homes; when they work near their homes they do not receive the Three Dollar subsistence.

The Secretary reported that he has made arrangements with the Federal Inspector in Charge that each livestock owner will sign three agreements or contracts, one copy of such contract signed by the owner and the lienholder, provided the cattle are mortgaged, and a copy of the laboratory report with the results of the agglutination blood test of his herd including the record of the identification of the cattle by eartag number and also identification of the reacting cattle by the Government Bang reactor tag, to be furnished this office for filing. By this plan this Board will have a complete record of the test of each individual herd located within the state under the Federal Government plan.

The Secretary reported that as directed by the Board and as approved by the Commission of Administration and Finance, arrangements had been made for the purchase of an incubator to be installed at the laboratory at the University Farm in order to be in a position to carry out the blood testing for Bang's Disease for the Federal Government. He explained that Dr. Fitch had informed the Board at the special meeting in September that of his Fifteen Thousand Dollar appropriation by the legislature he would not have more than Two Hundred Dollars to be applied on the purchase of an incubator and the incubator would cost Nine Hundred and Ninety-four Dollars (\$994.00). The Commission of Administration and Finance has approved a Bill whereby this Board could pay the balance of Seven Hundred Ninety-four Dollars (\$794.00) from our "Supplies and Expense Fund". He further explained that the Federal Government were paying the salaries of four extra technicians for the laboratory and other help and agreed to furnish at least four more technicians if necessary, and further to purchase the material for the manufacture of media and for the preparation of antigen, etc.; also other expendable materials necessary in making such tests.

The Secretary reported that from August 1st to October 1st, in the Government's program for reduction of surplus cattle our laboratory at the University Farm had made agglutination blood tests of 565 herds containing 9,530 cattle of which 1,234 gave positive reactions or a percentage of 12.97%; 255 gave suspicious reactions or a percentage of 2.57%; 269 herds disclosed positive reactions or a percentage of 47.6%.

The Secretary further reported that in the activities of this Board in the control of cattle affected with Bang's Disease under our Plans

"A", "B" and "C", on October 1st there are 55 Bang Abortion-Free Accredited herds and 420 Approved Bang Abortion-Free herds.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Chas. E. Cotton,

Secretary

President

MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL MEETING OF THE MINNESOTA LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD

OCTOBER 16TH, 1934.

The meeting was held jointly with the Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota. It was called at the request of President L. D. Coffman to consider the budget request for an appropriation from the legislature for the next biennium for the maintenance of the diagnosis laboratory at the Veterinary Division of the University of Minnesota for the State Livestock Sanitary Board. The meeting was held in the office of President Coffman at the University.

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

The Secretary also attended the meeting. Members of the Board of Regents present: F.B.Snyder, F.W.Murphy, R. R. Rand and A.J.Olson; also, Comptroller Middlebrook, Dean Coffey and President Coffman. F. B. Snyder presided.

Mr. Snyder stated that the special meeting was called for the reason that the Board of Regents wished to have a complete knowledge of the reasons for the increase in the budget request of the University for the diagnosis laboratory at the Veterinary Division of the University Farm for service in the diagnosis of diseases of animals for this Board.

On the suggestion of President Holland, the Secretary made a statement of the history of the laboratory, explaining that this Board had maintained its own laboratory for a number of years in the basement of the Old Capitol Building, until at the earnest solicitation of the University through Dr. Wood who was then Dean of the Agricultural Department, the laboratory equipment belonging to this Board was turned over to the University with the agreement that the University would do the laboratory diagnosis work for the Livestock Sanitary Board and would also furnish laboratory specialists when available for making field investigations on request of the Livestock Sanitary Board, with the understanding

that the Board would pay the expenses of such specialists while engaged in the field service. He explained that they wished to extend this service to the Board for the reason that it would furnish them with the material for scientific research and investigation of animal diseases. He stated that the plan and the work had been very satisfactory since that time and as the work increased it was necessary to request the legislature for assistance in a special appropriation. The request was first made in 1927 for the fiscal years 1927-28 and 1928-29; the legislature denied the request. It was therefore necessary that the University and the Sanitary Board furnish assistance to the laboratory, which was done by drawing on other funds by both the University and this Board. Beginning in 1929 the legislature to date have appropriated Seventy-five Hundred Dollars (\$7,500.00) annually. He explained that the Federal Agricultural Adjustment Administration in their plan of reduction of surplus cattle has allocated to Minnesota as the first allotment, the sum of Two Hundred Fifty-two Thousand Dollars (\$252,000.00) for the expense of blood testing and payment of indemnity for cattle that may react to the test for Bang's Disease. He explained that the Federal Government required the Sanitary Board to enter into an agreement to cooperate with the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture in order that Federal funds could be expended in this state for this purpose. This agreement provides that the Sanitary Board furnish laboratory facilities and personnel for the operation of the same and field personnel to the extent permitted by monies available. The Federal Government are now furnishing four extra technicians to the laboratory and have agreed to furnish more; they have also furnished laboratory breakable material, glassware, etc. He explained that it was necessary that more incubator space be provided as the present budget for the laboratory was not sufficient. The Sanitary Board will pay Seven Hundred and Ninety-four Dollars (\$794.00) for the purchase of another

incubator and the University fund will pay the balance of Two Hundred Dollars (\$200.00).

The appropriation from which the Federal funds are allocated to Minnesota is available under the Jones-Connelly Act only until December 31st, 1935.

The Federal Government requires that the farmer must sign an agreement with the United States Secretary of Agriculture to the effect that after the Federal Government has made the tests of his cattle and he has received indemnity for the reacting cattle after they are slaughtered, he will continue blood testing the cattle in his herd in accordance with the Accredited Bang's Disease Herd Plan in this state and that his efforts in this direction will be continued until his herd is eligible for accreditation. The Secretary explained that for this reason it was necessary that the Sanitary Board include in their budget request a special appropriation for the coming biennium and it would necessarily follow that the laboratory must also have an increased appropriation to take care of the increased work and service to the cattle owners of the state.

Chairman Snyder then asked the members of the Board to speak relative to the work. Mr. Moscrip then gave a short history of work of this Board in the Bang's Disease control, the reliability of the test, and the results obtained in individual herds; also the importance of the same to the livestock industry, etc. Mr. Holland talked on the importance of the University and this Board furnishing the service, as it is a public service to the agriculture of this state and the state depends to a large extent on agriculture. Dr. Anderson explained the necessity of the increase of the appropriation to this laboratory and also this Board in order to continue the service to the farmers when the Federal Agricultural Adjustment Administration funds are no longer available. Dr. Fitch

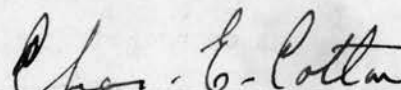
answered questions relative to the test and the amount of increased work by the laboratory. In response to a question by Mr. Frank Murphy, Dr. Fitch stated that the disease is transmitted from the cow to the human family.

There followed a general discussion by all the men present relative to the work and the affiliation of the University and the Sanitary Board in this public service to the livestock and agricultural interests of the state.

The Chairman then stated that, as he understood it, the Board of Regents should include in their budget request the sum of Twenty-two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$22,500.00) annually for the biennium for the maintenance of the laboratory at the University Farm for the State Livestock Sanitary Board, with the understanding that if the legislature does not appropriate the sum requested annually by the Livestock Sanitary Board to continue this public service for Bang's Disease control, the appropriation to the University for the laboratory should then be limited to Fifteen Thousand Dollars (\$15,000.00) annually which is the amount of the present appropriation.

The Board of Regents then approved without dissention the inclusion of the increase annually to Twenty-two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$22,500.00) for the laboratory for the Livestock Sanitary Board in their budget request to be presented to the legislature.

The meeting then adjourned.


Secretary

President

B.A.I. Form T.E. 33 (Original)
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

AGREEMENT TO ELIMINATE CATTLE REACTING TO THE AGGLUTINATION BLOOD TEST FOR BANG'S DISEASE¹

This agreement made this _____ day of _____,
 between _____, herein referred to as the
 owner, _____, who represents that he is operating the farm
 (P.O. address)
 known as _____ farm
 situated _____ from _____
 (Miles and direction) (Town)
 on _____ Road in _____ County,
 State of _____, and the Secretary of Agriculture for and in behalf of the
 United States, herein referred to as the Secretary, witnesseth:

1. The owner agrees:

(a) To cause to be marketed for slaughter under State or Federal supervision, within a reasonable time, all heifers over 6 months of age, cows and bulls in his herd on said farm which are designated by agents of the Secretary as reacting to the agglutination test for Bang's disease on the first or on the second test, if such second test is made, hereunder.

(b) To, as far as practicable, confine additions to his herd to virgin animals and to those from herds known to be free from Bang's disease. Animals from other than Bang's-disease-free herds are to pass the agglutination test (after being kept at least 2 months in quarantine) before being added to the owner's herd, and in no event are pregnant animals to be added to the herd. Should pregnant animals become available for addition to the herd, they are to be kept in quarantine for at least 2 months after calving, at which time they must pass the agglutination test before being added to the owner's herd.

(c) That after the owner's herd has been tested by the agglutination test hereunder, and the reactors thereto marketed for slaughter, the owner will continue blood testing the animals in his herd in accordance with the accredited Bang's-disease herd plan of his State, if and when his State adopts such a plan, and that the owner's efforts in this direction will be continued until his herd is eligible for accreditation.

(d) That the owner will at his own expense after each test hereunder and the removal of reactors, clean and disinfect his premises under the supervision and direction of an authorized representative of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, herein, referred to as the Bureau.

(e) That he will abide by and conform to all regulations, administrative rulings, and orders of the Bureau heretofore and hereafter issued by the Secretary, or his authorized agent or agencies, relating to this contract, which regulations, administrative rulings, and orders are and shall be a part of this contract.

(f) That he will not sell or assign in whole or in part this agreement, or his right to or claim for payment under this agreement, and will not execute any power of attorney to collect said payment or to order that any such payment be made. Any such sale, assignment, order, or power of attorney shall be null and void.

(g) To accept an appraisal of reactors made in accordance with Order No. 347 of the Bureau.

2. The owner represents:²

(a) That no abortion vaccine, abortion bacterin, nor preparation made from or through the agency of *Brucella* micro-organisms has been used in any of the animals to be tested hereunder within 6 months prior to the date hereof.

(b) That the herd on said farm consists of—

Breed _____	Grade	Purebred	Total
Females over 1 year _____	_____	_____	_____
Males over 1 year _____	_____	_____	_____
Calves over 6 months _____	_____	_____	_____
Calves 6 months or under _____	_____	_____	_____

¹ Members of, or delegates to, Congress cannot participate in the benefits of these contracts because of the provisions of title 18, sec. 204, and title 41, sec. 22, of the United States Code.

² Any intentional misrepresentation of fact made in this contract for the purpose of defrauding the United States will be subject to the criminal provisions of the United States Code.

3. The Secretary agrees:

(a) That the owner's herd shall be tested for Bang's disease under the direction of the Bureau without expense to the owner except for necessary handling of the animals incident to collecting blood samples.

(b) To pay to the owner, upon such proof of compliance with the terms hereof as the Chief of the Bureau may require, an amount for each animal, except unregistered bulls marketed in accordance with this agreement, equal to the appraisal less the net proceeds of marketing the animal and less any other moneys received because of the elimination of the animal but in no event to exceed \$20 for a grade animal and \$50 for a registered purebred animal.

It is understood that the Chief of the Bureau may in his discretion determine that a second test shall be made of the owner's herd hereunder and that in the event of such second test reactors thereto shall be eliminated and payment made therefor in the same manner as for reactors to the first test hereunder.

WITNESS:

(Signature of owner)

Date -----

HENRY A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture,
for and in behalf of the United States.

By -----
Authorized representative of the Secretary of Agriculture.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1934 8-8006

(This form to be sent to the Federal Inspector in charge)

The Secretary reported that it was necessary, in order to assist the Federal Government in initiating their testing and in the payment of indemnity for Bang reacting cattle, to furnish the necessary paper and have our office force mimeograph large numbers of the agreement to be signed in triplicate by cattle owners and Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, also a supply of the lienholders' agreement form. The Federal Bureau of Animal Industry had informed us that it would be some time before they could furnish such supplies.

The Secretary further reported that he has assurance that more federal monies will be allotted to Minnesota when the first allotment of Two Hundred Fifty-two Thousand Dollars (\$252,000.00) is exhausted and that without doubt by the end of October there will be another allotment made to the various states.

The Secretary informed the Board that in order to get the work started in Minnesota as rapidly as possible, under date of July 25th he sent a circular letter to all the county agents in the state, explaining the plan of the Federal Government and the amount of indemnity the owners would receive, also informed them that the work would be in charge of Dr. W. J. Fretz. In this letter he requested the county agents' assistance in explaining the plan to the cattle owners and to interest them in signing the agreement or contract, advising them we would be pleased to furnish agreements on request, etc. He further stated that he had been informed there was some question as to whether or not the plan could be carried out in the counties listed as "primary drouth counties" under the Federal Drouth Relief Program of purchasing cattle. He reported that he was censured by the Assistant Director of the Agricultural Extension Division of the University of Minnesota for writing this letter; the Assistant Director, for the reason that Dean Coffey who is in charge of the purchasing of cattle under the Federal Drouth Relief plan was out of his office and would not return for some period, on July 26th wrote to the county agents

advising them not to pay any attention to the Secretary's letter and not to start any action or discuss the matter with anyone until they heard from him. Under date of July 31st this Assistant Director again wrote to the county agents, calling their attention to his letter of July 26th and informing them that instructions from Washington as to the procedure on a state-wide basis were not yet perfected; he advised them further that he had conferred with Dr. Fretz and the Secretary and the work would be initiated in two counties, namely, Washington and Rice, as they became organized; the work would then be extended to the counties of Dakota, Steele and Freeborn. He further advised that organizations in other counties would be deferred until a satisfactory procedure could be worked out, etc. The Secretary then conferred with the Assistant Director of the Agricultural Extension Division Professor F. F. Brown, Dr. Fretz, Attorney Falvey, and Dr. Donham (representing Dr. Fitch) of the University Farm. At this conference a questionnaire was prepared, explaining the agreement and plan in detail and also explaining the importance to the livestock interests of the state, of the elimination of this disease, etc. This office then mimeographed a large number of forms containing the questionnaire, to be distributed throughout the state by the Extension Division of the University of Minnesota at the same time the blank agreements were furnished. The Secretary informed the Board that when Dean Coffey returned to the city another conference was held the first week in September and as a result the Extension Division of the University agreed to cooperate with the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry and this Board infurnishing the necessary advice to the cattle owners in the various counties. This activity was first limited to the counties that were not listed as "primary drouth relief counties"; later however this limitation was released and since that time the county agents in a large number of the counties have held meetings and appointed committees to confar with individual farmers. As a result, on September 30th more than six thousand signed agreements have been furnished by the owners to the

MINUTES OF THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE MINNESOTA STATE LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD, JANUARY 19TH - 1935.

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

The minutes of the quarterly meeting October 12th, 1934, were read and on motion duly seconded were approved.

The minutes of the special meeting October 16th, 1934, were read and on motion duly seconded were approved.

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

DR. J. B. CONAWAY: Dr. J. B. Conaway of Elk River appeared before the Board and requested that he be reinstated on the approved and accredited list of veterinarians. The Secretary in the presence of Dr. Conaway explained to the Board the reasons Dr. Conaway was removed from the list of approved and accredited veterinarians at the quarterly meeting July 13th, 1934. Dr. Conaway then stated, "I am guilty of every one of the charges that Dr. Cotton has stated". He further stated that if the Board would reinstate him he felt he had sufficient will power to control himself and in the future he would comply with the state law and the rules and regulations of this Board, etc. The President then advised Dr. Conaway that if he had nothing further to state to the Board they would take the matter under advisement and would inform him of their decision.

After some discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that Dr. Conaway be reinstated on the list of approved and accredited veterinarians in Minnesota on the condition that he will comply with the state law and the rules and regulations of this Board relative to animal disease control and that he further complies with the instructions and directions of this Board relative to such control; further, that the Secretary inform Dr. Conaway of his reinstatement. If Dr. Conaway fails to comply with the state law and the rules and regulations of this Board in any particular the Executive Officer is directed to immediately remove him from the list of approved and accredited veterinarians.

BANG'S DISEASE CONTROL: Dr. Fretz appeared before the Board for conference relative to the policy and the plan for the continuance of the Government's Agricultural Adjustment Administration program of testing and the payment of indemnity for cattle that react to the agglutination blood test for Bang's Disease for the balance of this calendar year. The Secretary reported that on Jan'y 10th he received a letter from the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry dated Jan'y 8th, in which he advised that the Secretary of Agriculture has given official approval to an allotment of One Million Nine Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$1,900,000.00) for Bang's Disease work in Minnesota, to cover the period ending December 31st, 1935. This sum includes the previous allotment of Seven Hundred Seventy-five Thousand Dollars (\$775,000.00) and is intended to cover both indemnity and operating expenses. He also stated, "It would be understood the plans for the work during the present calendar year will be developed by your Board and Dr. W. J. Fretz; the Bureau will be interested in receiving an outline of this plan when it has been completed". The Secretary stated he had conferred with Dr. Fretz;

also that in a former conversation with Dr. Mohler, the Chief of the Bureau, he (Dr. Mohler) had advised that, in his opinion, it was very desirable and very necessary that plans be arranged whereby at least one retest of all infected herds should be made at the expense of the Federal Government. He explained that Dr. Fretz's office has estimated there are between thirty and thirty-five thousand owners of cattle who have signed agreements or contracts and that as the One Million Nine Hundred Thousand (\$1,900,000.00) Dollars, without doubt, is all that will be allotted to Minnesota during the calendar year unless Congress makes a further appropriation, it will be impossible for the Government to meet the requirements of these agreements or contracts and test all the cattle for the owners who have now signed agreements, and have sufficient funds left to make retests of infected herds. He recommended that the Board submit a plan to Dr. Mohler in compliance with his letter, making provision in this plan to retest all herds in which reactors are disclosed on the first blood test, to a retest forty to ninety days after the first test.

After some discussion by the members of the Board and Dr. Fretz, Dr. Fretz agreed to the plan.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Board after conferring with Dr. Fretz and having his approval, inform the Chief of the Bureau that we desire arrangements be made whereby a retest of all herds in which reactors are disclosed on the first test will be made within forty to sixty days after the completion of the first test.

COMMUNITY SALES OF LIVESTOCK: The Secretary reported that we were facing a serious problem in the control of community sales of livestock, particularly cattle and swine. He stated he had written to the sanitary officials of a number of states and some of them have laws providing that parties conducting public sales of livestock shall be placed under bond

and other states require permits from the livestock sanitary officials for the conducting of such sales, with the idea of preventing the spread of communicable diseases. He reported that during the past fall community sales have been held at Mankato, Walnut Grove, Springfield, Fairmont, Jackson, Luverne and Blooming Prairie; also that he had been informed parties were intending to conduct such a sale at Pipestone.

He reported that as the result of inquiries and reports of the methods under which animals were sold at the various community sales he had prepared rules governing the sale of swine at the concentration points, or community sales, and furnished them to the parties conducting these sales. He had prepared these rules in compliance with the present rules and regulations of the Board for the control of hog cholera.

