



Minnesota. Board of Animal Health.
Minutes.

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Jan. 11, 1922 --- Dec. 30, 1924

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Minnesota

(From)

192

(Date)

I hereby certify that

(Number)

(Kind of Animals)

are free from the disease _____ [and] [or] that there is
no longer any reasonable necessity to keep said _____ isolated from other domestic
animals.

Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board

Executive Officer or Authorized Agent

Note: When signed by an authorized agent the words Executive Officer should be stricken from the last line.

Minutes of Board.

June 15th 1924. Copy of minute of Exec. Committee of May 3rd. Regulation providing Agreements for County Boards for Area Test and also Regulation providing for quarantine & testing of cattle imported into Counties.

Nov 1st, 1924. Regulation relative to refusal to test & quarantine.

Jan. 25th 1922 - Pres. Moseley appointed Fitch on Exec. Com. in place of Reynolds.

April 20th, 1923 - Pres. Moseley appointed Executive Committee - Fitch, March and Moseley.

March 24th 1929. Motion directed Sec. to prepare and submit necessary regulations under the law for Area testing to Executive Committee for approval by them for the ~~full~~ board. (Dec. 21st 1920 motion to appoint or create Exec. Committee - Moseley, March & Reynolds)

MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL MEETING
of the
STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD
Jan. 11th, 1922.

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Meeting called to order to 10:30 A. M.

Members present: Col. C. H. March, W. S. Moscrip, J. N. Gould and
Dr. C. P. Fitch.

Dr. Clifford P. Fitch, University Farm, St. Paul, having been appointed as a member of the Board for five years, by the Governor of Minnesota, to succeed Dr. M. H. Reynolds whose term had expired on January 1st, 1922, thus leaving the office of President vacant. Mr. C. A. Nelson, the Vice President, was absent, being confined to his home with a fractured hip. On motion of Mr. Moscrip, seconded by C. P. Fitch, Dr. J. N. Gould was elected Chairman.

The Secretary explained that he had learned that because of other meetings, it would be impossible to obtain a quorum for the quarterly meeting which should be held on January 13th, 1922. For this reason it was necessary to call this special meeting.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Moscrip then spoke of the proposition of the owners of Holstein Bang herds in offering such herds to the Board for experimental testing by the various methods, in the hopes that definite data relative to the comparative value of the tests could be obtained.

Mr. Moscrip moved that the report of the Secretary and Executive Officer for the past quarter be accepted but that it be not read because of the length. Seconded by Dr. Fitch. Carried.



The Secretary presented the following financial statement:

Salary fund, balance January 1st, 1922.....	\$15,466.92
Contingent fund, balance January 1st, 1922,.....	7,293.97
Animal fund, balance January 1st, 1922.....	44,215.70

At the present time the number of cattle condemned (some of which have been slaughtered and the remainder will be) for which the State is obligated to pay indemnity, will amount to approximately \$25,000. This will leave a balance in the indemnity or animal fund of \$19,000. Without doubt this amount will be exhausted by the 15th of March or the 1st of April.

This condition has resulted in spite of our detailing the Federal and State Inspectors to sections of the State for the past four months, where the percentage of tuberculosis is comparatively small, and the condemnation of cattle as the result of tests applied by private veterinarians has been large.

The Secretary requested a ruling of the Board relative to the discontinuing of the testing when the indemnity or animal fund for the present fiscal year is exhausted, or if the work should be continued and limited to the testing of herds identified on the Federal-State Accredited herd list, by having owners sign waivers for payment of indemnity until after July 1st, 1922, when next year's fund will be available. After considerable discussion, Mr. March moved that the question of condemnation of cattle when the animal fund for the present fiscal year is exhausted, should be referred to Governor Preus and that the Secretary and Executive Officer act on his advice. Motion was seconded by Dr. Fitch. Carried.

Mr. March moved that Mr. Moscrip and Dr. Cotton confer with the Governor. Seconded by C.P.Fitch. Carried.

The Secretary stated that there are 3,014 herds which the Board and the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry are obligated to test annually or semi-annually in the co-operative work, and 1,392 agreements signed by owners, on



file, that are awaiting the test. There are also a very large number of owners who are anxious to sign agreements and numerous county agricultural agents constantly requesting to be permitted to start campaigns in their counties for the general testing of all of the herds in their territory.

Mr. Moscrip moved that the Secretary prepare a statement to the public, showing the amount of the appropriation for the present and the next fiscal year, a comparison of Minnesota's appropriation with that of other States, and explaining that it will be impossible to undertake to test more herds than are now identified on the co-operative list at the present time, and that until larger appropriations are available, we cannot employ a larger field force or obligate the State to pay the resulting increased indemnity. Motion was seconded by C.P. Fitch. Carried.

It was suggested that the statement be given the widest publicity and that the Secretary should request the Farm Bureau Federation to assist us in explaining the situation to the farmers and breeders.

The Secretary reported the meeting of the Tuberculosis Conference and the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association held in Chicago November 26th to December 1st, 1921, which were attended by Drs. Gould and Cotton as representatives of the Board.

The following is a report of the Committee on Tuberculosis, of which the Secretary is a member:

(see next page- 63)



Report of the Committee on Tuberculosis
United States Livestock Sanitary Association.

Recommendations pertaining to the Accredited Plan.

The committee recommends that the Accredited Herd Plan be amended as follows:

Paragraph C, rule 1 to read as follows:

A herd which on any previous test shows evidence of infection, before being accredited the final test shall be by a combination of all three methods, including, the subcutaneous, intradermic and ophthalmic tests, but in case the animals under test are wild and unmanageable, (Range Cattle) this plan may at the discretion of the Federal and State authorities in the State, be modified to the extent that one method of testing may be eliminated from the combination, otherwise the final test on herds shall be by such combination of methods as may be deemed most advisable by the State and Federal authorities.

Rule 4, strike out the words "six months" and insert in lieu thereof the words "four months".

Rule 6, insert the following as Paragraph (f):

Accredited veterinarians may conduct tuberculin tests under official direction at owner's expense on herds in the process of accreditation in states which approve of this method of testing, until all animals in the herd have passed one negative test; provided, however, that Federal Indemnity shall be payable only when the test is conducted by regularly employed Federal or State Veterinarians, and provided further, that the final or accrediting test to be applied by regularly employed Federal or State Veterinarians.

Rule 6 and as indicated elsewhere in the plan, the words "approved veterinarian" be changed to "accredited Veterinarian".

Insert the following as Rule 12:

(a). That the requirements for tuberculosis-free area work be similar to the tuberculosis-free accredited herd work and to be applied to all cattle located in said area.

(b). That before any area shall be recognized as tuberculosis-free, after having complied with Paragraph A of this section, there must be satisfactory assurance of official livestock sanitary police restrictions to prevent reinfection of said area.



Recommendations not pertaining to the Accredited Plan.

That the intradermic code be amended to read as follows:

The first observation be made on the 72d hour after the injection. If it appears to the inspector making the test that more than a slight infection of tuberculosis is present in the herd, at least one additional observation be made from 120 to 150 hours following the injection of tuberculin. The committee concurs in the resolution adopted by the Tuberculosis Conference held at Chicago on November 25th and 26th, 1921, requesting the United States Bureau of Animal Industry to compile data and make necessary research investigations to establish a definite and uniform intradermic tuberculin test code.

That Certified Milk Commissions and Boards of Health accept the Tuberculosis-free and Accredited Herds' plan as sufficient assurance against tuberculosis, and that the Committee be authorized to take necessary steps to correct this condition.

That the United States Bureau of Animal Industry and the ~~United States~~ Live Stock Sanitary authorities of the various states be requested to rescind the prevailing policy of permitting accredited herds which upon a subsequent test reveals one reactor and if no visible lesions are detected remain on the accredited list and that such herds be subjected to a re-test in accordance with the uniform accredited herd plan.

The following Uniform Methods and Rules for Tuberculosis-Free Accredited Herds is amended by the joint committee of Breeders and the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association and approved by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, December, 1921.

(see next page)



1. A tuberculosis-free accredited herd is one in which no animal affected with tuberculosis has been found upon two annual or three semi-annual tuberculin tests, and by physical examination, applied by a regularly employed veterinarian of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry or of the State in which co-operative tuberculosis eradication work is conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture and the State or one in which no animal affected with tuberculosis has been found upon two annual or three semi-annual tuberculin tests applied by an Accredited and a Federal or State veterinarian in a manner provided in Rule 6.

Section (a) The subcutaneous, intradermal and ophthalmic methods of applying the tuberculin test are approved.

Section (b) The initial testing in accredited herd work may be by either the subcutaneous or intradermal method, but the ophthalmic method shall only be used in combination with the subcutaneous or intradermal method.

Section (c) A herd which in any previous test shows evidence of infection before accredited the final test shall be by a combination of all three methods, including, the subcutaneous, intradermal and ophthalmic tests, but in case the animals under test are wild and unmanageable, (Range Cattle) this plan may at the discretion of the Federal and State authorities in the State, be modified to the extent that the one method of testing may be eliminated from the combination, otherwise, the final test on herds shall be by such combination of methods as may be deemed most advisable by the State and Federal officials.

2. The entire herd, or any cattle in the herd, shall be tuberculin tested or retested at such time as is considered necessary by the Federal and State authorities.

3. No cattle shall be presented for the tuberculin test which have been injected with tuberculin within sixty days immediately preceding, or which have at any time, reacted to a tuberculin test.

4. An Accredited herd in which not more than one reactor is found at a subsequent tuberculin test, may be reinstated to the list if the entire herd passes a successful test without reactors; said test to be applied not less than four months from the date when the reactor is removed from the herd and farm, providing the owner has complied with all the requirements with reference to the introduction of additional animals to the herd, and also all other requirements of the Accredited Herd Plan.



5. No cattle other than those of an accredited herd, shall be added to an accredited herd or to a herd that is in the process of Accreditation until they have passed two tuberculin tests applied at intervals of not less than sixty days or more than ninety days by a regularly employed State or Federal veterinarian or by a veterinarian specially authorized by the State and Bureau to conduct such tests. The cattle, may, after passing the first test, be placed on the farm or premises containing an Accredited herd or one in the process of Accreditation, but must not be allowed to associate with said herd until after passing the second test.

6. (a). When a herd has been officially accredited by the United States Department of Agriculture and state, it shall be when ordered by the Live Stock Sanitary Officials of the state, tuberculin tested annually by any veterinarian whose name is upon the accredited list of veterinarians approved of by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, provided that before any veterinarian other than one who devotes his entire time to the work of any state or the Bureau of Animal Industry can be approved for accredited herd work, he shall have passed an examination conducted by the proper live stock sanitary officials of the state in which he resides, and the Bureau of Animal Industry. He then shall be eligible to conduct annual tuberculin tests upon herds which have been officially accredited upon dates approved of by the proper state live stock sanitary official and the inspector in charge of the Bureau of Animal Industry in the State wherein the herd is located.

(b) No herd tests can be made by such an Accredited veterinarian unless he has instructions in writing from the State officials to that effect. The date of the annual tests for each herd shall be recorded in the state office and, also in the office of the Inspector in Charge. On any annual test the state and bureau reserves the right to have a regularly employed official present on the farm to supervise the testing done by the Accredited veterinarian.

(c) The accredited veterinarian shall conduct each test strictly in accordance with instructions issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry to employees engaged in co-operative tuberculosis eradication work. At the conclusion of each test, the accredited veterinarian shall submit to the state veterinarian and the inspector in charge of the Bureau of Animal Industry, a copy of the record of the test.

(d) Any animal of a herd under supervision which may react in any herd tuberculin tested by an accredited veterinarian shall be marked for the purpose of identification in accordance with the regulations of the state in which the animal is located.

(e) Tuberculin tests applied by veterinarians other than those regularly employed by the state and federal Bureau of Animal Industry shall be paid for by the owner of the herd.

(f) Accredited veterinarians may conduct tuberculin tests under official direction at owner's expense on herds in the process of accreditation in states which approve of this method of testing, until all animals in the herd have passed one negative test; provided, however, that Federal Indemnity shall be payable only when the test is conducted by regularly employed Federal or State Veterinarians, and provided further, that the final or accrediting test to be applied by regularly employed Federal or State Veterinarians.



7. Before a herd can be accredited, the stables and premises shall be placed in a sanitary condition. When reactors are disclosed as the result of any test, they must be immediately removed from the farm and the stables thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before the herd shall be identified as in process of accreditation.
8. Prior to each tuberculin test satisfactory evidence of the identity of the registered animals shall be presented to the inspector. Any grade cattle maintained in the herd, or associated with the animals of the herd, shall be identified by a tag or other marking satisfactory to the State and Federal Officials.
9. All removals of cattle from the herd, either by sale, death or slaughter, shall be reported promptly to the said state or federal officials, giving the identification of the animal and, if sold, the name and address of the person to whom transferred. If the transfer is made from the accredited herd to another accredited herd, the shipment shall be made only in properly cleaned and disinfected cars. No cattle shall be allowed to associate with the herd which have not passed a tuberculin test approved by the State and Federal officials.
10. All milk and other dairy products fed to calves shall be that produced by an accredited herd, or, if from outside or unknown sources, it shall be pasteurized by heating to not less than 150 deg. F. for not less than 20 minutes.
11. All reasonable sanitary measures and other recommendations by the State and Federal authorities for the control of tuberculosis shall be complied with.
12. (a) That the requirements for tuberculosis-free area work be similar to the tuberculosis-free accredited herd work and to be applied to all cattle located in said area.
(b) That before any area shall be recognized as tuberculosis-free, after having complied with Paragraph (a) of this section, there must be satisfactory assurance of official livestock sanitary police restrictions to prevent reinfection of said area.
13. Cattle from an Accredited herd may be shipped interstate, by certificate obtained from the office of the State Live Stock Sanitary officials of the State in which the herd is located or from the office of the Bureau of Animal Industry, without further tuberculin test for a period one year, subject to the rules and regulations of the State of destination.
14. Strict compliance with these methods and rules shall entitle the owner of a free herd to a tuberculosis-free accredited herd certificate to be issued by the Federal and State departments. Said certificate shall be good for one year from date of test unless revoked at an earlier date.
15. A supplementary list shall be made to the accredited herd list to contain the names of the owners of pure-bred herds that are found free from tuberculosis on two annual tuberculin tests but in which the herd bull reacted. Such herds shall not receive an accredited herd certificate. The reacting bull may be used under the following conditions:



1. He shall have passed a satisfactory physical examination and be kept in isolation and quarantine under State supervision.

2. When it is desired to breed cattle to the reacting bull, such cattle shall be taken to the bull and bred on neutral ground. The bull shall be controlled on a staff or halter.

3. After the bull is no longer used in the herd, that herd may be fully accredited after two successful tuberculin tests applied not less than six months apart.

16. Failure on the part of the owners to comply with the letter or spirit of these methods and rules shall be considered sufficient cause for immediate cancellation of co-operation with them by the State and Federal officials.

December 1921

	<u>ACCREDITED</u>		<u>NEGATIVE</u>		<u>REACTOR</u>	
	<u>Lots</u>	<u>No. Cattle</u>	<u>Lots</u>	<u>No. Cattle</u>	<u>Lots</u>	<u>No. of Cattle</u>
ABERDEEN ANGUS	32	1056	25	624	7	281
AYRSHIRE	9	167	7	112	3	56
BROWN SWISS	10	269	12	286	2	69
DUTCH BELTED					1	9
GALLOWAY					1	69
GRADE	26	449	398	5885	113	2101
GUERNSEY	194	4217	175	3454	60	1353
HEREFORD	63	2269	68	1865	21	970
HOLSTEIN	417	9394	693	14447	311	8928
JERSEY	41	1001	29	463	8	215
POLLED SHORTHORN	7	188	14	209	6	149
RED POLLED	20	446	30	609	19	500
SHORT HORN	<u>446</u>	<u>10575</u>	<u>744</u>	<u>13906</u>	<u>267</u>	<u>6787</u>
Totals.....	1265	30011	2195	41860	819	22487

~~196~~

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Number of signed agreements on file,
but which we have not tested..... 1,392

Dr. Fitch moved that the Board approve the Uniform Methods and Rules as amended and that the initial testing in accredited herd work (section b, paragraph 1) in Minnesota, shall be by the subcutaneous method or the subcutaneous in combination with the intradermic or ophthalmic, or the combination of the subcutaneous, intradermic and ophthalmic methods. Motion seconded by Mr. Moscrip. Carried.

The Secretary then reported that the emergency appropriation bill recently passed by Congress, appropriating \$600,000, had the following provisions:

"For the payment of indemnities on account of cattle slaughtered in connection with the eradication of tuberculosis from animals, \$600,000. Provided, that this sum shall be expended only in payment to owners whose cattle have been in their possession for a period of at least six months prior to slaughter.

Provided further, that no part of said sum shall be expended for the payment of indemnities to owners of herds hereafter placed under Federal and State supervision, unless such herds are located in circumscribed areas designated and agreed upon by the States and the Federal Government in which to conduct co-operative tuberculosis eradication work."

It was explained that Minnesota was not affected thereby, as we could not use any of the emergency appropriation, as our allotment of \$30,000 of the annual appropriation from the Federal Government is sufficient to meet our annual appropriation. However, it represents a distinct change in the policy of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, as it states that hereafter no indemnity shall be paid



to owners of herds unless such herds are located in circumscribed areas. Under the present laws Minnesota cannot undertake to do area work, as it would result in the expenditure of all of our appropriation in a very limited area and we could not then meet our obligations (both this Board and the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry) to the four thousand owners who have voluntarily signed agreements to have their herds tested on the Federal-State Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Herd List and also the very large number of herd owners who are anxious to enter such agreement.

Mr. March moved that the Secretary immediately write to each of Minnesota's representatives in Congress and Senators Kellogg and Nelson, requesting them to be on their guard to see that the above provision is not included in the annual appropriation bill for the next fiscal year. Motion was seconded by Mr. Moscrip. Carried.

It was also suggested that the Secretary endeavor to have the Board of Directors of the Minnesota Live Stock Breeders Association pass resolutions protesting against such provision to the next annual appropriation bill for indemnity for cattle slaughtered because of tuberculosis.

The Secretary recommended the adoption of a regulation governing the movement of cattle that have recently aborted.

Mr. Moscrip moved the adoption of the following regulation, which motion was seconded by C.P. Fitch. Carried:

(MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD REGULATION GOVERNING THE MOVEMENT OF CATTLE THAT HAVE RECENTLY ABORTED).

adopted Jan. 11-1922

Approved by attorney General Feb. 7, 1922

WHEREAS, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota has power and authority, under and pursuant to the provisions of 4691, General Statutes 1913, 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 regulation hereinafter set forth is deemed expedient for the protection of the health of domestic animals of this State, and the same is hereby adopted for and as a regulation promulgated by this Board.



Section 1- No person, firm or corporation, shall expose in a public market, sale yard, fair ground, exhibition or show, a cow or heifer which has been known to calve prematurely within two months immediately preceding the exposure. This section shall not apply to cattle that are shipped to public markets for the purpose of immediate slaughter.

Section 2- No person, firm or corporation shall sell a cow or heifer for breeding or dairy purposes, which has been known to calve prematurely within two months immediately preceding, without previous written notice to the purchaser.

Section 3- No person, firm or corporation shall send or cause to be sent to a bull for service, a cow or heifer which has prematurely calved within the previous two months, unless before the service, the person, firm or corporation shall have given notice in writing of such premature calving to the owners of the bull.

Section 4- No person, firm or corporation shall

(a) cause or permit to be turned out on any common or unenclosed land, or in a field or other place insufficiently fenced, or in a field or other place adjoining a highway (unless that field or place is so fenced or situated that cattle therein, cannot stray or graze along the highway); or

(b) cause or permit to graze on pasture being on the sides of a highway, a cow or heifer which to his knowledge, or according to information furnished to him, has calved prematurely within the two months immediately preceding such turning out or such grazing.

The Secretary then presented the claim of Willard Boyce for indemnity for cattle that were condemned in December, 1915 and which have not yet been slaughtered, Mr. Boyce having written to the Secretary, stating that he is now ready to slaughter them and wishes the State to indemnify him on the value as appraised by one of the State's field veterinarians in December, 1915.

Mr. March moved that the Secretary and Executive Officer ascertain if the owner has maintained the cattle under absolute isolation since the date of condemnation and if he has, a re-appraisal should be made and he should be indemnified after animals are slaughtered and he has met all requirements; otherwise the Secretary should continue the quarantine and refuse to pay State indemnity.



The Secretary then presented the case of Dr. J. T. Jacobson of Winthrop, Sibley County, who has used hog cholera virus without permits from the Board. He also has failed to report outbreaks of rabies and hog cholera to the Board or the local Boards in his territory

Mr. Moscrip moved that the Secretary take the matter up with the County Attorney of Sibley County and request that he prosecute Dr. Jacobson. Seconded by Mr. March. Carried.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Chas. E. Cottler

Secretary

President



MINUTES OF THE REGULAR QUARTERLY MEETING
of the
STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

Jan. 13th, 1922

--ooo--

The regular quarterly meeting was called for January 13th,
1922.

There being no quorum present, it was impossible to hold the
meeting.

Secretary

President



MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL MEETING
of the
STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

Jan. 25th, 1922.

---ooo---

The meeting was called to order by J.N.Gould. Members present:

C.H.March, W.S.Moscrip, C.P.Fitch and J.N.Gould.

Mr. Moscrip moved that J.N.Gould act as Chairman. Seconded by Mr.March.

Carried.

The following men were present as the result of an invitation to confer with the Board relative to the tuberculosis control work in the State:

C.W. Glotfelter, Waterville; Senator Geo. H. Sullivan, Stillwater; J.M.Hackney, St. Paul; John B. Irwin, Minneapolis and Dr. W.J.Fretz, St. Paul, Inspector In Charge Federal Tuberculosis Eradication Work in Minnesota. Mr. Frank Millard, the President of the State Live Stock Breeders' Association, had been invited but was not present.

The Secretary reported that Mr. Moscrip and he had conferred with the Governor, as directed by the Board, relative to the condemnation and slaughter of tuberculous cattle when the animal fund for the present fiscal year becomes exhausted.

Mr. Moscrip reported the the Governor had emphatically stated that when the animal fund for the present fiscal year is exhausted, the Board could not legally continue to appraise and slaughter cattle, thus obligating the State to pay indemnity. He also stated that it could not have owners of cattle sign waivers for claims for indemnity for animals killed, and pay such claims from the appropriation for the next fiscal year.

The Secretary then read the answers to questions he had submitted to the Attorney General as follows:





COPY

January 23, 1923.

STATE - live stock sanitary board - manner of indemnifying owners of slaughtered cattle when appropriation exhausted - law construed.

Dr. Charles E. Cotton, Sec'y,
Live Stock Sanitary Board,
Old Capitol,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dear Sir:

Your favor of January 19, addressed to Attorney General Clifford L. Hilton, has been assigned to me for attention.

You state that within a short period the appropriation available for the year ending June 30, 1923, for indemnity for cattle slaughtered because of tuberculosis will be exhausted, and you ask several questions which will arise in connection with this situation.

1. Can the board order tuberculous cattle slaughtered when funds for indemnity are exhausted?

Answer: Yes. The obligation of the state to indemnify owners for cattle ordered killed by your board does not, of course, constitute an appropriation. *State v. Preus*, 147 Minn. 125. The state in the exercise of its police power could order diseased cattle killed without providing for any reimbursement to the owner thereof.

2. If the annual indemnity fund is exhausted and cities continue to force dairy men to subject their cattle to the tuberculin test and such test discloses tuberculous cattle, shall the board quarantine the diseased cattle or shall they order them killed?



-2-
Dr. C. E. Cotton, 1/23/22.

Whether or not the board should quarantine or kill diseased cattle is a matter for it to determine. Sec. 4693, G. S. 1913, authorizes your board to, "quarantine or kill any domestic animal infected with or which has been exposed to any such disease (contagious or infectious and dangerous.)"

3. Can the board legally continue to make tests for owners who will agree to slaughter such cattle as the tests indicate have tuberculosis, provided they waive forever all claims against the state for indemnity?

The anticipated exhaustion of your board's appropriation for the present fiscal year does not in any way preclude it from making tests of cattle. It is the duty of the live stock sanitary board to make tests, and whether or not there remains sufficient funds in the appropriation available for the purpose of indemnifying cattle owners for cattle destroyed pursuant to the orders of your board, is immaterial in this regard.

Sec. 4697, G. S. 1913, as amended by chap. 485, S.L. 1921, provides that cattle affected with tuberculosis shall not be killed until they have been inspected by a veterinarian appointed by the state board and are pronounced by him to be so diseased. In certain cases it is provided that the owner shall be reimbursed by the state. I find no provision authorizing the procedure contemplated by this question. The obligation of the state to indemnify an owner entitled to such indemnification cannot be affected by any waiver you may secure from such person.

4. "Can the board legally divide the indemnity fund and set aside a definite amount for payment for tubercu-

92-88

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-3-

Dr. C. E. Cotten, 1/23/22.

lous cattle resulting from cooperative work by the federal department of agriculture, and a definite amount for cattle slaughtered as the result of tests made by practicing veterinarians?"

Answer: No. Appropriations of state moneys available for the purpose of paying owners of cattle slaughtered by order of your board should be used to pay the claims of such owners in the order in which they arise. When the appropriation is exhausted no further claims should be paid, and the persons entitled to indemnification should be notified that the appropriation therefor has been exhausted and that their claims cannot be honored until the legislature in its wisdom sees fit to make another appropriation.

5. Shall the board quarantine tuberculous cattle or can it order them killed without obligating the state for payment of indemnity when funds are available?

As stated before, the wisdom or propriety of quarantining or killing cattle in any instance is a matter for your board to determine. When cattle are killed pursuant to the order of your board, the owner is in certain circumstances entitled to indemnity therefor. See chap. 485, S.L. 1921, § 4695, G. S. 1913. If no funds are available for the purpose of indemnifying the owner, he must necessarily wait until the legislature appropriates sufficient funds therefor.

