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Wisconsin leads the nation in tuberculosis eradication through accredited herd and area or county eradication work. Bulletin no. 27 November 1922

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News Bulletin

BANKER- FARMER EXCHANGE

BULLETIN No.27

NOVEMBER, 1922

[illegible]

Counties area tested (all cattle tested).....	11
Counties to be completed this fall.....	4
Counties having signed or signing petitions.....	20
Number of accredited herds.....	1,820
Number of cattle.....	41,151
Number of herds having passed one test.....	3,011
Number of cattle.....	52,590
Number of herds under supervision.....	5,800
Number of cattle.....	134,141

Compliments *gf*

BANKER-FARMER EXCHANGE

1822 Chadbourne Avenue,
MADISON, WIS.

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS AND WISCONSIN ERADICATION WORK

By C. P. Norgord,

Commissioner of Agriculture, State Department of Agriculture,
State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin.

WHY ERADICATE BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS?

Approximately one out of every four hogs and 25 per cent of the cattle shipped from Wisconsin farms to packing plants are tuberculous. Other states have even more tuberculosis among cattle. Packers protect themselves against these losses by lowering prices, and, consequently, Wisconsin farmers annually lose approximately \$2,000,000. Buyers are avoiding untested cattle and pay higher prices for cattle from herds tested in their entirety. An increase of 10 cents per hundred is offered by packers for hogs coming from farms having accredited herds, or located in tuberculosis free areas. This increase would have added \$884,000 to our farmers' receipts in 1921; or \$19,234, \$17,900, and \$17,100 to Walworth, Chippewa and Barron Counties, respectively. It is evident that Bovine Tuberculosis is a great economic loss; it is also a menace to health. Twenty-five per cent and more of tuberculosis among children under sixteen years of age is of bovine type. It, therefore, behooves every farmer to make systematic use of the tuberculin test.

HOW ERADICATE BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

Apply the tuberculin test to the entire herd; remove all reactors and disinfect. The State and Federal Departments of Agriculture cooperating employ these primary methods for the control and eradication of tuberculosis:

(1) **Area or County-Wide Test:** When 60 per cent of the cattle owners of any county petition the State Department of Agriculture for a county-wide clean-up, testing of cattle becomes compulsory on every breeder of the county, and the state-federal department will test all of the cattle therein. Petition forms are furnished by the department, but signers must be secured at the initiative and by the people of the county. When a county is once tested, it is protected from reinfection by regulations adopted by the Live Stock Sanitary Board, prohibiting the importation of untested cattle into the county, and limiting the exchange of cattle from infected herds.

(2) **Accredited Herd Test:** Herds are accredited when they pass two annual or three semi-annual official tests without reactors. After accreditation herds may be

Three years ago a pure-bred Holstein bull was purchased by the Necedah Bank from a patron of the Bank of North Lake, through the Exchange. This fall \$1,400 worth of stock, offspring of this bull, was sold by that purchaser. A sample of Banker-Farmer Exchange service.

maintained as such through annual negative tests performed by local veterinarians at owner's expense. Owners sign an agreement prior to service, provisions of which are based on sanitation and disease control. Cattle from accredited herds may be shipped interstate and into area tested counties without further tests. A classified list of these herds is published by the state-federal department of agriculture giving them valuable publicity.

(3) **Pasteurization:** The State requires by law that all creameries and cheese factories shall pasteurize their incoming milk or outgoing by-products. Unpasteurized whey particularly is a most vicious disseminator of tuberculosis.

The local veterinarians under the employment and pay of breeders are also an effective and valuable factor in tuberculosis eradication. Accredited veterinarians do all testing for interstate and export trade and accreditation of herds.

Indemnity Payments: The state-federal government appraise reacting animals according to their sales value and pay indemnity on them on the following plan:

The owner ships reactors under state-federal direction to a packing plant having Federal Meat Inspection, and receives the packing house value as salvage; in addition the farmer also receives from the State, or in cooperative projects, from the State and Federal Governments jointly, one-half the difference between the appraised and salvage values not exceeding \$90 for pure breeds, nor \$40 for grades. Indemnity is paid only after the owner has removed his reactors, disinfected his premises, agreed to continue testing until his herd is clean, and not to introduce any untested animals.

WHEN ERADICATE BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

The State is paying \$350,000 and the Federal Government \$150,000 per annum, the present biennium for indemnity. If the growing demand for testing is met, the clean-up of the State will be rapid. If the demand is met, counties and individuals demanding tests must themselves see that funds are made available either through state or county sources, or both.

At present, October 1, Wisconsin has 1,820 accredited herds; 3,011 herds having passed one clean test; and 5,800 herds under supervision. By the close of November, we shall have 15 counties area tested. During 1921-22, 167,920 and 110,380 cattle were tested by state-federal and local veterinarians respectively.

WISCONSIN LEADS THE NATION IN TUBERCULOSIS FREE CATTLE.

MOW AREA TESTING WORKS OUT

Largely through the favorable advertising gained through having been area-tested, Barron County through its breed organizations has sold—since the 1921 Dairy Show in St. Paul—52 carloads (1200 head) of grade Holstein and Guernsey cattle, valued at \$85,000. Most of the shipments have been to outside States. Area testing is genuine sales advertising.

BANKER-FARMER BRIEFS

During August the Exchange shipped several Guernsey heifers to Salt Lake City, Utah. Also, one car of grade Holsteins to Stoughton, two cars of grade Guernseys to Illinois, and three cars of grade Holsteins and Guernseys to Maryland.

* * *

September runs a close second. During this month 11 grade Guernseys went to Ohio, 13 to Illinois, three carloads of grade and pure-bred cows and heifers to Minnesota, and one carload of grade Guernseys to Maryland.

It is gratifying to note that buyers at distant points have appreciated Exchange service to the extent of coming back for more.

* * *

Recently a carload of grade Holsteins was shipped to New York. The Exchange was requested to make the selection **WITHOUT THE PURCHASER BEING ON THE GROUND**. The price limit was set at \$95 per head. The actual price averaged but \$91. The following letter tells the story:

"The cows arrived in good order and we are very well pleased with the selection. We wish to thank you for the very real service which you rendered. * * *"

* * *

Dean Russell of the College of Agriculture suggests that banks may do a splendid service for agriculture and for their communities if they will encourage one or more farm boys to take the Short Course in Madison, beginning the middle of November.

* * *

Undoubtedly the bankers of the state are anxious to cooperate in this worthy cause and will back up the deserving ambitious farm boy who wants to increase his "Mental Capital" by taking this excellent course during the winter months.

The Banker-Farmer Exchange is steadily growing in amount of business handled for Wisconsin livestock breeders through its specialized service. Comparing 1922 with 1921, increases are as follows: June, 520%; August, 4,800%. Honest, conscientious service tells the tale.