The Secretary explained that, in his opinion, the Board should decide relative to requiring that all hogs gathered at these concentration points for sale be certified as having been subjected to the double treatment at least thirty days prior to the sale or that they be sold with the understanding they will be immediately double treated before being removed to the premises of the purchaser, there to be placed under quarantine.

A general discussion followed relative to the advisability of undertaking to request that a law be enacted for the control of community sales of livestock and it was the opinion, as expressed by members of the Board, that it would not be advisable to undertake to have a law enacted by the legislature as the Board has the necessary authority to adopt rules and regulations to control such sales.

The Secretary was directed to continue to study the situation and to prepare and submit a plan for the control of these community sales at the next meeting of the Board.

The Secretary reported that as directed by the Board at a former meeting he had had the Attorney General prepare bills to be introduced in the legislature, as follows:

1. - Repealing Session Laws of 1929, Chapter 33 of the law requiring all cattle sold at public auction shall be tuberculin tested and the certificate of the test approved by this Board be exhibited at the time of the sale.

2. - Repealing Section 5429, Mason's Minnesota Statutes of 1927, requiring that all purebred cattle over one year of age must pass a satisfactory tuberculin test approved by this Board.

3. - Amending Section 5409, 5410 and 5411, and repealing Section 5412, Mason's Minnesota Statutes of 1927, by providing that it shall be unlawful for any transportation company, owners or drivers of trucks for hire, private trucks, person or persons to bring into the State of Minnesota, or drive or lead over the highways into this state, any animals, or poultry, for work, feeding, breeding or dairy purposes except in compliance with the rules and regulations now or hereafter adopted by the Livestock Sanitary Board.

4. - That Mason's Minnesota Statutes of 1927, Section 5402, as amended by the laws of 1929, Chapter 35, be amended by deleting the words "said Board shall pay all reasonable transportation and other charges connected with the transportation and slaughter of such animals" and inserting in lieu thereof the following words: "The Owner shall receive the value of the net salvage of the carcass".

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary present these bills to the legislature.

BUDGET REQUEST FOR CONTROL OF ANTHRAX: The Secretary explained that as directed by the Board he had included in the Budget Request to the legislature the sum of Two Thousand Five Hundred (\$2,500.00) annually for the next biennium to be used for the purchase of the vaccination treatment for anthrax and if the legislature allowed these amounts the first allotment would not be available until after July 1st, thus making it too late to be of any value or benefit to protect the livestock on the infected farms this year. He explained further that it has been the custom of the Board in the past to send one of our field veterinarians to vaccinate the livestock on the infected farms during the latter part of March and the forepart of April before the animals were turned onto pasture.

After some discussion the Secretary was directed to request the legislature to provide that One Thousand (\$1,000.00) Dollars of the Two Thousand Five Hundred (\$2,500.00) Dollars requested for the first year of the coming biennium be made immediately available in order that it can be used immediately after the legislature adjourns.

BUDGET REQUEST FOR CONTROL OF BANG'S DISEASE: The Secretary explained that as directed by the Board he had requested the legislature to appropriate One Hundred Twenty-five Thousand (\$125,000.00) Dollars annually for the control of Bang's Disease for the next biennium and the Budget Commissioner had recommended that this appropriation for the first year of the biennium be decreased to Sixty-two Thousand Five Hundred (\$62,500.00) Dollars. He explained that if the legislature made the appropriation it would not be available for use until after July 1st, 1935 and that a number of farmers who had signed the agreement with Secretary of Agriculture Wallace for the testing of their herds under the

Federal Agricultural Adjustment Administration activity would without doubt sign the agreement to place their herds under the supervision of this Board prior to July 1st, 1935. He reported further that as Dr. Fretz was having some trouble with the department in Washington, obtaining their consent for the allowance of sufficient mileage for the veterinarians employed in the test work in Minnesota, it may be necessary for this Board to pay the expense of some of the excess mileage of the veterinarians in order that we can succeed in having a retest made of all the herds of cattle that disclose reactors on the first test for Bang's Disease under the Federal program. For this reason it was the Secretary's opinion that it was advisable to request the legislature to provide that some of this money be made immediately available in order that it could be used prior to July 1st.


After some discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary request the legislature to provide that Ten Thousand (\$10,000.00) Dollars of the amount allowed for the first fiscal year be subtracted from the amount allowed for the first fiscal year, and be made immediately available.

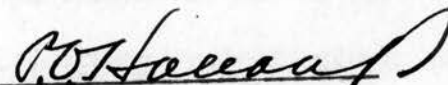
Dr. Fitch then explained that Dr. Donham, who was in charge of the preparation of the antigen for the agglutination blood test for Bang's Disease, through exposure to the Super Centrifuge machine they were using and which was located in the Bio-chemic Laboratory, had become very sick each time he used the machine in the preparation of the antigen. He explained that physicians have concluded Dr. Donham is highly sensitive to the organism of Bang's Disease and under the circumstances it was very necessary, as practically all the technicians at the laboratory were also highly sensitive to this organism, that a Super Centrifuge machine be purchased and installed in the

Diagnostic Laboratory with a hood placed over it, thus preventing exposure to the laboratory workers. He stated that the appropriations to the laboratory for this fiscal year were exhausted and that in order to comply with the agreement this Board have executed with the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, in which we agreed to furnish the laboratory service for making the agglutination blood tests for Bang's Disease, the preparation of the antigen used in such tests, also the blood tests in the field, it was very necessary that arrangements be made whereby this machine could be purchased and installed immediately. He advised that the machine could be purchased for Three Hundred (\$300.00) Dollars.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary immediately requisition the Department of Administration and Finance to the amount of Three Hundred (\$300.00) Dollars in order to purchase "one Sharples Super Centrifuge, Regular Model, Motor drive, Motor for 110 Volts, AC Current, with clarified bowl" to be installed in the Diagnosis Laboratory at the Veterinary Division, University Farm.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.


Secretary


President.

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

APRIL 12TH, 1935.

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

Chas. E. Cotton

Secretary

President

MINUTES OF THE DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARDMAY 2ND, 1935.

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

The minutes of the quarterly meeting January 19th were read. It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the minutes be approved as read.

The report of the Secretary and Executive Officer for the quarter ending March 31st, 1935, was read. On motion duly seconded it was accepted and ordered placed on file.

COMMUNITY SALES: The Secretary reported that the Board directed him at the last meeting to prepare rules and regulations to present to the Board at its next meeting. He stated that during the legislative session it had been impossible for him to personally visit and confer with the interested parties of the states where the community sales had been held during the past eighteen months; however, he had conferred with a number of practicing veterinarians located in these sections and there was a very decided difference of opinion relative to the requirements this Board should adopt in order to control such sales and protect the livestock industry. He advised that in sections of the state where the infection of hog cholera exists, it should be required that all hogs sold at such sales should be subjected to the double treatment unless a certificate could be furnished that the animals had been subjected to the double treatment at a prior date and were immune; in territory where cholera has not been prevalent the serum alone treatment would be sufficient. Dr. Anderson stated that the sales would not be conducted until later in the year.

After some discussion, the Board directed the Secretary to make a further study of the conditions and prepare his recommendations for the necessary rulings for such sales to be presented to the Board.

SALE OF GRADE BULLS IMPORTED AND PURCHASED AT SOUTH ST. PAUL:

Mr. Moscrip reported that at a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Minnesota Live Stock Breeders' Association the Secretary read a communication from Mr. R. E. Hodgson, the Superintendent of the Southeast Minnesota Experiment Station, Waseca, complaining that certain parties were reported to him as having purchased thin grade bulls at South St. Paul and also other points in the state, placing them on various farms throughout the state on a rental basis for breeding purposes and later in the fall when the animals had grown and were ready for market they would be taken off their hands and sold to be slaughtered on the market. The Secretary stated that if this report had come directly to this office, no doubt, we could control the matter if the bulls were purchased at South St. Paul, or if they were imported into this state from some other state, for the reason that if they were brought in from other states or shipped from South St. Paul for feeding purposes our regulations provided that they must pass a satisfactory tuberculin test and then be placed under quarantine with the understanding that when they are ready for market such quarantine would be released, the same as our requirements for feeding females. If these animals are to be removed from quarantine for breeding purposes they must pass a satisfactory tuberculin test and also a satisfactory agglutination blood test for Bang's Disease before they can be released from quarantine. The Secretary further advised that if we were given the names of the parties conducting such practices our rules and the state law give authority to prosecute such parties for the reason that if they have removed them from quarantine and placed them on other farms they have committed a misdemeanor and can be fined; if they had sold them and farmed them out with the idea they could be used for breeding purposes we would have sufficient grounds to prosecute and fine them as they have represented these bulls were purchased and shipped from the yards

at South St. Paul for feeding purposes.

The Secretary stated that if these parties were purchasing young, thin, grade bulls from other farmers in Minnesota and farming them out on a rental basis to other farmers there was nothing in the state law or the rules and regulations of this Board that would permit us to take any action against them.

After some discussion, the Secretary was directed to communicate with Secretary Jones, obtain a copy of Hodgson's letter, make a further inspection and take the necessary action.

ST. PAUL SERUM COMPANY: The Secretary reported that Marrinan Brothers, representing the St. Paul Serum Company, had not complied with their agreement made with this Board at the meeting held April 25th, 1934, when they personally met with the Board and agreed to replace the whole blood hog cholera serum we had on hand at that time with sufficient clear concentrated serum, the exchange to be based on the purchase price of these products.

The Secretary further advised that there was some serum now in storage at the Booth Cold Storage plant on which the date of potency would expire in June of 1935. He further explained that the plant was not operating and that if Marrinan Brothers were not able to carry out their contract made with this Board, it was to be expected that the state would necessarily be compelled to assume a loss under this contract. He explained that the bond was for Seventy-five Hundred Dollars (\$7500.00) and there was over Fourteen Thousand Dollars (\$14,000.00) worth of serum in storage (including the whole blood serum) that was purchased at almost twice the price at which it could now be sold on the present market.

After a general discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary confer with the Department of Administration and Finance and the Attorney General, and proceed in the best method possible to liquidate or otherwise change the contract of the St. Paul Serum Company in order that this Board, in compliance with the law, may disperse the anti-hog cholera serum and virus now in storage at the Booth Cold Storage plant.

NEW LEGISLATION: The Secretary reported that as directed by the Board at its last meeting bills were introduced in the legislature repealing the law requiring that cattle sold at public auction shall be tuberculin tested, etc., repealing the law requiring that all purebred cattle under one year of age must pass a satisfactory tuberculin test approved by this Board, amending the law providing for the importation of livestock into the states and also amending Section 5402, Mason's Statutes of 1927, as amended by Chapter 35 of the laws of 1929, by deleting the words "said Board shall pay all reasonable transportation and other charges connected with the transportation and slaughter of such animals", and inserting in lieu thereof the following words, "the owner shall receive the value of the net salvage of the carcass". All of these bills were passed.

The Secretary reported that as directed by the Board at its last meeting he had submitted the Supplementary Budget Request to the legislature, after conferring with the Budget Commissioner and having his approval, requesting that Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.00) of the amount requested for the first fiscal year for the control of Bang's Disease be made immediately available in order that we could have these moneys to expend during the present fiscal year terminating June 30th, 1935; also that One Thousand Dollars of the amount requested for the vaccination treatment of anthrax be made immediately available for the present fiscal year terminating June 30th, 1935. The legislature provided that One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00) be made immediately available for anthrax vaccination for the present fiscal year, and reappropriated Fourteen Thousand Dollars (\$14,000.00) of the balance remaining in the appropriation of 1927 for the "Hog Cholera Serum and Virus Revolving Fund" "for expense, Bang's Disease" for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1935. The appropriations made by the legislature are as follows:

	<u>1935-36</u>	<u>1936-37</u>
Salaries	\$53,000.00	\$55,000.00
Supplies and Expense	20,000.00	26,000.00
Expense, Bang's Disease	75,000.00	75,000.00
Biologics for Vaccination Treatment of Livestock for Anthrax	1,500.00	2,500.00

The sum of Fourteen Thousand Dollars (\$14,000.00) of the balance remaining in the appropriation made by Chapter 250, Laws of 1927, is hereby reappropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1935, for Expense, Bang's Disease:

1935

Employes' Compensation	\$1,693.42
Biologics for Vaccination Treatment for Anthrax	1,000.00

The Appropriations Bill also included a provision that the balances in our appropriations for "General Indemnity" and "Expenses for Accredited Counties, may be used for any such purpose in the event that the appropriations for either thereof shall become exhausted.

The Appropriations Bill also provides that all balances in the funds on June 30th, 1935, shall be reappropriated.

The legislature appropriated Twenty Thousand Dollars (\$20,000.00) annually under Section 4 of the Bill, Chapter 382, House File No. 1797, for state educational institutions, "for the Livestock Sanitary Board laboratory"...This Board, with the approval of the Board of Regents of the University, had requested an appropriation of Seventy-five Hundred Dollars (\$7500.00) increase annually over and above the Fifteen Thousand Dollars (\$15,000.00) annually that had been appropriated by the legislature for the laboratory in the past years. The members of the Appropriations Committee of the House explained that as this Board had requested an appropriation of One Hundred Twenty-five Thousand Dollars (\$125,000.00) annually for Bang's Disease control and as they appropriated only Seventy-five Thousand Dollars (\$75,000.00) annually for this work, they were justified in also relatively decreasing the amount requested for the laboratory.

TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL: The Secretary explained that the Governor on February 28th signed a Bill amending the statutes relative to requiring this state to refund the reasonable shipping charges and that immediately the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry discontinued requiring that they base the amount of indemnity they would pay on the difference between the gross salvage and the appraised value, and claims for indemnity for animals that had been slaughtered since February 28th, 1935, have been figured for indemnity to be paid by the Federal Government based on the difference between the net salvage and the appraised value, thus resulting in a material saving to our state funds. Prior to this time under the ruling of the United States Government Solicitor since Federal "Triple A" moneys have been available for the payment of indemnity in this state, this Board has been forced to pay from state appropriations to the owners of cattle reacting to the tuberculin test, the total amount of the shipping charges.

The Secretary reported that since July 1st, 1934, Federal funds have been expended in this state for expenses of making the tuberculin tests and the retests in counties under the Area Plan, to such an extent that the Inspector in Charge of Federal Tuberculosis Work in Minnesota has informed him there remains only an estimated balance of between Seventy-five (\$75,000.00) and Eighty (\$80,000.00) Thousand Dollars of the Two Hundred Eighty Thousand (\$280,000.00) Dollars Federal Agricultural Adjustment Administration moneys that were allotted to Minnesota.

Dr. Fretz, the Inspector in Charge of Federal Tuberculosis Work in Minnesota, received a telegram from the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, dated April 9th, 1935, requesting him to "confer with state officials purpose learning if it possible for state to assume some operating expenses in remodeling counties". (Signed Mohler). The

Chief of the Bureau had complained to the Inspector in Charge in Minnesota relative to the amount of moneys that were being spent in Minnesota as compared with that in other states, to pay for the expense of making the tuberculin tests with Federal "Triple A" moneys, particularly relative to the amount of mileage paid the veterinarians. The Secretary reported that he had conferred with Dr. Fretz on April 9th and agreed that the state would pay the subsistence of the veterinarians and the transportation of the veterinarians and their assistants provided the Federal Government would pay the current salaries of veterinarians and assistants to tuberculin test the balance of the counties in Minnesota that must be tested in the present calendar year for reaccreditation, and with the further understanding that "this may require a small additional allotment of Federal funds to Minnesota".

The Secretary further reported that on April 9th a wire was sent by Dr. Fretz to the Chief of the Bureau explaining this agreement on the part of the state; on April 10th the Secretary wrote a letter to the Chief of the Bureau, verifying the telegram and stating that, in his opinion, it would require an additional allotment by the Federal Government if they agreed to pay the salaries of the veterinarians and the salaries of the assistants in the counties that were due to be tested during the balance of the calendar year. He further reported that the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry in a letter dated April 11th advised that this arrangement would be satisfactory and it would be understood that the plan would be adopted beginning May 1st, 1935, whereby the state would "assume the expenses of the temporary veterinarians employed by the Bureau of Animal Industry assigned to the tuberculin testing and would also pay for the transportation of the assistants employed to help these veterinarians, provided the Bureau of Animal Industry will pay the salaries of the temporary veterinarians and the assistants during the remainder of this calendar year in a sufficient number to complete the necessary retesting in the counties due for remodification during that period".

The Secretary explained that this plan will be a very material saving to our state funds in making the necessary tuberculin tests in the counties that must be retested in order to be reaccredited during the present calendar year. If we do not have the assistance of the Federal Government it will be necessary that the state employ veterinarians and also their assistants which in the past has cost the state a total of \$15.50 per day, representing \$9.00 to the veterinarians for their services, \$2.00 for their board, and \$4.50 per day for the assistants to the veterinarians for their services and the use of their automobiles for transporting the veterinarians from one herd to the other. Under this plan the Federal Government will pay \$5.56 per day to the veterinarians for their services and \$3.00 per day for the payment of each assistant's services; the state will be required to pay \$2.00 per day to the veterinarians for their board while working within the county and \$1.50 per day to the farmers who act as their assistants, as payment for the use of their automobiles. This will make a material saving to the state for each day's service of the veterinarians and their assistants, the board of the veterinarians and their transportation, or a saving of \$11.00 per day to the state.

IMPORTATION OF CATTLE FROM SOUTH DAKOTA: The Secretary reported that the States of Iowa, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Missouri, and Arkansas, with the assistance of Federal "Triple A" moneys, were intensively testing cattle for tuberculosis under the Uniform Methods and Rules for the Accreditation of range areas and it was reported that the majority of these states would be officially designated as Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Areas by June 1st, 1936. He reported that he had been informed that under the present laws of South Dakota they could not proceed with the work in cooperation with the Federal Government; they had attempted to amend their law but through the opposition of the Farmers' Holiday Association the bill was defeated. He reported that he had received a letter from Mr. Harry J. Boyts, the

Livestock Commissioner at the Sioux City Public Stockyards, informing him that Iowa has recently notified the authorities of South Dakota that all feeding as well as breeding cattle would be required to pass a satisfactory tuberculin test before importation from that state after January 1st, 1936, when the State of Iowa expects to be officially designated as completely accredited. Mr. Boyts inquired if the Minnesota Board intended to amend our regulations relative to the importation of cattle. The Secretary advised Mr. Boyts that this Board for many years had required all feeding females and bulls imported into this state must pass a satisfactory tuberculin test and be quarantined when they are imported into our accredited counties, and subjected to a retest if sold for purposes other than immediate slaughter. This Board do not require that steers pass a satisfactory tuberculin test and we have been giving permits for the importation of such steers in quarantine for feeding purposes. The reason this Board made an exception of steers was the fact that the surrounding states, particularly Iowa which is an importing state for feeders, did not require it. He explained that he would submit the matter to the Board.