6. "Can we legally refuse payment of indemnity to cattle dealers who buy cattle from various farmers, employ private veterinarians to test the cattle and the test shows them to be tuberculous and when we cannot succeed in having the test applied to the herds from which the cattle originates, there being a ruling by the board that indemnity will not be paid for tuberculous cattle until the complete herd from which the cattle originate has been tuberculin tested and all diseased animals are slaughtered or removed from the

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Dr. C. E. Cotton, 1/23/22.

premises and quarantined and until the stables have been cleaned and disinfected."

I am not sure I fully understand this question. The board cannot, of course, lawfully refuse payment of an indemnity to any person entitled thereto.

Yours truly,

ROLLIN L. SMITH

RLS-MJ

Assistant Attorney General

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Senator Sullivan stated that as the Attorney General had construed the law to require the Board to continue to perform its duty and make tests of cattle whether or not there remain funds in the appropriation available for the purpose of indemnifying cattle owners for cattle destroyed pursuant to the orders of the Board, and because of the Governor's advice, that the Board was placed in an anomalous position. He advised that the Board should again confer with the Governor and advise him as to the Attorney General's rulings.

Senator Sullivan was of the opinion that if the Board continued to make tests and disclose tuberculous cattle, that it would thus create equitable claims against the State and that the responsibility for such claims would necessarily be up to the legislature.

Senator Sullivan stated that the legislature should appropriate much larger sums for this work which in his opinion was most necessary in order to protect the health of the human family.

The Secretary explained that a little more than 60 per cent of the amount of animal fund expended to date had been for claims resulting from the co-operative work with the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry.

Dr. Fretz stated that as soon as the State discontinued paying indemnity, in all probability the Federal Department of Agriculture would withdraw its force from the State. He stated that there is a balance of \$12,000 for Federal indemnity for Minnesota for the balance of the present fiscal year and also sufficient funds to maintain this force in the State for the balance of the year.

Senator Sullivan was of the opinion that the Board should certify on the Federal indemnity claims that the State would pay State indemnity even though the fund is exhausted.

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Mr. Glotfelter stated that he agreed with Senator Sullivan that the Board should have a conference with the Governor in order that he would understand the situation and the rulings of the Attorney General. He stated that the Board and the Federal Department of Agriculture were under obligation to over four thousand herd owners, who had signed agreements, to continue to make tests of such herds and no doubt the very large majority of such owners would be willing and pleased to ship the reacting cattle and satisfied with the amount they receive for the carcass, in order to clean their herds of the disease.

It was the opinion of the men present that the State law should be rewritten and that the amount paid for indemnity should be decreased to one third the amount of the difference of the value of the carcass and the appraised value.

Mr. Irwin stated that as the whole people, from a public health standpoint, were benefited by the eradication of the disease from cattle, that the owners should not be forced to sustain the complete loss, but that they should be indemnified by a direct tax of all of the people.

C.P.Fitch moved that Senator Sullivan, Representative R.W.Wilkinson, Mr. March, Mr. Moscrip and the Secretary confer with the Governor relative to the situation. Seconded by Mr. Moscrip. Carried.

Senator Sullivan stated that he would be pleased to confer with the Governor and do anything that would assist the Board.

The Chairman appointed Dr. C. P. Fitch as a member of the Executive Board in the place of Dr. Reynolds.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Chas. E. Cottler

Secretary

President

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MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL MEETING
of the
STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

March 7th, 1922.

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The meeting was called to order by Mr. Moscrip. Members present:

W.S.Moscrip, C. H. March and C. P. Fitch.

Dr. Fitch moved that Mr. Moscrip act as Chairman. Seconded by Mr. March.

Carried.

Mr. Moscrip reported that the special committee appointed at the special meeting on January 25th to confer with Governor Preus, met with the Governor on February 17th. It was not possible to meet the Governor prior to that date because of his absence from the State. All of the members, consisting of Senator Geo. Sullivan, Rep. R.W.Wilkinson, Mr. Moscrip, Dr. Cotton and Col.C.H.March,were present with the exception of Col. C. H. March, who could not attend.

He reported that the Governor, after reading the rulings of the Attorney General, stated that he was of the opinion that the Board should continue to make tuberculin tests and appraise and order the slaughter of tuberculous cattle and that payment of indemnity should be deferred until the first of the next fiscal year, when it should be paid from the appropriation for animal fund.

The Governor stated that at the time Mr. Moscrip and Dr.Cotton conferred with him, he understood that all of the appropriations for the Board for the present fiscal year had been expended and that he did not understand that the indemnity fund only was expended. He also concluded, after reading opinions of Attorney General, that the law was similar to the law relative to payment of wolf bounty, and that it was the duty of the Board to continue to test cattle, condemn and order tuberculous cattle killed and that the Legislature would be obligated under the law,to pay the resulting indemnity. The Governor advised Dr.Cotton to confer with the State Auditor and obtain his consent to pay the accrued indemnities from the next year's appropriation for animal fund.



The Secretary reported that he had conferred with the State Auditor and that the Auditor agreed to pay claims for indemnity for cattle slaughtered during the present fiscal year after the first of July, from the animal fund appropriated for that purpose. The State Auditor also stated that any balance in salary and contingent fund from appropriation for this year would be carried over and credited to these funds for the next fiscal year, provided the Secretary would send a request in writing for such transfer, prior to July 1st, 1922.

Col. March moved that the Secretary authorize the cities having milk ordinances requiring the tuberculin testing of cattle, to continue to make the necessary tests and to explain that if any reactors are disclosed, they must be slaughtered after this Board has officially condemned the cattle, but that indemnity would not be paid until at least after the first of July. Motion seconded by Dr. Fitch. Carried.

It was the opinion that practicing veterinarians should be permitted to make all tests that they deemed necessary under the above conditions.

The Board agreed that the official testing for accredited herds until the first of July, should be limited to herds that have been tested and whose annual or semi-annual tests become due.

It was agreed that the Board should request the Federal Department of Agriculture to allot the same amount for co-operative work in the Tuberculosis "Eradication"; for the next fiscal year as it has for the present year.

The Secretary explained that he had received reliable information that Secretary Wallace of the Federal Department of Agriculture has requested Congress to allow a supplementary appropriation of another million dollars for indemnity and that the bill covering same shall be used at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, which means that the payment of this second or supplemental appropriation of one million will be limited to area work.

Col. March moved that the Secretary write to Congressman Sidney



Anderson and other representatives and Senators to protest against any provision in the bill that will permit the limiting of payment of indemnity for cattle to area work. Seconded by Dr. Fitch. Carried.

It was also suggested that the Secretary request the Farm Bureau to send letters of protest to Senators and members of Congress.

After some discussion relative to the tuberculosis co-operative work with the Federal Department of Agriculture, Colonel March moved that the Board invite Hon. Sidney Anderson to a conference on the work, which conference the Governor of Minnesota and representative breeders should be invited to attend. Seconded by Dr. Fitch. Carried. Col. March agreed to send the invitation and arrange for the meeting.

The Secretary stated that Foot and Mouth Disease is raging in England and Scotland and there is serious danger of its being transmitted to this country. Dr. Fitch moved that Dr. Cotton be authorized to attend any conference of Federal or State officials that may be called in the country, in order to prevent an outbreak of the disease and to control an outbreak, should one occur in this country. Seconded by Col. March. Carried.

The Secretary stated that he had had some correspondence and also a conference with Dr. Chesley, the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Minnesota State Board of Health, relative to the danger of transmission of tuberculosis and other diseases of livestock from the sewage emptying into small streams and rivers. Dr. Chesley had stated that he would be pleased to confer with the Board on this question.

Col. March moved that the Secretary invite Dr. Chesley to meet the Board at its next quarterly meeting. Seconded by Dr. Fitch. Carried.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Chas. E. Cotton
Secretary

President



MINUTES of the QUARTERLY MEETING
of the
STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

Annual

April 14th and 19th, 1922.

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The meeting was called for Friday, April 14th, 1922 but as it was impossible for a quorum to attend, it was postponed until April 19th, 1922.

The meeting was called to order at 11 A. M. by Vice President C.A. Nelson.

Members present:

C.A.Nelson, W.S.Moscrip, C.H.March,
J.N.Gould and C.P.Fitch.

The minutes of the special meeting of the Board held on January 11th, the quarterly meeting on January 13th and the special meeting on March 7th, 1922 were read and on motion of Dr. Gould, seconded by Mr. March, were approved.

Mr. Moscrip moved that the report of the Secretary for the past quarter be accepted without reading. Seconded by Dr. Gould. Carried.

Dr. Gould moved that C.A.Nelson be elected President for the ensuing year. Seconded by Dr. Fitch. Carried.

Mr. March moved that W.S.Moscrip be elected Vice-President for the ensuing year. Seconded by Dr. Fitch. Carried.

Mr. Moscrip moved that Charles E. Cotton be elected Secretary & Executive Officer for the ensuing year. Seconded by Dr. Fitch. Carried. Mr. Moscrip moved that Miss Nellie Carroll be elected Assistant Secretary for the ensuing year. Seconded by Dr. Gould. Carried.

Dr. Gould moved that the present field force consisting of Drs. Lyon, Whitcomb, McDonald, Fenstermacher, Pamler, Hedin, Rode and McGinn be re-employed for the ensuing year. Seconded by Mr. Moscrip. Carried.

The salary question was then discussed. The members were of the opinion that the office clerical force were drawing liberal compensation.



Dr. Gould moved that Drs. Fenstermacher, Hedin and Ramler receive \$100 increase in annual salary beginning with July 1st, 1922. Seconded by Mr. Moscrip. Dr. Fitch moved to amend the motion to \$200 increase. As there was no second to the amendment, the President called for a vote on the original motion. Motion carried with Dr. Fitch voting No.

The Secretary reported that he had requested the County Attorney of Sibley County to prosecute Dr. J.T. Jacobson of Winthrop as directed by the Board at the quarterly meeting in January, but that the county attorney had not replied. A second letter and a telegram had been sent, both of which the County Attorney has ignored.

Mr. March moved that the Secretary request the Attorney General to prosecute the case and also that he report the County Attorney of Sibley to the Attorney General for neglect of duty. Seconded by Mr. Moscrip. Carried.

The Secretary reported the action of Dr. A.F. Murray of Virginia, Minnesota. Dr. Murray is employed by the city of Virginia Health Board to tuberculin test cattle supplying raw milk to the city. Dr. Murray had sent the records of tuberculin tests and the State appraisals of four herds to the Board after the eight reacting animals had been shipped for slaughter. The autopsy report of the Federal Inspector at Duluth showed that none of the cattle showed lesions.

The Secretary had written to Dr. Murray and informed him that all records of test should be sent to the Board, when if reactors were disclosed, we would officially condemn the cattle and direct him to act as our representative in each case and tag, brand and appraise the cattle.

A.A. Lathrop of Virginia had made an affidavit to the effect that Dr. Murray did not take the required number of post temperatures. The Secretary visited Virginia and interrogated some of the herd owners and other members of the Lathrop family, but failed to obtain sufficient evidence to substantiate Mr. Lathrop's charges.

The Secretary had advised Dr. Murray to discontinue testing until the charges had been considered by the Board.



Affidavits were presented by Dr. Murray and other citizens relative to his work.

Mr. Moscrip moved that the Secretary should write to Dr. Murray, severely reprimanding him for condemning, appraising and ordering or permitting the eight cattle belonging to Messrs Lathrop, Jubela, Fursman and Johnson to be shipped for slaughter before receiving instructions and authority to represent this Board in each individual case, in order that owners could receive State indemnity as provided by the law. Motion seconded by Dr. Fitch. Carried.

Mr. Moscrip moved that the Board should indemnify the four owners of cattle which were condemned and slaughtered as a result of Dr. Murray's test. Seconded by Dr. Fitch. Carried.

The Secretary reported that in his opinion, the vaccination as a preventive for anthrax for the present year should be limited to treating the animals on the five badly infected farms in the vicinity of Montevideo and also post all Town Boards and veterinarians to keep a careful watch of conditions on the remaining forty-two farms.

This plan met with the approval of all members of the Board.

Dr. Chesley, the Secretary & Executive Officer and H.A. Whittaker, the Director of the Division of Sanitation, of the Minnesota State Board of Health, met with this Board at 2:30 P.M. The subject of the danger of transmission of diseases to livestock from streams into which sewage from small towns is discharged, was discussed.

Dr. Fitch presented data showing there is some danger of transmission of bovine tuberculosis through this source and very slight danger from the human type. There was also danger of transmission of hog cholera, anthrax, etc.

Dr. Chesley and Mr. Whittaker explained that their Department had supervised the installation of plans for disposal of sewage in many municipalities



throughout the State. That many cities had septic tanks but that these did not remove pathogenic germs except carried down by the precipitation of the solid. They explained that in order to destroy all pathogenic organisms, it would be necessary to build containers to collect the solids and chemically treat them. This would be prohibitive at the present time because of the expense required to install and also maintain.

Col. March advised Dr. Chesley that if there were complaints relative to disposal of sewage, that they should advise people making such complaints to investigate the condition in the vicinity of other cities where their plan had been installed. He stated that there had been no complaints in the vicinity of Litchfield where a system of sewage disposal by means of septic tanks had been installed a few years ago, and the farmers had no complaint to make.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Charles E. Cotton
Secretary

C. A. Nelson
President



MINUTES OF SPECIAL MEETING
of
STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

June 21st, 1922.

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Meeting called to order at 10 A.M. by President C.A.Nelson.

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

The Secretary reported that the Federal Inspector at public stock yards, Sioux City, Iowa, had asked if this Board would not permit the shipments of female calves and bulls under six months of age from their yards to points in Minnesota, provided they have passed a satisfactory intradermic test.

After considerable discussion, Mr. Moscrip moved that a regulation be passed whereby grade female and bull calves under six months of age may be shipped from other States to points in Minnesota for purposes other than immediate slaughter, in accordance with the requirements of Federal Regulations and provided they are accompanied by a health certificate showing that they passed a satisfactory intradermic test made by an inspector of the Federal Department or an approved veterinarian and endorsed by the State Live Stock Sanitary authorities of the State from which the shipment is made.

Mr.W.W.Walker of Austin, Minnesota conferred with the Board relative to ruling of the Secretary and Executive Officer in co-operation with the Inspector in Charge of Federal Tuberculosis work in Minnesota who had ruled that Mr.Walker's herd could not be officially accredited as free from tuberculosis for the reason that Mr. Walker was retaining a cow "Ben Segis Pontiac Homestead" Reg. No.463174, which had reacted and had been condemned by Dr.Cotton on receiving report of Dr.H.P.Hanson's test on December 10th, 1920. Dr.Hanson was present and stated that he had failed to carry out the directions of Dr.Cotton in tagging and branding the animal for the reason that Mr. Walker stated to him that he would not permit it but that he would "take the matter up with Dr.Cotton."



Dr. Fretz, the Federal Inspector, informed the Board that he had stated to Mr. Walker, after learning that the reactor was in the herd, that the Federal Government would not issue an accredited herd certificate until the reacting cow was removed from the herd.

It was finally agreed by Mr. Walker that he would permit Dr. Hanson to tag and brand the cow and that he would remove her to another farm where she would be quarantined and retained for breeding purposes. The herd having passed two successive tests (as well as the reacting cow,) it was also agreed that the State and Federal Departments would issue an accredited herd certificate.

Mr. Axel Hansen, a Director of the Minnesota Holstein-Freisian Association, was also present during the conference with Mr. W.W. Walker.

Mr. W.A. Peck, Live Stock Commissioner for Live Stock Exchange, South St. Paul, addressed the Board. He stated that he was employed by the South St. Paul Exchange, the St. Paul Union Stock Yards Co. and the railroads, all of which have contributed to a Tubercular Fund, which fund is administered and the work directed by a Sanitary Committee representing the various interests. Mr. Peck was elected Commissioner "to assist in the eradication of tuberculosis" and stated that he was committed to what is known as the Area Testing Plan, maintaining counties as units.

Mr. Peck presented an outline of a plan to be adopted in Minnesota.

After considerable discussion by the members of the Board, Mr. Moscrip moved that the Board call a special conference to discuss the problem of Control of Tuberculosis in Livestock, to be held on July 7th, 1922 at the Old Capitol Bldg., St. Paul. Seconded by Dr. Fitch. Carried.

Mr. Moscrip moved that members of the legislature, Chairmen of Boards of County Commissioners, the president and representatives from State Farm Bureau Federation and interested farmers and breeders be invited to attend the conference. Seconded by Dr. Fitch. Carried.

Chas. E. Lutton
Secretary

C. A. Nelson
President



MINUTES OF SPECIAL MEETING
of
STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

July 7th, 1922.

Meeting called to order at 10:30 A.M. by Vice-President W.S.Moscrip.

Members present: W.S.Moscrip, C.P.Fitch, C.H.March and J.N.Gould.

The minutes of the last quarterly meeting were read and approved.

Dr. Fitch moved that proper procedures be taken to proceed with the prosecution of Dr.J.T.Jacobson of Winthrop. Seconded by Mr. Moscrip. Motion carried.

The minutes of the special meeting held on June 21st were read. The Secretary called attention to the wording of the motion adopting a regulation governing the importation of grade calves. He explained that in his opinion the motion should be reconsidered and changed in order that the requirements should apply to calves shipped into Minnesota not only from public stock yards but also from any point outside of the State. Dr. Fitch moved that the motion be reconsidered. Seconded by Colonel March. Carried.

Dr. Fitch then moved that the following regulation be adopted. Seconded by Col. March. Carried.

"Whereas, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota has power and authority, under and pursuant to the provisions of Section 4691, General Statutes 1913, to make such rules and regulations as it may deem expedient for the protection of the health of the domestic animals the State.

Therefore, be it Resolved, by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota that the regulation hereinafter set forth is deemed expedient for the protection of the health of domestic animals of this State, and the same is hereby adopted for and as a regulation promulgated by this Board:

Grade female and bull calves under six months of age may be shipped, transported or moved from other States to points in Minnesota, for purposes other than immediate slaughter, only in accordance with the requirements of Federal laws and regulations and provided they are accompanied by proper health certificates, showing that they have passed a satisfactory intradermic tuberculin test. "



On motion of Col. March, seconded by Dr. Fitch, the minutes of the special meeting on June 21st were approved as corrected.

The report of the Secretary and Executive Officer for the quarter ending June 30th, 1922 was read on motion of J.N.Gould, seconded by C.P.Fitch, was accepted.

Dr. Fitch stated that he had investigated diseases of hogs in Martin County and found that large numbers of hogs were affected with necrotic enteritis, (necro bacillosis or "bull nose.")

It was explained that the disease could be controlled by proper sanitation, rotation of hog enclosures and the establishment of temporary hog houses on farms which were infected.

Dr. Fitch moved that a circular relating to the so-called necro-bacillosis be prepared and sent to interested parties. Seconded by Dr.Gould.Carried.

The Secretary referred to the General Financial Statement of his report, showing that there was a balance of \$1772.65 in the contingent and \$1400.03 in the salary fund on June 30th, or the end of the fiscal year, and that he had requested the State Auditor to have the balances credited to the same funds for the present fiscal year. He stated that an extra field veterinarian named Lindquist had been employed as long as sufficient funds are available for his salary and expenses.

Col. March moved that a fund not to exceed three hundred dollars be allowed to defray the expenses for the members of the pathological laboratory of the Veterinary Division of the University of Minnesota to attend scientific meetings outside the State, in order that they may render more efficient service to the Live Stock Sanitary Board in pathological and bacteriological diagnoses of the diseases of domestic animals. Seconded by Dr. Gould. Motion carried.



Col. March moved that the Executive Officer and Dr. C.P.Fitch represent the Board at the annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association at St. Louis in August, at the expense of the Board. Seconded by Dr. Gould. Carried.

Dr. Gould moved that the Board adjourn. Seconded by Col. March. Motion carried.

A special conference to discuss the problem of Control of Tuberculosis in Minnesota was called to order at 2 P.M. by Vice-President Moscrip. Mr. Moscrip announced that the conference was called in order that the Board could receive the advice and the expressions of opinion of the best policy to adopt. He stated that farmers and breeders of cattle, representatives from Board of Commissioners of each county, Farm Bureau, cattle breeders associations and members of the legislature had been invited.

A representative gathering of all of the above men, with the exception of County Commissioners, were present. Senator Geo.H.Sullivan of Stillwater and Col. Wilkinson, ^{and} members of the legislature took part in the discussions.

Prof. H. R. Smith, the Live Stock Commissioner of the National Live Stock Exchange addressed the meeting on the progress of the work in other States.

After a very general discussion of the conditions in the State, Dr. Fitch moved that a committee be appointed, consisting of three breeders and two legislators to consult with the Board and devise plans for proceeding in the matter of control of this scourge. Mr. French seconded the motion. Senator Sullivan stated that so far as he was concerned, he thought a man who is a candidate for the legislature ought not to be on the committee, but he would be perfectly willing to do anything he could to assist but he did not believe it proper for him to be on the committee. Col. Wilkinson suggested that the motion leave out the two legislators. Dr. Fitch stated he would be glad to accept the suggestion and change his motion to read that the committee should consist of five men representing



the farmers and breeders of livestock. Mr. French, who seconded the motion, accepted the change in the motion. Upon a vote being taken, the motion was carried. Conference dismissed.

On July 11th, Chairman Moscrip appointed the following committee:

Thos. Cashman, Chairman; J.B.Irwin, C.W.Glotfelter, Joseph Montgomery and Dr.D.Tenney.

Chas. E. Cotton
Secretary

M
A. W. C. - President



MINUTES OF THE QUARTERLY MEETING
of the
STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

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July 14th, 1922.

On July 14th, 1922 the regular quarterly meeting was called but
there was not a quorum present.

No meeting held.

Chas. E. Pattas
Secretary

President

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MINUTES OF SPECIAL MEETING
of the
STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

Oct. 3rd, 1922

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Meeting called to order by Vice-President Moscrip at 10:30 A.M.

Mr. Moscrip, Dr. J.N. Gould and Dr. C.P. Fitch were present.

The Secretary stated that Doctors English and Martin of Sheldon, Iowa had requested the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry to reinstate them on the approved list to issue health certificates for shipments of cattle into Minnesota. He explained that they had been reinstated by the Federal Bureau on the list to issue health certificates to other States.

These doctors have requested this Board to recommend to the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry that they be approved to issue health certificates for cattle for shipment into Minnesota. They have written that they feel that they have been sufficiently punished to teach them a lesson. They conceded that they had acted wrongly in subjecting the Koster condemned cattle to a retest in the State of Minnesota, and assure us that they will never so act in cases of this kind again. The Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry will not approve them until this Board so recommends.

Doctor Gould moved that the Secretary be directed to notify the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry and the State Veterinarian of Iowa that this Board will accept official health certificates issued by Drs. English and Martin of Sheldon, Iowa, for cattle and other livestock to be shipped into Minnesota, provided the State Veterinarian of Iowa recommends them, and provided further that the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry places their names on the approved list and authorizes them to issue such health certificates under Regulation Seven of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry. The motion was seconded by Dr. Fitch and duly carried.



The meeting was called to confer with a special committee appointed at the General Conference on Tuberculosis Control held July 7th, 1922. Mr. Thos. E. Cashman, Chairman of the Special Committee on Control of Tuberculosis to confer with the Board was present, also J. E. Montgomery and C.W.Glotfelter. Jogn B. Irwin and .D.D.Tenney, the remaining members of the special committee, were not present. Col. Wilkinson of the House of Representatives was also present.

The joint meeting of the special committee and the Live Stock Sanitary Board was convened at 11 A.M., Vice-President Moscrip presiding as Chairman.

It was moved by Dr. Fitch and seconded by Dr.Gould that the Secretary write to C.A.Nelson, President of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, informing him of our regret at his inability to attend the meeting because of his illness and to assure him that we missed his judgment and advice in the discussion of the control of tuberculosis, and extending to him our best wishes for a complete recovery. Motion unanimously carried.

Chairman Moscrip stated that "this is a meeting of the Board and the Committee appointed to consider the recommendations we would make to the next legislature and the matter of plans for the work for the next biennium.

Dr.W.J.Fretz, Inspector in Charge of Federal Tuberculosis Eradication Work, in co-operation with the Sanitary Board, presented a paper on the intradermal test.

Mr. Peck, Live Stock Commissioner of South St.Paul, representing the market interests of South St.Paul, then addressed the meeting. He offered his services in assisting in formulating a program, or "in putting across any program that may be decided upon." He requested that the committee consider favorably the so-called area plan. He stated that he had communicated with State and Federal veterinarian in every State in the Union. He presented a file of their replies relative to area work and the use of the intradermic tuberculin test.



After considerable discussion of Dr. Fretz's paper and of the area plan by every one present, the Chairman stated that the understanding was that this committee form a plan whereby the present work of accredited herd testing will be extended and the area work will be additional, that the work as done on the plan now in operation will not be interfered with or relegated to the background. After further discussion on the area plan, the meeting adjourned until 2 P.M.

The meeting was called to order at 2:30 P.M. Mr. J. B. Irwin was present at the afternoon session.

Chairman Moscrip stated "it seems to me, judging at least from sentiments expressed, that the accredited herd plan as now operating in Minnesota is supported to the fullest possible extent, the appropriation increased to give it every efficiency, that we are willing and glad to have a separate fund set aside for area work in counties that care to take up the work proposed by raising their own operating fund or otherwise as suggested."

Mr. Glotfelter: It is then the opinion of the Committee that it would be advisable to undertake area work provided it would not interfere in any way with the activity of the present work of the Sanitary Board in the accredited herd plan?

Mr. Moscrip: Yes.

Mr. Glotfelter then offered the following as a motion:

WHEREAS, After consideration of the results obtained in the control of tuberculosis in cattle in various States, it is the opinion of this committee that a limited amount of so-called "Area Work" for the control of tuberculosis in Minnesota be recommended; therefore, be it-

RESOLVED, That this Committee recommends that the Legislature at the coming session provide an appropriation to the amount of \$120,000 for the biennium beginning July 1, 1923, for the purpose of carrying on area work, in



not to exceed two counties in the State. This appropriation to be used for indemnifying owners of tuberculous cattle found in said counties and also to defray part of the necessary expense of carrying on the work, and provided further-

That the County Commissioners in the counties so designated be required to appropriate a sum equal to twenty-five cents per head for all the cattle in said County as shown by the assessor's returns, said money to apply on the cost of making the first complete test and a further appropriation of a like amount to conduct the necessary retests and for the purpose of paying the salary of an inspector to be furnished by the State Sanitary Board to enforce the necessary quarantine regulations, which shall be adopted by the State Sanitary Board for the prevention of the entrance of cattle into said counties, that have not been properly tested and found to be free from tuberculosis.

The motion was seconded by J.B.Irwin. Carried unanimously.

The appropriation for the regular work was then discussed. It was explained by Dr.Cotton that it had always been the policy of the Board to request only the amount that, in the opinion of the Board, could be conservatively expended to the best interests of the live stock industry. He also stated that the control of tuberculosis in cattle and hogs was not only an economic question to the farmer and breeder of livestock but that it was a public health problem, because of the transmission of the disease to the human family through the medium of milk, milk products and meat and meat products.

Mr. Thos. Cashman moved that the Legislature should be asked to appropriate \$500,000 annually for the biennium beginning July 1st, 1923, for all of the activities of the Board. Dr. Gould seconded the motion. Motion carried.

The Chairman stated that the Board should divide this sum into the three funds as provided for by the last legislature, to be submitted in the budget estimate to the Governor.



Chairman Moscrip stated that there were some changes that should be made in the laws. J.B.Irwin moved that the chairman appoint a sub-committee to study the laws and report to the general committee. Dr.Fitch seconded the motion. Motion carried.

Chairman Moscrip named the following committee; C.P.Fitch, Charles E.Cotton, Joseph Montgomery and Thos.Cashman. Mr.Cashman stated he could not attend all meetings but would be glad to do what he could. Mr.Moscrip also stated that he would attend when possible.

Dr.Cotton asked if it could not be included in the motion that we request the Attorney General to detail a representative from his Department to assist this Committee. Mr.Moscrip: "Without objection that will be so ruled."

Chairman Moscrip then ruled that the special Committee on Tuberculosis Control is to be continued until the legislature adjourns and it will be the duty of each member to use every possible effort to assist in obtaining the necessary appropriation at the next session of the legislature in order that the plans for extending the work of control of tuberculosis in cattle and hogs of the State may be carried out.

The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

VICE-PRESIDENT
Charles E. Cotton
SECRETARY.

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QUARTERLY MEETING
of the
STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

October 13th, 1922.

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Meeting called for Friday, October 13th, 1922. No quorum
present.

Meeting deferred until October 20th, 1922.

Char. E. Patton
Secretary

President

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MINUTES OF DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING
of the
STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

October 20th, 1922

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Meeting called to order at 2 P.M. by Dr. Fitch as Chairman. Members present- C.H. March, C.P. Fitch, and W. S. Moscrip.

The reading of the minutes of the last quarterly and special meetings was deferred.

The Secretary called attention to specific items in his quarterly report. He stated that the balance in the salary and contingent fund would warrant employing another field veterinarian on a monthly basis and reported that the Federal Department of Agriculture had withdrawn one veterinary inspector from the State. He explained that it is impossible for the Board and the Federal Bureau to make the tuberculin tests for the large number of herd owners who had signed agreements for the work.

Mr. March moved that another field veterinarian be employed on a monthly basis for a period as long as there are funds available to pay his salary and expenses while in the field. Carried.

It was explained that the Federal Department of Agriculture has notified the Secretary that in the future they would discontinue the furnishing of tuberculin to other than veterinarians engaged in the official State and Federal co-operative work. The Secretary stated that in the past the Board had furnished tuberculin obtained from the Federal Department of Agriculture, to all veterinarians testing cattle for cities and towns throughout the State which had milk ordinances requiring such tests, and also to private veterinarians to make tests for farmers' herds.

Mr. March moved that the Board recommend that a bill be enacted by the coming legislature to appropriate sufficient funds to establish the necessary laboratory facilities at the Department of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota to manufacture



and distribute tuberculin for diagnostic purposes to veterinarians without charge, in order to assist in the control and elimination of tuberculosis from cattle and protect the milk supply in the cities and towns of the State. Motion carried.

Mr. March moved that the Secretary and Dr. C. P. Fitch attend the annual meeting of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association at Chicago as representatives and at the expense of the Board. Carried.

Mr. March moved that C. P. Fitch act as a committee of one to review and revise the biennial report of the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board before it is printed. Carried.

The members then considered the budget estimate for the next biennium to be submitted to the Governor on or before November first. It was decided to request that the annual appropriation of \$500,000, which was the amount agreed upon at the joint session of the special committee on Tuberculosis Control and the Board held on October 3rd, be divided as follows: \$54,000 for salary fund, \$25,000 for contingent fund and \$421,000 for indemnity for animals killed by order of the Board.

It was also agreed to include in the budget, the request as recommended at the joint session with the special committee for \$120,000 for the biennium beginning July 1st, 1923, for the purpose of carrying on "area work" in not to exceed two counties. This appropriation to be used for indemnifying owners of tuberculous cattle found in said counties and also to defray part of the necessary expense of carrying on the work, and provided that the county commissioners in the counties so designated, be required to appropriate a sum equal to twenty-five cents per head for all the cattle in said county as shown by the assessor's returns, said money to apply on the cost of making the first complete test and a further appropriation of a like amount to conduct the necessary retests and for the purpose of paying the salary of an inspector to be furnished by the State Sanitary Board to enforce the necessary quarantine regulations, which shall be adopted by the said State Sanitary Board for the prevention of the entrance of cattle into said



counties, that have not been properly tested and found to be free from tuberculosis.

Mr. March moved that C. P. Fitch be delegated to assist the Secretary in preparing the budget estimate for the next biennium and that Dr. Fitch and the Secretary present it to the Governor personally in order to explain the same.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Fitch
President
Chas. E. Cotton
Secretary

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MINUTES of the REGULAR QUARTERLY
MEETING
of the
STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

January 12th, 1923

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The meeting convened at 11 A.M. Members present: C. H. March, O.W. Healy, Dr.J.N.Gould and Dr. C.P. Fitch. On motion of Dr. Fitch, seconded by Dr. Gould, C. H. March was elected as Chairman.

Mr. O. W. Healy of Mapleton reported as a member, having received the appointment from the Governor for a period of five years, to succeed Mr. C.A.Nelson, deceased.

The minutes of the special meeting on July 7th, the quarterly meeting on July 14th, the special meeting on October 3rd and the deferred quarterly meeting on October 20th were read and approved.

On motion of Dr. Fitch and seconded by Dr. Gould, the report of the Secretary and Executive Officer was accepted.

The financial report was then discussed. The Secretary & Executive Officer's report showed balances, on January 1st, 1923 of \$6,987.95 in the contingent fund, \$16,700.15 in salary fund, and \$30,764.06 in the animal fund for payment of indemnity.

The Secretary explained that unless an outbreak of some acute infectious disease would appear, we would be able to continue the two extra field veterinarians on the force for the balance of the fiscal year. He also reported that the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry had withdrawn five veterinary inspectors from the State because of insufficient appropriation for salaries and overhead expense.

The Secretary reported that on December 31st, 1922 there were 438 grade and 100 pure bred cattle condemned for tuberculosis in the co-operative work,



and 779 grade and 93 pure bred cattle condemned as the result of tests made by practicing veterinarians, making a total of 1,217 grade and 193 pure bred cattle that have been officially condemned and for which the State is obligated to pay indemnity when animals have all been slaughtered and claims approved. The estimated cost for indemnity will require the payment of \$21,906.00 for grades and \$10,382 for pure bred cattle, or a total of \$32,288.00. This is \$1,523.94 in excess of the balance in the indemnity fund.

It will thus be necessary to request an emergency appropriation from the present legislature in order to pay indemnity for cattle that may be condemned during the balance of the fiscal year, or until July 1st, 1923.

The Federal Government has allotted sufficient funds to pay their indemnity for all cattle that may be condemned during the balance of the fiscal year.

There are now 60 cities and towns in the State that have ordinances requiring the tuberculin testing of cattle supplying raw milk.

The Secretary explained that as a result of the Attorney General's ruling in February 1922, that when funds for indemnity are exhausted, it will be necessary for the Board to continue to make tuberculin tests and for the legislature to appropriate sufficient funds for payment of the resulting indemnity.

Dr. Fitch moved "that an emergency appropriation of \$75,000 be requested from the legislature, said sum to become immediately available for paying indemnity for tuberculous cattle slaughtered by order of the Live Stock Sanitary Board. This appropriation is requested with the understanding that the obligations of the Board do not at the present time amount to more than \$2000.00 in excess of the funds appropriated by the legislature of 1921. It should be further understood that the Board is obligated to continue the work of the control of tuberculosis under a ruling of the Attorney General on the present law.



If this emergency appropriation is not granted, immediate steps should be taken by the legislature to amend the present law so that this Board may temporarily discontinue its work in the control of tuberculosis."

Motion seconded by Dr. J.N.Gould. Carried.

The Secretary reported the meeting of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association held in Chicago on December 5th to 8th, 1922, which he and Dr. Fitch attended as representatives of the Board.

The following is a report of the Committee on Tuberculosis, of which the Secretary is a member, and which were unanimously adopted by the Association:

 AMENDMENTS TO UNIFORM METHODS AND RULES FOR TUBERCULOSIS-
 FREE ACCREDITED HERDS OF CATTLE
 Adopted by the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association
 December 6, 7 and 8, 1922.

Recommend to change paragraph 1, Section (C) to read as follows:

A herd which in any previous test shows evidence of infection before being accredited, the final test shall be by a combination of recognized tuberculin tests applied at the discretion of the Federal and State authorities.

Amendment to Paragraph 1, Section (d), a herd which has been removed from the accredited list on account of a reactor, shall when ordered by the proper Livestock Sanitary official of the State, be reinstated on tests applied by accredited veterinarians, provided such tests are made in accordance with this plan.

It is urged that this association recommend to the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture that federal indemnity be paid for tuberculous cattle, tuberculin tested by accredited veterinarians when such tests are made in accordance with the provisions of the Uniform Accredited Herd Plan in such States where agreements are made for same, provided, however, that the total federal indemnity paid for such tuberculous cattle in any State, shall not exceed 15 per cent of the total allotment of federal indemnity to that State, and

If this recommendation is accepted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Paragraph 6- Section (f) shall then be made to read as follows:

Accredited veterinarians may conduct tuberculin tests under official direction at the owner's expense on herds in the process of accreditation in States which approve of this method of testing, until all animals in the herd have passed one negative test; provided, however, that in such herds federal indemnity shall be payable only in accordance with the regulations of the U.S.Department of Agriculture, which provides that not more than 15 per cent of the total federal indemnity allotted to each State shall be available for cattle which may react to tests conducted under this plan by accredited veterinarians.



Amendments to Paragraph 12.

Section (C) Areas may be classed as modified accredited areas, provided the following requirements are complied with.

1. The extent of the proposed Modified Accredited area shall be determined by the cooperating Federal and State authorities in conjunction with other cooperating agencies within the proposed area.

2. Definite quarantine rules and regulations shall be determined upon and inaugurated within said area, and must be in force from the beginning of the work.

3. The area designated shall be classed as Modified Accredited area by the cooperating Federal and State Departments, if as the result of any one complete test including all cattle in said area, the total number of reactors does not exceed one-half (.5) of one percent; and it is further provided that individual quarantine shall be established on the remaining infected herds and such infected herds shall not be retested in less than 60 days from date of original test and all subsequent tests shall be made in accordance with the Uniform Accredited Herd Plan.

4. No cattle shall be imported into said area unless from an accredited herd or after having passed a satisfactory tuberculin test applied by an approved veterinarian; an exception to be made, however, in the case of cattle for immediate slaughter and steers for feeding and grazing purposes; the cattle for immediate slaughter must be so disposed of within ten (10) days and during this interval must be held separate and apart from any other cattle; steers for feeding and grazing purposes brought into said area without an approved tuberculin test, shall be placed in official quarantine and held separate and apart from any other cattle.

5. Upon the compliance of the aforesaid provisions this area shall be officially and jointly declared by the cooperating Federal and State authorities as a Modified Accredited area for a period of three years (Providing the degree of infection does not exceed one-half (.5) of one per cent at any time).

Section (d) If section (C) Paragraph 1 and 2 are complied with and as the result of any one complete test including all cattle in said area, the total number of reactors equals one per cent or more of all cattle in said area, then all cattle in said area shall be retested; however, if the percentage of reactors is between one-half ($1/2$) of one per cent and one (1) per cent of all cattle in said area, subsequent tests shall be applied to all infected herds in said area and when their percentage of reactors is not over $1/2$ of 1 per cent the area may then be officially classed as a Modified Accredited area.



It is proposed that a recommendation be made to the Secretary of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, that B. A.I. regulation 7, be so modified as to permit the interstate movement of cattle from Modified Accredited areas without an additional test, if such cattle are properly identified by ear tag or Registration name and number and accompanied by a certificate issued by Federal or State Livestock Sanitary authorities or approved veterinarians. The number and distribution of such certificates to be in accordance with the requirements provided for in B.A.I. Regulation 7.

Observations covering the tuberculin testing of many thousands of cattle by the intradermic method, have definitely established the fact that the observation made at the 72nd hour is the most essential from a diagnostic standpoint; It is therefore recommended that the 72nd hour observation be made mandatory in all official testing conducted by the intradermic method; and it is further recommended that an additional observation be made in infected herds between the 120th and 150th hour.

The amended methods and rules of the Accredited Herd Plan and also for "Modified Accredited Area" work in co-operation of the State and Federal Government and which the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry notified the Secretary and Executive Officer, in letter dated January 5th, 1923, have been approved by the Federal Bureau, were then presented as follows:

(see next page)



UNIFORM METHODS AND RULES FOR TUBERCULOSIS-FREE
ACCREDITED HERDS OF CATTLE

Unanimously Adopted by the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association and by Representatives of Pure Bred Breeders Associations, December 8, 1922, and Approved by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, December 30, 1922.

1. A tuberculosis-free accredited herd is one in which no animal affected with tuberculosis has been found upon two annual or three semi-annual tuberculin tests, and by physical examination, applied by a regular employed veterinarian of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry or of the State in which cooperative tuberculosis eradication work is conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture and the State, or one in which no animal affected with tuberculosis has been found upon two annual or three semi-annual tuberculin tests applied by an accredited and a Federal or State veterinarian in a manner provided in Rule 6.

Section (a). The subcutaneous, intradermic and ophthalmic method of applying the tuberculin test are approved.

Section (b). The initial testing in accredited herd work may be by either the subcutaneous or intradermic method, but the ophthalmic method shall only be used in combination with the subcutaneous or intradermic method.

Section (c). A herd which in any previous test shows evidence of infection before being accredited, the final test shall be by a combination of recognized tuberculin tests applied at the discretion of the Federal and State authorities.

Section (d). A herd which has been removed from the accredited list on account of a reactor shall, when ordered by the proper live stock sanitary official of the State, be reinstated on tests applied by accredited veterinarians, provided such tests are made in accordance with this plan.

2. The entire herd, or any cattle in the herd, shall be tuberculin tested or retested at such time as is considered necessary by the Federal and State authorities.

3. No cattle shall be presented for the tuberculin test which have been injected with tuberculin within sixty days immediately preceding, or which have at any time reacted to a tuberculin test.

4. An accredited herd in which not more than one reactor is found at a subsequent tuberculin test, may be reinstated to the list if the entire herd passes a successful test without reactors; said test to be applied not less than four months from the date when the reactor is removed from the herd and farm, providing the owner has complied with all the requirements with reference to the introduction of additional animals to the herd, and also other requirements of the accredited herd plan.

5. No cattle other than those of an accredited herd shall be added to an accredited herd or to a herd that is in the process of accreditation, until they



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have passed two tuberculin tests applied at intervals of not less than sixty days or more than ninety days by a regularly employed State or Federal veterinarian or by a veterinarian specially authorized by the State and Bureau to conduct such tests. The cattle may, after passing the first test, be placed on the farm or premises containing an accredited herd or one in the process of accreditation but must not be allowed to associate with said herd until after passing the second test.

6. (a) When a herd has been officially accredited by the United States Department of Agriculture and State, it shall be, when ordered by the live stock sanitary officials of the State, tuberculin tested annually by any veterinarian whose name is upon the accredited list of veterinarians approved of by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, provided that before any veterinarian other than one who devotes his entire time to the work of any State or the Bureau of Animal Industry can be approved for accredited herd work, he shall have passed an examination conducted by the proper live stock sanitary officials of the State in which he resides and the Bureau of Animal Industry. He then shall be eligible to conduct annual tuberculin tests upon herds which have been officially accredited upon dates approved of by the proper State live stock sanitary official and the Inspector in Charge of the Bureau of Animal Industry in the State wherein the herd is located.

(b) No herd tests can be made by such an accredited veterinarian unless he has instructions in writing from the State officials to that effect. The date of the annual tests for each herd shall be recorded in the State office and, also, in the office of the Inspector in Charge. On any annual test the State and Bureau reserves the right to have a regularly employed official present on the farm to supervise the testing done by the accredited veterinarian.

(c) The accredited veterinarian shall conduct each test strictly in accordance with instructions issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry to employees engaged in cooperative tuberculosis eradication work. At the conclusion of each test the accredited veterinarian shall submit to the State Veterinarian and the Inspector in Charge of the Bureau of Animal Industry, a copy of the record of the test.

(d) Any animal of a herd under supervision which may react in any herd tuberculin tested by an accredited veterinarian shall be marked for the purpose of identification in accordance with the regulations of the State in which the animal is located.

(e) Tuberculin tests applied by veterinarians other than those regularly employed by the State and Federal Bureau of Animal Industry shall be paid for by the owner of the herd.

(f) Accredited veterinarians may conduct tuberculin tests under official direction at the owner's expense on herds in the process of accreditation in States which approve of this method of testing, until all animals in the herd have passed one negative test; provided, however, that in such herds Federal indemnity shall be payable only in accordance with the regulations of the U. S.



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Department of Agriculture, which provides that not more than 15 per cent of the total Federal indemnity allotted to each State shall be available for cattle which may react to tests conducted under this plan by accredited veterinarians.

7. Before a herd can be accredited the stables and premises shall be placed in a sanitary condition. When reactors are disclosed as the result of any test, they must be immediately removed from the farm and the stables thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before the herd shall be identified as in process of accreditation.

8. Prior to each tuberculin test satisfactory evidence of the identity of the registered animals shall be presented to the inspector. Any grade cattle maintained in the herd or associated with the animals of the herd, shall be identified by a tag or other marking satisfactory to the State and Federal officials.

9. All removals of cattle from the herd, either by sale, death or slaughter, shall be reported promptly to the said State or Federal officials, giving the identification of the animal and, if sold, the name and address of the person to whom transferred. If the transfer is made from the accredited herd to another accredited herd the shipment shall be made only in properly cleaned and disinfected cars. No cattle shall be allowed to associate with the herd which have not passed a tuberculin test approved by the State and Federal officials.

10. All milk and other dairy products fed to calves shall be that produced by an accredited herd, or if from outside or unknown sources it shall be pasteurized by heating to not less than 150° F. for not less than 20 minutes.

11. All reasonable sanitary measures and other recommendations by the State and Federal authorities for the control of tuberculosis shall be complied with.

12. (a) That the requirements for tuberculosis-free area work be similar to the tuberculosis-free accredited herd work and to be applied to all cattle located in said area.

(b) That before any area shall be recognized as tuberculosis-free, after having complied with Paragraph (a) of this Section, there must be satisfactory assurance of official live stock sanitary police restrictions to prevent reinfection of said area.

(c) **MODIFIED ACCREDITED AREAS.** Areas may be classed as modified accredited areas, provided the following requirements are complied with:

1. The extent of the proposed modified accredited area shall be determined by the cooperating Federal and State authorities in conjunction with other cooperating agencies within the proposed area.

2. Definite quarantine rules and regulations shall be determined upon and inaugurated within said area, and must be in force from the beginning of the work.



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3. The area designated shall be classed as modified accredited area by the cooperating Federal and State departments, if as the result of any one complete test including all cattle in said area, the total number of reactors does not exceed one-half (.5) of one per cent; and it is further provided that individual quarantine shall be established on the remaining infected herds and such infected herds shall not be retested in less than sixty days from date of original test and all subsequent tests shall be made in accordance with the uniform accredited herd plan.

4. No cattle shall be imported into said area unless from an accredited herd or after having passed a satisfactory tuberculin test applied by an approved veterinarian; an exception to be made, however, in the case of cattle for immediate slaughter and steers for feeding and grazing purposes; the cattle for immediate slaughter must be so disposed of within ten days and during this interval must be held separate and apart from any other cattle; steers for feeding and grazing purposes brought into said area without an approved tuberculin test shall be placed in official quarantine and held separate and apart from any other cattle.

5. Upon the compliance of the aforesaid provisions this area shall be officially and jointly declared by the cooperating Federal and State authorities as a modified accredited area for a period of three years, providing the degree of infection does not exceed one-half (.5) of one per cent at any time.

(d) If paragraphs 1 and 2, Section (c), are complied with and as the result of any one complete test including all cattle in said area, the total number of reactors equals one per cent or more of all cattle in said area, then all cattle in said area shall be retested; however, if the percentage of reactors is between one-half (.5) of one per cent and one per cent of all cattle in said area subsequent tests shall be applied to all infected herds in said area and when their percentage of reactors is not over one-half (.5) of one per cent the area may then be officially classed as a modified accredited area.

13. Cattle from an accredited herd may be shipped interstate, by certificate obtained from the office of the State live stock sanitary officials of the State in which the herd is located or from the office of the Bureau of Animal Industry without further tuberculin test for a period of one year, subject to the rules and regulations of the State of destination.

14. Strict compliance with these methods and rules shall entitle the owner of a free herd to a tuberculosis-free accredited herd certificate to be issued by the Federal and State departments. Said certificate shall be good for one year from date of test unless revoked at an earlier date.

15. A supplementary list shall be made to the accredited herd list to contain the names of the owners of pure bred herds that are found free from tuberculosis on two annual tuberculin tests but in which the herd bull reacted. Such herds shall not receive an accredited herd certificate. The reacting bull may be used under the following conditions:



1. He shall have passed a satisfactory physical examination and be kept in isolation and quarantine under State supervision.
 2. When it is desired to breed cattle to the reacting bull, such cattle shall be taken to the bull and bred on neutral ground. The bull shall be controlled on a staff or halter.
 3. After the bull is no longer used in the herd, that herd may be fully accredited after two successful tuberculin tests applied not less than six months apart.
16. Failure on the part of the owners to comply with the letter or spirit of these methods and rules shall be considered sufficient cause for immediate cancellation of co-operation with them by the State and Federal officials.

December 30, 1922.

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After a general discussion, Dr. Fitch moved that the Board approve the Uniform Methods and Rules as amended. Seconded by Dr. Gould. Carried.

The question of official recognition of the intradermic test in the State as a single or individual test was then discussed. It was the general opinion that it should be recognized as a survey test in area work, when such work is initiated, and it was decided to postpone any action relative to its recognition until the Board learns definitely the amount of appropriation which will be made by the present legislature for extension of the work of control of tuberculosis.

The Secretary then read the bill that had recently been introduced in the legislature permitting the use of hog cholera virus by owners on their own hogs. It was explained by Doctors Fitch and Gould that the result of the measure-- if it became a law--would be that the distribution of virus could not be controlled.

Mr. Healy moved that if the legislative committee requested advice from the Board, that the veterinary members of the Board and Dr. Cotton should appear before them and explain our condition from a control standpoint. Seconded by Dr. Gould. Carried.

Intradermic Test



The question of requesting the passage of a law asking for sufficient appropriation to establish and maintain equipment at the University Department of Agriculture for the manufacture of tuberculin to be furnished to qualified, licensed veterinarians for diagnostic purposes, was discussed. Dr. Gould moved that a bill be prepared and introduced in the legislature. Seconded by Dr. Fitch. Motion carried.

The Secretary then presented a bill which he had had the Attorney General prepare, requiring that all grade cattle sold at public auction should pass a satisfactory tuberculin test. After some discussion, it was agreed that because of lack of sufficient funds for indemnity purposes, etc., that it would not be advisable at this time for the Board to request such a law.

The Secretary presented a copy of a bill which Attorney General had prepared, amending the present law and providing that when funds for indemnity are exhausted, the Board shall discontinue making tuberculin tests, unless owners will sign waivers for any claim for indemnity for cattle condemned as a result of such tests. After some discussion, Dr. Gould moved that the Board recommend the adoption of this bill into a law. Seconded by Mr. Healy. Motion carried.

Meeting adjourned for luncheon. Convened at 2 P.M.

Mr. Thomas Cashman and C.W. Glotfelter were the only members of the special committee on tuberculosis present to confer with the Board. Mr. D.D. Tenney had written that he had been called East and expressed his regret that he could not attend.

Mr. W. A. Peck, / the Live Stock Commissioners from the So. St. Paul Live Stock Exchange addressed the Board and committee. He stated that he and Dr. Fretz, the Inspector in Charge of Federal Tuberculosis Eradication Work in Minnesota, had held meetings in thirty-eight counties. Practically all of the representatives of these counties



attending the meetings had become enthused and were in favor of area work. They would send committees to the legislature favoring larger appropriations for this work. Mr. Peck suggested that the Board change its budget request to the legislature in order that a much larger amount for indemnity purposes could be requested for the area plan by counties. It was the unanimous opinion of the members of the Board and Mr. Cashman that it would be inadvisable at this time to make any changes or to ask for a larger appropriation than had been requested in the budget.