The Secretary further reported that he had had some correspondence with Dr. Ruth, Director of the Division of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, Pierre, South Dakota, in which he stated they hoped to be able to test the cattle in the territory west of the Missouri River, but were meeting with some opposition in the testing of the herds in South Dakota east of the Missouri River; also that it was impossible for them to proceed under their present law even with the assistance of Federal moneys and complete the testing of all the cattle in that section each of the River. He stated that, in his opinion, if the Minnesota Live Stock Sanitary Board would set a time when we would require that all cattle imported into Minnesota, unless they come from negative herds in accredited areas, must pass a satisfactory tuberculin test, such action would result in the owners of cattle in South Dakota taking advantage of the existing circumstances and having their herds tested.

In the discussion that followed it was disclosed that, without doubt, Minnesota buyers could succeed in buying feeding cattle from the western range states that would be accredited by January 1st, and would not under these circumstances be required to depend upon South Dakota for their feeders.

After further discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary correspond with the Live Stock Sanitary authorities of Iowa, Wisconsin, and other states, relative to adopting a rule requiring that all cattle, including feeding steers, must pass a satisfactory tuberculin test before importation on and after October 1st, 1935, unless originating from Modified Accredited Areas, for the reason that the movement of cattle for feeding purposes into Minnesota and the surrounding states, for ^{the} feeding season, would take place prior to January 1st, 1936, and provided other states do not agree to adopt such ruling effective earlier, that this Board adopt the ruling effective January 1st, 1936.

AVIAN TUBERCULOSIS: The Secretary reported that he had included a table in the quarterly report containing a summary of the activities of the three Federal Veterinary Inspectors assigned to this state in avian tuberculosis control work, for the six months terminating March 31st, 1935. Dr. Fitch stated that he was strongly of the opinion this work in the control of avian tuberculosis in this state under the present plan was not making any definite accomplishment.

After a general discussion, Dr. Fitch moved that a committee of this Board be appointed to confer with the proper authorities relative to the control of avian tuberculosis. The motion was duly seconded and carried. President Holland appointed Mr. Moscrip, Dr. Fitch and Secretary Cotton as members of this committee.

BANG'S DISEASE CONTROL: Dr. Fitch made a verbal report of the results of the agglutination blood testing for Bang's Disease under the Federal plan of spending "Triple A" moneys since the work was initiated in this state on August 2nd, 1934. He explained that as included in the Secretary's quarterly report the plate method was being used in the field and also the slow test tube laboratory test. He stated that provided proper antigens and the proper method of making the tests were employed, the plate method, in his opinion, is fully as accurate as the slow test tube method. He also stated that, in his opinion, the time had arrived when the state should check up on the details and insist on the state entering into the activity more in detail with the Federal Government's program than has been done in the past, particularly since they are starting the retesting of infected herds.

The Secretary reported that as directed by the Board at the last meeting, he had communicated with the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, informing him of the action of the Board after having conferred with Dr. Fretz, and requested that, with his approval, arrangements be made for the retesting of infected herds forty to ninety days after the date of the first complete test for Bang's Disease; the Chief replied under date of January 24th, advising this arrangement meets with his approval. As a result, during the latter part of the quarter a number of retests of infected herds have been made by the veterinarians employed by the Federal Government in the testing for Bang's Disease and also by our laboratory at the University Farm.

The Secretary further reported that the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry has recently informed him that Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$800,000.00) additional had been allotted from Federal "Triple A" moneys in the Government's program for the testing of cattle and the payment of indemnity for cattle that react to the agglutination blood test for Bang's Disease. This makes a total

of Two Million Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$2,700,000.00) allotted to Minnesota with the understanding that it is to be expended prior to December 31st, 1935 .

The Secretary further advised that the Federal Government had directed that after April 1st, 1935, the five percent discount in the salaries of the veterinarians employed in the Federal program in Minnesota will be discontinued and they will thus be paid at the rate of Five Dollars and Fifty-six Cents (\$5.56) per day; the farmers whom assist them will be paid at the rate of Three Dollars (\$3.00) per day for their services.

The Secretary further reported that a number of farmers who have signed agreements with the Federal Government for the testing of their cattle have repudiated their contracts; other farmers have become interested and are requesting that they be permitted to sign new contracts. Dr. Fretz, the Inspector in Charge of the Federal work in Minnesota, has made arrangements that after May 1st new agreements will be solicited and accepted.

The Secretary reported that during the past month Dr. Fretz has assigned two,-- and part of the time three clerks who have been employed by the Federal Government at the diagnosis laboratory under Federal pay, to work in this office filing Bang's Disease test records. He further reported that it will be necessary that these services be continued as it is impossible with our present office force to do this work. He further stated that it would be necessary to purchase more filing cases and other office supplies.

The Secretary reported that Dr. Fretz had informed him he had received a letter dated April 3rd from the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, advising that additional Federal Emergency funds had been furnished for the Bang's Disease Federal program and it will now be possible to conduct one or two additional retests of infected herds in the same manner as was followed in the first test of the herds and the first retests of the infected herds; it would also be possible to make Federal payments for reactors found as the result of these

additional retests. He further stated that if an owner desires to have one or two additional tests when his herd is officially injected, he should be requested to sign a supplemental agreement in duplicate, as per the copy he enclosed. As a result of this letter a conference was arranged with Drs. Fitch and Fretz with the idea of inducing the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry to also permit the retesting of negative herds under the Federal program. This conference was held on April 9th and the following is the result if the agreement reached at the conference:

1. Dr. W. J. Fretz will immediately write to Dr. Mohler, the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and advise him of this conference and request the privilege of including a retest of negative herds that consist of ten or more animals, as well as a retest of the infected herds, as per the Chief's instructions of April 3rd.
2. If Dr. Mohler approves the plan to retest negative herds, and pay indemnity if reactors are disclosed, such herds will not be tested unless the owner signs the State agreement and the supplemental government contract.
3. The supplemental government contract must be signed by owners before the second retest of infected herds is made, and herds that have been subjected to a retest will not be given a second retest unless the owner signs the State contract or agreement.
4. It will be the policy to retest infected herds with the same character of test as was applied on such herd in the first test.
5. Herds that on the first retest show a rising infection (increased number of reactors) should be retested again in thirty to forty-five days.
6. It is agreed that arrangements will be made to immediately give herd owners the privilege of signing the Federal agreement in order that the first test of such herds can be made. By so doing it will result in a saving of travel as new herds can be included while the veterinarians are working on the retests of herds in the same neighborhood.

Dr. Fretz furnished this material to the Chief of the Bureau under date of April 11th, explaining the reasons why we arranged this plan which provides that the owners must sign the supplemental Government contract as directed by the Chief of the Bureau before a second retest of infected herds can be applied; we also arranged that such owners shall sign the agreement to place their herds under the State plan, and further that the Federal Government also retest the negative herds for owners who are willing and will sign the supplemental Federal agreement or contract to place his herd under the supervision of this Board. Dr. Fretz received a reply from the Chief of the Bureau dated April 16th, stating that "the question of applying retests of negative herds at Federal expense has been given consideration and at this time it is deemed inadvisable to follow this plan in herds of any size. Considerable work remains to be completed in connection with the initial testing of herds and also the retesting of infected herds. It might be advisable later to arrange for the retesting of some of the negative herds in a given area in order to obtain data in this phase of the project". The Chief further advised Dr. Fretz that he had arranged to send Dr. A. E. Wight to St. Paul to confer with him and the State officials on the retesting of herds of cattle in connection with the Bang's Disease project.

The Secretary explained that he had had a conference with Dr. Wight and that he had a tentative verbal agreement with him that would permit veterinarians in the employ of the Federal Government to retest a few negative herds under the plan as outlined, limiting it to herd owners who had comparatively large herds and who were anxious to eliminate the disease from their herds and were willing to sign the contract and comply with the rules and regulations of the State.

The Secretary reported further that he was receiving letters from a number of owners of herds of cattle and also from practicing veterinarians, stating that owners who had signed agreements to place their herds under the supervision of this Board under Plans A, B and C, requested information as to whether it would be possible for the state to accept the records of the tests made by the Federal Government in herds that had passed complete negative tests, thus permitting them to have credit for the same under the State plans. He explained that under the Federal plan they were testing only cattle six months of age and over.

After some discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that ^{the} rules and regulations be amended to provide that after owners have signed the State agreement and all the animals in the herd are subjected to the agglutination blood test and found negative, such herds will then be given credit for ^{previous} their negative tests made under the Federal contract.

The Secretary explained that he had conferred with Dr. Fretz relative to the owners signing agreements under the State plan as provided by the Federal contract, and further explained that the three forms of agreement under the present plan were necessarily all different.

After some discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that a plan be furnished, making the necessary changes in the rules and regulations and the agreement in order that it will conform with the Federal agreement that an owner should sign to place his herd under the State plan of control.

A general discussion followed relative to the continuance of issuing approved certificates for a period of six months after the herd has passed one complete negative test and another certificate for a period of twelve months after the herd has passed two negative tests six months apart, and an accredited Bang's Disease-Free certificate after the herd has passed three successive negative semi-annual tests. It was decided that this plan should be continued at least for the present.

The Secretary reported that, in his opinion, as we now had seventy-seven veterinarians in the employ of the Federal Government who have received laboratory instructions in the technique of the application of the plate test method in the field and have also been given instructions in the application of the test in the field, and the results of their tests have been checked by the laboratory, the rules and regulations of this Board should be amended whereby certain practicing veterinarians who have received these instructions will be approved to make the plate method test in the field and the same be accepted under our State plan of control.

The Secretary stated that in spite of the publicity relative to the activities of this Board since 1926 to assist the livestock owners in the control and elimination of Bang's Disease, the bulletins issued by the Experiment Station and the articles in the agricultural press, it is surprising how many owners of cattle are under the impression that unless their cattle actually abort they are not infected with Bang's Disease.

After a discussion, it was the opinion of the members of the Board that the terms "contagious abortion" or "infectious abortion" should be eliminated in the naming of the disease, from the rules and regulations of the Board and also the agreements the owners are requested to sign.

It was regularly moved, and seconded that the Secretary, after conferring with Dr. C. P. Fitch, prepare amendments to the rules and regulations for the control and elimination of Bang's Disease, and for the Plans A, B and C; prepare rules and regulations for the control and elimination of Bang's Disease under a special Modified Agreement providing for the elimination of Bang's Disease in herds of cattle tested under contracts owners have signed with the Federal Government, and also prepare amendments to the agreements owners must sign placing their herds under the supervision of this Board under Plans A, B and C, these amendments to include provisions as decided by the Board in the above motions. Motion carried.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the rules and regulations for the control and elimination of Bant's Disease under the special Modified Agreement, the amendments to the rules and regulations adopted July 9th, 1932, providing for the "cooperative Bang's Disease herds Plan C", the rules and regulations adopted July 9th, 1932, providing for "Bang's Disease Free Approved Herds Plan B", and the rules and regulations providing for "Bang's Disease-Free Accredited Herds Plan A", as amended July 21st, 1928, prepared by the Secretary after conferring with Dr. C. P. Fitch, are hereby adopted subject to the approval of the Attorney General.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the amended agreements prepared by the Secretary for owners to sign for the control and elimination of Bang's Disease under the Plans A, B and C, and also the special Modified Agreement for owners to sign whose herds have been tested under the Federal contract, be and the same are hereby adopted.

The following are true copies of the rules and regulations and the special Modified Agreement, the amended rules and regulations and the amended agreements, as adopted and as approved by the Attorney General:

B.D. 15.

MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD
AGREEMENT

FOR THE TESTING OF HERDS OF CATTLE FOR THE CONTROL AND ELIMINATION OF
BANG'S DISEASE

SPECIAL MODIFIED AGREEMENT FOR OWNERS WHOSE HERDS HAVE BEEN TESTED UNDER AGREEMENT B.A.I. FORM TE 33, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOR THE FEDERAL AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION.

Adopted May 2nd, 1935.

Approved by Attorney General June 13th, 1935.

In compliance with paragraph (c) of the agreement I have executed with the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture for the purpose of eliminating Bang's disease from my herd I _____ do hereby agree to cooperate with the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board and to meet all requirements and provisions incorporated in this agreement.

I agree to furnish sufficient help to assist the veterinarian in securing the necessary blood specimens, tagging and identifying my cattle.

I agree to cause all animals that react to the test, and also all animals showing physical evidence of Bang's disease or that aborts from any cause, to be promptly disposed of in a manner satisfactory to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

I agree not to allow any vaccine, bacterin or other biological product to be used on my herd for the prevention or treatment of Bang's disease.

I agree to thoroughly clean and disinfect my premises that are contaminated by animals infected with Bang's disease as indicated by the agglutination blood tests and retests or by a physical examination at my own expense under the direction of the officials or the authorized representative of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

I agree to continue to comply with all of the conditions of the agreement I have executed with the United States Secretary of Agriculture for the testing and the retesting of my herd of cattle, the shipment of the reactors for slaughter, and after the agglutination blood testing made at the expense of the Federal Government has been discontinued in Minnesota, I will comply with the provisions of this agreement until my herd is officially accredited as free from Bang's disease.

I agree to comply with the Rules and Regulations providing for the control of Bang's disease printed on the other side of this agreement and the same are adopted by all parties concerned and entered as a part of this agreement. Failure on my part to comply with these rules and regulations shall be sufficient cause for the cancellation of this agreement.

It is understood that:

(a) The necessary work for the accreditation of herds as free from Bang's disease shall be conducted cooperatively by the Board and the owner. The tagging and proper identification of each animal and the collection of blood from each animal and sending the same to the laboratory or making the plate test shall be made by a veterinarian approved by the Board at the expense of the Board. The payment of this expense on the part of the Sanitary Board will be limited to the moneys appropriated for this purpose.

(b) Blood tests shall be made at the laboratory of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board or a laboratory approved by the Board or by licensed veterinarians who have received instructions in the technique of the plate test and have received a certificate from the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board approving them as qualified to make the plate test. The antigen that is used must be approved by the Board.

(c) Herds of cattle in which all of the animals six months of age or over have passed one or more completely negative agglutination blood tests under the administration of the Federal Government, may have credit for having passed a negative test, provided the owner signs this agreement, and provided all of the cattle in the herd, including cattle under six months of age, pass a completely negative test.

(d) A "Bang's Disease-Free Approved Herd" certificate shall be issued to owners of herds in which no evidence of Bang's disease has been found in one blood test of all of the cattle, including all calves and bulls in the herd. This certificate shall be valid for six months from date of issue unless cancelled. A certificate 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.

(e) A "Bang's Disease-Free Accredited Herd" certificate shall be issued to owners of herds in which no evidence of Bang's disease has been found in three blood tests at least six months apart. This certificate shall be valid for one year from date of issue unless cancelled.

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

My herd consists of _____

Breed _____

	Grade	Purebred	Total
Females over 1 year _____	_____	_____	_____
Males over 1 year _____	_____	_____	_____
Calves over 6 months _____	_____	_____	_____
Calves 6 months or under _____	_____	_____	_____

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

_____ one thousand nine hundred and thirty _____

Witness _____

Owner _____

(Print Name Plainly)

Address _____

Township _____ County _____

Post Office _____ County _____

MOST ACCESSIBLE POINT TO FARM BY RAILROAD _____

The foregoing agreement examined and approved as to form and legality this 13 day of June 19 35

HARRY H. PETERSON,
Attorney General

By Roy C. Frank
Assistant Attorney Gen.

B. 10. 16.

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

Rules and Regulations
Providing for the Elimination of Bang's Disease in Cattle in Minnesota
under Special Modified Agreement.

Adopted May 2, 1935.

Approved by Attorney General *June 13th, 1935.*

WHEREAS, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota has power and authority to 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, and

WHEREAS, the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board on July 21st, 1934, entered into an agreement with the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture (acting for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration) to cooperate in the testing of herds of cattle in Minnesota for Bang's disease, and

WHEREAS, the agreement that owners and the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture have executed, provides that after such owners' herds have been tested by the agglutination blood test and the reactors thereto have been marketed for slaughter, the owner will continue blood testing the animals in his herd in accordance with the Bang's disease control plan in the State of Minnesota "and that the owner's efforts in this direction will be continued until his herd is eligible for accreditation" in the State of Minnesota:

THEREFORE, be it resolved by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota that the following rules and regulations providing for the testing of cattle for Bang's disease are hereby adopted:

(1) A "Bang's Disease-Free Approved Herd" is one in which no evidence of Bang's disease has been found in one blood test of all of the cattle, including all calves and bulls in the herd.

A "Bang's Disease-Free Accredited Herd" is one in which no evidence of Bang's disease has been found in three blood tests, at least six months apart, of all cattle, including all calves in the herd.

(2) The owner must place his herd under the supervision of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board, for the prevention and control of Bang's disease.

(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) A "Bang's Disease-Free Accredited Herd" shall be retested at least annually. If reactors are disclosed in such herd it shall be subjected to the tests as required in paragraph (4).

(6) A list in triplicate of the cattle tested shall be furnished to the Board at each time a test is applied so that each blood sample can be identified by the name and registry number of animal, or by the official identification tag number.

- (7) All reacting cattle shall be placed in quarantine preferably on a separate farm or premise with the understanding that they will be disposed of for slaughter only on a permit from the Minnesota Live Stock Sanitary Board.
- (8) Herd bulls must be used for service only on cattle which have been tested and found free of Bang's disease. Service must be on neutral ground.
- (9) All milk and milk products used in a "Bang's Disease-Free Accredited Herd" or herds in the process of accreditation, shall be either produced by a "Bang's Disease-Free Accredited Herd" or shall be properly pasteurized.
- (10) Cattle from "Bang's Disease-Free Accredited Herds" may be added to such herds or herds in the process of accreditation without test. If shipped, the railroad car or truck used must be cleaned and disinfected and public stockyards should be avoided.
- (11) All cattle, with the exception of calves under six months of age and pregnant animals to be added, other than those from "Bang's Disease-Free Accredited Herds", must pass a blood test approved by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board and must be isolated; they must pass a second blood test approved by the Board, made not earlier than sixty nor later than one hundred and twenty days, or preferably approximately three weeks after calving. Calves under six months of age may be added to the herd after having passed one satisfactory test. Pregnant animals to be added, must be isolated and must pass a satisfactory blood test not earlier than three weeks after having calved, and a second blood test not earlier than sixty days after the first test.
- (12) Cattle removed from the farm for exhibition, community pasture, or any other purpose shall not be allowed to again associate with the herd or other cattle until they have been held in isolation for a period of at least sixty days or three weeks after parturition, and have then passed a satisfactory blood test.
- (13) Any animal which aborts in any "Bang's Disease-Free Accredited Herd" or herd in the process of accreditation must be immediately isolated and reported to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. The place where the abortion occurred must be immediately cleaned and disinfected; the fetus and membranes must be promptly disposed of by burning or proper burial.
- (14) The premises must be maintained in a sanitary condition. After removal of infected animals the stable must be cleaned and disinfected under official supervision or direction.

The foregoing *Rules & Regulations*
 examined and approved as
 to form and legality this *13* day of
June 19*35*
HARRY H. PETERSON,
 Attorney General
 By *Ray C. Frank*
 Assistant Attorney General

B.D. 12

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

Rules and Regulations

Providing for the Control of Bang's Disease
in Cattle in Minnesota.

Cooperating Bang's Disease Herd (Plan C)

Adopted May 2nd, 1935.

Approved by Attorney General June 13th, 1935

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 1925, 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 a "Cooperating Bang's Disease Herd" (Plan C) adopted July 9, 1932, be, and the same are hereby amended so as to read as follows:

- (1) A "Cooperating Bang's Disease 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 Rules & Regulations
..... examined and approved as
to form and legality this 13 day of
June 1935
HARRY H. PETERSON,
Attorney General
By Roy C. Frank
Assistant Attorney General

B.D. 3 (Revised)

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

Rules and Regulations

Providing for the Control of Bang's Disease
in Cattle in Minnesota

Bang's Disease-Free Approved Herd (Plan B)

Adopted May 2, 1935.

Approved by Attorney General *June 13th, 1935.*

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 a "Bang's Disease-Free Approved Herd" (Plan B) adopted July 9, 1932, be and the same are hereby amended so as to read as follows:

- (1) A "Bang's Disease-Free Approved Herd" is one in which no evidence of Bang's 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 thirty 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's 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. 91.

(9) Cattle from "Bang's Disease-Free Approved Herds" may be added to such herds without test. If shipped, the railroad car or truck used must be cleaned and disinfected and public stockyards must be avoided.

(10) Pregnant animals, other than those from "Bang's Disease-Free Accredited Herds" and "Bang's Disease-Free Approved Herds", to be added, must be isolated until after having calved.

(11) Cattle removed from the farm for exhibition, community pasture, or any other purposes should not be allowed to again associate with the herd or other cattle until they have been held in isolation for a period of sixty days and have then passed a satisfactory blood test.

(12) Any animal which aborts in any "Bang's Disease-Free Approved 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 as free from Bang's disease shall be conducted co-operatively by the Board and the owner. The collection of blood from each animal to be sent to the laboratory or to be subjected to the plate test by an approved veterinarian, the tagging and proper identification of each animal and the supervision of the necessary sanitary procedures shall be made by the approved veterinarian at the expense of the owner, or by a duly authorized representative of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board without expense to the owner.

(15) Blood tests shall be made at the laboratory of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board or a laboratory approved by the Board or by veterinarians who have been approved to make the plate test.

(16) A "Bang's Disease-Free Approved 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 Rules & Regulations
..... examined and approved as
to form and legality this 13 day of
June 19 25
HARRY H. PETERSON,
Attorney General.
By Roy C. Frank
Assistant Attorney General

B.D 2 (Revised)

MINNESOTA STATE LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS

PROVIDING FOR THE CONTROL OF BANG'S DISEASE IN CATTLE
IN MINNESOTA

BANG'S DISEASE-FREE ACCREDITED HERD (PLAN A)

Adopted May 2, 1935

Approved by Attorney General *June 13th, 1935.*

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 Bang's disease and for Bang's Disease-Free Accredited Herds, Adopted December 28, 1926 and as amended December 21, 1928, be and the same are hereby amended so as to read as follows:

- (1) A "Bang's Disease-Free Accredited Herd" is one in which no evidence of Bang's disease has been found in three blood tests, at least six months apart, of all cattle, including all calves in the herd.
- (2) The owner must place his herd under the supervision of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board, for the prevention and control of Bang's disease.
- (3) A list in triplicate of cattle tested shall be furnished to the Board at each time a test is applied so that each blood sample can be identified by the name and registry number of animal, or herd tag number.
- (4) All reacting animals shall be placed in a separate herd, preferably on a different farm, entirely separate from the non-reacting herd.
- (5) Retests of herds in which reactors are disclosed shall not be made earlier than thirty days nor later than six months from the date of last test of such herds.
- (6) A "Bang's Disease-Free Accredited Herd" shall be retested at least annually. If reactors are disclosed in such herd it shall be subjected to the tests as required in paragraph (1).
- (7) Animals which have reacted to the blood tests or which have showed physical evidence of the disease, may be added to accredited herds or herds in the process of accreditation after they have passed **three** negative blood tests, six months apart. Provided, however, all such animals have been held in strict isolation for a period of at least sixty days immediately preceding the last test.

- (8) Herd bulls must not be used for service on cattle which have not been tested and found free of Bang's disease. Service must be on neutral ground.
- (9) All milk and milk products used in a "Bang's Disease-Free Accredited Herd" or herds in the process of accreditation, shall be either produced by a "Bang's Disease-Free Accredited Herd" or shall be properly pasteurized.
- (10) Cattle from "Bang's Disease-Free Accredited Herds" may be added to such herds or herds in the process of accreditation without test. If shipped, the railroad car or truck used must be cleaned and disinfected, and public stockyards must be avoided.

- (11) All cattle, with the exception of calves under six months of age and pregnant animals to be added, other than those from "Bang's Disease-Free Accredited Herds," must pass a blood test approved by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board and must be isolated; they must pass a second blood test approved by the Board, made not earlier than sixty nor later than one hundred and twenty days, or preferably approximately three weeks after calving. Calves under six months of age may be added to the herd after having passed one satisfactory test. Pregnant animals to be added, must be isolated and must pass a satisfactory blood test not earlier than three weeks after having calved, and a second blood test not earlier than sixty days after the first test.
- (12) Cattle removed from the farm for exhibition, community pasture, or any other purpose shall not be allowed to again associate with the herd or other cattle until they have been held in isolation for a period of sixty days and have then passed a satisfactory blood test.
- (13) Any animal which aborts in any "Bang's Disease-Free Accredited Herd" or herd in the process of accreditation, must be immediately isolated and reported to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. The place where the abortion occurred must be immediately cleaned and disinfected; the fetus and membranes must be promptly disposed of by burning or proper burial.
- (14) The premises must be maintained in a sanitary condition. After removal of infected animals the stable must be cleaned and disinfected under official supervision or direction.
- (15) No herd will be placed under supervision, the owner of which is not practicing measures against tuberculosis and co-operating in its eradication.

- (16) The necessary work for the accreditation of herds as free from Bang's Disease shall be conducted co-operatively by the Board and the owner. The collection of blood from each animal to be sent to the laboratory or to be subjected to the plate test by an approved veterinarian, the tagging and proper identification of each animal and the supervision of the necessary sanitary procedure shall be made by the approved veterinarian at the expense of the owner, or by a duly authorized representative of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board without expense to the owner.
- (17) Blood tests shall be made at the laboratory of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board or a laboratory approved by the Board or by veterinarians who have been approved to make the plate test.
- (18) A "Bang's Disease-Free Accredited Herd" certificate shall be issued to owners of herds in which no reactors have been found as required by paragraph (1) and provided all rules and regulations have been complied with, and further provided that the co-operative agreement executed by the owner has been fully complied with. This certificate shall be valid for one year from date of issue unless cancelled.

The foregoing Rules & Regulations
 examined and approved as
 to form and legality this 13 day of
June 1935
HARRY H. PETERSON,
 Attorney General
 By Ray C. Frank
 Assistant Attorney Gen.

B. D. 5, Revised.

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

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

Adopted May 2nd, 1935

Approved by Attorney General June 13th, 1935

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

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

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota that the Rules and Regulations adopted February 11, 1930, are hereby amended to read as follows:

Paragraph 1. The slow test tube agglutination test and the plate test are hereby declared as recognized official tests for the control and elimination of Bang's disease in herds of cattle in Minnesota; such tests shall be made at the diagnostic laboratory of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board and the Veterinary Division of the University of Minnesota and also by licensed veterinarians who have received instructions in the technique of the plate test and have received a certificate from the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board approving them as qualified to make the plate test with the antigen that is approved by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

Paragraph 2. Health certificates, including a report of the plate method agglutination blood test for Bang's disease, for exportations into states requiring that cattle must have passed a satisfactory blood test and provided such states recognize the plate agglutination blood test, will be approved by the Executive Officer of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board only when such tests have been made by a veterinarian who has received instructions in the technique and application of the plate agglutination blood test for Bang's disease at the diagnostic laboratory maintained by the Veterinary Division of the University of Minnesota for the Live Stock Sanitary Board, and has been officially certified to the Executive Officer of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board by the Chief of said laboratory to be qualified to make such tests.

Paragraph 3. Every veterinarian and all laboratories shall immediately report the results of the agglutination blood test for Bang's disease, plate or slow test tube method, to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, giving the name of the owner, his post office and the name of the township and county where farm is located, and also identification of each animal tested by the ear tag number or the pure bred registry name and number, with the exception of blood tests made by the diagnostic laboratory maintained at the Veterinary Division of the University of Minnesota for the Live Stock Sanitary Board; tests made at the diagnosis laboratory will be immediately reported to the Live Stock Sanitary Board.

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

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

All cattle that have given a positive reaction to a satisfactory agglutination blood test for Bang's disease shall be quarantined on the owner's premises.

Cattle that have reacted to the agglutination blood test may be retained on the owner's premises, as provided by the Rules and Regulations of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board adopted on May 2nd, 1935, and approved by the Attorney General on _____, for the control of Bang's disease under Plans A, B, C and the Special Modified Agreement.

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

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

Paragraph 5. All persons and companies engaged in the manufacture, sale (wholesale or retail) or distribution of antigen and other agents used in the detection of Bang's disease and also vaccines containing the living virus or the infective agent of Bang's disease of cattle, who shall hereafter, in the State of Minnesota, sell, furnish or supply such antigen or agents to any person or persons shall report to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board immediately the date of sale, the amount sold and the name or names of persons to whom such antigen or agents are sold, furnished or supplied.

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

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

The foregoing Rules & Regulations
 examined and approved as
 to form and legality this 13 day of
June 19 35
HARRY H. PETERSON,
 Attorney General
 By Roy C. Frank
 Assistant Attorney General

BANG'S DISEASE TEST (SOUTH ST. PAUL): The Secretary reported that the testing by the Federal Government and also the testing that has been done under the State supervision disclosed that a comparatively large number of cattle that had passed the rapid blood test made by the veterinarians at South St. Paul for cattle that are shipped from these yards to points in Minnesota had disclosed a high percentage of reactors. He recommended that arrangements be made whereby this Board, with the consent of the University, could furnish the antigen prepared by the laboratory at the University, to the veterinarians for the testing of cattle shipped from the public stockyards at South St. Paul, to be added to herds in Minnesota. The discussion that followed disclosed that there was some question as to the legality of obtaining the consent of the University to make the change and require the veterinarians at South St. Paul to pay the laboratory for these materials.

After a further discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that Mr. Moscrip, Dr. Fitch and Dr. Cotton be authorized to make an investigation and arrange to supply the antigen to the veterinarians at South St. Paul provided arrangements can be made for the cost of production for making the same be paid to the University laboratory.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD: The Secretary stated that the March 22nd issue of the "Congressional Record", pages 4407 and 4408, includes a statement of Hon. Thomas D. Schall, United States Senator from Minnesota, that reflects on the services of this Board in Bang's Disease control. The material submitted to the United States Senate by Senator Schall includes a letter written by John Thompson, the Editor of "Wallace's Farmer and Iowa Homestead" of Des Moines, Iowa, stating that the herd of cattle belonging to S. L. Bennett & Son of Owatonna was under the supervision of this Board and the "State Veterinarian" for a period of two years, without result, and after the herd was treated by the Bowman Remedy the disease was finally cleaned, up, etc. The Secretary stated that this Board had not

extended any service to this herd with the exception that the laboratory made one test of the cattle in the herd from samples drawn by a local veterinarian in May 1932. He informed the Board that Mr. Erick Bowman of the Bowman Remedy Company had sent to this office records of the plate test of the cattle in this herd on two different occasions and that these reports did not support or sustain the statements relative to his remedy affecting a cure of the reacting animals in the herd for the reason that practically all the animals that had reacted to the test at our laboratory and also the animals that gave suspicious reactions were not disclosed as having been tested in Bowman's second test of the herd. Senator Schall made a statement to the Senate condemning the attitude of the United States Department of Agriculture toward the Bowman Remedy, stating that for years this company had been marketing a remedy for Bang's Disease of cattle and the Department of Agriculture seemed to be "opposed to endorsing the remedy and putting it into use in affected areas and rather than do so was expending Twenty-five Million Dollars eradicating cows, etc." He condemned Dr. Mohler, the Chief, of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, for not making an investigation of the Bowman Remedy. He also introduced a letter addressed to him by Milo Reno, the President of the National Farmers' Holiday Association, condemning the Department of Agriculture for its large expenditure of moneys in the testing of cattle and the payment of indemnity for cattle affected with Bang's Disease and in which letter he also condemns the Department of Agriculture for its "racket" in eliminating tuberculosis, etc.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary make a further investigation relative to the material published in the "Congressional Record", as introduced by Senator Schall, and to then write a letter to the senator and request him to introduce the same in the United States Senate in order that it may be published in the "Congressional Record".

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

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

The Secretary reported that as directed by the Board he had included in the Budget Request for salaries of the field and office force for the biennium beginning July 1st, 1935, the payment of the same salaries as were being paid in June 1933, with the exception of Charles Schubert whose salary the Board had increased since that time and which was included in the Budget Request at Fifteen Hundred Dollars (\$1500.00) annually. A request was also included for the employment of three more clerks who are now employed in the office, two of the positions having been filled prior to the past year. This made a total request for salaries, including the Three Hundred Dollars (\$300.00) to be paid to practicing veterinarians for emergency work, of Sixty-four Thousand Two Hundred Twenty Dollars (\$64,220.00), less the estimated balance we anticipated would be in this fund at the time we made the request on July 1st, 1933, of Two Thousand Eight Hundred Eighty-five Dollars and Twenty-six Cents (\$2,885.26); thus representing a total request for the first year of the biennium of Sixty-one Thousand Three Hundred Thirty-four Dollars and Seventy-four Cents (\$61,334.74), and Sixty-four Thousand Two Hundred Twenty Dollars (\$64,220.00) for the second year of the coming biennium. He reported that the legislature had appropriated Fifty-three Thousand Dollars (\$53,000.00) for the first year of the biennium and Fifty-five Thousand Dollars

(\$55,000.00) for the second year of the biennium.

He further reported that the law providing for the appropriations directed that any employe receiving a salary of Three Thousand Dollars (\$3,000.00) must be reduced ten percent, effective for two years; that the various state department heads are hereby given authority to reduce all salaries amounting to less than Three Thousand Dollars (\$3,000.00) or exceeding Thirteen Hundred Twenty Dollars (\$1320.00) per annum as nearly as may be upon an equality basis, having regard to the circumstances and experience of the employe involved; and further providing that such adjusted salaries shall not in any event exceed the balances, receipts and appropriations made for salaries and wages of the department. The law further directs that the various state department heads are directed to consult with the Department of Administration and Finance in an effort to bring the various department salaries as near as possible on the same level; such reductions are to be considered as an emergency measure applicable only for the years ending June 30th, 1936, and June 30th, 1937.

The Secretary reported that in compliance with this law, he had conferred with Mr. I. C. Strout, the Budget Commissioner, explaining that the Board at its next meeting would consider and decide the salaries of the various employes of this department, and requested him to advise relative to the uniformity of salaries paid for clerks, typists and stenographers in the different state departments. Mr. Strout informed the Secretary that as the legislature had practically taken the matter out of their hands they had decided not to have anything to do with the amounts of salaries paid by the various state departments. The Secretary then informed him that as the law required, he consulted he would be pleased if he would give him this advice. Mr. Strout stated that stenographers and clerks with experience were paid from Eighty-five to Ninety Dollars (85.00 to \$90.00) per month and after they had been employed for one, two or a period of

years, it was perfectly proper and other state departments were advancing such employes to Twelve Hundred Dollars (\$1200.00) per year, some of them \$1320.00 per year.

The Secretary advised that when the budget was submitted to the Department of Administration and Finance in October he had anticipated there would be a balance of Two Thousand Eight Hundred Eighty-five Dollars and Twenty-six Cents (\$2885.26) but since that time it was not necessary to sustain the extra clerical force we had in the office as we were having the assistance of some of the clerks who were paid by the Federal "Triple A" moneys and that we now anticipate there will be a balance in this fund on July 1st, of Four Thousand Dollars (\$4000.00). He further advised that the Board can continue to pay the salary of Mrs. Bailey from the Hog Cholera Fund; this has been done the past two years for the reason that although all of her time is not devoted to this work, the added time of the Auditing Division and that of another clerk in hog cholera work accounts for more time than could possibly be utilized by Mrs. Bailey if she devoted all of her time to this work. He stated that by adding the Fifty-three Thousand annual appropriation and Fifty-five Thousand, the Four Thousand Dollar balance and also the Twenty-six Hundred Forty Dollars, which is twice the amount Mrs. Bailey was paid annually in June 1933, and deducting Six Hundred Dollars from this amount representing Three Hundred Dollars annually to be expended for the employment of local veterinarians as was requested in our Budget, will make a total of One Hundred Fourteen Thousand and Forty Dollars (\$114,040.00) for the coming biennium, of Fifty-seven Thousand and Twenty Dollars (\$57,020.00) available annually for salaries.

It was explained further that, without doubt, some of the funds that were appropriated for Bang's Disease would necessarily have to be expended for increased office help and will be justified by the action of the legislature.

After a general discussion relative to the individual employes, field force and office force, and in compliance with the act of the legislature, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the following field veterinarians and quarantine officer be employed for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1935, at the following salaries:

Dr. D. M. McDonald	Field Veterinarian	\$2,700.00
Dr. W. F. Rode	" "	2,700.00
Dr. H. G. McGinn	" "	2,400.00
Dr. C. A. Mack	" "	2,260.00
Dr. L. E. Jenkins	" "	2,260.00
Dr. L. S. Englerth , , , , ,	" "	2,260.00
Dr. E. T. Phelps	" "	2,140.00
Dr. A. A. Carlson	" "	2,140.00
Dr. R. G. Lovesee	" "	2,100.00
Dr. O. B. Gochnauer	" "	2,000.00
Dr. R. H. Bergman	" "	2,000.00
Dr. R. O. Rydell	" "	1,940.00
Lester Tate	Quarantine Officer	1,800.00

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the following office force be employed for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1935, at the following salaries:

Dr. Chas. E. Cotton	Secretary & Executive Officer	\$4,500.00
Dr. W. C. Bromaghim	Assistant Secretary	2,700.00
Nellie M. Carroll	Chief Clerk	1,890.00
F. H. Pederson	Accountant	1,800.00
Marie Magee	Stenographer & Clerk	1,350.00
Chas. B. Schubert	Clerk	1,350.00
Evelyn Roling	Claim Clerk	1,320.00
Marie C. Bailey	Stenographer	1,320.00
Louise Quehl	Clerk & Stenographer	1,200.00
Bernice Quain	Stenographer	1,200.00
Dorothy Farrell	Clerk	1,200.00
Merle Johnston	Stenographer & Clerk	1,200.00
Myrtle Seeland	Stenographer & Clerk	1,200.00
Florence Wangerin	Stenographer & Clerk	1,200.00
Helen Coffey	Stenographer	1,140.00
Minnie Spiegel	Stenographer & Clerk	1,140.00
Lucreta Auftenast	Stenographer & Clerk	1,140.00
Mabel J. Hyland	Clerk	1,020.00

ANTHRAX VACCINATION: The Secretary explained that he had requested the Purchasing Division of the Department of Administration and Finance to call for bids from the various commercial biological houses for prices on materials for the vaccination of livestock, as he wished to arrange for the field veterinarians to visit the infected premises and vaccinate the livestock, which had been delayed until the legislature had acted on the request of the Board to appropriate One Thousand Dollars to be made immediately available for this purpose. He requested the Board to decide relative to requiring the owners of livestock on the infected farms to sign an agreement relative to their financial condition as it had been explained to the legislature that it was not the intention of the Board to furnish these products without expense to the owners provided the owners were in a position where they were financially able to purchase them as they had been doing in the past.