The members of the Board and the committee advised Mr. Peck that he and the counties interested should make their own appeals and requests to the legislature relative to larger appropriations for the use of the Board in tuberculosis control.

Mr. Peck suggested that it would be advisable for some one to present a companion bill "to the Board's budget bill," requesting a larger appropriation for area work in counties.

There being no further business, Dr. Gould moved "that we adjourn."
Seconded by Dr. Fitch. Carried.

Approved April 20th, 1923

Chas. E. Cotton
Secretary

Fitch
~~Vice~~ - President Chairman



MINUTES OF THE REGULAR QUARTERLY
MEETING
of the
STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

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April 13th, 1923.

The regular quarterly meeting was called but there was not
a quorum present.

No meeting held.

Chas. E. Cottar
Secretary

President

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MINUTES OF QUARTERLY MEETING
of the
STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

April 20th, 1923.

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The meeting convened at 10 A. M. Members present: O.W.Healy,
Dr. J. N. Gould, C. P. Fitch, Col. C. H. March.

On motion of Dr. Gould, seconded by Mr. Healy, Dr. Fitch was elected
Chairman.

The minutes of the last quarterly meeting were read and approved.

The report of the meeting of the Executive Committee held on March
24th, 1923, was read and approved. The Secretary was directed to include the
proceedings of the meeting of the Executive Committee in record of the minutes of
this meeting:

(see next page)

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MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF BOARD

March 24th, 1923.

Meeting convened at 10:30 A.M.

Members present: W. S. Moscrip and C. P. Fitch.

Meeting was called to consider the action of Dr. A. N. Wilson, the field veterinarian who had worked for the Board since November 6th, 1922 .

Dr. Wilson had tested the herd of Mr. Ted Olson of Kenneth, Minnesota, on February 9th and 10th, 1923. Mr. Olson's herd had passed one negative annual test and if it passed this test it would become fully accredited.

Dr. Wilson had returned report of a clean test of this herd. An accredited herd certificate had been issued but not mailed. The Secretary through information furnished by Dr. Dickey, Federal Inspector at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, had learned that Ted Olson had transported a reacting bull to Sioux Falls for slaughter. The bull had not been branded or tagged.

The Secretary had requested an explanation from Dr. Wilson for his failure to carry out his official duties and condemn, tag, brand and quarantine the bull.

Dr. Wilson had failed to give a satisfactory explanation and the Secretary, on March 16th, had wired to Dr. Wilson to report to the office at St. Paul and had temporarily suspended him from the work.

Mr. Ted Olson, the owner of the herd, was present at the meeting at the request of the Secretary.

As a result of the questioning of Mr. Olson and Dr. Wilson relative to the test, it was very plain that both were parties in reporting to the Board that Mr. Olson's herd had passed a complete negative test, and with expectation that Mr. Olson's herd would be fully accredited.

Dr. A. M. Anderson of Luverne also had knowledge of the reaction

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to Wilson's test and was guilty of failure to report the fact to the Board and also of being a party to the removal of the animal interstate without Federal permit, brand or tag.

Dr. A. N. Wilson acknowledged that he had not carried out the rules and regulations of the Board in his failure to tag, brand and quarantine the reacting bull and that he knew the bull was to be transported into another State without tag or brand or permit as is required by the Federal regulations.

Dr. Fitch moved that the temporary suspension of Dr. A. N. Wilson be made permanent and with the recommendation that steps be instituted to avoid recurrences of similar and related incidents. Motion carried.

The committee directed the Secretary to write to Dr. A.M.Anderson for an explanation of his conduct and position in connection with the test and disposal of the reacting bull belonging to Mr. Olson, and why he should not be removed from the list of accredited and approved veterinarians.

The Board then considered the case of Dr. A.M.Anderson of Luverne, his connection with the disposition of the tuberculous bull belonging to Ted Olson of Kenneth, Minn. and also his reply to letter sent to him by the Secretary at the direction of the Board.

Colonel March moved that Dr. A.M.Anderson be suspended from the list of accredited and approved veterinarians for a period of one year. Seconded by Mr. Healy. Motion carried.

On motion of Dr. Gould, seconded by Mr. March, the quarterly report of the Secretary and Executive Officer was accepted.

The Secretary reported that the Federal Inspector in Charge at the Union Stock Yards at South St. Paul has issued an order in compliance with Federal Regulation Seven (which relates to shipments inter-state) that all reacting

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cattle shipped from points in Minnesota to South St. Paul yards, in cars containing other livestock, provided such livestock is not shipped for the purpose of immediate slaughter, must be separated from the healthy stock by a partition.

The order also requires that if the partition is not installed, all stock in such cars must be killed under inspection. A letter of protest on this order from Mr. Joseph Montgomery, the Manager of the Central Co-operative Commission Company, was also read.

Col. March moved that the Secretary send a letter of protest on this order to the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry. Seconded by Mr. Healy. Carried.

The Secretary reported the amount of appropriations for the work of the Board by the Legislature as follows:

Annually for the next Biennium

Salaries.....\$40,000

Contingent Fund.....15,000

For animals killed by
order of Board pursuant
to law.....200,000

To pay indemnity for
cattle under provision of
law relating to Emergency
Fund immediately avail-
able.....100,000
355,000

Emergency fund immediately available.....\$75,000

"Provided that when the above appropriations have been exhausted, the Board shall not be required to make any further tests, any law to the contrary notwithstanding."

Dr. Gould moved that the Secretary interview the Attorney General and obtain a ruling whereby funds allotted to this Board can be expended under the direction of the Board. Seconded by Mr. Healy. Motion carried.



On the recommendation of the Secretary, Dr. Gould moved that the Board rule that when a reactor is disclosed as the result of a tuberculin test by any practicing veterinarian, that such herd must be again tested between ninety days to six months thereafter or that the herd be quarantined by the Board until tested and the disclosed reactors removed from herd under quarantine, or slaughtered. It was explained that by this way only could the Board be justified in payment of indemnity, as the infection should be eliminated from the herd. Mr. Healy seconded the motion. Motion carried unanimously.

Recess for luncheon.

Convened at 1:30 P. M. Vice-president Moscrip was present for the afternoon session and assumed the chair.

The laws enacted and the amendments to the present laws by the legislature were then considered. The following amendment of Section 4697 read:

CHAPTER 319—S. F. No. 986.
AN ACT to amend section 4697, General Statutes 1913, as amended by chapter 485, Laws 1921, relating to the suppression of dangerous, infectious and contagious diseases of animals.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That section 4697, General Statutes 1913, as amended by chapter 485, Laws 1921, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

"4697. (a) Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter to the contrary, neither cattle affected with tuberculosis or foot-and-mouth disease nor glandered horses shall be killed as such until they have been inspected by a veterinarian appointed by the state board, and are pronounced by him to be so diseased. And whenever any animal is killed because it is afflicted with either of said diseases, its cash value immediately before the killing, and the cash value of the carcass, if any, shall be fixed within twenty-four hours thereafter, by appraisers chosen in the manner prescribed in section 4695. The value of the carcass shall be deducted from that of the living animal, and two-thirds (2-3) of the remainder shall be paid to the owner by the state. Provided, that no such animal shall be so appraised or paid for unless it be at least one year old, and has been, in good faith, owned and kept within the state for one year next before the date of condemnation by the board or a duly authorized representative of the board.

(b) The owner of any animal, as provided in this act, shall be entitled to indemnity therefor as herein provided except in the following cases:

1. Animals belonging to the United States.
2. Animals belonging to institutions maintained by state, county or municipality.
3. Animals which the owner or claimant knew to be diseased or had notice thereof at the time they came into his possession.
4. Where the owner, or agent, has not complied with the rules and regulations of the Live Stock Sanitary Board with respect to animals condemned.
5. When condemned animals are not destroyed within sixty days, except in the case of tuberculosis when they may be kept under quarantine not to exceed 150 days, after they have been determined to be affected with or exposed to a disease which required them to be destroyed by order of the Live Stock Sanitary Board.

6. No indemnity or compensation shall be paid for the destruction of any live stock affected with tuberculosis, glanders or foot-and-mouth disease, unless the entire herd of which such affected live stock is a part, or from which such affected live stock has originated, shall be examined and tested under the supervision of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, in order to determine if they are free from such disease.

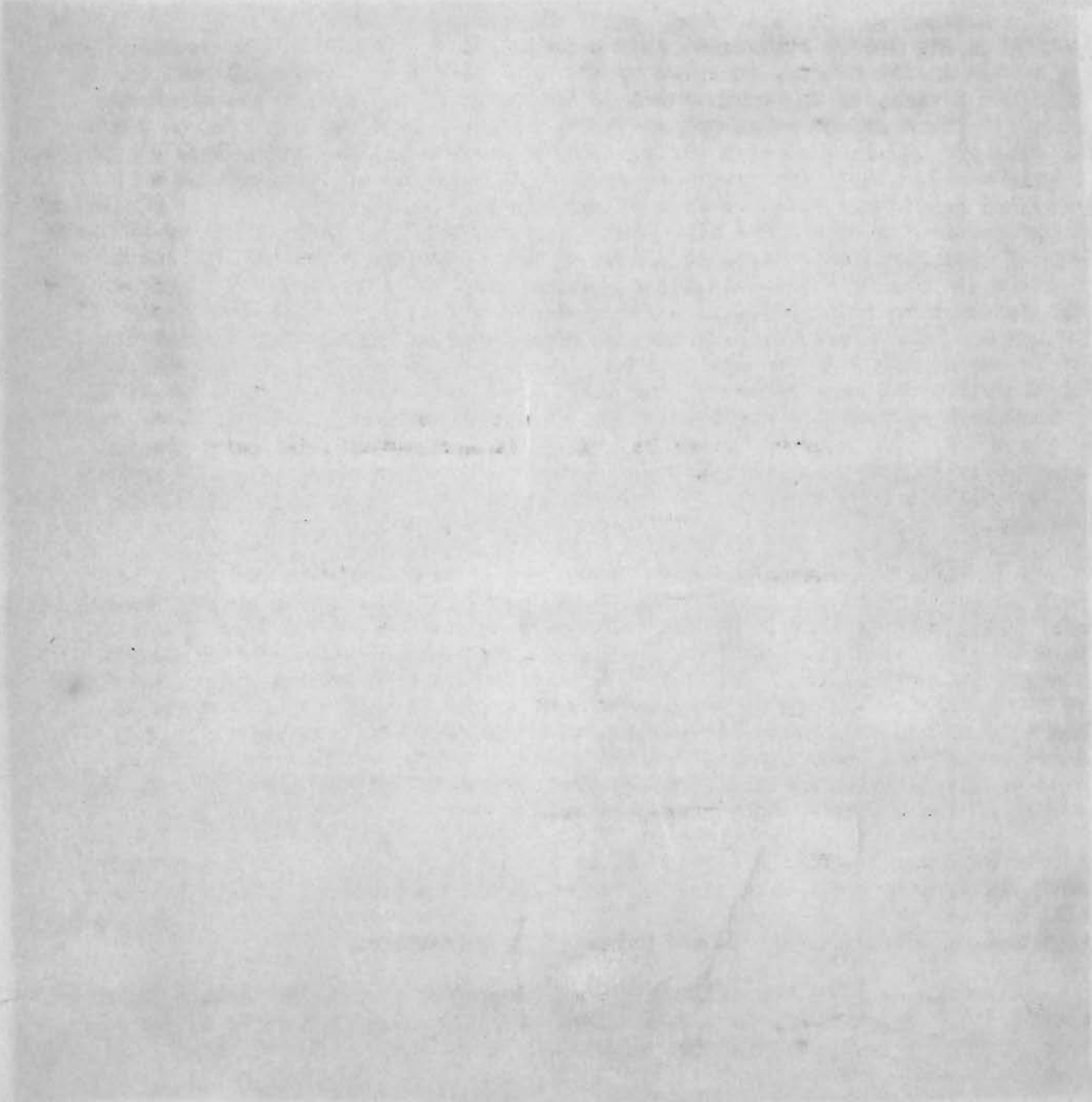
7. No indemnity or compensation shall be paid for the destruction of any live stock affected with tuberculosis, glanders or foot-and-mouth diseases, unless the owner has carried out the instructions and regulations of the Live Stock Sanitary Board relating to the cleaning, disinfection and rendering the stables and premises in a sanitary condition.

8. No indemnity or compensation shall be paid for the destruction of any live stock affected with tuberculosis, if owner has fed milk or milk products derived from creameries and which have not been properly pasteurized as required by state laws and regulations."

Sec. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 18, 1923.



Dr. Fitch moved that the payment of indemnity as controlled by the above amendment "shall be in effect on animals tested after the bill was approved by the Governor," subject to the ruling of the Attorney General. Seconded by Dr. Gould. Motion carried.

The following law was then considered:

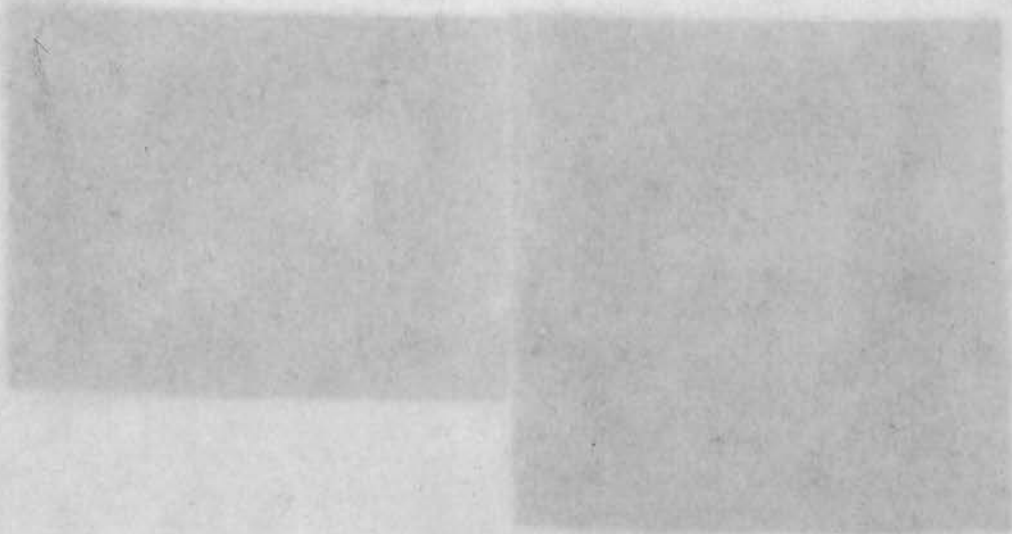
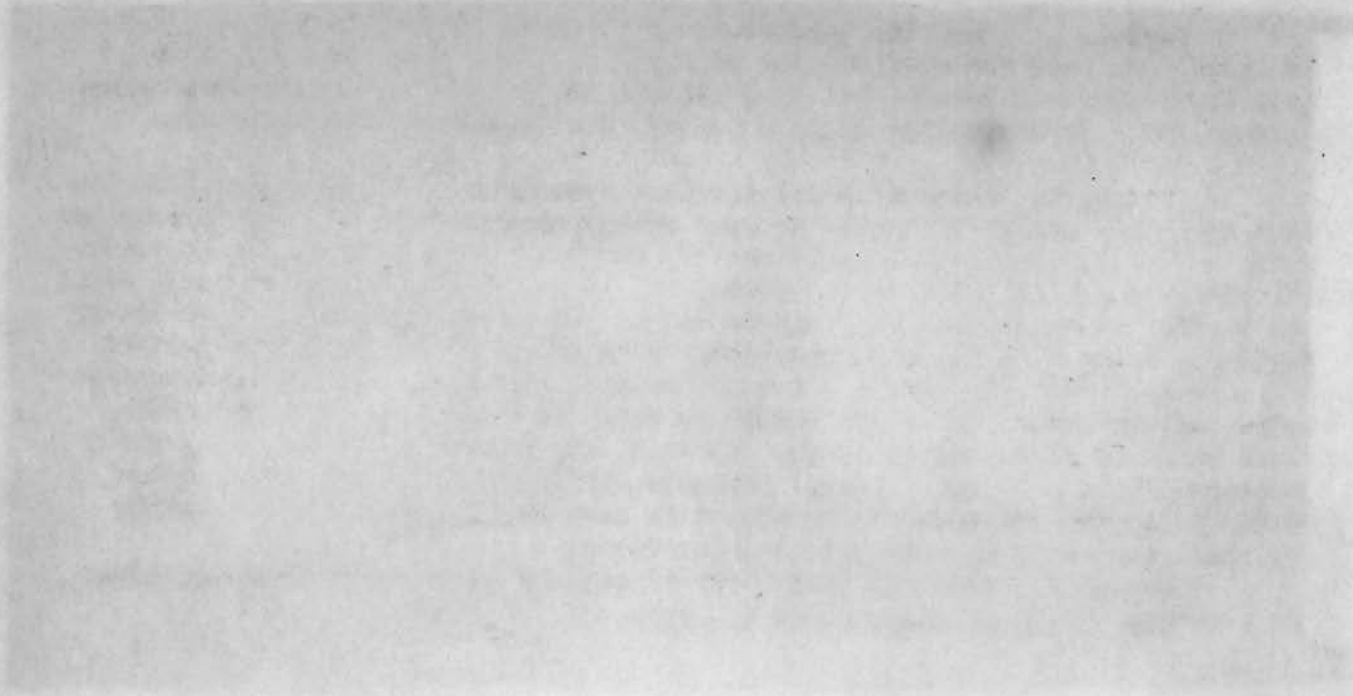
Chapter 269. Laws of 1923.

Section 1. The boards of county commissioners of the several counties of this State are hereby authorized upon petition of a majority of the persons owning cattle in the county, as shown by the last preceding assessment roll in the Auditor's office, to appropriate out of the funds of the county not otherwise appropriated, a sum of money not exceeding twenty-five cents per head of cattle for each tuberculin test that may be administered, until the percentage of tuberculosis cattle within the county is reduced to meet the requirements of a "modified accredited area" as defined and approved by the United States Department of Agriculture and the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of Minnesota, for the purpose of aiding in the testing of cattle in the county for tuberculosis and of carrying out sanitary and quarantine regulations. When there are no funds available for such an appropriation, a tax shall be levied in a sufficient amount for the purpose, and after the levy thereof orders may be issued against such tax and in anticipation of its collection. All such money shall be expended under the direction and supervision of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board and shall be disbursed on vouchers verified by the executive officers of said Board, and in cases where the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry, is a party to a co-operative agreement with the county for the control of tuberculosis in cattle, by the federal inspector in charge, as hereinafter provided.

Section 2. Thereafter such county Board shall apply to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board for the testing of all cattle in the county on the "county area" plan, and it shall then become the duty of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board to enter into an agreement with the county commissioners of said county to cause the testing of all cattle in the county for tuberculosis, provided funds are available for the payment of indemnities as required by law, and provided also that an adequate force of veterinarians qualified to test cattle as required are available. Such agreement shall specify such quarantine rules and regulations as the State Live Stock Sanitary Board may deem advisable relative to the control of tuberculosis among cattle in such county.

Section 3. After a county has been certified as a "modified accredited area", subsequent tests of cattle in the county and retests of infected herds shall be made in the discretion of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, and such tests and retests shall be without expenses to the county.

Section 4. For the purpose of receiving federal aid, the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry, may be a party to the co-operative agreement between the State Live Stock Sanitary Board and the board of county commissioners.



Section 5. When the percentage of tuberculosis cattle within a county is reduced to meet the requirements of "modified accredited area," the State Live Stock Sanitary Board shall apply to the United States Department of Agriculture for a certification of said county as a "modified accredited area."

Section 6. Whenever a co-operative agreement as above referred to has been made, the owners of cattle in such county shall submit the same for tuberculin tests and physical examinations and shall cause to be slaughtered, under the direction of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, within thirty days after the test or condemnation, all animals that react to the tuberculin test or are condemned after a physical examination. Each co-operative agreement entered into for the tests of cattle, between a county, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board and the Bureau of Animal Industry, shall be registered and tuberculin tests shall be administered to the cattle in any county in the order of the registration of such agreements. Definite quarantine rules and regulations shall be adopted and enforced by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board within the area covered by the co-operative agreement.

Section 7. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage. Approved April 16, 1923.

Dr. Fitch moved that Secretary request a ruling from Attorney General relative to the words "not to exceed 25 cents for each animal" in Section one of this law. Seconded by Dr. Gould. Carried.

Dr. Fitch moved that the Federal Department of Agriculture should not be included to the agreement with the County Commissioners and this Board unless they can assure the Board that sufficient funds will be available to pay their share of the indemnity. Seconded by Dr. Gould. Carried.

The Secretary then presented the following as a recommendation for adoption as rules and regulations:

**RULES AND REGULATIONS ADOPTED BY
MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD APRIL 20TH, 1923.
Approved by Attorney General April 24th,
1923.**

APPLICATION OF PROPER INTRADERMIC TUBERCULIN TEST IN CATTLE.

Whereas, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota has power and authority, under and pursuant to the provisions of Section 4691, General Statutes 1913, 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 herein-after set forth are deemed expedient for the protection of the health of domestic animals of this State, and the same are hereby adopted for and as a regulation promulgated by this Board.

The intradermic tuberculin test in order to be officially accepted shall be applied, interpreted and reported as follows:

1. The seat of injection in the caudal fold shall be cleaned with non-irritating soap and water and then disinfected by the use of grain alcohol.

2. The hypodermic needle shall be sterilized before using it on each animal, by dipping in grain alcohol.

3. The animal shall be held until the operator has determined by palpation, that the tuberculin has been injected into the corium on the true derm.

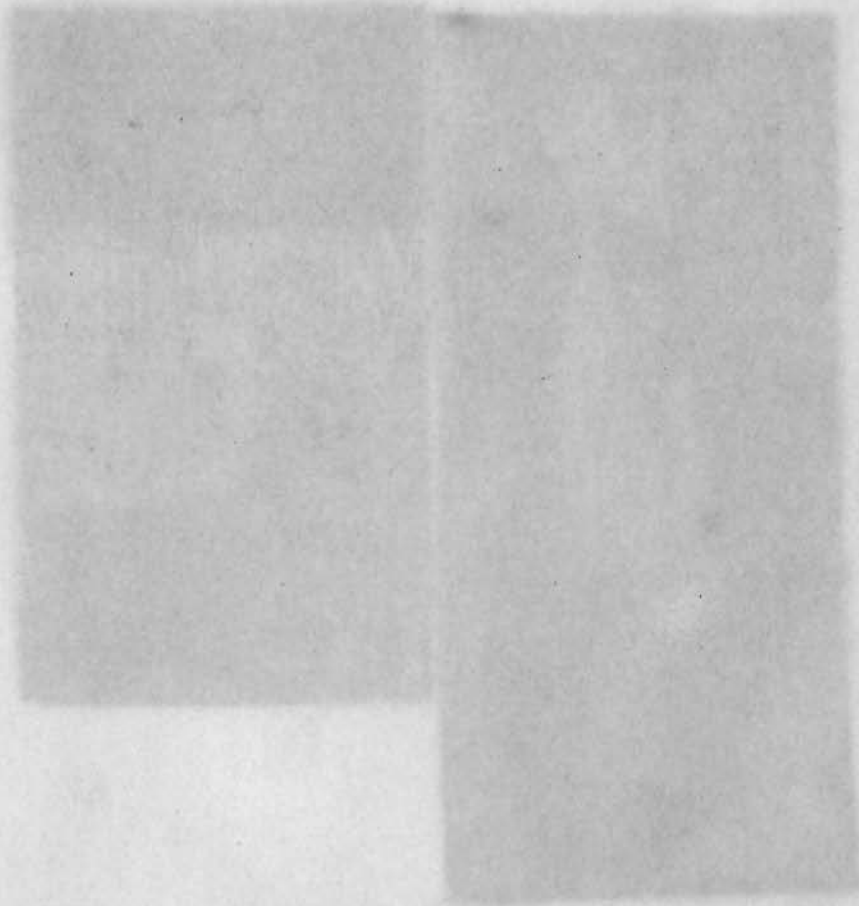
4. Observations shall be made at the 72nd hour after injection. In tests of individual cattle, cattle at consignment sales and shows, all cattle tested after removal from original herds, and in all herds which disclose reactors at the 72nd hour, a further observation shall be made between the 120th and 150th hour.

5. The test shall be reported in accordance with the following code:

(a) The date and hour of injection of each animal and dates and hours of each observation.

(b) Animals showing no reaction shall be recorded at each observation as N. (negative).

(c) Reactors shall be recorded as follows:
(a) For circumscribed swellings. Pea size (diameter 3-16 inch) shall be used as the basic standard. Larger swellings shall be recorded as P. 2, P. 3, P. 4, P. 5, etc.
(b) For diffused swellings. Thick, 2 X shall be used as the basic standard and signifies a diffuse swelling in which the injected caudal fold is twice as thick as the normal fold. Larger swellings shall be recorded as Thick 3 X, Thick 4 X, etc.



Dr. Fitch moved its adoption as a regulation. Seconded by Dr. Gould.

Motion carried.

The Secretary then recommended the following rules and regulation for adoption of the Board as a policy for the control of tuberculosis:

**MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD.
RULES AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO DIAGNOSIS AND CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS.**

Adopted April 20th, 1923. Approved by Attorney General May 8th, 1923.

Whereas, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota has power and authority, under and pursuant to the provisions of Section 4691, General Statutes 1913, 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 for the protection of the health of domestic animals of this State, and the same are hereby adopted for and as rules and regulations promulgated by this Board, and

Be it further resolved, that all rules and regulations and parts of rules or regulations inconsistent with the provisions of these rules and regulations are hereby repealed.

1. The initial test of herds placed under official supervision in order that they may be accredited as free from tuberculosis shall be the subcutaneous or intradermic tuberculin test.

2. If the entire herd passes the initial test, the next annual test shall be by the combination of the intradermic and ophthalmic or the combination of the subcutaneous and ophthalmic tests.