After some discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary prepare a statement for owners to sign that they are so financially situated it is impossible for them to pay for the cost of the biologics, and further that such statement should be signed by a witness residing in the community.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary, in the name of the Board, write to Senators A. J. Rockne, Wm. L. Dietz and H. H. Bonniwell's family, also to Representative Frank White and Herman Dammann, expressing the Board's appreciation of their efforts and interest, as legislators, in the activities of this Board in the control of diseases of livestock and the protection of the livestock industry.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Chas. C. Patten
Secretary

President.

MINUTES OF THE REGULAR QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARDJULY 12TH, 1935

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

Chas. E. Cottar
Secretary

President

MINUTES OF THE DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARDJULY 23RD, 1935.

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

The minutes of the deferred quarterly meeting May 2nd, 1935, were read. It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the minutes be approved as read.

The report of the Secretary and Executive Officer for the quarter ending June 30th, 1935, was read; on motion duly seconded and carried it was accepted and ordered placed on file.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT: The Secretary and Executive Officer's report discloses satisfactory balances on June 30th, 1935, which is the end of the fiscal year, in the nine special funds.

The balance in the "Supplies and Expense" fund of \$5,950.93, less an estimated amount of \$77.53 for bills that were incurred during the month of June and unpaid leaving an estimated balance of \$5,873.40, is gratifying when it is considered that we were compelled to expend \$3,597.34 from this fund in the purchase of a centrifugal machine and \$795.00 for an incubator at the laboratory, also other office supplies, including files, as the result of the cooperation of this Board with the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry for the testing and payment of the indemnity with "triple A" moneys for Bang's Disease since August 1st, 1934. The legislature did not grant the request of this Board for the biennium in its appropriation for this fund; it appropriated only \$20,000.00 for the first fiscal year and \$26,000.00 for the second fiscal year of the coming biennium. Therefore, there will only be available for this fund for the fiscal year terminating June 30th, 1936, a total of \$25,873.40; this is \$4,792.21 less than was expended during the last fiscal year. The Secretary reported that under these circumstances it would be necessary for us to curtail some of the activities of the Board in the field. He explained that he was in hopes with the appropriation of the legislature for the expenses of Bang's Disease, and provided the Federal Government carries out its agreement and continues to furnish funds for the balance of this calendar year to assist in the expense of tuberculosis control we will be able to meet our obligations; if not it will be necessary without doubt to defer the payment of our June bills and perhaps some of our May bills for 1936 until the appropriation for this fund for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1936, is available. The amount of \$26,000.00 appropriated for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1936, will not be sufficient as it is materially less than has been expended by the Board for a number of years. Under these circumstances it will be necessary to request an emergency appropriation from the legislature when it meets in January 1937.

During the discussion that followed the members of the Board were unanimous in their opinion that the Board was justified in requesting the legislature at its session in 1937, provided the appropriations available for the coming biennium are not sufficient, for an emergency appropriation. The Secretary stated that he had explained these expenditures from this fund as well as all other funds to the Finance Committee of the Senate and the Appropriations Committee of the House and was of the opinion that when the appropriation committees of the two Houses were in conference the members of the conference committee as the result of their endeavor to decrease the total appropriations for the state departments, decreased the amounts of the appropriations requested by the Board, not with any idea of curtailing the activities of the Board however, as he was satisfied every member of the committees realize the importance of the Board's work and they did not intentionally mean to curtail our activities. He explained that in the conference, as the result of the Senate Committee materially decreasing our request for salaries after it was explained to them by special letters he sent to the chairmen of the two committees, they agreed to increase the amount as passed by the Senate and the House.

After a further discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary and Executive Officer proceed to meet our obligations in the field and if it resulted in a deficit in the funds appropriated by the legislature to include in our budget request an emergency appropriation for this fund.

TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL: The Secretary reported that as explained at the last quarterly meeting, under an agreement with the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, beginning May 1st the Federal Government with federal "triple A" funds agreed to pay five dollars and fifty-six cents (\$5.56) per day for the services of the veterinarians and three dollars (\$3.00) per day for the services of the assistants to the veterinarians; the state agreed to pay one dollar and fifty cents (\$1.50) to the assistants and three dollars (\$3.00) per day for the subsistence or board of the veterinarians while working within the county. This agreement was made

on the assurance of the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry that if necessary a larger appropriation over and above the two hundred and eighty thousand dollars (\$280,000.00) that has been allotted to Minnesota would be allotted provided the state complied with this arrangement for the subsistence and the payment of the expense of the testing in all of the counties in Minnesota in which tuberculin tests should be made during the present calendar year for the reaccreditation of such counties. The veterinarians were dissatisfied with this ruling for the reason that we had under this plan deprived them of receiving five cents per mile from the Federal Government which they had been receiving prior to that time. Therefore, beginning with the testing of the cattle in Ramsey and Washington Counties for reaccreditation on May 1st the Secretary explained he had been compelled to pay from state funds two dollars (\$2.00) per day for the subsistence (meals and lodging of each veterinarian while engaged in the county) and two dollars (\$2.00) per day as an additional payment to each veterinarian for professional services, also one dollar and fifty cents (\$1.50) per day as per the agreement to each of the veterinarians. This arrangement satisfied the veterinarians and since that time this plan has been in effect. In making this arrangement with the Federal Government each unit, which is composed of a veterinarian and his assistant, costs the state a total of five dollars and fifty cents (\$5.50) and the Federal Government pays five dollars and fifty-six cents (\$5.56) per day for the veterinarians' service and three dollars (\$3.00) per day to the assistants, or a total of eight dollars and fifty-six cents (\$8.56) per day per unit. Thus the federal funds are actually saving the state the eight dollars and fifty cents (\$8.50) per day in the payment of each unit employed in making the retests for tuberculosis for reaccreditation of the counties.

During the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1935, the Federal Government has expended the following amounts in cooperative work with this Board in tuberculosis control:

Indemnity	\$ 57,531.88
Salaries	118,282.12
Travel	65,896.83
Station expense	<u>1,627.82</u>
Total\$243,338.65

DR. F.A. TORREY, DR. W.L. SMEDLEY AND DR. H.T. FISKE:

The Secretary reported that he had written to Drs. F. A. Torrey of Arlington, W. L. Smedley of Herman and H. T. Fiske of New York Mills, informing them that it would be necessary for him to furnish information to the Board relative to their official tuberculin testing while employed by this board and the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry in the area control of tuberculosis.

Dr. F. A. Torrey of Arlington appeared before the Board. In Dr. Torrey's presence the Secretary reported that Dr. Torrey was employed by the Board and the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry in the organization for the complete testing of all the cattle in Washington County during the month of May and the veterinarian in charge of the work had disclosed on investigation that Dr. Torrey, although he was employed and assigned to territory that should require his professional services constantly for the two weeks' period, was not in the county and did not work on May 5th, 6th, 12th, 14th and 17th, a total of five days, and that he reported on the blanks over his signature the names of owners of herds of cattle he had tested on such dates, thus falsifying his reports. He presented his bill including the time for the days which the investigation disclosed he was not present in the county. Dr. Torrey made a statement to the Board in which he informed them that the reports as explained by the Secretary were true, his reason for not being present in the county was that he was of the opinion he was obligated to complete the drawing of some blood samples for the testing of Bang's Disease for which he was being paid by the Federal Government; he also presented other reasons. He stated further that he had assisted the state in its tuberculin test work for practically two solid months, neglecting his practice, and had tested over 300,000

cattle in his official testing for the Board for tuberculosis since 1923 under the area plan. He stated his services to the Board and the Federal Government had interfered with his practice although at times it had helped him in his income.

President Anderson then asked Dr. Torrey if he had any further statements to make and Dr. Torrey advised that he did not intend to defraud the state and trusted the Board would not disqualify him but if they did he "would try to refrain from making comments relative to the Board's action." President Anderson then advised Dr. Torrey the Board would take his case under advisement.

Dr. H. T. Fiske of New York Mills then appeared before the Board. The Secretary reported that he had written to Dr. Fiske under date of July 18th informing him that it would be necessary for the Secretary to furnish information to the Board that had been disclosed relative to his tuberculin testing while employed by the Board and the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry in the tuberculin testing of the cattle in Wilkin County during the month of June, 1935.

The Secretary reported that the veterinarian in charge of the testing in Wilkin County had reported that Dr. Fiske had furnished reports on state blanks to the central office at Breckenridge that he had injected thirteen herds of cattle on Monday, June 24th, and had revisited these herds to make his first reading of the tests on Thursday, June 27th. The investigation disclosed that Dr. Fiske was not in the county on these two days. Dr. Fiske had turned in his report for his work within the county, including these two days, for remuneration for his professional services and his board, and that he was paid for his services in Wilkin County, deducting the amounts for salary and board for these two days.

The Secretary furnished information relative to Dr. Fiske testing a certain herd of cattle while employed in the official retesting in Lac qui Parle County in May 1934, in which he reported one animal as giving a suspicious reaction and the retest of this herd in August by another veterinarian disclosed six positive reactors, the carcasses of three of which were tanked at the time of slaughter; on a retest made in March 1935 one other animal reacted to the test. The Secretary stated that this condition might have occurred but it was very unusual for a veterinarian to make a test in May and find one suspicious reaction and on a retest of such herd six reactors be disclosed, the disease being so advanced that three carcasses were condemned.

President Anderson then asked Dr. Fiske what he had to say and Dr. Fiske made a long statement that he was engaged in the buying and selling of horses with a partner by the name of Venable and had had some difficulty with Mr. Venable over money affairs; in order to protect his interests and make some collections he had left the county to take care of his private business. He acknowledged that the information the Secretary had given relative to his making false reports of his work was true.

The Secretary then explained to the Board that Dr. Fiske had been removed from the list of approved and accredited veterinarians in May 1931 for falsification of his reports of tests while employed in Traverse County and that at the quarterly meeting in July 1931 on the recommendation of the Secretary, as he was satisfied Dr. Fiske had had his lesson and was capable of doing good professional work, he was reinstated on the approved and accredited list of veterinarians with the understanding that any further lapse on his part relative to his professional work would result in his being permanently disqualified for employment by the Board.

President Anderson then asked Dr. Fiske if he had anything more to say and Dr. Fiske replied that he did not have. President Anderson advised Dr. Fiske that the matter would be taken under consideration by the Board and he would be advised of the Board's action.

The Secretary then reported that under date of July 18th he had written to Dr. W. L. Smedley of Herman, informing him that he would be compelled to report to this Board information he had received relative to his tuberculin testing while employed in Wilkin County. He was informed that through information received from a federal veterinary inspector, who had endeavored to locate Dr. Smedley in the county, we learned that he was not in the county. On investigation it was disclosed that Dr. Smedley had reported 12 herds of cattle as being read on Saturday, June 29th, when they were actually read on Friday, June 28th. Dr. Smedley had reported that he had injected these herds on Wednesday, June 6th. He also reported and signed same, stating that he had tested cattle on these two days and included statement of amount to be paid to him. The Secretary informed Dr. Smedley that it would be necessary for him to appear before the Board at its quarterly meeting July 23rd and advised him if he wished to appear, arrangements would be made for him to have a hearing. He reported that he had a reply from Dr. Smedley in which he stated that he "regrets that it will be impossible for me to be in St. Paul Tuesday the 23rd. Could I appear at your next or a later meeting?"

After some discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary notify Dr. F. A. Torrey and Dr. H. T. Fiske that they have been removed from the list of approved and accredited veterinarians in the State of Minnesota, and also to notify them that this Board will not accept nor approve their records of tuberculin tests or agglutination blood tests for Bang's Disease, and further that the Secretary inform the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry of the action of this Board in removing their names from the list of approved and accredited veterinarians of the State of Minnesota.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary be instructed to write to Dr. W. L. Smedley and inform him that his name will be removed from the list of approved and accredited veterinarians in the State of Minnesota, for making tuberculin tests of cattle and also official tests of cattle for Bang's Disease, and to inform him further that this plan will continue

pending his appearance before the Board in answer to the disclosures relative to his falsification of reports of tests in certain herds of cattle in Wilkin County. The Secretary was directed also to inform the chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry of the action of the Board in removing Dr. Smedley's name from the list of approved and accredited veterinarians in this state.

The evidence and records pertaining to the information and charges relative to the tuberculin testing of Drs. Torrey, Fiske and Smedley are on file in the office records.

ST. PAUL SERUM COMPANY: The Secretary reported that he had received a letter from the bonding company dated June 30th, 1935, in which it was stated that they were giving one year's notice from June 30th, 1935, as per their contract, for the cancelation of their bond. The St. Paul Serum Company sent a letter addressed to the Attorney General of the State and furnished a copy to the Secretary, stating that the bonding company had notified them it would discontinue their bond as provided by the contract, on June 30th, 1936, and that they (the St. Paul Serum Company) desired to give notice for the cancelation of their contract as provided by the agreement, effective June 30th, 1936. The Secretary reported that he had referred the matter to the Attorney General's office and that Mr. Roy Frank, Assistant Attorney General, advised him he would consult with the Department of Administration and Finance and would immediately start legal proceedings against the St. Paul Serum Company and would notify the bonding company of their responsibility in the case. He stated that he would start proceedings against the company for failure to carry out their contract in that they had not replaced the serum before its potency had expired, which is in storage at the Booth Cold Storage plant, St. Paul, in the name of this Board; also their failure to pay the storage charges, all of which are provided for in the contract.

SALE OF GRADE BULLS IMPORTED AND PURCHASED AT SOUTH ST. PAUL:

The Secretary reported that as directed by the Board at its last quarterly meeting he had communicated with Mr. S. J. Jones, Secretary of the Minnesota Breeders' Association, relative to the information he had received from R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent of the Southeastern Administration and Experiment Station, Waseca, which had been reported at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Breeders' Association. He also communicated with Mr. Hodgson and requested him to furnish the names of the parties reported to him as purchasing grade bulls at the market at South St. Paul, renting them on a monthly basis to various farmers throughout the state and later in the fall when the animals were grown and ready for market taking them off the farms and shipping them for slaughter. Mr. Hodgson referred the Secretary to the County Agent of Waseca County and also furnished the names of parties reported to him as carrying on such practices. The Secretary detailed the Quarantine Officer to make investigation. His report disclosed that all the bulls shipped from the public stockyards at South St. Paul were quarantined by this Board on the premises mentioned and such purchasers were all observing the quarantines. The Secretary stated that it is very evident that the bulls rented out to farmers by dealers were bulls purchased within the state or possibly were animals that were shipped to South St. Paul properly identified as originating from accredited herds or accredited counties within Minnesota, for which this office furnished certificates of having passed satisfactory tuberculin tests, thus permitting them to be resold and shipped to points in Minnesota without quarantine.

IMPORTATION OF CATTLE-STEERS FOR FEEDING PURPOSES: The

Secretary reported that as directed by the Board at its last meeting he had communicated with the live stock sanitary authorities of the States of Iowa and Wisconsin relative to the adoption of rules providing that all cattle including feeder steers must pass a satisfactory tuberculin test before importation, effective October 1st, 1935, unless they originate from Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Areas. The authorities of both of these states were not willing to make such a rule effective October 1st/^{but}that Iowa will make the ruling effective

January 1st, 1936. The Wisconsin authorities stated that at the present time they are not in a position to make such a ruling for steers as there are very few imported and they are permitting them to be imported for feeding purposes under a special quarantine provision; they did advise, however, that they require the tuberculin test of all females imported for feeding purposes and also require that feeding females must pass a satisfactory agglutination blood test for Bang's Disease before importation.

The Secretary reported that a motion prevailed at the last quarterly meeting directing him to communicate with the surrounding states, endeavoring to induce them to make their ruling effective October 1st, 1935, and providing the states do not agree to do so, this Board adopt such a ruling effective January 1st, 1936. He stated he had deferred notifying the authorities of South Dakota and other states that this Board had made the ruling, effective January 1st, for the reason that the live stock sanitary authorities of the State of Iowa had not committed themselves in their correspondence with him until after they had had another conference and attended a meeting with the range cattlemen of western South Dakota on June 15th, after which he had been informed by them their ruling would be effective January 1st, 1936.

After some discussion, the Board directed the Secretary to inform the sanitary authorities of South Dakota and other states that on January 1st, 1936, all feeding cattle including steers will be required to pass a satisfactory tuberculin test before importation into the State of Minnesota and be placed under quarantine as is provided by the Uniform Rules and Regulations for the importation of cattle into Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Areas. This ruling will not apply to cattle that originate from Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Areas in other states. Tuberculin retests of feeding steers and females will not be required provided the owners retain them in quarantine for feeding purposes and then ship them to market for slaughter purposes.

The Secretary was directed to prepare an amendment to the Rules and Regulations requiring steers to pass tuberculin test before importations and submit them to the Attorney General for approval.

INFECTIOUS EQUINE ENCEPHALOMYELITIS: The Secretary reported that during the quarter reports were received from veterinarians of the appearance of this disease on six premises. These reports were from territory and premises where the disease had never been known to appear. The brains of horses from each of these reported outbreaks were sent to the laboratory at the University Farm and their examination disclosed negative findings. Quarantines were not established on the premises for the reason that we did not wish to excite the neighborhood or officially recognize the presence of this disease in new territory until such time as the diagnosis was confirmed by laboratory findings. Pathologists connected with the Bureau of Animal Industry have recently prepared an article for publicity release on this disease. Copies of this release were mimeographed and sent to the practicing veterinarians throughout the state, together with a circular letter, drawing attention to the important features of the article from the standpoint of disease control. Considerable experimental work has been carried on with a vaccine as a preventive for this disease. As a result at least three commercial biological houses have now placed a vaccine on the market and are recommending that it be used in infected territory or territory where the disease made its appearance last year. The vaccine is prepared under the supervision of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry and is a "killed" virus. One of the commercial houses has requested the Secretary to advise them if they would be permitted to sell this product in Minnesota; they stated they wished to recommend its use "in an experimental way on the known infected premises." The Secretary stated that after conferring with Dr. Fitch he had advised this firm there were no rules and regulations of this Board, nor any state law, that would prevent any veterinarian or owner of horses from using this vaccine provided it is the "killed" product and provided further that it is manufactured under license of the Federal Government. He explained that the period of immunity following the use of the vaccine has not been determined. The vaccine does not convey immunity after one dose until fourteen to thirty days have elapsed. The anti-encephalomyelitis serum conveys a passive immunity for a

period of 21 to 30 days. Both the vaccine and the serum are expensive. The commercial laboratories that are selling the vaccine recommend that horses affected with the disease showing a temperature of 103 degrees Fahrenheit or more should be given a therapeutic dose of the serum and the contact horses should be given a smaller or immunizing dose. After fourteen days have expired the contact horses should then receive a first dose of the vaccine and a second dose of the vaccine ten to fourteen days after the administration of the first dose.