In interpreting the results of either combination, the animals that disclose a positive reaction either to the subcutaneous or the intradermic test should be considered as reactors, but those that react only to the ophthalmic tuberculin test, should not be classed as positive unless there is an abundant purulent exudate, i. e., P 3 reaction.

3. If the initial test discloses one or more reactors, the entire herd shall be retested ninety days to six months thereafter by a combination test as follows: If the initial test was by the intradermic method, the combination of the subcutaneous and ophthalmic tests shall be applied; if the initial test was made by the subcutaneous method, the combination of the intradermic and ophthalmic shall be applied. When the combination of the subcutaneous and ophthalmic is applied to the herd, the ophthalmic or the intradermic test shall be applied to animals not old enough to be tested by the subcutaneous method.

4. If the initial test and the following retest disclose reactors, the entire herd shall be retested after nine months from date of last test by the combination of subcutaneous and ophthalmic, or the combination of the intradermic and ophthalmic method.

5. If the accrediting test discloses reactors, the entire herd shall be retested by the methods recommended when initial tests disclose reactors.

6. If the retest of an accredited herd discloses one reactor, the entire herd shall be retested by the combination test, to comply with section 4 of the Accredited Herd Plan.

7. An intradermic tuberculin test should be applied to the hogs on the premises where cattle herds on the initial test are found infected, provided they have been exposed to the infection. This action will not be necessary for hogs that are being fed for market provided they are removed from the farm before the cleaning and disinfection of the premises.

8. Calves from Bang cattle or those under quarantine, must be immediately removed from the dam and placed in a cleaned and disinfected stable. They shall be subjected to a combination intradermic and ophthalmic tuberculin test when between five and six months of age. Those that pass such tuberculin test can then be placed on farm with the herd under official supervision provided they are isolated and not allowed to associate with the herd until after passing a second test. The second test may be applied sixty to ninety days after date of first test and shall be by a combination of the subcutaneous and ophthalmic methods.

9. The veterinarian should confer with owner and instruct him relative to the removal of all refuse and material and cleaning before disinfection. If sanitation is bad and provided the owner cannot make all the necessary improvements, he should be required to correct the defects that are most necessary in preventing the spread of infection.

Dr. Fitch moved its adoption. Seconded by Dr. Gould. Carried.

On recommendation of the Secretary, the following rules and regulations

were adopted:

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD.

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OR BRINGING OF SWINE INTO THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.

Adopted April 20, 1923. Approved by Attorney General, May 4, 1923.

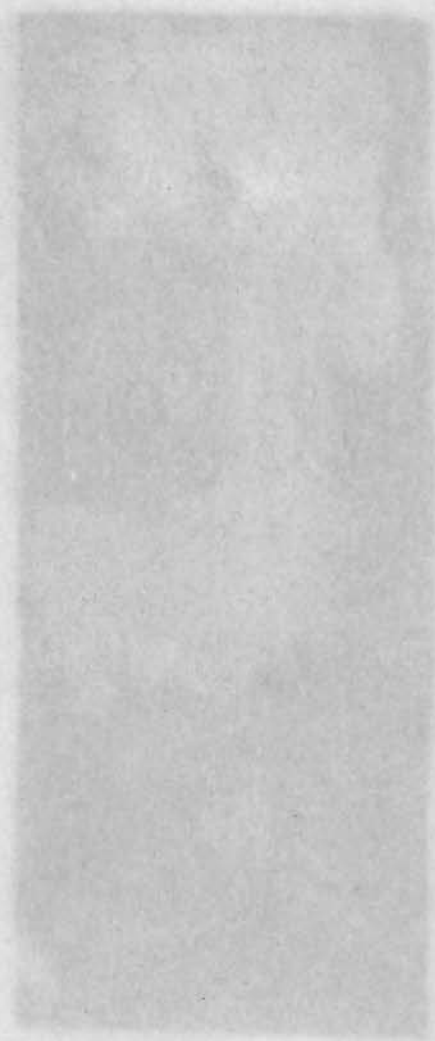
Whereas, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota has power and authority, under and pursuant to the provisions of Section 4691, General Statutes 1913, to make such rules and regulations as it may deem expedient for the protection of the health of the domestic animals of the state.

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 for the protection of the health of domestic animals of this state, and the same are hereby adopted for and as rules and regulations promulgated by this board, and

Be it further resolved, that all rules and regulations and parts of rules or regulations inconsistent with the provisions of these rules and regulations are hereby repealed. Swine may be shipped, transported or moved from other states to points in Minnesota under the following provisions and not otherwise: Swine for the purpose of immediate slaughter must be consigned to approved slaughter houses where the Federal government maintains inspection.

Pure bred swine may be imported by express in crates when accompanied by an affidavit of the owner, countersigned by the authorities of the state of origin, to the effect that said swine, to the best of his knowledge and belief, are not affected with cholera, negro bacillosis, or other contagious, infectious or communicable swine diseases, and that cholera has not existed upon the premises from which said swine have been removed for a period of not less than sixty days immediately prior to the date of shipment; also that said swine have been immunized with a protective dose of anti-hog cholera serum not more than fifteen days prior to the date of importation when the serum alone is used, or with serum and virus treatment not less than thirty days prior to date of importation; copy of said countersigned affidavit must be mailed to Live Stock Sanitary Board of Minnesota.

All other shipments or bringing of swine into Minnesota must be loaded through cleaned and disinfected yards and shipped in clean and disinfected cars or other means of conveyance and must not be unloaded in public stock yards or stock pens where trading in live stock is conducted; they must also be accompanied by a health certificate issued by an approved veterinarian, showing them to have been immunized, as above required.



Dr. Gould moved the adoption of the above. Seconded by Dr. Fitch.

Carried.

On recommendation of the Secretary, the following rules and regulations

were adopted:

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD.
RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF CATTLE INTO THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.
 Adopted April 20, 1923. Approved by Attorney General May 4, 1923.

Whereas, The State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota has power and authority, under and pursuant to the provisions of Section 4691, General Statutes, 1913, 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 for the protection of the health of domestic animals of this state, and the same are hereby adopted for and as rules and regulations promulgated by this Board, and

Be it further resolved, that all rules and regulations and parts of rules or regulations inconsistent with the provisions of these rules and regulations are hereby repealed.

All cattle imported or brought into the State must be accompanied by an official health certificate, including an approved tuberculin test chart, showing them to be apparently free from tuberculosis and symptoms of any other contagious, infectious or communicable diseases; provided however, that apparently healthy cattle of any class may be consigned without retention, to the public stock yards at South St. Paul, and cattle for the purpose of immediate slaughter may be consigned to approved slaughter houses or where the Federal Government maintains inspection.

All pure bred cattle or cattle represented to be pure bred, unless they originate from a Federal-State accredited tuberculosis free herd, will be quarantined at destination and retested not earlier than sixty nor later than ninety days after entrance, at the owner's expense.

Cattle from Federal-State Accredited Tuberculosis Free Herds must be accompanied by an official certificate signed by Federal or State authorities of the state of origin, showing them to be from such herds and including a copy of last previous tuberculin test for such animals.

The intradermic test will be accepted, provided it has been made by an accredited veterinarian, or by an approved veterinarian and has been indorsed by the authorities of the state of origin, provided that observation must be made at the 27th hour and between the 120th and 150th hour, with the exception of cattle originating from federal-state accredited tuberculosis free herds.

All tests must be made within thirty days of date of shipment of cattle, with the exception of cattle originating from Federal-State Accredited Tuberculosis free herds. All certificates of health must show the number of cattle included in the test and the number of reactors disclosed.

The Board then proceeded to the election of officers. On motion of Dr. Fitch, seconded by Dr. Gould, Mr. W.S. Moscrip was unanimously elected President for the ensuing year.

On motion of Dr. Gould, seconded by Dr. Fitch, Col. C. H. March was unanimously elected Vice-president for the ensuing year.

President Moscrip appointed the following members on the Executive Committee: } 3

C. P. Fitch, C. H. March and W. S. Moscrip.

Doctor Gould moved that Chas E. Cotton be elected as Secretary & Executive Officer for the ensuing year and that his salary be increased to \$4500 annually, beginning July 1st, 1923. Seconded by Dr. Fitch. Carried.

Dr. Gould moved that H. C. Lyon be elected to the position of Assistant Secretary for the ensuing year. Seconded by Dr. Fitch. Carried.

Dr. Gould moved that Miss Nellie Carroll be elected as Chief Clerk for the ensuing year.

Seconded by Dr. Fitch. Carried.

After some discussion relative to salaries, Dr. Gould moved that the salaries of H.C. Lyon, M. S. Whitcomb, D. M. McDonald, R. Fenstermacher, J.V. Ramler, Harry Hedin, W.F. Rode and W.E. Lindquist be increased one hundred dollars annually, and that the salary of H.G. McGinn be increased two hundred dollars annually beginning on July 1st, 1923.

Seconded by Mr. Healy. Carried.

Dr. Gould moved that the salary of Miss Nellie Carroll be increased one hundred dollars annually, with the understanding that in the opinion of the members of the Board that this increase representing \$2100 annually, should be the limit for the position of Chief Clerk. Seconded by Dr. Fitch. Carried.

Dr. Fitch moved that the salaries of the remaining office force should be fixed by the Secretary and Executive Officer. Seconded by Mr. Healy. Carried.

Dr. Gould moved that the Secretary be authorized to employ an expert to install an office system and also to employ a book-keeper. Seconded by Dr. Fitch. Carried.



Dr. W.J.Fretz, the Inspector in Charge of Federal Tuberculosis Eradication Work in co-operation with this Board, then requested the Board that some arrangements be made whereby the State should pay only one third of the difference between the salvage of tuberculous cattle and the appraised value, in all cases where the Federal Government paid one-third of the difference. He explained that most States were now paying only the one third. He stated that the State was paying the two-thirds and the Federal Government the remaining third in the co-operative work and that the owners whose cattle reacted as a result of tests of practicing veterinarians received only the two-thirds paid by the State. He was of the opinion that the Federal Government was simply making a present to the owners, etc.

Dr.Gould moved that the Secretary consult with the Attorney General and determine if the amount the Federal Government pays in indemnity cannot legally be deducted from the amount the State pays by law to each owner. Seconded by Dr. Fitch. Carried.

The Secretary was instructed to prepare the necessary quarantine regulations under the law for area testing and also the law controlling the use of hog cholera virus and submit them to the Executive Committee for approval.

Mr.Healy moved that the Board adjourn. Seconded by Dr.Fitch. Carried.

Approved June 14th 1923, Chas. E. Cotton
Secretary

President

June 15th 1923

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STATE LAW

and

Rules and Regulations of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board

relating to the

CONTROL OF HOG CHOLERA

~~July 1, 1931~~

Aug. 1-1932

STATE LAWS

Section 5432. **Duties of Live Stock Sanitary Board**—It shall be the duty of the state live stock sanitary board of the State of Minnesota (hereinafter called the "board") and said board shall have power and authority to make and promulgate such rules and regulations governing the manufacture, sale and distribution of hog cholera serum, hog cholera virulent blood, hog cholera virus and other biological products for use upon domestic animals, as it deems necessary to maintain the potency and purity of such serum, virulent blood, virus and biological products.—('23 C. 112 § 1).

Section 5433. **Definitions**—Wherever used in this act the word "person" shall include individuals, firms, partnerships, companies and corporations; the words "biological products" shall include and refer to hog cholera serum, virulent blood and virus; the word "manufacturer" shall include all persons engaged in the preparation in this state of biological products as herein defined, at any stage of the process; the word "dealer" shall include all persons other than manufacturers engaged in the sale, dispensation, or other distribution of biological products for profit, or who shall offer biological products for sale, dispensation or other distribution for profit, whether as principal or agent, provided that a regularly licensed veterinarian who has in his possession biological products for use in the practice of his profession, but not for sale to other veterinarians or permit holders shall not be considered a dealer as herein defined.—('23 C. 112 § 2).

Section 5434. **Must Have Permit**—No person shall manufacture, sell, offer for sale or otherwise distribute within the state any biological products unless he shall have been granted a permit by the board to manufacture or sell such products upon application as provided in this act.—('23 C. 112 § 3).

Section 5435. **Applications**—Applications for permission to manufacture, sell or otherwise distribute biological products shall give the applicant's name, his place of business and such other information as may be required by the board.—('23 C. 112 § 4).

Section 5436. **Must Have Government License**—Applications to manufacture biological products shall be accompanied by evidence, satisfactory to the board, that the applicant is the holder of a valid and unrevoked United States Government license for the manufacture and sale of biological products.—('23 C. 112 § 5).

Section 5437. **Bonds**—Applications for dealers' permits shall be accompanied by an undertaking on the part of the applicant faithfully to comply with the law and the rules and regulations of the board governing the warehousing, handling, sale and distribution of biological products, and by a bond to the state of Minnesota in the penal sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) to be approved by the board for the use and benefit of all persons using the biological products sold by the permit holder, who may be damaged by reason of his negligence in the warehousing, handling or distribution of such products, and for the use and benefit of the state for all penalties adjudged against the principal thereon in any action instituted in the name of the state.—('23 C. 112 § 6).

Section 5438. **May Recover Damages From Dealers**—Any party damaged by the negligence of any dealer may recover damages against the dealer to the full amount suffered by such injured party by reason of negligence in the discharge of any of the duties imposed by this act or by the rules and regulations promulgated by the board thereunder or in the warehousing, handling or distribution, as the case may be, of such biological products and in the event of judgment being obtained upon any bond provided in this act the board may immediately revoke the permit issued, if in its judgment the conditions warrant such revocation, and shall in any event require a further bond, the amount of the penalty upon which shall be such as to afford the same security to all persons entitled thereto as is provided in bonds originally filed, and upon failure to furnish such additional bond the said permit shall be thereby revoked without further action by the board.—('23 C. 112 § 7).

Section 5439. May Recover Damages From Manufacturers—Any party damaged by the negligence of a manufacturer may recover damages to the full amount suffered by such injured party, by reason of negligence of such manufacturer in the discharge of any duty imposed by this act or by the rules and regulations promulgated by the board thereunder or in the manufacture, warehousing, handling, or distribution, as the case may be, of such biological products.—(23 C. 112 § 8).

Section 5440. Premises to be Inspected—Before the issuance of an original permit to any manufacturer or dealers the board may cause the premises upon which it is proposed to manufacture or sell biological products to be inspected, and shall make such requirements regarding the physical condition and sanitation of such premises as in its judgment are necessary to insure the maintenance of the potency and purity of said products; and such premises shall be subject to inspection at such time and in such manner as the board may consider proper and necessary to insure compliance with its rules and regulations and the statutes relative thereto.—(23 C. 112 § 9).

Section 5441. Fee to Accompany Applications—A fee of twenty-five dollars shall accompany applications for manufacturer's permit for each plant where it is proposed to manufacture biological products, and a fee of fifteen dollars shall accompany applications for dealers' permit for each warehouse or distributing agency it is proposed to maintain. All permits shall be valid for one year from the date of issuance and renewals thereof shall be subject to like conditions, including fees, as are imposed in the case of original permits.—(23 C. 112 § 10).

Section 5442. To Make Reports When Required—All permit holders shall make such written report to the board as it may from time to time require.—(23 C. 112 § 11).

Section 5443. Board May Revoke Licenses—The board upon notice and after hearing may revoke any manufacturer's or dealer's permit issued by it for violation of the terms and conditions under which it was issued.—(23 C. 112 § 12).

Section 5444. Must Hold Government License—No biological products shall be sold, dispensed or otherwise distributed, or offered for sale, dispensation or other distribution or be used in this state, except such as have been produced at a plant holding the United States government license for the manufacture of biological products.—(23 C. 112 § 13).

Section 5445. Who May Sell Virus—No person shall sell, offer for sale or otherwise distribute or offer for distribution virulent blood or virus from cholera infected hogs other than to holders of valid permits to use the same.—(23 C. 112 § 14).

Section 5446. As amended by Chapter 36, S. F. No. 332 (Laws of 1929)—Must Have Permits to Administer Virus—No person shall use or administer virulent blood or hog cholera virus within this state unless he shall have been granted a permit by the board authorizing him to use or administer the same. Such permits shall be in writing and shall be issued only to such persons as in the opinion of the board are qualified to administer the same and shall only be used or administered in the infected territory. The area within a radius of six miles from premises whereon hog cholera exists, or has existed within the preceding twelve months, shall constitute infected territory. Qualified licensed veterinarians may administer virulent blood or hog cholera virus in non-infected territory upon receipt of a special permit to administer the same to hogs on an individual farm. All permits shall require the holders thereof to comply with all quarantine regulations of the board and may be cancelled by the board upon it appearing that the holder thereof is no longer a proper person to administer such virulent blood or hog cholera virus.—(23 C. 112 § 15).

Section 5447. Schools of Instruction—Provision shall be made by the secretary of the board for instruction in the use of serum and virus in each county not oftener than once each year, and he is hereby authorized and directed to make all necessary arrangements for such instruction at a convenient time and place,

when there are seven (7) or more applicants, who are residents of the county, for such instruction. Persons who desire to avail themselves of such course of instruction shall make application to the county agent.—(23 C. 112 § 16).

Section 5448. Applications for Instruction—The county agent, or one of the applicants in case there is no county agent, shall forward such applications to the secretary of the board who shall notify the extension department of the College of Agriculture, University of Minnesota at the University Farm, St. Paul, and said department shall within thirty days send competent instructors to such county to hold a school of instruction. Such instructor or instructors shall give all instructions and demonstrations necessary, and conduct reasonable examinations and immediately report to the board the names and addresses of the persons passing the examinations.

Upon receiving such report the board shall, upon the receipt of two dollars, issue a permit to each person having passed examination. This permit shall entitle its holder to use virulent blood or hog cholera virus on his own hogs, in badly infected counties. This permit shall be good only for one year, but upon the payment of one dollar to the board, the board shall renew this permit for one year at the time without the applicant taking further examination.

Badly infected counties shall be counties that have been so designated by the live stock sanitary board, or counties that have reported to the live stock sanitary board at least five places in said county where hog cholera exists, or has existed during the last twelve months, and which has been diagnosed by a qualified licensed veterinarian.

All funds received under this act shall be placed to the credit of the live stock sanitary board for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act.—(23 C. 112 § 17).

Section 5449. School Shall Be Held at University Farm—The board may hold such school of instruction at the University Farm at such times as they deem proper, and shall hold the same upon the application of ten (10) or more desiring to attend such schools and at such schools no fees shall be charged and permits shall be granted to those attending as provided in Section 17, and the board shall hold two stated schools each year, one the first Monday of January and August respectively.—(23 C. 112 § 18).

Section 5450. Samples May Be Seized—The board, or its duly authorized deputies, assistants, or agents may seize, at any time or place, for examination, samples of biological products manufactured or kept for use or sale within the state.—(23 C. 112 § 19).

Section 5451. Powers of Board—The board shall have power to seize, condemn or destroy any biological products which it deems unsafe for use.—(23 C. 112 § 20).

Section 5452. Labels Must Not Be Defaced—No person shall remove or deface any label upon the bottles or packages containing any biological product, or change the contents from the original container except for immediate use.—(23 C. 112 § 21).

Section 5453. Must Not Discriminate—Manufacturers and dealers shall sell hog cholera serum and virus to all permit holders without discrimination as to price or otherwise subject to the rules and regulations of the board.—(23 C. 112 § 22).

Section 5454. Violations and Penalties—It shall be unlawful for any person authorized under this act to manufacture, sell, or distribute serum or virulent blood or virus, to grant any rebate, either directly or indirectly, to any person or to sell said products at any other than a uniform price to all persons, and any person violating the provisions of this section shall forfeit his license to manufacture or sell such products and the same shall not be renewed for a period of one year.—(23 C. 112 § 23).

Section 5455. Rebates Prohibited—Any regularly licensed veterinarian who shall receive or collect, directly or indirectly, any rebate or commission or compensation for the handling and sale or use of any hog cholera serum or virus

other than his charges for services rendered in administering the same, unless said amount if requested is made known to the customer using the same, in writing, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.—('23 C. 112 § 24).

Section 5456. Soliciting Applications Prohibited—It shall be unlawful for any person licensed as herein provided to manufacture, sell or distribute hog cholera serum or virus, directly or indirectly, or by his agents or employees or representatives to solicit or attempt to induce farmers or others to make application for examination as provided in Section 16 or 17 hereof, or in any way to assist or be interested in procuring applicants for permits as herein provided. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall forfeit his license granted under this act. Hogs treated by any person authorized to administer treatment by the provisions of this act shall be properly quarantined for a period of at least twenty-one (21) days, under the rules and regulations of the board.—('23 C. 112 § 25).

Section 5457. Penalties for Violations—Any person who shall violate any of the preceding provisions of this act, or any of the rules and regulations of the board legally promulgated, or who shall hinder or attempt to hinder the board or any duly authorized agent or official thereof in the discharge of his duty, upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or in default of payment thereof, shall be imprisoned in the county jail for not less than thirty nor more than one hundred fifty days.—('23 C. 112 § 26).

Section 5458. Inconsistent Acts Repealed—Chapter 100, Laws 1921, Section 6 of Chapter 87, Laws 1915, and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.—('23 C. 112 § 27).

CHAPTER 250—S. F. No. 775—(Laws of 1927)

AN ACT relating to the purchase, sale and distribution by the state of hog cholera serum and virus, creating a revolving fund and appropriating money therefor. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That the State Livestock Sanitary board, hereinafter called the board, hereby is authorized and directed from time to time as may be deemed necessary by the board, and within the limits of appropriations, to purchase through the commission of administration and finance, and maintain on hand a supply of hog cholera serum and virus for sale and distribution to persons who hold valid permits to administer the same, issued under the provisions of Sections 5432 to 5458, both inclusive, General Statutes, 1923.

Sec. 2. That the board shall sell and distribute such hog cholera serum and to licensed veterinarians holding such permits, and also to holders of special permits to administer hog cholera serum and virus to hogs on their individual farms, in amounts sufficient for use on their own farms, and no more.

Sec. 3. That such hog cholera serum and virus shall be so sold and distributed only for cash paid in advance and at prices sufficient to cover the cost of acquisition, storing, handling, selling and distributing, with a reasonable addition for overhead expenses, including the compensation of additional employees, if any, required for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 4. The board hereby is authorized to contract for the furnishing of cold storage facilities for the proper storage and refrigeration of such supply of hog cholera serum and virus, and to employ such additional employees, if any, as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 5. That a revolving fund hereby is created to be known as the hog cholera serum and virus revolving fund, comprised of all appropriations made available for carrying out the provisions of this Act and of all receipts from the sale and distribution by the board of hog cholera serum and virus, and all such appropriations and receipts shall be and hereby are placed to the credit of the board for carrying out the provisions of this Act, and shall be and hereby are appropriated therefor.

Purchase and Administration of Hog Cholera Serum and Virus.

H. C. Form 6.

All persons holding permits issued by the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board, to administer virulent blood or hog cholera virus in the State of Minnesota, shall administer hog cholera serum and virus manufactured and distributed only by companies who have received permits from the State Live Stock Sanitary Board as required by the state law, to sell and distribute these products in the State of Minnesota.

Importation of Swine

Paragraph 1. All swine imported or brought into Minnesota for the purpose of immediate slaughter, must be consigned to approved slaughter houses where the Federal government maintains inspection.

Paragraph 2. Pure bred swine may be imported by express in crates when accompanied by affidavit of the owner, countersigned by the authorities of the state of origin, to the effect that said swine, to the best of his knowledge and belief, are not affected with cholera, necro bacillosis, or other contagious, infectious or communicable swine diseases, and that cholera has not existed upon the premises from which said swine have been removed, for a period of not less than sixty days immediately prior to date of shipment; also that said swine have been immunized with a protective dose of Hog Cholera Serum not more than fifteen days prior to date of importation when the serum alone is used, or with Serum and Virus treatment not less than thirty days prior to date of importation. Copy of said countersigned affidavit must be mailed to Live Stock Sanitary Board of Minnesota.

Paragraph 3. Swine from public stockyards, for purposes other than immediate slaughter, may be imported or brought into the State only when shipped in compliance with the regulations of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, and when shipments are made within twenty-four hours after immunization and dipping. Permits for such shipments must first be obtained by applying in writing to the Executive Officer of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. Such shipments must be held in quarantine at destination for at least twenty-one days, and until the enclosures have been properly cleaned and disinfected. Cleaned and disinfected cars or other vehicles only, shall be used for shipment.

Paragraph 4. All other shipments, or bringing of swine into Minnesota, must be made in clean and disinfected cars or other means of conveyance and must not be unloaded in public stockyards or stock pens where trading in livestock is conducted; they must also be accompanied by a health certificate issued by an approved veterinarian, showing them to have been immunized, as required in Paragraph 2.

SHIPMENTS OF SWINE FROM PUBLIC STOCKYARDS

Paragraph 1. Public stockyards in Minnesota shall be considered infected and no intrastate movement of swine therefrom shall be made for feeding, stocking, or breeding purposes, except as hereinafter provided.

Paragraph 2. Swine may be shipped, transported, or otherwise moved from public stockyards for purposes other than immediate slaughter to points within the State, provided such shipments are segregated and quarantined on consignee's premises for a period of not less than twenty-one days, and in compliance with the requirements of Amendment 3 to B. A. I. Order 245, U. S. Department of Agriculture, as follows:

(a) The swine shall be inspected by a Bureau inspector and if found free from symptoms of cholera and other contagious, infectious, or other communicable diseases and in thrifty condition, they shall be treated by a competent veterinarian under Bureau supervision, in a portion of the yards set aside for that purpose, in accordance with one or the other of the methods set forth in 1 and 2 following, provided that the temperature of each animal is taken before treatment and that only those which exhibit a temperature less than 104 degrees F. shall be permitted to be shipped.

1. "Serum alone method." The swine may be given the "serum alone" injection with hog cholera serum prepared under license from the Secretary of Agriculture. The dose of serum administered shall be in conformity with the amounts specified in paragraph (b). After receiving this treatment they shall be disinfected in a 2 per cent solution of compound solution of cresol, U. S. P.

or a permitted substitute, and be held in non-infectuous pens for at least three hours before being loaded for transportation.

2. "Simultaneous-inoculation method." The swine may be given the "simultaneous inoculation" with anti-hog cholera serum and hog cholera virus prepared under license from the Secretary of Agriculture. The doses of serum and virus administered shall be in conformity with the amount specified under paragraph (b). After receiving this treatment they shall be disinfected in a 2 per cent solution of compound solution of cresol, U. S. P., or permitted substitute, and be held in non-infectuous pens for at least three hours before being loaded for transportation or otherwise moved intrastate.

(b) The doses of serum and of virus used for the treatment of swine under the provisions of (a) 1 and 2, paragraph 2, of this section shall in no instance be less than recommended in the following tables:

Doses of Serum	
Weight of Swine.	Doses of Serum.
20 to 40 pounds.....	30 cubic centimeters
40 to 60 pounds.....	30 to 40 cubic centimeters
60 to 90 pounds.....	40 to 50 cubic centimeters
90 to 120 pounds.....	50 to 60 cubic centimeters
120 to 150 pounds.....	60 to 70 cubic centimeters
150 to 180 pounds.....	70 to 80 cubic centimeters
180 pounds and over.....	80 to 100 cubic centimeters

Doses of Virus	
Weight of Swine	Doses of Virus
20 to 40 pounds	1 cubic centimeter
Over 40 pounds	2 cubic centimeters

(c) The shipments shall be accompanied by a certificate issued by a bureau inspector.

(d) The swine shall be transported in clean and disinfected cars or other vehicles.

STATE LAWS AND RULES AND REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO CONTROL OF HOG CHOLERA AND OTHER COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Quarantine of Domestic Animals for Certain Contagious and Infectious Diseases

Rules and Regulations Adopted April 20, 1931.

The owner or person in charge of any domestic animal (which includes all live stock and poultry), affected with or which shows symptoms of, or has been exposed to the following diseases, viz: glanders, tuberculosis, paratuberculosis (Johne's disease), actinomycosis (lumpy jaw), infectious anemia (swamp fever), anthrax, scabies, hog cholera, necro bacillosis, epizootic lymphangitis, black leg, foot and mouth disease, Texas fever and any other dangerous, infectious, communicable disease, shall forthwith upon discovery of the existence of such disease or symptoms thereof or upon ascertainment that any such animal has been exposed to any of said diseases, cause each and every animal so affected, exposed or showing symptoms of the existence of such disease to be quarantined and isolated from all other well or unexposed domestic animals and to thereafter continue to have each such animal isolated, as aforesaid, on the premises of the owner of such animals or of the person in charge thereof until such time as the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, its Executive Officer or duly authorized agent or officer of said Board, shall certify in writing to such owner or attendant that such animals are free from any such disease, or that there is no longer any reasonable necessity to keep such animals quarantined and isolated from other domestic animals.

It shall be the duty of local health officers when directed so to do by the Executive Officer of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board or any officer or agent thereof, to place in a conspicuous place, or places on the premises where any such animals may be quarantined and isolated, as aforesaid, a placard or notice of the existence of such disease. No person except the owner, attendants or medical advisers shall enter any enclosure where any animal so quarantined and isolated is being kept.

and upon which a placard shall have been placed, as hereinbefore provided for, during the time such placard is so displayed. No person shall remove, obliterate, mutilate or destroy any such placard so posted until the Executive Officer or a duly authorized agent or officer of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board shall have certified in writing to the owner or attendant that said quarantined and isolated animal or animals referred to in the placard, are free from the disease specified in such placard, or that there is no longer any reasonable necessity of keeping the animal or animals referred to in the placard quarantined and isolated from other domestic animals.

**AMENDMENT OF LAW RELATIVE TO DISPOSAL OF CARCASSES
SESSION LAWS OF 1927**

CHAPTER 218—S. F. No. 438.

AN ACT to amend Section 10273, General Statutes 1923, relating to the disposition of carcasses of diseased animals.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That Section 10273, General Statutes 1923, be amended to read as follows:

"10273. Every person owning or having in charge any domestic animal that has died or been killed on account of disease shall immediately bury the carcass thereof at least three feet deep in the ground or cause the same to be consumed by fire. Provided, however, that the livestock sanitary board, through its secretary and executive officer, may issue a permit to owners of rendering plants, provided such rendering plants are operated and conducted as required by law, to remove carcasses of domestic animals and fowl that have died or have been killed on account of disease, over the public highways to their plants for rendering purposes in accordance with the rules and regulations adopted by the livestock sanitary board relative to transportation, rendering, and all other provisions deemed by said board to be necessary to prevent the spread of disease. No person shall sell or offer to sell, or give away such carcass when the animal died or was killed on account of disease, nor convey the same along any public road or upon any land not his own; unless in accordance with a special permit as hereinbefore provided. Nor shall any person negligently or willfully permit diseased animals owned or controlled by him to escape his control or to run at large. Every violation of any provision of this act shall be a misdemeanor."

Approved April 14, 1927.

RULES AND REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO THE TRANSPORTATION AND RENDERING OF CARCASSES OF ANIMALS AND FOWL THAT HAVE DIED OR BEEN KILLED ON ACCOUNT OF DISEASE

B 24

1. All carcasses of animals that have died or have been killed on account of being infected with Anthrax must be burned intact, without removal of the hide, within twenty-four (24) hours, together with all contaminated flooring, mangers, feed racks, watering troughs, buckets, fodder, litter, soil, and other utensils, with the exception that if such flooring, mangers, feed racks, watering troughs, etc., are constructed of cement or metal or other fire-proof material, they shall be thoroughly disinfected with a solution of Liquor Cresolis Compound, U. S. P., or any disinfectant authorized by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. If necessary to move the carcasses of animals that were infected with anthrax to a point on owner's premises for the purpose of burning, all external orifices of the carcass must be occluded by means of cotton or cloth and the carcass transported on a stone boat or boards in order to prevent the excretions of the carcasses contaminating the ground.

2. Carcasses of animals dead or that have been killed on account of being infected with black leg, rabies or glanders, shall be burned or buried intact, without

Amel Craypel

removal of hide, within twenty-four (24) hours following death or destruction of the same.

3. The transportation from premises and the rendering of carcasses of animals and fowl that have died or have been killed on account of any other specific disease or diseases, will not be permitted, provided notice is given to the rendering plants, by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, that such disease or diseases exists in the state or in certain sections of the state.

4. Permits for the removal of carcasses of animals and fowl that have died or have been killed on account of other diseases or causes than those enumerated in Paragraphs 1, 2, 3, by transportation to rendering plants that are operated and conducted as required by law, will be issued to owners of such rendering plants, provided:

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

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

(1) No plant shall be deemed a suitable or sanitary place for disposing of the carcasses of dead animals or fowl unless it conforms to the following specifications: a building adapted to the purpose intended, provided with concrete or cement floors, and provided with good drainage and thoroughly sanitary. Windows, doors and other openings must be properly screened to prevent entrance of flies, vermin and other animals.

(2) All skinning and dismembering of carcasses shall be done within such building. Such carcasses must be disposed of by cooking. The cooking vats or tanks shall be air-tight except proper escapes or vents for the live steam used in cooking. Carcasses shall be rendered by subjecting them in the vats or tanks to a steam pressure of at least forty (40) pounds for a period of four hours. In case carcasses or parts of carcasses after the proper cooking, are to be disposed of by burying, they shall be buried at least four (4) feet deep below the natural surface of the ground and not near any river, stream, lake, pond, or well, or any gulch or draw which is the source of any stream or drain.

(3) In order to destroy all infection, the floors of the plant shall be flushed daily, when the plant is in operation, with water heated to a temperature of at least 185 degrees Fahrenheit and then thoroughly disinfected with a solution of Liquor Cresolis Compound, U. S. P., or any disinfectant authorized by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

(4) Transportation of carcasses: Any person, firm or corporation to whom a permit has been issued, may haul and transport the carcasses of animals and fowl that have died from disease, slaughter or by accident, except those prohibited by Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, in covered wagon bed or tank that is water-tight and so constructed that no drippings or seepings from such carcasses can escape from such wagon bed or tank; provided that whenever a vehicle or person in charge thereof, or his assistant, has been upon any premises for the purpose of removing the carcass of any animal or fowl that have died or have been killed on account of any disease, before such vehicle can be taken upon a public highway or upon other premises, and before leaving the premises of the rendering plant on each trip, the wheels of such vehicles, and the hoofs of the teams hauling such

vehicles, and the shoes or boots of persons having been upon such infected premises, shall be thoroughly disinfected with any disinfectant of prescribed strength, recommended and approved by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board as a disinfectant, preferably Liquor Cresolis Compound in a three (3) per cent solution, or a solution of bichloride of mercury dilution of one to one thousand (1-1000).

Such carcasses shall not be moved from the vehicles except at the rendering plant of final disposal, and there be unloaded within enclosures of the building as prescribed by sub-paragraph (1).

5. All carcasses of animals and fowl that have died on account of disease, slaughter or by accident, shall be disposed of by owner as provided by Chapter 218, Session Laws 1927, or in the manner above provided, within twenty-four (24) hours after death.

6. When the owner of any animals, dead from any cause, neglects or refuses to make proper disposition of the carcasses of such animals, it shall be the duty of the Township Board or Local Board of Health to supervise the disposal of such carcasses.

7. No person, firm or corporation shall engage in the business of disposing of carcasses of dead animals without first obtaining a permit to transport such carcasses over the public highways to their plants for rendering purposes as provided in Chapter 218, Session Laws 1927.

STATE LAW RELATIVE TO CLEANING AND DISINFECTION OF RAILROAD CARS AND TRUCKS

Section 4881, General Laws, 1923—It shall be the duty of every railway company operating a railroad within this state to cause every railroad car used in the transportation of live stock in this state to be properly and thoroughly cleaned by removing all litter, manure and refuse from such car once in each month between the first day of March and the first day of December of each year.—('21 C. 179 p. 1.)

Section 4882, General Laws, 1923 Amended—The State Live stock Sanitary Board is hereby authorized to make reasonable rules and regulations for the cleaning and disinfection of railroad cars used for the transportation of live animals and poultry within the state, and also automobiles, trucks and other vehicles used as public carriers for the transportation of live animals and poultry over the public highways within the state. The said board shall furnish from time to time to each railway company operating a railroad within this state copies of said rules, and shall furnish copies of the rules and regulations relative to the cleaning and disinfection of automobiles, trucks and other vehicles, used as public carriers to persons and companies operating public stock yards within the state, and when deemed necessary by said board to such other public markets as it may from time to time designate. It is hereby made the duty of every such railway company and all owners of automobiles, trucks and other vehicles as public carriers used for the transportation of live animals and poultry over public highways to obey each and every one of said rules.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE CLEANING AND DISINFECTION OF RAILROAD CARS

B 17. Revised January 1928.

1. Whenever it shall be found that railroad cars have contained animals or poultry which are affected with or which are suspected of being affected with a contagious or infectious disease, or carcasses of animals that have died from such disease, such cars shall be cleaned and disinfected before they are again used for any purpose and within sixty hours after the removal of animals or carcasses from said cars in the manner hereinafter set forth.

2. All railroad cars used for transportation of animals which are affected with or which are suspected of being affected with a contagious or infectious disease

or carcasses of animals that have died from such disease, to the public stock yards at South St. Paul, Minnesota, and to abattoirs or slaughtering plants at points within the state of Minnesota, where such plants are maintained under Federal supervision, shall be cleaned and disinfected before they are again used for any purpose and within sixty hours after the removal of animals and carcasses from said cars under the supervision of the inspector of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry or a representative of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

3. All cars used for transportation of live stock from Public Stock Yards at South St. Paul to points in Minnesota, excepting when the stock is shipped for immediate slaughter, must first be cleaned and then disinfected.

4. Stock cars shall be thoroughly cleaned by the removal of all litter, manure and refuse.

5. Suitable provision shall be made for the proper disposition of all scrapings, litter, manure and refuse removed from stock cars, and must be disposed of in accordance with the regulations of local health boards, and live stock shall not be allowed to come in contact with the same.

6. The floor and interior walls of the car shall then be disinfected with a solution made with four ounces of cresol compound U. S. P. to each gallon of water or with a disinfectant approved by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry. This can best be accomplished by using a spray pump.

7. It shall be, and hereby is made the duty of the transportation company to place on each car a card, on which shall be marked the date when said car was last cleaned and disinfected.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE CLEANING AND DISINFECTION OF AUTOMOBILES TRUCKS AND OTHER VEHICLES

B. 26

1. Whenever it shall be found that automobiles, trucks and other vehicles used as public carriers have contained animals which are suspected of being affected with a contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, such automobiles, trucks or other vehicles shall immediately upon unloading such animals be cleaned and then disinfected in the manner herein set forth.

2. Automobiles, trucks and other vehicles shall be thoroughly cleaned by the removal of all scrapings, litter, manure and refuse.

3. Suitable provision shall be made for the proper disposition of all scrapings, manure, litter and refuse removed from such vehicles, and must be disposed of in accordance with the regulations of the local health boards, and live stock shall not be allowed to come in contact with the same.

4. The floor, interior walls and chassis of automobiles, trucks and other vehicles shall then be disinfected with four ounces of Cresol Compound U. S. P. to one gallon of water, or with a disinfectant approved by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry. This can be accomplished by using a spray pump.

Paragraph 4. ~~All Other Classes of Swine:~~

All other classes of swine, except those included in paragraphs one, two and three, imported or brought into Minnesota must be accompanied by a health certificate, issued by an approved veterinarian and endorsed by the sanitary

authorities of the state of origin, showing them to be free from cholera or other contagious, infectious or communicable diseases and also that said swine have been immunized with a protective dose of hog cholera serum not more than fifteen days prior to date of importation when the serum alone is used, or the serum and virus treatment not less than thirty days prior to date of importation. Provided, however, that swine may be imported or brought into the state for feeding purposes, without having been immunized before shipment, if accompanied by the proper health certificate and on the receipt of a special permit from the Executive Officer of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, in quarantine to be immunized by the serum and virus treatment at destination, at the expense of the owner. Such special permit and health certificate shall be attached to the way bill, or if swine are transported by truck, it shall be in possession of the truck driver. The swine must be shipped in cleaned and disinfected cars or other means of conveyance and must not be unloaded in public stock yards or stock pens where trading in live stock is conducted.

MINUTES OF SPECIAL MEETING

of the

STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

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June 15th, 1923.

Meeting called to order at 1:30 P.M. President Moscrip presided.

Members present: O.W.Healy, J.N.Gould, C.P.Fitch, W.S.Moscrip and C.H.March.

The minutes of the regular quarterly meeting held on April 20th, 1923 were read and approved.

The report of the meeting of the Executive Committee held on May 3rd, 1923 was read and approved. The Secretary was directed to include the proceedings of the Executive Committee in the records of the minutes of this meeting. They are as follows:

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF BOARD

May 3rd, 1923.

Meeting convened at 10:30 A.M.

Members present: C.P.Fitch, W.S.Moscrip and C.H.March. C.P.Fitch presided as Chairman.

After a general discussion, on motion of W.S.Moscrip, seconded by C.H.March, the following Rules and Regulations were unanimously adopted:

H. C. Form #1

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD. RULES AND REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO CONTROL OF HOG CHOLERA.

Adopted May 3rd, 1923. Approved by Attorney General May 7th, 1923.

Whereas, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota has power and authority under and pursuant to the provisions of Section 4691, General Statutes 1913, 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 Minnesota that the rules and regulations hereinafter set forth are deemed expedient and advisable for the protection of the health of the domestic animals of this State, and the same are hereby adopted for and as rules and regulations promulgated by this Board, and

Be it further resolved, that all rules and regulations and parts of rules or regulations inconsistent with the provisions of these rules and regulations are hereby repealed.

1. All persons, excepting the owner, duly authorized attendants, or medical advisers, are forbidden to enter any enclosures where hogs are quarantined.
2. Hogs must not be removed from any quarantined premises, except by permission in writing given by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.
3. No hogs, excepting those hereby quarantined and their offspring shall be allowed upon any quarantined premises until quarantine has been officially released. During the period of quarantine no other domestic animal or dog, or fowl, or bird shall be permitted in any quarantined premises.

4. The period of quarantine shall extend for a period of six months after the last sick hog has died or recovered, unless sooner terminated by an order in writing signed by the Secretary and Executive Officer of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.
5. Parties living or being on any place whereon hogs have been quarantined on account of hog cholera must not go near pens or yards where hogs are kept on other premises.
6. All railroad shipping pens in this State are hereby declared to be probable or possible sources of infection for hog cholera.
7. Hogs must not be removed from any railroad shipping pen located in this State except for immediate shipment by rail to some point for slaughter, except on written permission from the Live Stock Sanitary Board, which may be given only by the Executive Officer.
8. Hogs shipped from point to point in Minnesota, or from another State into Minnesota, and not intended for slaughter, must be crated and shipped in other than stock cars.
9. Managers of county and district fairs held in counties where hog cholera exists are requested not to have swine exhibits in connection with such fairs.
10. All dogs in a township where hog cholera exists must be confined to the owner's or keeper's premises, and this requirement must be strictly adhered to.
11. Any sickness or deaths among hogs must be promptly reported to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, St. Paul, Minnesota.



MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD RULES AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO QUARANTINE OF HOGS THAT ARE TREATED WITH HOG CHOLERA SERUM AND VIRUS.
 Adopted May 3, 1923. Approved by Attorney General May 7, 1923.

Whereas, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota has power and authority, under and pursuant to the provisions of Section 4931, General Statutes 1913, to make such rules and regulations as it may deem expedient for the protection of the health of the domestic animals of the State.

Therefore Be It Resolved, by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota that the rules and regulations hereinafter set forth are deemed expedient and advisable for the protection of the health of the domestic animals of this state, and the same are hereby adopted for and as rules and regulations promulgated by this board.

Section 1. All hogs that are given the serum and virus treatment shall be quarantined in as small enclosures as are practicable for the number of hogs; if possible they should be confined in hog houses in order to eliminate the spread of the infection. Quarantine placards shall be posted in conspicuous places on the enclosure and also on places visible from public roads.

The quarantine shall remain in force for a period of twenty-one days and also until such time as all surviving animals are well and there is no danger of infection, and until all hogs have been sprayed or dipped in a 2% (two per cent) solution of liquor cresolis compound or any other disinfectant officially approved by the Federal Department of Agriculture, and the enclosures and hog houses have been thoroughly cleaned and then disinfected with a similar preparation.

All carcasses of hogs or other animals or fowls dying from disease must be buried deeply and covered with quicklime or burned, immediately after death.

Section 2. When the above provisions and rules have been complied with, the quarantine shall be revoked and the placards removed by order of the chairman of the local board of health or the executive officer of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

H. C. Form #3

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD RULES AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO DUTIES OF LAY PERMIT HOLDERS TO USE HOG CHOLERA VIRUS ON THEIR OWN HOGS.
 Adopted May 3rd, 1923. Approved by Attorney General May 7th, 1923.

Whereas, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota has power and authority, under and pursuant to the provisions of Section 4931, General Statutes 1913, to make such rules and regulations as it may deem expedient for the protection of the health of the domestic animals of the State.

Therefore be it resolved, by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota, that the rules and regulations hereinafter set forth are deemed expedient and advisable for the protection of the health of the domestic animals of this State, and the same are hereby adopted for and as rules and regulations promulgated by this Board.

All lay permit holders to whom permits are granted to vaccinate their own hogs pursuant to Sections 17 and 18, Chapter 112, Laws 1923, shall report to the Live Stock Sanitary Board the date on which they purchased hog cholera serum and virus, the name of the dealer from whom purchased, amount purchased, company's serial number on virus bottle, the date on which they subjected their hogs to treatment, number of hogs treated, date of posting quarantine placard, and number of hogs that died after the treatment. They shall further report that they have complied with the rules and regulations of the Board relative to cleaning and disinfection of premises in order that quarantine may be revoked. Such reports shall be made within thirty days after subjecting their hogs to such treatment.



H.C. Form #4

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD. RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE MOVEMENT OF HOGS THAT ARE AFFECTED WITH OR WHICH HAVE BEEN EXPOSED TO CHOLERA.

Adopted May 3, 1923. Approved by Attorney General May 7, 1923.
Whereas, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota has power and authority under and pursuant to the provisions of Section 4691, General Statutes 1913, 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 it is deemed expedient and advisable for the protection of the health of the domestic animals of this state to amend the Rules and Regulations Governing the Movement of Diseased or Exposed Hogs, adopted June 26, 1914, and the same are hereby amended, as and for rules and regulations promulgated by this Board, to read as follows:

No swine which are diseased with hog cholera or which have been exposed to such disease by contact with diseased animals or by confinement in infected cars, pens or other premises, shall be transported, trailed or driven from one county in this state into another county in this state; provided however, that on receipt of a special permit from the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, swine which have been exposed to such disease may be transported by railroad from any county of this state into another county in this state for purposes of immediate slaughter at a place where the United States Bureau of Animal Industry maintains inspection, and provided further that the swine shall be hauled to the railroad in a "tight" wagon or truck box and loaded directly into the stock car and also that the car shall be placarded with the statement that it contains "cholera exposed swine."

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H. C. Form #5

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE MANUFACTURE, SALE AND DISTRIBUTION OF HOG CHOLERA SERUM, HOG CHOLERA VIRUS AND OTHER BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS FOR USE UPON DOMESTIC ANIMALS, NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN THE POTENCY AND PURITY OF SUCH PRODUCTS.

Adopted May 3, 1923. Approved by Attorney General May 8, 1923.

Whereas, Section 1, Chapter 112, Laws of 1923, makes it the duty of, and delegates to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota, the power and authority to make and promulgate such rules and regulations governing the manufacture, sale and distribution of hog cholera serum, hog cholera virulent blood, hog cholera virus and other biological products for use upon domestic animals, as it deems necessary to maintain the potency and purity of such serum, virulent blood, virus and biological products.

Therefore be it resolved, by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota that the rules and regulations hereinafter set forth are deemed necessary to maintain the potency and purity of such serum, virulent blood, virus and biological products:

Section 1. All persons and companies engaged in the manufacture, sale and distribution of hog cholera serum, hog cholera virulent blood, hog cholera virus and other biological products for use upon domestic animals, in the state of Minnesota, shall comply with the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture Regulations, Order 276, as amended by Amendments Nos. 1 and 2, and as the same may from time to time hereafter be amended, and which are hereby adopted and promulgated as and for the rules and regulations of this board, including the following adaptations thereof:

(a) Hog cholera virus, hog cholera serum and other biological products which may be injuriously affected by exposure to light or to high temperature shall be stored in a dark, cold chamber or refrigerator at a temperature of not to exceed 55 deg. Fah. All dealers in Minnesota shall keep such products protected from light and under refrigeration until sold or otherwise disposed of.

(b) All hog cholera virus, hog cholera serum and other biological products shall be prepared, handled, stored, marked, treated and tested by establishments licensed by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture in accordance with the aforesaid Regulations, Order 276, as amended.

Press, May 12, 1923.)



T. B. Form #7

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD.
 RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION AND QUARANTINE OF CATTLE IN COUNTIES IN WHICH THE MODIFIED ACCREDITED TUBERCULOSIS FREE AREA PLAN IS ADOPTED BY THE STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD AND THE BOARDS OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Adopted May 3, 1923. Approved by Attorney General May 4, 1923.

Whereas, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota has power and authority under and pursuant to the provisions of Section 4091, General Statutes 1913, 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

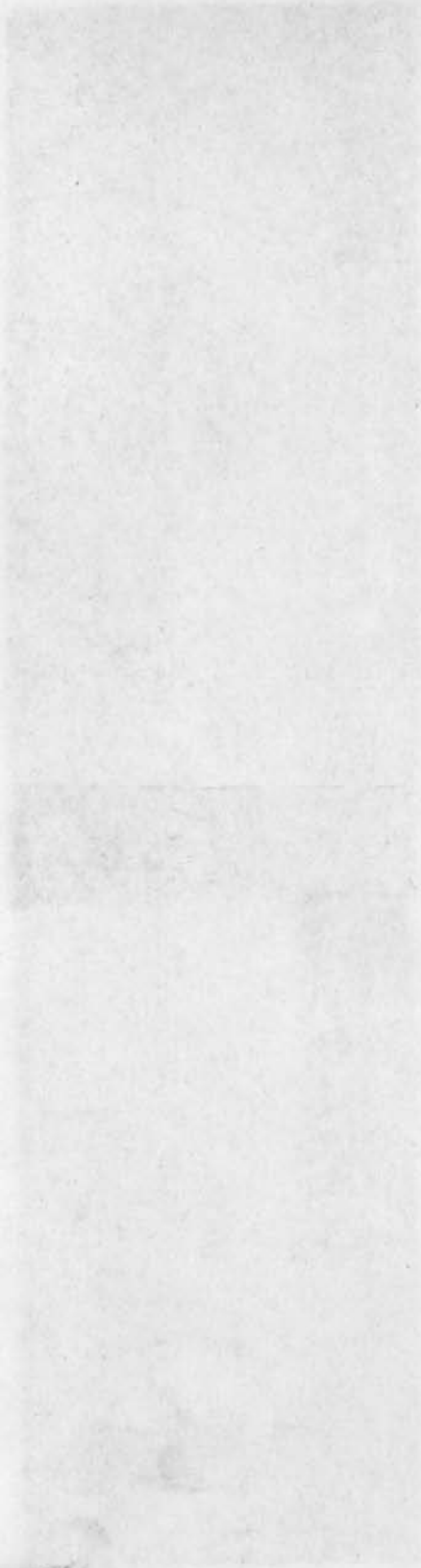
Whereas, Chapter 269, Laws of 1923, requires the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota to adopt and enforce such quarantine rules and regulations within the county, which enters into an agreement with the board, as it may deem advisable relative to the control of tuberculosis among cattle in such counties.