The Secretary further reported that without doubt the quarantining by this Board of the infected horses and the contact horses on infected premises was effective and that we should expect this disease to make its appearance again in Minnesota in the infected territory and should anticipate the disease would extend to other sections of the state. He stated that the services of the field veterinarians placed in the field to assist the farmers and the practicing veterinarians in the territories where the outbreaks appear, endeavoring to induce the farmers in every instance where possible to screen the sick horses in order to prevent the disease being transmitted from such animals to susceptible ones through the medium of mosquitos and other insects, would without doubt be effective in the control of this disease.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD: The Secretary reported that as directed by the Board at its last quarterly meeting he had made an investigation relative to the material introduced in the United States Senate by Senator Schall and published in the Congressional Record, and that after conferring with the owners of the Bennett herd of cattle, on the suggestion of the owners the blood samples of all the cattle in the herd were collected and agglutination blood tests were made by our laboratory of all the cattle in the herd. He prepared a table disclosing all the results of the successive agglutination blood tests of all the cattle in the Bennett herd. He conferred with Mr. Bennett and his son, the owners of the herd, and obtained statements from them. All of the information he received as the result of his investigation and the study of the records of the herd disclosed

that the material introduced in the Senate by Senator Schall, and particularly the letter he published written by John Thompson, the Editor of "Wallace's Farmer and Iowa Homestead" were unfounded and untrue.

As directed by the Board, under date of June 6th he wrote a letter to Senator Schall and requested him to introduce it in the Senate, and that it be referred to the proper committees and be published in the Congressional Record. Senator Schall did not acknowledge the letter. On June 18th the Secretary again wrote to Senator Schall and other Minnesota members of Congress, requesting them to use their influence to prevent the adoption by the United States Senate of a Sanitary Convention or Treaty with the Argentine that would permit the importation of meats and meat products from that country for the reason that it would, without doubt, result in the re-introduction of foot and mouth disease in the United States. Senator Schall promptly replied by telegram stating that he would be pleased to use his influence to prevent the adoption or approval of such a treaty. The Secretary then again wrote to Senator Schall, thanking him for his prompt reply, and called his attention to the letter he had written to him under date of June 6th and requested that he would be pleased if the senator would comply with the request of this Board and have it introduced in the Senate, further stating that the Board expected him to reply to our letter. On July 1st the Secretary received a telegram from Senator Schall stating "your letter will go into the Record next week." The Secretary stated that Senator Schall had failed to carry his promise or statement.

After some discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary again write to Senator Schall and request him to advise "If you cannot see your way clear to introduce this letter in order that this Board may take further action."

AVIAN TUBERCULOSIS: The Secretary called attention to the table included in his quarterly report relative to the activities of the three federal veterinary inspectors assigned to this state in the avian tuberculosis control work for the past quarter. After some discussion and on the suggestion of Dr. Fitch, it was recommended that the special committee appointed by the President at the last meeting of this Board call a meeting of interested parties as soon as practicable relative to the continuance of the work in this state.

ANTHRAX: The Secretary reported that the services of the field veterinarians were furnished to vaccinate the livestock on the infected farms throughout the state and that the material for such vaccination was also furnished without expense to owners when such owners signed a statement in the presence of witnesses residing in the community that they were financially unable to pay for the cost of the biologics used as a preventive treatment to protect their livestock against anthrax for the season. He reported that it was necessary to delay this service until we were sure the legislature had complied with the Board's request and had appropriated funds available for the present fiscal year to purchase the biologics. He explained that in preparing a statement to submit to the legislature for the amount of moneys necessary to be made available for the present fiscal year he had estimated the number of livestock on the infected premises and including the plan of vaccinating such stock with aggressins requiring two treatments. He also took into consideration the discount of twenty-five per cent that had been allowed to practicing veterinarians by commercial biological houses in the past. After the legislature made the funds available, he requested the Purchasing Division of the Department of Administration and Finance to purchase the aggressins, furnishing them with the names of the two commercial biological houses that are the only ones selling aggressins. He reported that after he explained the conditions to Mr. Philip Sundby, the Assistant Purchasing Commissioner, Mr. Sundby requested the Secretary to write to the two commercial firms and request them to submit bids for the aggressins and also for the equine and bovine anthrax serum. The Secretary

complied with this request and received bids from the two houses. Within three days from the date these two bids were received the firm that had presented the lowest price wired that they had made a mistake and the price on May 1st had been advanced; this firm then quoted the same price as the other firm did for the aggressins. Both these firms furnished the same price for the aggressins and both of them had originally agreed on the same price for the anthrax serum. The Secretary reported that neither one of the concerns had allowed the twenty-five per cent discount and that the prices quoted represented the ten per cent discount from the list price and a further discount of two per cent for cash. The Secretary reported that he then estimated that the price as quoted would cost the state 57 cents per animal for aggressin to immunize each animal on the infected farms; this would require a total higher than the amount appropriated by the legislature to be made available for the present fiscal year. For this reason, after conferring with Dr. Fitch relative to using the anthrax bacterin, which is much cheaper, it was decided to ask the Ashe Lockhart Laboratories, Inc., to submit their lowest bid on their anthrax bacterin. This firm is the only one that is placing bacterins on the market and they claim that one dose of the bacterin is sufficient to produce immunity in a large majority of cases. The bid submitted by this firm would permit the vaccination of livestock by one treatment at less than twelve cents per animal for the cost of the bacterin. The Secretary reported he submitted this information to the Purchasing Commissioner of the Department of Administration and Finance and through him arrangements were made to purchase the bacterin. In order not to delay the vaccination of the livestock on all infected farms, three field veterinarians were immediately sent into the field and during the period from May 13th to June 1st the work was completed. The livestock on fifty-five badly infected farms were vaccinated with the bacterin treatment, giving one dose. The cost to the state for the material for this vaccination was \$162.41. The Secretary explained that if anthrax appears on any of these fifty-five premises, he would immediately send field veterinarians to give a second dose of the bacterin to all the stock on the

farms. By so doing he hoped to be able to prevent outbreaks of the disease on these farms at a material less cost to the state than would have been necessary provided we were forced to purchase the aggressins at the present prices for such treatment. He reported that there were a total of 1,170 cattle, 122 horses, 110 hogs and 50 sheep vaccinated by the bacterin treatment.

The Secretary reported that prior to May 13th, Mr. William Nelson and also Mr. John Mandt, owners or renters on infected farms in Lyon County, had written to the office requesting that their cattle be vaccinated. They stated they were willing to pay for the material. He furnished the services of one of our field veterinarians to vaccinate the stock, using the aggressins. He further stated that of the remaining 76 known infected farms in Minnesota, 21 of the owners refused to permit the vaccination under any circumstances. The stock on 19 of these farms had not been vaccinated for some years because of the owners' refusal and anthrax had not made its appearance on these farms since the original outbreak. For this reason the veterinarian did not feel justified in quarantining the livestock. He further reported that the livestock on two other infected farms were quarantined as the history of the infection on these farms disclosed the virulent type and the owners would not permit us to vaccinate, even though the Board was furnishing the services of the veterinarian and also paying for the cost of the material for the vaccination. All the owners of the badly infected farms, on which we furnished the services of the veterinarian and also the bacterin for the vaccination, signed statements in the presence of witnesses, as required by the Board, that they were financially unable to pay for the material.

During the quarter the disease appeared on two farms; one of these outbreaks occurred the latter part of March on a farm that was formerly infected, in Lac qui Parle County. The laboratory reported a positive diagnosis as the result of the examination of specimens sent by the local veterinarian. Our field veterinarian immediately visited the farm and also the three adjoining farms. On investigation the owner advised that the animal that had died was a bull he had purchased and it

was supposed to have been vaccinated by a local veterinarian before being brought to his farm. Our field veterinarian then vaccinated the remaining animals on the farms, namely, two cows and one calf, and no more losses were sustained. The disease appeared on a farm in Helena Township, Scott County, where there had been no previous infection; it had, however, appeared on an adjoining farm in the summer of 1933. The stock on this farm was vaccinated following the appearance of the disease in the summer of 1933 and 1934. The disease did not appear during the summer of 1934. The disease was reported on May 29th by a local veterinarian; he reported that a cow had died on May 25th and we immediately sent one of our field veterinarians. He found nine cattle affected with the disease and showing high temperatures. The animals carrying the temperatures were given anti-anthrax serum and the remaining animals were given the preventive bacterin vaccine; quarantine was established on all the stock on the farm, including the dog. On May 31st one of the sick animals died and the laboratory examination disclosed positive anthrax. No further losses have occurred on these farms.

During the quarter there was a total of 1,316 cattle, 132 horses, 174 hogs and 50 sheep vaccinated, using the bacterin aggressins or serum treatment.

AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: The Secretary reported that the annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association will be held August 26th to 29th inclusive at Oklahoma City. After some discussion of the importance to the state of the conferences that will be held during the meeting relative to the expenditure of the allotment of the emergency "Triple A" moneys to the various states and the importance of the states taking advantage of these moneys for the practical control and elimination of Bang's Disease and tuberculosis, it was agreed that two representatives of the Board should attend the meeting.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that Dr. W. A. Anderson and the Secretary attend the meeting as representatives of the Board at the expense of the state provided it meets with the approval of the Governor.

BANG'S DISEASE: The Secretary reported that the Federal Government, through the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, had made provision whereby owners of cattle who wished to have the federal service for the blood testing for Bang's Disease on and after June 10th, 1935, must sign the supplementary or revised agreement with Secretary Wallace. It is necessary that this revised agreement be signed for the reason that the limit of the amount of indemnity to be paid for grade cattle has been increased to \$25.00, effective June 10th. They have also notified us that the federal service will be extended to retest the infected herds. He reported that he had received verbal assurance that the Federal Government would also permit the retesting of some negative herds; for this reason, after conferring with Dr. Fretz and Dr. Fitch it was decided that it was of sufficient importance for us to telephone to the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry. On June 19th he reported that he had had a telephone conversation with Dr. Mohler at which time Dr. Fretz also conferred with the Chief. The Chief assured us that as a "survey" to obtain data on the results of the work he would permit the testing of two hundred infected herds which on the retest were negative. He also assured us that the Federal Government would pay indemnity for cattle that react to the agglutination blood test in herds whose owners signed the Federal or Supplementary Revised Federal Agreement and the State Special Modified Agreement and that indemnity would be paid provided the owners sign the two agreements and provided the owners employ, at their expense, accredited veterinarians to make the test. He further stated that the Chief later confirmed this telephone conversation by letter. Under these circumstances, it would permit the extension of the state's service provided owners sign the Special Modified Agreement by the use of the funds appropriated by the legislature to pay the expense of the testing for such owners at least until such time as their herds are accredited. The Secretary further reported that since having the telephone conversation with the Chief of the Federal Bureau, Dr. Fretz has received an official letter dated July 5th, 1935 from the Chief in which it is definitely stated that under the federal program one retest of negative herds and not to exceed four tests of infected herds will be made.

The Secretary further reported that through the influence of the Farmers' Holiday Association and lobbyists with the committees on Agriculture of the United States Congress, amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration Act were presented to the Agricultural Committee of the House of Representatives including a requirement to appropriate federal moneys that had been allotted to Bang's Disease control, to the study, experimentation and investigation of these cures or remedies. Through the activities of various farm organizations and livestock breeders associations these amendments were changed in the Committee to provide that the Secretary of Agriculture may use some of the funds that have been allotted to Bang's Disease testing and the payment of indemnity for making such studies, investigations and experiments. Amendments to the Act also provide that the balance of the funds allotted by the Agricultural adjustment Administration for the payment of indemnity for Bang's Disease be carried over into the calendar years 1936-1937. Congress had not adopted the Agricultural Adjustment Administration Act however.

ANTIGEN AT SOUTH ST. PAUL: The Secretary reported that the Committee appointed by the President at the last quarterly meeting of the Board to investigate and make arrangements to supply antigen to the veterinarians at South St. Paul provided the same could be prepared at the laboratory at the University on condition that the veterinarians would pay the actual cost of the production, had not had a formal meeting. He stated that he had conferred with Dr. Fitch who informed him that the laboratory was making an investigation and test of some of the antigens now being supplied by commercial laboratories and that within a short time he expected to be in a position to report results of his work. He stated that, in his opinion, he would be in a position to recommend that some of the antigens that are on the market are satisfactory and can be approved by the Board. For this reason Dr. Fitch was of the opinion that the committee appointed should not undertake to go further in their investigation or confer with the University authorities.

The Secretary reported that during the forepart of June Dr. W. J. Fretz, the Inspector in Charge of the administration of the Bang's Disease testing within the state, had ordered that all the federal testing within the state be discontinued. Dr. Fretz explained to him that the reason he made this order/^{was} that it was necessary that he compile a list by counties of the names of all the herd owners in the State of Minnesota who had signed the original Federal Agreement or Contract; the herds passing a complete negative test, herds tested and reactors disclosed, and also a list of herd owners whose herds on the first test disclosed reactors and which had been subjected to a retest. Dr. Fretz proposed to send these lists to the veterinarians who are commissioned by the Federal Government and employed in the federal work, also to the county agents, explaining to them that the owners in order to continue to receive the services of the Federal Government must execute and sign the revised or Supplemental Federal Agreement, explaining further that this office furnished the county agents and also the veterinarians with a supply of the Special Modified State Agreement owners will be required to sign, whose herds have passed a negative test under the federal plan before they can receive the services of the Federal Government and this Board; further, that all herd owners who have had one retest of their infected herds, provided such retest was negative, must sign the State Agreement as well as the Supplementary Federal Agreement.

The Secretary reported that he also was of the opinion, from the latest information he had received from Washington, that the Federal Government will also rule that before an owner whose herd has had a negative test can receive the services of the Federal Government for a retest he will be required not only to sign the Federal Supplementary Agreement but also the State Special Modified Agreement.

The Secretary advised that he had requested Dr. W. J. Fretz, Chief Inspector of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, to meet with the Board. He stated that Dr. Fretz had furnished him with copies of correspondence he had had with the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry relative to the letter of

July 5th he had received from his Chief, in which he had been informed that the Federal Government would now make one additional test of negative herds and not to exceed four tests of infected herds. Dr. Fretz had asked for and received an interpretation from his Chief of the letter of July 5th. After receiving the interpretation from the Chief, he had requested the Secretary to agree that the State would use some of its funds that had been appropriated by the legislature to pay a part of the expense of the veterinarians temporarily employed by the Federal Government for the expense of making a retest of negative herds in some of the counties in which the infection disclosed on the first test was low. The Secretary stated he objected to this procedure, explaining that the Chief of the Bureau had directed that one retest of negative herds be made at Government expense and for the further reason that the appropriation made by the legislature was with the understanding that it would be used after the Federal Program for testing of herds under the individual contract owners sign had been completed. The Secretary further explained that Dr. Fretz, without consulting him sent a letter to his Chief for his approval, of instructions to the County Agents and field veterinarians employed by the Federal Government. The letter to the County Agents and field veterinarians provided the Federal Government would not make retests of negative herds, except while the veterinarians were in the territory making the retest of infected herds, et cetera.

Dr. Fretz then appeared before the Board. A general discussion followed at which time Dr. Fretz insisted his letter of instructions to the County Agents and field veterinarians had been approved by his Chief and furnished a copy of the wire dated July 20th, signed by Dr. W. E. Miller, the Acting Chief, which read as follows:

"Your letter instructions Bang's July 19th satisfactory."

There followed a general discussion at which time Dr. Fretz stated there were a large number of negative herds in some of the northern counties of the State that did not include five mature cattle and that he, personally, would not under-

take to test negative herds unless such herds included five head or more of mature animals. Dr. Fretz also stated that he could not possibly arrange whereby the retest of the negative herds would include animals under six months of age.

RULES AND REGULATIONS- BANG'S DISEASE: The Secretary explained that it was one of the conditions of the contract the individual owners sign with the Federal Government, that after their herds had been tested by the Federal Government, they would sign with the State and continue to have their herds tested until such time as they were accredited as free from Bang's Disease; the present rules and regulations of the Board, under our Special Modified Agreement and also our Plans A, B and C require that cattle under six months of age be included in the test. He recommended that in order to take advantage of the Federal Government's revised plan to make retests of negative herds and four tests of infected herds, these rules and regulations be amended to provide that only cattle six months of age and over be included in the test. After some discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the rules and regulations of the Board under the Special Modified Agreement and for the control and elimination of Bang's Disease under Plans A, B and C be amended to require the testing of all cattle in the herds six months of age and over.

Dr. Fretz stated that his Chief in a letter dated July 17th, informed him that when the negative herds are located in certain sections of the State where much travel would be necessary to reach them and such herds are not important, it would seem inadvisable to assume much expense in obtaining the blood samples. The Chief further stated Dr. Fretz might be able to outline the work in a manner whereby it would not be expensive and in his opinion the matter should be settled in a conference with Dr. Cotton. Dr. Fretz stated he and Dr. Cotton could not agree on the proposition and he was decidedly of the opinion that the Federal Government should not make tests of negative herds unless they were located in townships where there were infected herds. After a further discussion, Dr. Fretz agreed he would direct his field force and the veterinarians under the Federal

Governments's employ, to test the negative herds whose owners would sign the revised Federal contract and the State Special Modified Agreement, in all townships where there were infected herds. It was understood that when the Federal Government's work was completed in the various townships, the Secretary of the Board would then communicate with the owners of negative herds that included less than five mature animals and also the negative herds that the Federal Government had refused to test for the reason they were not located in townships where there were infected herds, and under this circumstance, the expense of making the tests would be paid from the funds appropriated by the legislature to this Board for the control of Bang's Disease, with the understanding, if reactors were disclosed, the Federal Government would pay the indemnity and would continue to pay indemnity for reactors that may be disclosed in not to exceed four tests of such herds.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Board extend its appreciation to Dr. Fretz for his cooperation and his assurance that the Federal Program for the testing of herds of cattle in the State and the payment of indemnity, as agreed by him and the members of the Board, would again be started and carried out.

It was understood that Dr. Fretz and the Secretary would prepare and agree upon the letter of instructions that Dr. Fretz would send to all of the County Agents and the practicing veterinarians and that have been commissioned by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry to be employed in the testing of cattle for Bang's Disease under the revised Federal agreement or contract and the State Special Modified Agreement, as agreed upon in the session.

There being no further business, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the meeting adjourn.

Chas. E. Cotton
Secretary

President

MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL MEETING OF THE MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARDAUGUST 8TH, 1935.

Meeting called to order at 10:30 A.M. Members present, W. A. Anderson, O. W. Healy, W. S. Moscrip, P. O. Holland and C. P. Fitch. Dr. J. R. Mohler, Chief, Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture and Dr. W. J. Fretz, Inspector in Charge of Federal Tuberculosis and Bang's Disease Control Work in Minnesota, were also in attendance.

President Anderson called the meeting to order and requested the Secretary to make a statement relative to the reason this special meeting was called. The Secretary stated that the meeting was called by him for the reason that after the conference the Board had had with Dr. W. J. Fretz, Federal Inspector, at its quarterly meeting on July 23rd, he had had a conference with Dr. Fretz who had insisted that the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry would not pay the expense of the blood testing for Bang's Disease on negative herds located in approximately eighteen counties in northern Minnesota where he claimed the infection was low. The Secretary stated he had refused to approve the plan and as a result the continuance of the Federal program of testing cattle and the payment of indemnity for Bang's Disease had been further discontinued. The Secretary reported he had written to the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry and Dr. Fretz had also written to him and the Chief had agreed to come to Minnesota to confer with the Board relative to the misunderstanding. The meeting was called to order that the Board could discuss the matter with Dr. John R. Mohler, the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry.

The Secretary then explained to Dr. Mohler that this Board had requested the legislature at the last session to appropriate \$125,000 annually for the coming biennium for the payment of the expense in the control of Bang's Disease for the reason that the Federal program that was in effect in Minnesota under agreement with this Board since July 1st, 1934 contained a provision whereby

the owners of cattle agree with the Federal Government that after the Federal testing of their herds has been completed, such owners will enter into a contract with this Board and continue to have their cattle tested until such time as their herds are officially accredited as free from Bang's Disease. He explained to the legislature that in the neighborhood of 35,000 cattle owners in the State of Minnesota had signed the Federal contract and that the Federal appropriation allotted to Minnesota must be expended by December 31, 1935. For this reason it was necessary that the Board be furnished with sufficient funds to be in a position to assist the owners in paying the expense of retesting their herds in keeping with the contract with the Federal Government and to eliminate the disease from their herds, as otherwise the moneys expended by the Federal Government in making the first test of their herds would not be of permanent value to such owners, particularly if their herds had disclosed existence of the disease. He stated that the legislature had appropriated \$14,000 for the balance of the fiscal year terminating June 30, 1935, and \$75,000 annually for the biennium terminating June 30th, 1937.

He stated that under date of May 2nd this Board adopted rules and regulations under a Special Modified Agreement for owners to sign who had had the services of the Federal Government in the testing of their herds under the agreement the Federal Government requires such owners to sign and in keeping with sub paragraph (C) of paragraph one of this agreement. He further stated that at the quarterly meeting of the Board on July 23rd in conference with Dr. Fretz, these rules and regulations had been amended to provide, in keeping with the Federal Plan, not to require the testing of cattle under six months of age. He further stated, when Dr. Mohler had assured him over the telephone on June 19th that the Federal Government, for survey purposes, would permit the testing of two hundred negative herds and two hundred herds that had shown reactors on the first test and which on the second test were negative, he had assisted Dr. Fretz in preparing a plan to be submitted to County Agents, Veterinarians and cattle owners,

whereby, provided cattle owners signed the supplemental federal contract and also signed the State Special Modified Agreement, that the State would use its funds in the payment of the expense of the testing of negative herds for the reason that the Federal Government would limit their test of such negative herds to four hundred.

He stated that on receipt of Dr. Mohler's letter of July 5th, 1935, to Inspectors in Charge of Field Stations, which provided the Federal Government would pay the expense of making one retest of all negative herds, that Dr. Fretz immediately, without consulting him, had sent to Dr. Mohler a plan similar to the one agreed on with Dr. Cotton for the testing when the Government had only agreed to test the four hundred herds. He stated he had advised Dr. Fretz that this was not satisfactory to the Board or to the State of Minnesota for Dr. Mohler had assured us, and also every State in the Union, that the Federal Government would make one retest of negative herds, of course with the understanding that it should interfere as little as possible with the retesting of infected herds.

In the discussion that followed, Dr. Mohler asked what arrangements the Board had made to expend the \$75,000 appropriated by the legislature for the present year. Dr. Fitch replied that the Board intended to use this money to follow up the Government work in keeping with the contract the owners had made with the Government.

Dr. Fretz then stated the only point at issue is the official accreditation of herds of cattle for Bang's Disease. He explained there are a number of northern counties where the percentage of infection is small and in which there were a large number of herds which did not contain more than three or four animals; these were nondescript herds and he thought it unnecessary to test these cattle. Mr. Moscrip explained that it would be proper, in order to save expense to the Federal Government, to limit the test of negative herds to herds of cattle containing five or more cattle six months of age or over. It was also explained that the Board had agreed with Dr. Fretz at its last meeting that the Federal retest of negative herds would be limited to the townships in the State in which there were infected herds.

Dr. Mohler then made a general statement relative to the Bureau's activities stating that the present appropriation was from "triple A" funds and its original purpose was the reduction of surplus cattle and that as it was a matter of disease control, the Government had placed the testing under his Department with the understanding that he, as Chief, was to administer it. He stated, in his opinion, the control of this disease was a matter of evolution and that Congress had allotted added funds to the first appropriation, totalling \$25,500,000 allotted from the Agricultural Adjustment administration funds to his Bureau for the expense of testing and the payment of indemnity of cattle affected with Bang's Disease. He further stated that there was a Bill before Congress amending the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and which Bill had passed both Houses and which was now in conference and which contained a provision for \$40,000,000. Dr. Cotton then stated he had communicated with members of Congress asking their support of the La Follette amendment and he had heard from all with a few exceptions and in every instance they had agreed to support this amendment. It was explained this amendment would provide funds to be expended before December 31st, 1937. Dr. Mohler further stated there was another amendment which provides that any balance in the present appropriation of \$25,500,000 at the end of the present calendar year will be carried over and available for expenditure prior to December 31st, 1936.

SENATOR SCHALL: Dr. Mohler then asked Dr. Cotton if he had succeeded in having Senator Schall introduce the letter this Board had requested the Senator to introduce to refute the statement he made to Congress and which was printed in the Congressional Record of March 22nd, 1934. Dr. Cotton stated he had received a telegram from Senator Schall on July 1st, stating the letter would be introduced and become a matter of record the "next week." Dr. Mohler then stated it was never introduced. Dr. Cotton stated he had written to Senator Schall requesting that he advise him if he intended to introduce the material as he promised he would do so. He stated he had no further word or

reply from Senator Schall. It was then moved, seconded and unanimously carried that the Secretary be instructed to write to Congressman Ryan presenting him with the material he furnished to Mr. Schall and request him to introduce it in order that it can be published in the Congressional Record.

Dr. Mohler then stated it was his idea that the control and elimination of Bang's Disease should be handled under the Area Plan similar to that of tuberculosis control. All of the members agreed this was desirable and without doubt it would not require the number of years to educate the public to the necessity as it did to the control of tuberculosis because of the extensive amount of testing that would be carried out throughout the United States under the present Federal program and also the results of the Federal testing having disclosed the seriousness of the source of the spread of Bang's Disease from one pasture to the other and that Bang's Disease was much more easily carried and transmitted from one pasture to the other than tuberculosis through the streams and also by dogs, wolves, et cetera dragging the carcasses of calves born prematurely, et cetera.

Dr. Mohler stated the Government was not particularly interested in the establishment of individual accredited herds but he understood under their contract the owners were obligated to sign with the State and continue to have their herds tested until their individual herds were accredited and naturally every State was interested in accredited herds.

Dr. Mohler stated he has already asked for a Bang's Disease appropriation in his budget for the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry activities, but of course this budget was much smaller and would not be necessary provided the Federal Government continued to appropriate the large sums of money from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

There followed a general discussion relative to Dr. Fretz's recommendation that the retesting of negative herds should not be extended unless the herd was composed of five mature purebreds or ten grade animals six months of age or over. Mr. Holland immediately objected to this, first, for the reason that

small herds could possibly be left with infected animals and they would be just as unsafe to the other herds. He also objected to making any discussion relative to purebreds. Dr. Mohler agreed with Mr. Holland. This Board, at their last meeting in conference with Dr. Fretz, agreed that the retesting of negative herds would be limited to herds that included five cattle six months of age or over. Dr. Mohler stated the Bureau agrees and approves this plan.

There followed a general discussion relative to the requirement that the owners of negative herds, before they receive the services of the Federal Government must sign the supplemental or revised Federal Agreement and also the State Special Modified Agreement. It was finally decided and agreed upon by Dr. Mohler, as well as all members of the Board, that owners of negative herds would be required to sign the revised Federal agreements and it would be optional on their part as to whether or not they would sign the State Special Modified Agreement and that the letter to be sent by Dr. Fretz to the County Agents, cattle owners and practicing veterinarians throughout the State should include a statement that if the owner wishes to obtain State recognition and receive a certificate for a clean herd, it will also be necessary for him to sign the State Special Modified Agreement and it should be clearly understood that signing the State agreement is entirely voluntary on the part of the owner. It was agreed by the members of the Board that it was not necessary to require owners to sign the Special Modified Agreement for the reason that after the Federal Government had extended its services, as agreed to do, and make one retest of negative herds, that in keeping with the contract the owner signs with the Federal Government, the State would then furnish each owner with the Special Modified Agreement, request him to sign the same and also advise him that provided the results of the second test of his herd disclosed no reactors and provided he had not added any cattle to his herd after the first complete test and prior to the second complete test, the State would be in a position to give such owner's herd credit for having

passed the negative tests in the process of official State accreditation as a Bang's Disease-Free Accredited Herd.

The subject of Dr. Fretz's position in his refusal to make a retest at Federal expense of negative herds in the eighteen northern counties in which he states the infection was low, was then brought up by Dr. Cotton. Dr. Fitch immediately stated the subject had already been decided and Dr. Cotton insisted he did not so understand and he wanted it definitely decided. It was then agreed upon by Dr. Mohler and the members of the Board that the Federal Government, as provided by the letter of instructions to Inspectors in Charge of Field Stations dated July 5th, would make one additional test of negative herds in the northern counties as well as all other counties in Minnesota, provided such herds are located in townships where the Federal test had disclosed infected herds.

Dr. Cotton then asked Dr. Mohler if it was understood that under the supplemental contract that owners will now be required to sign before any further Federal testing will be extended to them, that if the first test disclosed no reactors, the Federal Government would retest such negative herds; Dr. Mohler said, "certainly" the Federal Government would do so as it was distinctly stated in his letter.

In further discussion Dr. Fitch suggested that the Board adjourn with the understanding that Doctors Fretz and Cotton assisted by Dr. Mohler would prepare the letter to be signed by Dr. Fretz to be sent to County Agents and field veterinarians in order that there would be no further misunderstanding relative to the blood test for Bang's Disease by the Federal Government and also the testing of herds in compliance with the State Special Modified Agreement as agreed upon in this conference. He stated it was very necessary that this letter be prepared and sent as soon as possible in order that the testing could be started, as many owners were waiting and a large number of herds should be retested as soon as possible. Dr. Cotton stated that perhaps Dr. Mohler had other duties and he thought he and Dr. Fretz could prepare the letter in keeping with the decision made at this conference on condition that Dr. Fitch would prepare the statement

he had made during this conference relative to the owner not being required to sign the State Special Modified Agreement in order to have a retest made of his herd that had passed a negative test, provided he signed the Federal Supplemental Agreement and explaining if the owner wished, however, to obtain State recognition, he would sign such agreement. Dr. Fitch agreed he would prepare this statement.

President Anderson then thanked Dr. Mohler for his interest and for his willingness to make a special visit to St. Paul to confer with the members of the Board, et cetera.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the meeting adjourn.

Chas. E. Cottler

Secretary

President

MINUTES OF THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARDOCTOBER 11TH, 1935.

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

Chas. F. Lottner

Secretary

President

MINUTES OF THE DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARDOCTOBER 23RD, 1935.

The meeting was called to order at 9:00 A. M. Members present: Dr. W. A. Anderson, P. O. Holland, Dr. C. P. Fitch, W. S. Moscrip and O. W. Healy. President Anderson presided.

The minutes of the regular quarterly meeting July 12th, 1935, the deferred quarterly meeting July 23rd, 1935, and the special meeting August 8th, 1935, were read. It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the minutes be approved as read.

The report of the Secretary and Executive Officer for the quarter ending September 30th, 1935, on motion duly seconded and carried was accepted and ordered placed on file.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT: The Secretary stated that as disclosed in the quarterly report, the balances in the various funds were satisfactory with the exception of the "Supplies and Expense Fund". During the quarter more than one-fourth of the available funds for the fiscal year were expended. He stated that as explained at the last quarterly meeting, the legislature appropriated only twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000.00) and this added to the balance of the fund on July 30th, 1935, made a total of twenty-five thousand nine hundred and fifty-five dollars and one cent (\$25,955.01) in this fund to be expended during the fiscal year. This amount is six to seven thousand dollars less than has been expended by the Board for the past number of years. He explained that without doubt the legislature made this appropriation without giving it sufficient consideration. He stated that because of the outbreak of equine encephalomyelitis during the past quarter it was necessary to maintain five of the field force working in various parts of the state to assist in the control of the disease and that the mileage and expense was necessarily more than had been anticipated. He stated further that the Board at its last meeting had directed him to request an emergency appropriation from the next legislature. He recommended that if possible, at the special session of the legislature this winter, the Board should request them not to make a further appropriation or an increased appropriation for this fund, but request them to transfer sufficient funds from the balance of the appropriation of fourteen thousand dollars (\$14,000.00) for Bang's Disease control for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1935. He explained that because of the available federal funds for Bang's Disease control expense, there was a balance in the "Bang's Disease Expense Fund" on June 30th, 1935, of thirteen thousand six hundred and fifteen dollars (\$13,615.00).

After some discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary request the legislature to transfer sufficient funds from the "Bang's Disease Fund" to the "Supplies and Expense Fund" for the present fiscal year and the fiscal year terminating June 30th, 1937.

St Paul Serum Co's Bond
HOG CHOLERA SERUM AND VIRUS REVOLVING FUND: The Secretary

reported that he had had a meeting in the office of the Attorney General with the representative of the company carrying the bond of the St. Paul Serum Company. Later the representative of the bonding company and Mr. Michael Marrinan conferred with him requesting him to advise them of the amount/this Board would be willing to settle with the bonding company. He advised them that he was positive the Board would not make any settlement at least until they received advice from the Attorney General and the Department of Administration and Finance. The representative of the bonding company then informed the Secretary he would communicate with his company and trusted he would be in a position to meet with the Board at its meeting in October to make a definite proposition from his company. The Secretary stated he had endeavored to contact the representative of the bonding company but learned he was out of the city and could not attend the meeting. He reported he had hoped the company would have a representative present as they had requested, and the Assistant Attorney General Mr. Roy E. Frank would then also be invited to confer with the Board.

During the discussion that followed the members of the Board expressed themselves, in order to protect the interests of the state, that in their opinion it was not necessary to delay taking the necessary legal proceedings.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary and Executive Officer confer with the Attorney General and request him to institute proceedings against the bonding company who furnished the bond to protect the state in its agreement executed by the Commission of Administration and Finance with the St. Paul Serum Company.

DR. W. L. SMEDLEY of Herman appeared before the Board in compliance with the action of the Board at the quarterly meeting on on July 23rd at which time he was removed from the list of approved and accredited veterinarians,

pending his appearance before the Board in answer to charges relative to his falsification of reports of tuberculin tests of certain herds of cattle in Wilkin County while in the employ of this Board and the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry in the area testing in that county.

Dr. Smedley stated that the charges against him were true and that he very much regretted the same. He stated he did not neglect his work while employed in the county and that he made the tuberculin test of all the herds assigned to him. He stated to the Board that if he was reinstated he would agree in the future to comply with the state law and the rules and regulations of the Board.

After consideration of the evidence and the attitude of Dr. Smedley, and also taking into consideration the satisfactory services Dr. Smedley has rendered for a number of years while employed by the Board under the Area Plan of Control, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that Dr. Smedley be reinstated as an approved and accredited veterinarian on condition that in the future he will comply with the state law and the rules and regulations of this Board relative to the control and elimination of communicable diseases of livestock in this state and also that he will comply with the instructions of this Board relative to animal disease control.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary be directed to communicate with the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry and request that Dr. Smedley be reinstated on the list of approved and accredited veterinarians in the State of Minnesota.

DR. H. T. FISKE: The Secretary informed the Board that Dr. H. T. Fiske of New York Mills and Mr. Wm. F. Ost, member of the House of Representatives from Otter Tail County, were waiting to appear before the Board. President Anderson requested the Secretary to advise Representative Ost and Dr. Fiske that they would be pleased to hear him. Mr. Ost and Dr. Fiske were introduced. Dr. Fiske then stated to the Board that he was the only available veterinarian located within

a radius of thirteen miles west and eleven miles east and for a much further distance to the north. He stated that cattle owners had requested him to make inspections and issue health certificates for animals consigned interstate, particularly to North Dakota, and that one of his clients, namely Mattson Brothers, had requested him to test their herd for Bang's Disease and he was unable to do so.

Dr. Fiske then retired and Mr. Ost conferred with the Board. Mr. Ost stated he had known Dr. Fiske for a long time, that Dr. Fiske was born in the neighborhood, also that he was aware Dr. Fiske had falsified his records and he (Mr. Ost) did not have a single criticism to make of the action of the Board in removing Dr. Fiske from the list of approved and accredited veterinarians. He stated he understood it was a matter of discipline and requested that the Board "temper justice with mercy". He requested that the Board reconsider the matter if possible. Mr. Ost further stated there was a group of professional men in New York Mills who realized the community needed the services of Dr. Fiske as a veterinarian in that community, that the farmers were denied veterinary service and that if arrangements could be made by the Board with this group of professional men, and provided the Board reinstated Dr. Fiske as an approved and accredited veterinarian he was satisfied these professional men would be willing to guarantee that Dr. Fiske would in the future adhere to the state law and the rules and regulations of this Board. Mr. Moscrip then asked Mr. Ost if he was appearing before the Board as a state representative or as a private citizen; Mr. Ost replied he was not appearing before the Board from a political standpoint, stating "I hope I am too big for that". Mr. Ost suggested that the Board delegate Dr Cotton to go to New York Mills and confer with the group of professional men but Mr. Holland stated that, in his opinion, this was not the proper procedure.

After a general discussion Mr. Ost stated he would personally take the responsibility that Dr. Fiske would comply with the state law and the rules and regulations of this Board provided he was reinstated as an approved and accredited veterinarian.

After a general discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that Dr. Fiske be reinstated on the approved and accredited list of veterinarians in Minnesota, under the parold of Mr. Ost of New York Mills and on the condition that in the future he will comply with the state law and the rules and regulations of this Board relative to the control of communicable diseases of live stock, also that he will comply with the instructions and directions of this Board relative to animal disease control.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary be directed to communicate with the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry and request that Dr. Fiske be reinstated as an approved and accredited veterinarian in Minnesota.