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 and hogs and for the control of tuberculosis among cattle in such counties, and are hereby adopted:

Except as hereinafter provided, the importation or bringing of cattle into counties with which the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board enters into an agreement for the control of tuberculosis in cattle according to the Modified Accredited Tuberculosis free area plan, is hereby prohibited and this regulation shall be in force immediately when the co-operative forces begin the testing of cattle in such counties on this plan, unless such cattle are accompanied by an official certificate made and signed by an approved veterinarian, showing that the originate from a Federal-State accredited tuberculosis free herd or that may have passed a satisfactory tuberculin test applied by an approved veterinarian within thirty days of importation. Exception will be made however, in the case of cattle for immediate slaughter and steers for feeding and grazing purposes; the cattle for immediate slaughter must be slaughtered within ten days and during this interval must be held separate and apart from any other cattle; steers for feeding and grazing purposes shall not be shipped or brought into said counties without an approved tuberculin test certificate, except on a special permit issued by the Executive Officer of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board or a duly authorized agent of said board, and all such steers shall be placed in official quarantine and held apart from any other cattle.

No cattle shall be offered at public sale for purposes other than immediate slaughter, or exhibited at shows and fairs, unless they have passed a satisfactory tuberculin test by an approved veterinarian and are accompanied by the official certificate above specified.

All certificates of tuberculin tests must show the number of cattle included in the test and the number of reactors disclosed. Certificates of tuberculin tests of all importations or bringing into the county must be made in duplicate, one to accompany the cattle and the other to be sent to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, Old Capitol Building, St. Paul; or to the authorized agent of the Sanitary Board stationed in said county.



T. B. Form #8

(Pr-June 15 to July 15, inc.)

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD.
 RULES AND REGULATIONS PROVIDING
 A CO-OPERATIVE AGREEMENT FOR
 THE TUBERCULIN TESTING IN COUNTIES,
 ACCORDING TO PROVISIONS OF
 CHAPTER 269, SESSION LAWS OF 1923.
 ADOPTED MAY 3rd, 1923, APPROVED BY
 ATTORNEY GENERAL, MAY 4th, 1923.

WHEREAS, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota has power and authority under and pursuant to the provisions of Section 4691, General Statutes 1913, 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 Co-operative Agreement hereinafter set forth is deemed expedient and advisable for the protection of the health of the domestic animals of this State, and the same is hereby adopted for and as rules and regulations promulgated by this Board.

CO-OPERATIVE AGREEMENT
 FOR THE TUBERCULIN TESTING OF
 CATTLE, ACCORDING TO PROVISIONS
 OF CHAPTER 269, SESSION LAWS OF
 1923, AND ACCORDING TO THE REQUIREMENTS
 OF THE UNIFORM METHODS
 AND RULES FOR THE MODIFIED ACCREDITED
 TUBERCULOSIS-FREE AREAS
 AS DEFINED AND APPROVED BY THE
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY
 AND THE STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY
 BOARD OF MINNESOTA.

In consideration of receiving indemnity for tuberculous cattle and assistance from the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board and the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry for the purpose of freeing _____ County from tuberculosis of cattle, as provided in Chapter 269, Laws of 1923, and upon petition of a majority of the persons owning cattle in the county as shown by the last preceding assessment roll in the auditor's office, we, the undersigned members of the Board of County Commissioners of _____ County, have appropriated a sum of money equal to twenty-five cents per head of cattle in the county, to assist in the payment of expense of conducting the first tuberculin test and do hereby agree to appropriate like amounts to assist in the payment of the expense of conducting each additional tuberculin test that may be necessary and administered until the percentage of tuberculosis in cattle within _____ county is reduced to meet the requirements of a "modified accredited tuberculosis-free area," as defined and approved by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry and the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of Minnesota, and for the further purpose of carrying out the sanitary and quarantine regulations included in this agreement.

We do further agree to assist and co-operate with the State and Federal officials in every possible way, in carrying out the rules and regulations of the "Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Area" plan.

The Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board, hereby agrees to the appropriations so made, until the percentage of tuberculosis in cattle is reduced to meet the requirements of the "Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Area" plan, provided funds are available for the payment of indemnities, and provided further that an adequate force of veterinarians qualified to test cattle are available, and further agrees to carry out its duties as presented by Chapter 269, Session Laws of 1923.

The Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, hereby agrees to be a party to this agreement, to assist and co-operate with the State Live Stock Sanitary Board in the testing as hereinafter provided of all cattle in _____ county for tuberculosis until the percentage of tuberculosis in cattle is reduced to the requirements of the "Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Area" plan, provided funds from the Federal Government are available for payment of indemnity as provided by Federal Regulations and according to its agreement with the Live Stock Sanitary Board.

The following Uniform Rules and Regulations for Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Areas, having been adopted by all parties concerned are entered as a part of this agreement.

1. The county designated shall be classed as a modified accredited tuberculosis-free area by the co-operating Federal and State Departments, if as the result of any one complete test including all cattle in said area, the total number of reactors does not exceed one-half (.5) of one per cent; and it is further provided that individual quarantine shall be established on the remaining infected herds and such infected herds shall not be retested in less than sixty days from date of last test.

2. The initial and subsequent tuberculin tests shall be made according to the rules and regulations of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board and the Federal Department of Agriculture.

3. Any animal which may react shall be marked for the purpose of identification in accordance with the regulation of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

4. Prior to each tuberculin test satisfactory evidence of the identity of the registered animals shall be presented to the inspector. All grade cattle shall be identified by a tag or other marking satisfactory to the State and Federal officials.

5. When reactors are disclosed as the result of any official test, they must be immediately isolated from the remainder of the herd and the stables thoroughly cleaned and disinfected and the stables and premises placed in a sanitary condition, at the expense of the owner. Condemned cattle must be slaughtered, under the direction of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board within thirty days after the condemnation.

The tuberculin test will be applied to hogs where herds of cattle are found infected, provided the hogs have been exposed to the infection. This action will not be necessary for hogs that are being fed for market, provided they are removed from the farm before the cleaning and disinfection of the premises.

6. Except as herein provided, no cattle shall be imported or brought into the county unless accompanied by an official certificate made and signed by an approved veterinarian showing that they originate from a Federal-State accredited tuberculosis-free herd or that they have passed a satisfactory tuberculin test applied by an approved veterinarian within thirty days of importation. Exceptions will be made, however, in the case of cattle for immediate slaughter and steers for feeding and grazing purposes; the cattle for immediate slaughter must be slaughtered within ten days and during this interval must be held separate and apart from any other cattle; steers for feeding and grazing purposes shall not be shipped or brought into said county without an approved tuberculin test certificate, except on a special permit issued by the Executive Officer of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board or a duly authorized agent of said Board, and all such steers shall be placed in official quarantine and held apart from any other cattle.

No cattle shall be offered at public sale for purposes other than immediate slaughter, or exhibited at shows and fairs in the county,

Legal Notice.

ty, unless they have passed a satisfactory tuberculin test by an approved veterinarian and are accompanied by the official certificate above specified.

All certificates of tuberculin tests must show the number of cattle included in the test and the number of reactors disclosed. Certificates of tuberculin tests of all importations or bringing into the county must be made in duplicate, one to accompany the cattle and the other to be sent to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, Old Capitol Building, St. Paul, or to the authorized agent of the Sanitary Board situated in said county.

7. Upon compliance with all the foregoing provisions the county shall be officially declared by the co-operating Federal and State authorities as a modified accredited tuberculosis-free area for a period of three years, providing the degree of infection does not exceed one-half (.5) of one per cent at any time during said period.

8. If as the result of any one complete test, including all cattle in the county, the total number of reactors equals one per cent or more of all cattle in said county, then all cattle in said county shall be retested; however, if the percentage of reactors is between one-half (.5) of one per cent and one per cent of all cattle in said county, subsequent tests shall be applied to all infected herds in said county and when their percentage of reactors is not over one-half (.5) of one per cent the area may then be officially classed as a modified accredited area.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have signed this agreement this _____ day of _____, one thousand nine hundred and _____.

Attest: _____
 (Seal) County Auditor.

Chairman Board of County Commissioners
 of _____ County.

Secretary & Executive Officer Minn. State
 Live Stock Sanitary Board.

Inspector In Charge of Federal Tuberculosis
 Work in Minnesota, Bureau of Animal Industry,
 United States Department of Agriculture.

(Pioneer Press, July 2)



On motion of Mr. Moscrip, the meeting adjourned.

Chas. E. Potter
Secretary

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Dr. Gould moved that the action of the Executive Committee in the adoption of the regulations be approved. Seconded by C. H. March. Carried.

Dr. Fitch moved that permits for the use of hog cholera virus under Chapter 112, Laws of 1923, be sent directly to the individual and not through the county agent, and that a letter of instructions and copies of regulations relative to duties of the permit holders be sent with the permit. Seconded by C. H. March. Carried.

The Secretary reported that he had sent a letter of protest to the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, as directed by the Board at the last quarterly meeting, on the order issued by Federal Inspector in Charge at the Union Stock Yards at South St. Paul, relative to the separation of reacting cattle from other livestock when shipped for slaughter. He stated that he had requested a ruling from the Federal Government as to Federal Regulation Seven (which applies to inter-state shipments) controlling movement of reacting cattle within the State. The Chief of the Federal Bureau had replied to the letter, only by stating that he would send a representative to confer with the Secretary. Dr. Elmer Lash of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry conferred with the Secretary on May 16th and after the subject was discussed, stated that if the Secretary would not require a ruling on the above question, that the order issued by the Inspector at South St. Paul would be revoked in so far as it applies to Minnesota cattle.



The Secretary insisted that the Board would require an official answer to the question. The Secretary reported that he had heard nothing more from the Chief, and that the order was still in force. He explained that many shippers had lost large amounts by being forced to sell their animals and females for slaughter; that the shippers were refusing to ship reactors with other stock, thus making an increased expense to the State for freight charges.

Mr. March moved that the Secretary request an official reply to the letter from the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry . Seconded by Dr. Fitch. Carried.

The Secretary reported that the Attorney General had verbally ruled that the Board must control the expenditure of appropriations. When funds are exhausted the Board should direct that work be discontinued. No indemnity can be paid except when authorized by the Board.

The Attorney General rules that Chapter 319, S. F. 986, Laws of 1923, shall apply to indemnity for animals killed on or after April 19th without regard as to whether such cattle had been tested prior or subsequent to April 18th, 1923.

The Secretary reported that he had consulted with the Attorney General, as directed by the Board, to determine if the amount the Federal Government pays in indemnity cannot legally be deducted from the amount the State pays by law to each owner. The ruling of the Attorney General is answered in the negative. The ruling states "if this works an injustice to the State or an inequality in treatment of cattle owners, it is a matter wholly for legislative attention and correction." "A reading of the Federal statute (42 Stat. L. 507,511) making an appropriation for like purposes, however, justifies the suggestion that inequality of treatment of cattle owners can be corrected by the Federal authorities, since payment from the Federal appropriation in any case seems to be optional with the Secretary of Agriculture."

The Secretary presented a proposed form of agreement which owners should sign, before approved veterinarians could subject their herds to the tuberculin test and which would be accepted by this Board before the reacting cattle will be

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appraised and indemnity paid. After a general discussion, Dr. Fitch moved that the following agreement be adopted as Rules and Regulations. Seconded by C.H. March. Motion carried.

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD.
 RULES AND REGULATIONS, PROVIDING AN AGREEMENT FOR OWNERS IN ORDER THAT THE TUBERCULIN TEST MAY BE APPLIED TO THEIR CATTLE BY APPROVED VETERINARIAN.
 ADOPTED JUNE 15TH, 1923. APPROVED BY ATTORNEY GENERAL, JUNE 28TH, 1923.
 WHEREAS, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota has power and authority under and pursuant to the provisions of Section 4691, General Statutes 1913, 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 Agreement hereinafter set forth is deemed expedient and advisable for the protection of the health of the domestic animals of the State, and the same is hereby adopted for and as rules and regulations promulgated by this Board:

T. B. Form 12

(AGREEMENT)

In order to receive indemnity for tuberculous cattle that may be disclosed and condemned as a result of the tuberculin test applied to my herd, and for the purpose of controlling tuberculosis and maintaining a tuberculosis-free herd; and in consideration of the assistance rendered me by the State of Minnesota, I agree:

1. To have all cattle on my premises examined and tuberculin tested at my expense by....., a veterinarian approved by your Board.
2. To remove from the herd and dispose of all reactors as directed by the Board.
3. If one or more reactors are disclosed on the first test, to have an approved veterinarian, at my expense, retest the entire herd ninety days to six months thereafter. If the initial test and the following retest disclose one or more reactors, to have an approved veterinarian, at my expense, retest the entire herd nine months from date of last test.
4. To make no additions to herd until each new animal has passed a satisfactory tuberculin test which has been approved by the Board.
5. To thoroughly clean and disinfect the premises, correct insanitary conditions and observe the precautions and all measures recommended by the Board or its authorized agent to destroy and remove the infection from the premises.

My herd is composed of the following animals:
 Steers....., Grades.....
 Pure Bred....., Total....., Date....., 19.....
 Owner.....
 City.....
 County.....
 Witness.....
 Address.....
 (Pion. or Press, Monday, July 2.)



MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD
AND THE
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGREEMENT

for the Tuberculin Testing of Herds of Pure-Bred and Grade Cattle and the Uniform Methods and Rules in Minnesota for Tuberculosis-Free Accredited Herds of Pure-Bred and Grade Cattle

In consideration of receiving assistance from the Minnesota Live Stock Sanitary Board and the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry for the purpose of freeing my herd of tuberculosis, I..... do hereby agree to co-operate with the State Officials and the said Bureau and to meet all requirements and provisions incorporated in the "Uniform Methods and Rules for Tuberculosis-Free Accredited Herds of Cattle in Minnesota."

I do further agree to furnish sufficient help to assist the inspector in applying the tuberculin test and tagging my cattle.

I do further agree to cause all animals which react to the tuberculin test and also all animals showing physical evidence of tuberculosis to be promptly slaughtered under the United States meat inspection regulations, and I will cause the carcasses of said animals to be disposed of according to the meat-inspection regulations of the Bureau of Animal Industry, based upon the lesions found upon post-mortem inspection.

I do further agree to furnish transportation between my farm and the railroad, or between my farm and other farms in the neighborhood, for State and Federal inspectors; also meals and lodging during such time as said officials shall be engaged in the performance of their duties under this agreement.

I do further agree to surrender any premises contaminated by tuberculous animals, as indicated by a physical examination or a tuberculin test, to a thorough cleaning and disinfection, at my expense, under the direction or supervision of the State or Bureau officials. I will comply with all reasonable sanitary measures and other recommendations for the control and eradication of tuberculosis.

The following "**Uniform Methods and Rules for Tuberculosis-Free Accredited Herds of Cattle in Minnesota**" having been adopted by all parties concerned and entered as a part of this agreement:

1. A tuberculosis-free accredited herd is one in which no animal affected with tuberculosis has been found upon two annual or three semi-annual tuberculin tests, and by physical examination, applied by a regular employed veterinarian of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry or of the State in which cooperative tuberculosis eradication work is conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture and the State, or one in which no animal affected with tuberculosis has been found upon two annual or three semi-annual tuberculin tests applied by an accredited and a Federal or State veterinarian in a manner provided in Rule 6.

Section (a). The subcutaneous, intradermic and ophthalmic method of applying the tuberculin test are approved.

Section (b). The initial testing in accredited herd work may be by either the subcutaneous or intradermic method, but the ophthalmic method shall only be used in combination with the subcutaneous or intradermic method.

Section (c). A herd which in any previous test shows evidence of infection before being accredited, the final test shall be by a combination of recognized tuberculin tests applied at the discretion of the Federal and State authorities.

Section (d). A herd which has been removed from the accredited list on account of a reactor shall, when ordered by the proper live stock sanitary officials of the State, be reinstated on tests applied by accredited veterinarians, provided such tests are made in accordance with this plan.

2. The entire herd, or any cattle in the herd, shall be tuberculin tested or retested at such time as is considered necessary by the Federal and State authorities.

3. No cattle shall be presented for the tuberculin test which have been injected with tuberculin within sixty days immediately preceding, or which have at any time reacted to a tuberculin test.

4. An accredited herd in which not more than one reactor is found at a subsequent tuberculin test, may be reinstated to the list if the entire herd passes a successful test without reactors; said test to be applied not less than four months from the date when the reactor is removed from the herd and farm, providing the owner has complied with all the requirements with reference to the introduction of additional animals to the herd, and also other requirements of the accredited herd plan.

5. No cattle other than those of an accredited herd shall be added to an accredited herd or to a herd that is in the process of accreditation, until they have passed two tuberculin tests applied at intervals of not less than sixty days or more than ninety days by a regularly employed State or Federal veterinarian or by a veterinarian specially authorized by the State and Bureau to conduct such tests. The cattle may, after passing the first test, be placed on the farm or premises containing an accredited herd or one in the process of accreditation but must not be allowed to associate with said herd until after passing the second test.

6. (a). When a herd has been officially accredited by the United States Department of Agriculture and State, it shall be, when ordered by the live stock sanitary officials of the State, tuberculin tested annually by any veterinarian whose name is upon the accredited list of veterinarians approved of by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, provided that before any veterinarian other than one who devotes his entire time to the work of any State or the Bureau of Animal Industry can be approved for accredited herd work, he shall have passed an examination conducted by the proper live stock sanitary officials of the State in which he resides and the Bureau of Animal Industry. He then shall be eligible to conduct annual tuberculin tests upon herds which

have been officially accredited upon dates approved of by the proper State live stock sanitary official and the Inspector in Charge of the Bureau of Animal Industry in the State wherein the herd is located.

(b). No herd tests can be made by such an accredited veterinarian unless he has instructions in writing from the State officials to that effect. The date of the annual tests for each herd shall be recorded in the State office and, also, in the office of the Inspector in Charge. On any annual test the State and Bureau reserves the right to have a regularly employed official present on the farm to supervise the testing done by the accredited veterinarian.

(c). The accredited veterinarian shall conduct each test strictly in accordance with instructions issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry to employees engaged in cooperative tuberculosis eradication work. At the conclusion of each test the accredited veterinarian shall submit to the State Veterinarian and the Inspector in Charge of the Bureau of Animal Industry, a copy of the record of the test.

(d). Any animal of a herd under supervision which may react in any herd tuberculin tested by an accredited veterinarian shall be marked for the purpose of identification in accordance with the regulations of the State in which the animal is located.

(e). Tuberculin tests applied by veterinarians other than those regularly employed by the State and Federal Bureau of Animal Industry shall be paid for by the owner of the herd.

(f). Upon written instructions from the proper State officials, accredited veterinarians may conduct tuberculin tests at the owner's expense on herds in the process of accreditation in States which approve of this method of testing, until all animals in the herd have passed one negative test; provided, however, that in such herds Federal Indemnity shall be payable only in accordance with the regulations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, which further provide that when 15 per cent of the total Federal Indemnity allotted to each State is not sufficient to meet the demands in a given State, for cattle which may react to tests conducted under this plan by accredited veterinarians, then an additional amount of the State allotment shall be used provided sufficient funds remain available.

7. Before a herd can be accredited the stables and premises shall be placed in a sanitary condition. When reactors are disclosed as the result of any test, they must be immediately removed from the farm and the stables thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before the herd shall be identified as in process of accreditation.

8. Prior to each tuberculin test satisfactory evidence of the identity of the registered animals shall be presented to the inspector. Any grade cattle maintained in the herd or associated with the animals of the herd, shall be identified by a tag or other marking satisfactory to the State and Federal officials.

9. All removals of cattle from the herd, either by sale, death or slaughter, shall be reported promptly to the said State or Federal officials, giving the identification of the animal and, if sold, the name and address of the person to whom transferred. If the transfer is made from the accredited herd to another accredited herd the shipment shall be made only in properly cleaned and disinfected cars. No cattle shall be allowed to associate with the herd which have not passed a tuberculin test approved by the State and Federal officials.

10. All milk and other dairy products fed to calves shall be that produced by an accredited herd, or if outside or unknown sources it shall be pasteurized by heating to not less than 150 F. for not less than 20 minutes.

11. All reasonable sanitary measures and other recommendations by the State and Federal authorities for the control of tuberculosis shall be complied with.

12. Cattle from an accredited herd may be shipped interstate, by certificate obtained from the office of the State live stock sanitary officials of the State in which the herd is located or from the office of the Bureau of Animal Industry without further tuberculin test for a period of one year, subject to the rules and regulations of the State of destination.

13. Strict compliance with these methods and rules shall entitle the owner of a free herd to a tuberculosis-free accredited herd certificate to be issued by the Federal and State departments. Said certificates shall be good for one year from date of test unless revoked at an earlier date.

14. A supplementary list shall be made to the accredited herd list to contain the names of the owners of pure bred herds that are found free from tuberculosis on two annual tuberculin tests but in which the herd bull reacted. Such herds shall not receive an accredited herd certificate. The reacting bull may be used under the following conditions:

1. He shall have passed a satisfactory physical examination and be kept in isolation and quarantine under State supervision.

2. When it is desired to breed cattle to the reacting bull, such cattle shall be taken to the bull and bred on neutral ground. The bull shall be controlled on a staff or halter.

3. After the bull is no longer used in the herd, that herd may be fully accredited after two successful tuberculin tests applied not less than six months apart.

15. Failure on the part of the owners to comply with the letter or spirit of these methods and rules shall be considered sufficient cause for immediate cancellation of co-operation with them by the State and Federal officials.

My herd is composed of.....
(Breed)

Number of Cattle
(Pure Bred) (Grade) (Total)

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have signed this agreement this.....day of
....., one thousand nine hundred and.....

Witness..... Owner.....

Address..... Post Office..... County.....
Print Name Plainly

MOST ACCESSIBLE POINT TO FARM BY RAILROAD.....

The Secretary reported that he had written to the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, requesting that he advise us the amount of Federal appropriation that would be allotted to Minnesota for the next fiscal year. The Chief had replied that the allotments had not been made but as soon as they were, he would inform us.

On motion of Dr. Gould, the meeting was adjourned.

Chas. E. Cottan
Secretary

President



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MINUTES OF QUARTERLY MEETING
of the
STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

July 13th, 1923.

The regular quarterly meeting was called but there was not a quorum present.

Dr. C. P. Fitch was the only member present.

No meeting held.

Chas. E. Cotton
Secretary

President

... minutes of a ... meeting
 ... held on ... the ...
 ...

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MINUTES OF QUARTERLY MEETING
of the
STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

July 20th, 1923.

The meeting convened at 11 A. M. Members present; W.S.Moscrip,
O. W. Healy and C. P. Fitch.

The Secretary stated that it was impossible to hold the quarterly meeting on July 13th as Dr. Fitch was the only member present. Col. C.H.March had advised that he did not receive notice of meeting. Minutes of special meeting held on June 15th were read and approved.

The Secretary reported that as a result of the balance in the salary fund on June 30th, 1922, we have been able to employ one extra field veterinarian since that time, and one since November 1st, 1922. With the increased appropriation for salaries for the next biennium, we will be able to retain these two and also at least one more field veterinarian. He advised that Dr. L. E. Jenkins of Osakis had been added to the field force on June 1st, 1923 at a salary of \$150 per month, and Dr. E.T.Phelps of Mapleton on July 1st at the same salary. It will also be possible to employ a bookkeeper and the necessary increase in the office force.

It is to be regretted that the legislature appropriated only \$15,000 for contingent fund. We had requested \$25,000 for this purpose in the budget submitted to the Governor. Since the Board has officially recognized the intradermic test it will result in a larger number of cattle being tested, and will also require a greater amount of travel on the part of the veterinary inspectors and added increase in their expenses.

The strictest economy will have to be followed in travel and general expense, otherwise the inspection work will be discontinued, as we cannot legally

continue if the contingent fund is exhausted.

On July 1st, 1923 there is a balance of \$583.62 in salary fund, \$44.71 in contingent fund and \$3652.11 in Animal Fund for payment of indemnity. On July 1st, 1923 there is a balance of \$252.26 in hog cholera fund. All of the above balances will be credited to these funds for the present fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1923.

The Federal Bureau of Animal Industry have finally informed us that they will allot \$80,000 for indemnity for tuberculous cattle for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1923.

Fifteen per cent of this amount, or \$12,000, will be used for indemnity for cattle condemned as a result of annual retests and initial tests of accredited veterinarians. This leaves a balance of \$68,000, and \$50,000 of this amount will be required for indemnity for area testing under Modified Accredited Area Plan. There is a balance of about \$24,000 from last year. There will thus be \$42,000 Federal allotment to Minnesota for indemnity for the accredited herd work throughout the State. The Secretary has requested Dr. Fretz, the Inspector in Charge of Federal Tuberculosis Eradication work in Minnesota, to request his Bureau to allot an added amount, at least sufficient to make \$50,000 for this purpose.

The Secretary reported that as directed by the Board at the special meeting on June 15th he again wrote to the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, protesting the order issued by the Inspector in Charge at South St. Paul Union Stock Yards. He stated that this Board questions the authority of the Federal Government, under Federal Regulation Seven, to control movement of livestock shipped from points in Minnesota to the public stock yards at South St. Paul.. The following is a copy of the Chief's reply:



"In reply to your letter dated June 21st, 1923, relative to the movement of reacting cattle to the tuberculin test, from points within the State of Minnesota to the South St. Paul Stockyards, you are advised that they are not covered by the provisions of Regulation 7, B.A.I. Order 273, to prevent the spread of tuberculosis in cattle. Regulation 7 applies only to the inter-state movement of cattle."

On July 3rd, the Secretary wrote to Dr. M. O. Anderson, the Federal Inspector in Charge at South St. Paul, and included a copy of the above letter, requesting him to immediately rescind his "untimely order dated March 15th, in so far as it applies to shipments of cattle from points in Minnesota to the Yards. To date he has failed to do so.