COMMUNITY SALES: The Secretary presented a copy of the proposed rules and regulations governing the sale of live stock at community and other sales which he had prepared as directed by the Board. He stated he had conferred with Mr. Roy Frank, Deputy Attorney General, who after making some changes had assured him the Attorney General would approve them provided they were adopted by the Board. The Secretary explained that he had conferred eith authorities in other states and with practicing veterinarians located in territories where such community sales had been held in this state and had endeavored to include requirements that were as stringent as possible and that would be practical under the present conditions. The rules and regulations were then read and discussed.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the following rules and regulations governing the sale of live stock at community and other sales be adopted:

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE SALE OF LIVESTOCK AT COMMUNITY
AND OTHER SALESAdopted October 29th, 1935Approved by Attorney General 10/28/35

WHEREAS, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota has power and authority, and is required, under and pursuant to the provisions of Section 5396, 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; and

WHEREAS, concentration points for the assembling of livestock to be bought and sold may result in the spread of infectious, communicable diseases to the domestic animals of the State,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota, that concentration points, community sales, sales pavilions, and all other points to which domestic animals (horses, mules, cattle, swine, sheep, and goats) are consigned for sale, are hereby declared infected premises, and

THEREFORE, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota, that the rules and regulations hereinafter set forth are deemed expedient and advisable for the protection of the health of the domestic animals of the State and to prevent the spread of infectious, communicable diseases of livestock.

1. (a) All concentration points, including stockyards or sales pavilions where livestock or domestic animals are consigned for purchase or sale, for purposes other than immediate slaughter, with the exception of those located in public stockyards under Federal supervision, shall be under the supervision of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

(b) The management of all livestock community sales, individuals, corporations, or associations conducting sales as defined in paragraph (a) shall file an application for a permit to conduct such sales. The Secretary and Executive Officer of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board shall issue a permit to such applicant authorizing him to conduct the sale in the place named in the application. The permit shall remain in force for a period of one year unless revoked. The Secretary and Executive Officer may refuse to grant or may revoke the permit when he is satisfied the applicant or permit holder has violated the laws of the State or the rules and regulations of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, governing the interstate or intrastate movement, shipment, or transportation of animals, or other rules and regulations of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board pertaining to the control and elimination of infectious, communicable diseases of livestock.

2. All animals consigned for sale shall be accompanied with a statement signed by the owner that to his best knowledge and belief they have not been exposed, within thirty days prior to the date of sale, to other animals affected with tuberculosis, Bang's Disease, anthrax, scabies, glanders, infectious equine encephalomyelitis, hog cholera, swine erysipelas, or any other communicable infectious disease.

3. No animals shall be sold that originate from farms in Minnesota on which the animals of the same species are under official quarantine of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board because of exposure to tuberculosis, Bang's Disease, anthrax, scabies, glanders, infectious equine encephalomyelitis, hog cholera, swine erysipelas, or any other communicable, infectious disease.

4. Swine may be sold when accompanied with a certificate signed by a licensed, approved veterinarian certifying the animals have been vaccinated by the double or simultaneous method and including the date of such treatment, which shall be at least thirty days prior to the sale, or in case of local hogs vaccinated by the owner holding a laymen's permit, and affidavit signed by such owner certifying the swine have been double treated, giving the date of vaccination which shall be at least thirty days prior to the sale, must accompany such swine.

Swine not accompanied by such certificates, consigned to sales located at points within counties or areas in which hog cholera exists or has existed within the preceding twelve months, as disclosed by the records in the office of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board, shall be vaccinated as a preventative for hog cholera by an approved veterinarian authorized by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, by the double or simultaneous method, before being removed from the sales yards and must be removed within twenty-four hours to the premises of the purchaser and there held in quarantine, separate and apart from all other swine, for a period of not less than twenty-one days.

Swine not accompanied by such certificates consigned to sales located in counties or areas in which hog cholera does not or has not existed within the preceding twelve months, shall be treated by the veterinarian with the anti-hog cholera "serum alone" treatment and shall be held in quarantine, separate and apart from all other swine, for a period of not less than twenty-one days.

5. All livestock, viz., horses, mules, swine, cattle, sheep, and goats, offered for sale, if imported from other States to such sales, shall comply with the provisions of the State law and all the rules and regulations of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board governing the importation of such livestock.

6. The owner or management operating such sales shall employ a duly licensed veterinarian to inspect and examine all livestock offered for sale. Said veterinarian if acceptable to the Board will be authorized to act as a representative of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board. He shall prohibit the sale of any animal or animals that in his opinion are affected with, or showing symptoms of infectious, communicable diseases. He will examine and accept, or refuse to accept health certificates on all animals consigned to the sale, vaccinate the hogs and make the tuberculin tests and agglutination blood tests for Bang's Disease of cattle and issue the official quarantines when necessary as required by the State law and the rules and regulations of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board. He will also supervise the cleaning and disinfection of the sales pavilions, yards, pens, premises, and vehicles used for transporting animals, immediately following each sale. Veterinarians employed by the management of such sales, acting as authorized agents of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board, will be furnished with the official blank forms of quarantine and health certificates for reporting records of test. The authorized veterinarian, immediately after each sale, shall mail duplicate copies of all quarantines of animals, ^{and} also the certificates of tuberculin and agglutination blood tests of cattle, et cetera, to the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board, 231 State Office Building, St. Paul, Minnesota.

The foregoing *Rules & Regulations*

..... examined and approved as
to form and legality this 28th day of
October 1935

HARRY H. PETERSON,
Attorney General.

By Roy C. Frank
Assistant Attorney General

SALARY OF CHARLES SCHUBERT: The Secretary reported that Mr. Charles Schubert requests an increase of salary to fifteen hundred dollars (\$1500.00) annually, or one hundred twenty-five dollars (\$125.00) per month. He stated Mr. Schubert has been in the employ of the Board since October 15th, 1925; his entering salary was nine hundred dollars (\$900.00) annually. On January 1st, 1930, his salary was raised to twelve hundred dollars (\$1200.00) annually and at the quarterly meeting in April 1933 it was the intention of the Board to raise his salary to one hundred twenty-five dollars (\$125.00) per month or fifteen hundred dollars (\$1500.00) annually; however, due to the Act of the Legislature requiring emergency salary reductions it was decided not to increase his salary at that time. On July 1st, 1934, the Board requested the Commissioner of Administration and Finance to place Mr. Schubert in the classification which provides for a salary of fifteen hundred dollars (\$1500.00) annually, with the understanding that the emergency reduction as directed by the Legislature would apply in his case, allowing him^a salary of thirteen hundred and fifty dollars (\$1350.00) annually or one hundred twelve dollars and fifty cents (\$112.50) per month. The Budget Commissioner approved this request. The Secretary further reported that Mr. Schubert occupies a responsible position in the office organization.

During the discussion that followed the members of the Board were all of the opinion that Mr. Schubert's salary should be increased.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the salary of Charles Schubert be increased to fifteen hundred dollars (\$1500.00) annually or one hundred twenty-five dollars (\$125.00) per month, effective November 1st, 1935, provided such increase is approved by the Budget Commissioner.

AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION MEETING: The Secretary reported that Governor Olson approved the action of the Board at its last meeting, to send Dr. Fitch and the Secretary to the meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association at Oklahoma City in August. He stated that it was impossible for either of them to attend on account of sickness in their families. He reported that he telephoned to Dr. Anderson, suggesting that he attend the meeting as a representative of the Board but Dr. Anderson advised it was impossible for him to do so.

UNITED STATES LIVESTOCK SANITARY ASSOCIATION: It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that Dr. Fitch and Dr. Cotton attend the meeting of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association in Chicago the first week in December 1935 at state expense provided it is approved by the Governor.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD: The Secretary then called the attention of the Board to the discussion at the special meeting on August 8th with Dr. John R. Mohler, the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, relative to the material that had been introduced by Senator Schall and which had been published in the Congressional Record condemning the work of this Board as well as the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, and also the statements relative to the Bowman Remedy for Bang's Disease. He stated that as directed by the Board at the meeting on August 8th he had written a letter to Congressman Elmer J. Ryan and requested him to introduce it in order that it could be published in the Congressional Record. He reported that Representative Ryan had complied with the request and had introduced the letter in the House of Representatives on Tuesday, August 20th, 1935, and that it was published in the Congressional Record. He reported that Senator Schall had failed to introduce the letter he had written to him but that on August 21st, 1935, Senator Schall asked leave of the United States Senate "to have printed in the Record and appropriately referred the letter from the Secretary of the Minnesota Live Stock Sanitary Board which requests that I insert it in the Record to be referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry". He further stated, "I also ask leave to print and likewise refer another letter with enclosures in answer to the letter from Secretary Cotton of the Minnesota

Board. The letters deal with the treatment of Bang's Disease in cattle".

The report of the Senate as published in the Congressional Record shows that following Senator Schall's request and "there being no objection", the letters were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed in the Record as follows:

- Copy of the Secretary's letter of June 6th, 1935
- Copy of a letter addressed to Senator Schall dated August 3rd, 1935, written by Eric Bowman of "Bowman's Laboratory"
- Copy of a letter dated February 9th, 1935, addressed to Eric Bowman by S. L. Bennett & Son
- Copy of a letter dated May 6th, 1935, addressed to Dr. C.E. Cotton, which was not signed but which was a copy of the letter that he (Dr. Cotton) had received from S.L. Bennett & Son
- Copy of a letter dated June 7th, 1935, addressed to Dr. C.E. Cotton and signed by the "Bowman Laboratory"; and further

A copy of a recent release from the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry, on Bang's Disease, written "by W. E. Cotton, Superintendent of the Experiment Station, Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, Bethesda, Maryland"; this was an excerpt of an article published by Dr. Cotton on the reliability of the test for Bang's Disease.

BANG'S DISEASE: The Secretary stated that since August 10th, 309 owners of herds of cattle have signed the State Special Modified Agreement and that it is disappointing that so few have taken advantage of this Agreement. In twenty-six counties no agreements have been signed, ten counties in which one agreement has been signed, five counties in which two agreements have been signed and seven counties in which five or less agreements have been signed. He explained that prior to the discontinuance of the Federal testing by the order of Dr. W. J. Fretz the latter part of June, the county agents and the Extension Division of the University of Minnesota had been very active in giving publicity and interesting owners to take advantage of the Federal program. He stated that the letters signed by Dr. Fretz and also a letter signed by him which was sent to the county agricultural

agents had not succeeded in stimulating the work as apparently very few county agents had made any special effort to assist in having owners sign the Supplementary or Revised Federal Agreement and the State Modified Agreement in order to take advantage of the revised program providing for one retest of negative herds and at least four retests of infected herds, and also to encourage owners whose herds had not been tested to sign the agreement and take advantage of the Federal program.

After some discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary communicate with Dean W. C. Coffey and J. S. Jones, Secretary of the Minnesota Farm Bureau, requesting that the Agricultural Extension Division of the University and also the Minnesota Farm Bureau assist in order that there may be a "speeding up" of the Bang testing program.

EQUINE ENCEPHALOMYELITIS: The Secretary reported that during the quarter this disease of horses was diagnosed clinically by practicing veterinarians and reported in every county in the state with the exception of Aitkin, Cook and Koochiching. Quarantines were established on 2,745 premises. On September 30th, 556 quarantines had been released. The report discloses that he estimated 14,000 horses included in the quarantines. With a few exceptions not more than one horse on a premise contracted the disease; there were a number of premises on which two animals were affected with the disease and in a very few instances more than two horses were affected. There were a number of outbreaks of the disease in localities where local veterinarians were not available and which were not reported. He further reported that without doubt some quarantine were established on the reports of the veterinarians of the appearance of the disease, which were not justified for the reason that veterinarians reported horses that disclosed symptoms similar to the infectious encephalomyelitis. There were a number of counties from which only one or two reports were received and the disease did not appear on other farms in the community.

The first case in which the laboratory succeeded in establishing the existence of the virus in the brains of horses affected with the disease and which was verified by inoculation of laboratory animals, was located in Douglas County on July 19th.

The Secretary further reported that the outbreaks in the northwestern part of the state were of such a general nature that it was necessary to detail four field veterinarians and the quarantine officer into the field to assist us in the control of the disease.

The number of new outbreaks of the disease decreased materially with the appearance of frost during the latter part of September; however, a few reports in certain sections of the state were received daily and quarantines were established.

PULLORUM DISEASE: The Secretary reported that in the summer of 1934, as provided in the National Program under the N. R. A. Code, a provision was included requiring that custom hatching of eggs from non-~~infected~~^{tested} flocks shall be in incubators located in separate rooms or rooms where chicks from tested flocks are hatched. He stated that at that time the owners of hatcheries under the supervision of this Board, because of financial conditions, complained that it was impossible for them to meet these requirements of the N. R. A. Code. The Board decided that this requirement would not be included for the season and directed the Secretary to inform all hatcherymen that it would be made effective however for the season of 1935.

The Secretary stated that as directed by the Board at the quarterly meeting September 7th, 1934, the agreement for hatchery owners to sign, placing their flocks and hatcheries under the supervision of the Board, was amended to provide that custom hatching of eggs from flocks that had not been tested for pullorum disease, shall be carried on in incubators maintained in separate and distinct rooms, and further that the agreement was amended to provide that hatcherymen

shall not act as distributing agents of eggs or chicks unless they originate from pullorum tested flocks under the supervision of this Board.

AVIAN TUBERCULOSIS: The Secretary called attention to the table included in his quarterly report of the work of the three federal veterinary inspectors in the Counties of Olmsted, Douglas and Waseca. There was a general discussion relative to the control of avian tuberculosis during which the Secretary explained that the special committee appointed by the Board to call a meeting of interested parties as soon as practicable relative to the continuance of the work in the state had not been called as the members of the committee were of the opinion such meeting should be deferred until later.

After a general discussion it was the opinion of the members of the Board that arrangements should be made by the special committee consisting of Mr. Moscrip, Drs. Fitch and Cotton, to arrange to have a meeting of the interested parties and to endeavor to have representatives of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, Poultry Division, University of Minnesota, also the poultry and hatchery associations of the state, attend the meeting.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the committee arrange for such meeting and to invite such parties as they, in their judgment, thought were best qualified to attend the meeting.

TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL: The Secretary reported that a special committee representing the Southwestern Veterinary Medical Association, the Southeastern Veterinary Medical Association and the Central Valley Veterinary Medical Association of the state visited the office on August 14th and submitted a request that this Board arrange to increase the remuneration for professional service in the official tuberculin testing of cattle under the Area Plan of Control. They explained they could not afford to leave their homes and their practice for the amount being paid for the testing under the present plan in which we had been using the

Federal "Triple A" funds to pay the largest part of their salary. The Secretary stated he had a conference with Mr. Moscrip and Dr. Fitch. As a result of this conference, the Secretary informed the members of the committee in a letter under date of August 29th, 1935, that on and after September 2nd, 1935, in the official tuberculin testing under the Area Plan of Control, in our cooperative work with the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, this Board would pay the veterinarian three dollars and forty-four cents (\$3.44) per day for his professional services and would also allow two dollars (\$2.00) per day to each veterinarian while employed in the county for his subsistence (board and lodging). This amount added to the five dollars and fifty-six cents (\$5.56) per day the veterinarian received from the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry "Triple A" moneys will make a total amount of nine dollars (\$9.00) per day he will receive for his professional services while working within the county and two dollars (\$2.00) per day for his subsistence, or a total amount of eleven dollars (\$11.00) per day.

The Board will continue to pay the assistant to the veterinarian one dollar and fifty cents (\$1.50) per day and the Federal Government will pay him, as they have been doing in the past, three dollars (\$3.00) per day, making a total of four dollars and fifty cents (\$4.50) per day the assistant will receive for his services and the use of his automobile to transport the veterinarian while working within the county.

During the quarter the complete test of all the cattle for reaccreditation was made in the Counties of Cook, Freeborn, Itasca, Kanabec, Kittson, Lake, Norman and Scott. Twenty percent of the cattle were tested for reaccreditation in the Counties of Nicollet and Wabasha. On August 1st, Redwood was reaccredited for a period of three years, and on September 1st Blue Earth, Faribault and Washington Counties were reaccredited for a period of three years. On September 1st Ramsey County was reaccredited for a period of six years. The result of the complete test of all the cattle in Cook, Freeborn, Itasca, Kanabec, Lake, Norman and Scott Counties

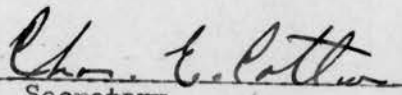
disclosed a percentage of less than two tenths of one percent (.2 of 1%), thus permitting their reaccreditation when the present period of accreditation expires on November 1st, for a period of six years.

FEDERAL INDEMNITY: The Secretary reported that on September 26th he received a copy of a letter dated September 23rd, addressed to the Inspector in Charge of the Bureau of Animal Industry, informing him that the General Accounting Office had taken an exception to making payment of tuberculosis claims in which the federal payment is greater than the state payment and that he had requested them to reconsider the matter. He stated it is desired, as far as possible, that the claims in Minnesota payable from the emergency funds for tuberculosis be prepared in a manner whereby the state payments will equal the federal payment for each animal. Under date of September 28th the Secretary wrote to the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, informing him that we were surprised to receive this information as we were assured the allotment of "Triple A" emergency funds to Minnesota, as well as to other states, would be used in the payment of the expense of testing cattle for tuberculosis and the payment of indemnity for animals that react to the test, at the rate of twenty dollars (\$20.00) for a grade animal and fifty dollars (\$50.00) for a purebred animal, and that on July 1st, 1935, the Federal Government had agreed to pay the limit of indemnity to the amount of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) for the grade female animal, provided these limits added to the value of the salvage of the carcass did not exceed the appraised value. The Secretary also advised the Chief, in his opinion, we should prepare the claims for tuberculous cattle on the basis of equal payment by the state with the Federal Government, with the understanding that these claims would not be submitted or sent to Washington until such time as we receive information or a definite ruling of the General Accounting Office or the ruling of the Solicitor General, Mr. McCarl. The Chief replied to the Secretary's letter under date of September 28th stating that the appeal had been made to the Comptroller General for a reconsideration of his ruling and he hoped a favorable action would be taken; he stated however that in

certain states where funds were available, it would be a good plan to compute the claims whereby the state would pay as much as the Federal Government on each animal but that it would probably be inadvisable to have this plan followed in cases where the claims are already prepared or in the process of preparation. He further stated that considering the small number of reactors now being found in Minnesota, he thought the total expense to the state would not be very great if an equal amount was paid by the state, and in this way the owner would be paid much more promptly. He further stated that they were all very much disturbed on the ruling in this case and surprised that the exception was taken in view of the fact that these claims had been allowed since June 1934. He also stated that if we thought it inadvisable to compute any claims under the proposed payment, the orders to Dr. Fretz could be rescinded and the claims held until such time as they receive the ruling of the Comptroller General. The Secretary replied under date of October 12th informing the Chief that he thought it inadvisable to compute any claims for tuberculous cattle on a basis of an equal payment by the state and Federal Government until we receive the final ruling of the Comptroller General in answer to the Chief's request for a reconsideration.

The Secretary called attention to the balance in the Area Indemnity Fund. He explained that the small amount expended from this fund was accounted for by reason of the Federal Government paying the largest part of the indemnity from the "Triple A" emergency funds allotted to the state.

There being no further business, the President declared the meeting adjourned.


Secretary

President.