Dr. Fitch moved that the Secretary write to Mr. T. F. Hughes, the Secretary of the Live Stock Exchange, Union Stock Yards, South St. Paul, notifying him that the order issued by Dr. M. O. Anderson, Federal Inspector in Charge at South St. Paul, on March 15th, 1923, with reference to the segregation of known tuberculous cattle and the animals that have been exposed to them while in shipment, has been rescinded in so far as it applies to shipments that originate from points in Minnesota and are consigned to South St. Paul Union Stock Yards. To also request Mr. Hughes to notify all members of the Exchange and request them to notify their shipper.

Motion seconded by Mr. Healy. Motion carried

The Secretary explained that because of the small amount appropriated for the contingent fund, it would be advisable to require practicing veterinarians to pay for tags to be inserted in grade cattle that pass a satisfactory tuberculin test. He stated that at the recent meeting of the Minnesota State Veterinary Medical Association, he had requested a vote of the members relative to their willingness to pay for such tags and that it resulted in their unanimous approval of such payment.

Dr. Fitch moved that tags for grade cattle that pass satisfactory tuberculin tests made by practicing veterinarians in their practice, be ~~be~~ sold to the ~~veterinarians in their practice~~, be sold to the veterinarians at as near cost as practicable. Motion seconded by Mr. Healy. Motion carried.

Dr. Fitch moved that the Secretary and Executive Officer attend the meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association at Montreal during the last week of August, as a representative of the Board. Seconded by Mr. Healy. Motion carried.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Approved Nov. 1st, 1923

Chas. E. Cotton
Secretary

President

The first part of the report deals with the general situation in the country. It is noted that the economy is showing signs of recovery, but that there are still many problems to be solved. The government is taking steps to improve the situation, but more work is needed.

The second part of the report deals with the situation in the various regions. It is noted that the situation is generally improving, but that there are still many problems to be solved. The government is taking steps to improve the situation, but more work is needed.

The third part of the report deals with the situation in the various sectors. It is noted that the situation is generally improving, but that there are still many problems to be solved. The government is taking steps to improve the situation, but more work is needed.

The fourth part of the report deals with the situation in the various social groups. It is noted that the situation is generally improving, but that there are still many problems to be solved. The government is taking steps to improve the situation, but more work is needed.



MINUTES OF QUARTERLY MEETING
of the
STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

October 12th, 1923.

The regular meeting was called but there was not a quorum
present.

No meeting held.

Chas. E. Cotton
Secretary

President



MINUTES OF QUARTERLY MEETING
MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

Nov. 1st, 1923.

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The meeting convened at 10:30 A.M. Members present: O.W.Healy,
C.P.Fitch and J.N.Gould.

Dr.Gould moved that Dr. Fitch act as chairman. Seconded by Mr.Healy.
Motion carried.

The minutes of the last quarterly meeting were read and as there were
no objections, were approved.

The quarterly report of the Secretary was read.

The question of the prevalence of anthrax in South Dakota and the two
outbreaks in Minnesota was discussed.

Dr. Gould moved that the Board herewith enact a regulation to be
prepared by the Secretary relative to the control of anthrax, subject to the
approval of the Attorney General and the Executive Board.

Motion seconded by Mr. Healy. Motion carried.

Dr. Gould moved that the Secretary be authorized to initiate measures
leading to a conference of sanitary officials of South Dakota, the States adjacent
to South Dakota and the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, in respect to the
anthrax situation and its control, the conference preferably to be held in
Chicago during the meeting of the U.S.Live Stock Sanitary Association. Mr.Healy
seconded the motion. Motion carried.

The Secretary then explained the plan of organization and the work in
subjecting all of the cattle in Meeker and Traverse Counties to the tuberculin
test under the "area plan."



Regulations for the control of
Bang's disease. -

Jan. 11-1922 - (P. 475) minutes.

Reg. governing movement of
cattle that have recently aborted.

He explained that the law providing for the testing in counties carried no provision for penalty when owners refused to permit the testing. All of the cattle in Meeker County were tested with the exception of those on three farms which were quarantined because the owners refused to permit the testing. All of these farms were located on the lines between Meeker and adjoining counties. There were also three lots of feeding cattle that were not tested but were quarantined with the consent of the owners through the feeding period, when they will be shipped for slaughter.

The Secretary explained that Chapter 269, Laws of 1923, did not provide for any penalty and recommended that a regulation be adopted providing for the quarantine and isolation of cattle which owners refuse permission to be tuberculin tested and also of cattle that are brought into the counties in which the control of tuberculosis under the area plan is adopted.

Dr. Gould moved that the following regulation be adopted. Motion seconded by O.W. Healy--carried:

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE QUARANTINE AND ISOLATION OF CATTLE WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN SUBJECTED TO THE TUBERCULIN TEST IN COUNTIES IN WHICH THE CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS, AS PROVIDED BY CHAPTER 269, LAWS OF 1923, IS ADOPTED BY THE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD AND THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

WHEREAS, The State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota has power and authority under and pursuant to the provisions of Section 4691, General Statutes 1913, 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, Chapter 269, Laws of 1923, requires the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota to adopt and enforce definite quarantine rules and regulations within the counties which enter into an agreement with the Board, as it may deem advisable relative to the control of tuberculosis among cattle in such counties.

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 and hogs and for the control of tuberculosis among cattle in such counties, and are hereby adopted:



Whenever an owner or person in charge of cattle in counties with which the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board enters into a co-operative agreement for the control of tuberculosis as provided by Chapter 269, Laws of 1923, refuses to permit the testing of his cattle for tuberculosis or when cattle have been brought into such counties after the co-operating forces begin the official testing of the cattle in such counties, without having passed a tuberculin test which has been approved by the Executive Officer or a duly authorized agent of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, a quarantine of all such cattle and the premises on which they are retained shall be established by the Executive Office or a duly authorized agent of the Board or by any member of a local board of health.

The owner or person in charge shall isolate all such cattle from cattle that have passed the tuberculin test made or approved by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board or a duly authorized agent of said Board; he shall provide a double fence between the enclosures of such cattle and adjoining pastures which are or may be used for cattle that have passed an approved tuberculin test. The owner shall continue to have such cattle isolated as aforesaid until they have passed a satisfactory test made by an approved veterinarian and until the Executive Officer or a duly authorized agent of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board shall certify in writing that the quarantine is released. No milk, milk products, manure or any article or thing that may convey contagion shall be removed from the premises during the period of quarantine.

The Secretary presented a request from Dr.E.O.Ericson, Veterinarian of the Board of Health of the city of Duluth, that a deputy of this Board be appointed at Duluth with power to represent the Board in the control of movements of cattle from Wisconsin into Minnesota via private boats, inter-state bridge and the Canadian Northern Railroad. After considerable discussion, it was decided that it would not be advisable to appoint a deputy but that prosecution should be made of the offenders of the law relative to movement of cattle inter-state without the proper health certificate.

The Secretary reported that a number of manufacturers were shipping hog-cholera virus into Minnesota and distributing it contrary to the State law. The Board advised the prosecution of the offenders.

Dr.Gould moved that Dr.Cotton and one other member of the Board, preferably a lay member, attend the annual meeting of the United States Live Stock



Minnesota

(From)

192

(Date)

I hereby certify that

(Number)

(Kind of Animals)

are free from the disease _____ [and] [or] that there is
no longer any reasonable necessity to keep said _____ isolated from other domestic
animals.

Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board

Executive Officer or Authorized Agent

Note: When signed by an authorized agent the words Executive Officer should be stricken from the last line.

Sanitary Association in Chicago the first week in December. Seconded by
Mr. Healy. Motion carried.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Chas. E. Cotton

Secretary

President



MINUTES OF QUARTERLY MEETING
of the
STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

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January 11th, 1924.

The regular meeting was called, but because of death in the Secretary's family, President Moscrip notified the members of the Board that the meeting would be postponed until January 18th, at 11 A.M.

Therefore, no meeting held.

Approved April 15th, 1924

Chas. E. Cotton
Secretary

President



MINUTES OF QUARTERLY MEETING
of the
STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

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January 18th, 1924.

The meeting convened at 11 A. M. Members present:

W. S. Moscrip, C. P. Fitch and Dr. J. N. Gould. C.H. March arrived at noon hour.

The minutes of the last quarterly meeting were read and as there were no objections, the President declared them approved.

The quarterly report of the Secretary was accepted on motion of Dr. C. P. Fitch and seconded by Dr. Gould.

The Executive Officer requested a ruling from the Board relative to making the first test of all the cattle in Murray County the latter part of April and the first of May. He stated that Murray County was the third that had registered a co-operative agreement with the Board under the law providing for control of tuberculosis on the "area plan" by counties. He stated there would not be sufficient funds for payment of indemnity for condemned cattle in Murray County until the next fiscal year or after July 1st, but that if the test was made in April or May, it would require eight weeks before we would be able to obtain the necessary reports etc. in order that the claims could be paid, after which time the appropriation would be available. Dr. Fitch moved that the Executive Officer be authorized to conduct the first complete test of the cattle in Murray County the last week in April and the first part of May. Motion seconded by Dr. Gould. Motion carried.

The claim of Wm. Newcomb of Brown Valley for tuberculous cattle condemned in area testing of cattle in Traverse County was then considered. Dr. Fitch moved that this claim for indemnity be not allowed, provided this ruling is approved by the Attorney General. Dr. Gould seconded the motion. Carried.



The claim for indemnity for a tuberculous animal belonging to Cecil Smith of Paynesville was considered. Dr. Fitch moved to sustain the Executive Officer's ruling that no indemnity should be paid. Motion seconded by Dr. Gould. Carried.

The Secretary reported that President Moscrip and he had attended the annual meeting of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association as directed by the Board. The meeting was held in December, in Chicago. He reported that a resolution was adopted by the Association opposing the use of vaccines or biologics containing the infective agents or living organisms of communicable diseases of livestock, by laymen, and to the enactment of legislation that will legalize the use of such biological products by any person not trained in the study of diseases of animals.

The committee on Tuberculosis urged "that the Association recommend to the United States Secretary of Agriculture that when 15 per cent of total Federal Indemnity allotted to be paid for tuberculous cattle, tuberculin tested by accredited veterinarians, is not sufficient to meet the demands in a given State, that an additional amount of the State allotment shall be used provided sufficient funds are available."

If this recommendation is accepted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Rule 6, paragraph (f) of the Uniform Methods and Rules for Tuberculosis-Free Accredited Herds, shall then be changed to read as follows:

(f). Upon written instructions from the proper State officials, accredited veterinarians may conduct tuberculin tests at the owner's expense on herds in the process of accreditation in States which approve of this method of testing, until all animals in the herd have passed one negative test; provided, however, that in such herds Federal Indemnity shall be payable only in accordance with the regulations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, which further provide that when 15 per cent of the total Federal Indemnity allotted to each State is not sufficient to meet the demands in a given State, for cattle which may react to tests conducted under this plan by accredited veterinarians, then an additional amount of the State allotment shall be used provided sufficient funds remain available.



This recommendation of the committee was accepted and approved by the Association on December 7th, and was approved by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry on December 17th, 1923.

Dr. Fitch moved that Rule 6, sub-paragraph (f) of the Uniform Methods and Rules for Tuberculosis-Free Accredited Herds of cattle in Minnesota be amended to read as recommended by the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association and approved by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry. Motion seconded by Dr. Gould. Motion carried.

The Secretary reported that as directed by the Board at the last quarterly meeting, he had succeeded in arranging for a conference on the control of Anthrax, of the sanitary authorities of the State of South Dakota, the states adjacent to that State and representative of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry. The conference was held in Chicago during the meeting of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association. The following representatives were present:

Dr. Phelps, State Veterinarian of South Dakota; Dr. Butler of Montana; Dr. Wilson of Missouri; Dr. Crewe of North Dakota; Mr. Cassidy, the Commissioner of Agriculture and Dr. Malcolm, the State Veterinarian of Iowa; Dr. Miller, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry Field Inspection Service; Dr. Shipley, the Federal Inspector in Charge at the Union Stock Yards at Sioux City, Iowa; Dr. Wilson, Inspector in Charge of Federal Tuberculosis Eradication in South Dakota; and Dr. Cotton representing this Board.

Your Secretary opened the discussion by explaining the facts, conditions and lack of control of Anthrax in South Dakota and gave a history of our efforts to have the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry take some action to prevent shipments of stock from districts in South Dakota where Anthrax existed last summer.

Dr. Phelps, the State Veterinarian of South Dakota stated he that that of the sixty-two counties in his State, at least sixty of these had had outbreaks of Anthrax sometime during the past recent years. He explained their "rigid



automatic quarantine", which when studied, disclosed that the quarantine only applied to infected animals and did not include the exposed animals of the premises.

The following resolution as proposed by your Secretary was then unanimously adopted: "If the State Live Stock Sanitary authorities do not establish and maintain a quarantine of Anthrax infected farms or other premises and livestock thereon, until such time as all such livestock have been vaccinated and sufficient time has elapsed to establish immunity, the Federal Department of Agriculture through its Bureau of Animal Industry, be requested to exercise the authority conferred upon it by Congress to prevent the interstate dissemination of animal diseases and quarantine all infected districts".

Dr. Miller of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry assured the representatives present that his department would extend every possible assistance and comply with the recommendation, when the condition warranted; he, as well as all the representatives of the States were surprised to learn from Dr. Phelps' statements, of the lack of any practical control of this disease in South Dakota.

The United States Live Stock Sanitary Association later adopted the above resolution.

Dr. Fitch stated that the University at times desired to obtain animals from the Stock Yards at South St. Paul for experimental purposes and that frequently they wished to receive them without their being subjected to the regulation of the Board requiring inspection, dipping and vaccination. After some discussion, Dr. Fitch moved that livestock intended for experimental purposes can be moved ^{out of} the public stockyards at South St. Paul to the University Farm without inspection, dipping or vaccination, on the certification of the Division of Veterinary Medicine of the Agricultural Department of the University of Minnesota that such animals were to be used for experimental purposes. Dr. Gould seconded the motion. Motion carried.

Dr. Fitch moved that the Secretary be directed to take up the question



of the control of Avian Tuberculosis with the State and local Poultry Association and the Agricultural Extension Division of the University of Minnesota, in order that the Board may adopt a regulation of control of this infection. Seconded by Dr. Gould. Motion carried.

After a protracted discussion Dr. Gould moved that the policy of the Board pertaining to the diagnosis and control of Tuberculosis be amended to permit the retests of infected herds by a combination of the intradermic and ophthalmic tests or a combination of the subcutaneous and ophthalmic tests. Motion seconded by Dr. Fitch. Motion carried.

The question of the efficiency of the office force was discussed. The Secretary presented the report of the expert accountant. Mr. Moscrip stated that in his opinion it would be impossible to institute an efficient office on account of the arrangements of the rooms. The Secretary was directed to confer with the custodian of State buildings and endeavor to obtain one large room for the office force, if possible.

The Secretary explained that as a result of the official recognition of the intradermic test by the Board and the great demand for testing by owner's of cattle the appropriation for indemnity was becoming rapidly depleted and the State law will not permit further testing when the fund is exhausted. He stated the practicing veterinarians had disclosed a much larger number of reactors than the official testing of the State and Federal inspector. For this reason he had written to all approved practicing veterinarians under date of Dec. 24th, 1923, that they now limit their testing, so far as possible, to the retesting of all the herds in which reactors had been disclosed and which the owners under the "Owner's Agreement" have agreed to employ veterinarians to make the retests. Dr. Gould moved that the Board approve this action by the Secretary. Motion seconded by Dr. Fitch. Motion carried.

The Secretary requested a ruling relative to the duty of the Board in continuing to make annual tests of herds owned by the State Institutions



which have been fully accredited by the State and Federal Departments.

Dr. Fitch moved that the Board continue to make annual retests of accredited herds owned by State Institutions. Motions seconded by Dr. Gould. Motion carried.

There being no further business, Dr. Fitch moved that "we adjourn".

Seconded by Dr. Gould. Motion carried.

*Approved
April 15th, 1924.*

Chas E. Cottin
Secretary

President



MINUTES OF QUARTERLY MEETING

of the

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD.

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April 11th, 1924.

The regular meeting was called but there was not a quorum present and the meeting was postponed to April 15th, 1924.

Approved July 11th - 1924

Chas. E. Patton
Secretary

President



MINUTES OF QUARTERLY MEETING

of the

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

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April 15th, 1924.

The meeting convened at 11:30 A. M. Members present: President W. S. Moscrip, O. W. Healy, and C. P. Fitch.

The minutes of the last quarterly meeting were read and as there were no objections, the President declared them approved.

Dr. Fitch moved that Dr. A. M. Anderson of Luverne, Minnesota be reinstated on the condition that, in the future, he comply with the state and federal laws, rules and regulations pertaining to the control of communicable diseases of live stock.

Seconded by Mr. Healy. Motion carried.

Dr. Fitch moved that the Secretary's Quarterly Report be accepted and placed on file.

Seconded by Mr. Healy. Motion carried.

The Board then proceeded to the election of officers. On motion of Dr. Fitch, seconded by O. W. Healy, Col. C. H. March was unanimously elected President, and Dr. Chas. E. Cotton was elected Secretary & Executive Officer of the Board for the ensuing year.

On motion of O. W. Healy, seconded by Dr. C. P. Fitch, Dr. J. W. Gould was unanimously elected Vice-President for the ensuing year.

After a general discussion relative to salaries Dr. Fitch moved that the salary of J. V. Ramler, R. Fenstermacher, L. E. Jenkins, E. R. Phelps, and Leo Johnson be increased two hundred annually, and that the salary of W.F.Rode, H. Hedin, H. G. McGinn, and W. E. Lindquist be increased one hundred dollars annually, beginning on July 1st, 1924.

Motion seconded by O. W. Healy. Motion carried.



Dr. Fitch moved that Nellie M. Carroll, the Chief Clerk, and the field veterinarians M. S. Whitcomb, D. M. McDonald be employed for the ensuing year at their present salaries. Motion seconded by O. W. Healy. Motion carried.

Dr. Fitch moved that the salaries of the remaining office force be fixed by the Secretary and Executive Officer. Motion seconded by O.W. Healy. Motion carried.

Dr. Fitch moved that Dr. Cotton be authorized to have one of the field veterinarians assigned to assist him in the office duties. Motion seconded by O. W. Healy. Motion carried.

The Secretary then reported the conditions relative to the outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease in California. He stated that the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry and the State authorities of California had quarantined four counties in California on February 23rd, 1924, because of the appearance of this disease and also nine other counties as "buffer quarantine."

The reports he had received up to March 27th were encouraging in that the disease appeared to be under control. Since that time however the disease had appeared in Merced County, which is a range county, and also in the public stock yards of Los Angeles and at Betchertown, San Francisco. He reported that there were now sixteen counties in central and southern California under quarantine,

He explained that he had conferred with Mr. Moscrip, Dr. Fitch, and Col. March immediately after securing the first reports. All were of the opinion that as the Attorney General of Minnesota had ruled that : Minnesota could not place an embargo on live stock or any other article of commerce that was imported from other states until the Federal Government had passed regu-



lations preventing such inter-state shipments, although we could quarantine such live stock and take any necessary precautions with other articles of commerce after their arrival into the state, and as the Federal Government and the State Authorities of California were apparently taking every necessary precaution, that at that time we should not adopt any specific regulations relative to importations from California, but should depend on the quarantine lines established by the Federal Government and the authorities of California.

After a general discussion, Dr. Fitch moved that the following rules and regulations relative to preventing the invasion of Foot and Mouth Disease be adopted. Seconded by O. W. Healy. Motion carried.

**MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK
SANITARY BOARD.**

Rules and Regulations to prevent the invasion of Foot and Mouth Disease into Minnesota, adopted by Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board, April 15, 1924. Approved by Attorney General, April 16, 1924.

WHEREAS, It has been determined by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota that a contagious and infectious, dangerous communicable disease, known as Foot and Mouth Disease or Aphthous Fever, exists in live stock in the State of California, and

WHEREAS, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota has power and authority under and pursuant to the provisions of paragraphs 4691, 4692 and 4693 and other laws to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the protection of the health of the domestic animals of the state and to regulate or prohibit the bringing of domestic animals into the state which will injure the health of live stock in Minnesota.

NOW, 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 necessary for the protection of the health of domestic animals of this state, and the same are hereby adopted for and as regulations promulgated by this Board.

The State Live Stock Sanitary Board does hereby quarantine against the State of California for Foot and Mouth Disease or Aphthous Fever until said disease shall have abated in the State of California.

During the continuance of this quarantine the transportation, movement, trailing, or driving of cattle, sheep, or other ruminants, swine, horses, dogs, pet animals, and all other live stock, including day old chicks and poultry of all kinds from the State of California into the State of Minnesota is prohibited; provided, however, that day old chicks may be admitted into the State of Minnesota when coming from a hatchery not located in a closed quarantine county and under certification and inspection of the State Department of Agriculture of the State of California, and when shipped in new and disinfected cartons and packed with new paper or new excelsior; and provided further, that each container is accompanied by a certificate issued by a Federal or State Veterinarian certifying to the above stated conditions.

Shipments of dressed carcasses of cattle, sheep, calves, other ruminants, and swine from the State of California into the State of Minnesota are prohibited during continuance of this quarantine.



The transportation into or through Minnesota of hides, skin, wool, and hoofs of cattle, sheep, and other ruminants and swine from California is prohibited during the continuance of this quarantine, unless such hides, skins, wool, and hoofs of cattle, sheep, and other ruminants, and swine are disinfected prior to shipment under the supervision of an inspector approved by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry or the Department of Agriculture of California.

The transportation of hay, straw, or similar food for live stock from the State of California into the State of Minnesota is prohibited during continuance of this quarantine.

Live stock shipped from California to states other than Minnesota must not be shipped through the state of Minnesota during continuance of this quarantine, unless accompanied by a Federal certificate of health and shipped in sealed cars, and when accompanied by such certificates and unloaded en route in the State of Minnesota said live stock must be confined in yards designated by State Live Stock Sanitary authorities, and such yards must be locked and quarantined until cleaned and disinfected after each such shipment under official State or Federal supervision.

All biologics manufactured in California before being shipped into the State of Minnesota during continuance of this quarantine must be passed upon and released by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.

Trees, shrubs, vines, plants, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, roots, bulbs, flowers, or greenhouse plants may be shipped from the State of California into the State of Minnesota during continuance of this quarantine, provided, that they shall not be packed in or with any material other than new, clean paper or new excelsior; and provided further, that such shipments are accompanied by an official certificate issued by the United States Department of Agriculture or the Department of Agriculture of California, certifying that same originated and were shipped from premises free from Foot and Mouth Disease; and provided further, that a copy of said certificate shall have been forwarded to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota, Old Capitol Building, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Fruits and vegetables may be shipped from the State of California into the State of Minnesota during continuance of this quarantine, provided they are shipped in new containers and originate in areas approved for fruit and vegetable shipment by the California State Department of Agriculture or

the United States Bureau of Animal Industry and provided further that if packing material is used, such material must be new, clean paper or new excelsior. Shipments of fruits and vegetables from California not made in compliance with this regulation must not be brought into the State of Minnesota during continuance of this quarantine.

Milk, cream, cheese, or other dairy products shall not be shipped from the State of California into the State of Minnesota during continuance of this quarantine unless such products are made from milk or cream that first has been pasteurized or sterilized, and all containers which hold, or have held, milk or cream must be sterilized before being shipped out of the State of California into the State of Minnesota.

During continuance of this quarantine all sheep shearers, farm laborers, dairy laborers, farm and ranch and stock yard help in general, coming from the State of California into the State of Minnesota, unless able to furnish affidavit evidence that they have not been in any district infected with Foot and Mouth Disease, shall be required to either discard, wash in boiling water, or subject all of their clothing to a thirty minute formaldehyde gas fumigation, and their shoes and shearing equipment to official disinfection.

Emigrant movables, except as hereinbefore designated, shall not be shipped from the State of California into the State of Minnesota during continuance of this quarantine, unless accompanied by a Federal or State certificate certifying that same have been properly cleaned and disinfected.

During continuance of this quarantine all cars used for the shipment or movement of live stock from California into the State of Minnesota must be cleaned and disinfected under State or Federal supervision before being used for each such live stock shipment.

I hereby certify that the above rules and regulations were duly adopted at the quarterly meeting of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board, held in the Old Capitol Building, St. Paul, Minnesota, April 15th, 1924.
 CHARLES E. NOTTON,
 Secretary and Executive Officer,
 Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board.
 (Pioneer Press, April 17.)

Mr. Moscrip moved that the Secretary immediately send a telegram to the U. S. Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of Agriculture and the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, stating that this Board "respectfully urge the Federal Government to place an embargo on the importation of hides, meat, meat products, dairy products and other articles which may convey infection of Foot and Mouth Disease and to require all importation of crockery or other articles packed in hay or straw be unpacked at port of entry and the packing material, etc., be destroyed at such point (stop) Minnesota has experienced difficulty in following up reports of crockery shipments in order to destroy packing material." Motion seconded by Dr. Fitch. Motion carried.

After some discussion relative to making a second retest of infected herds in Meeker and Traverse Counties, Dr. Fitch moved that the Secretary make arrangements with County Boards to retest all herds which disclosed reactors at the last retest, prior to the next annual retest of



all the cattle in these counties. Motion seconded by Mr. Healy.

Motion carried.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Approved July 11th, 1924.

Chas. E. Patton
Secretary

Wm. Healy
President



MINUTES OF REGULAR QUARTERLY MEETING
of the
STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

July 11, 1924

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The meeting was called to order at 11 A. M. Members present:
W. S. Moscrip, O. W. Healy, Dr. C. P. Fitch and Dr. J. N. Gould. Vice-President
Gould presided.

The minutes of the last quarterly meeting were read and as there were
no objections, the chairman declared them approved.

The Secretary reported that President March had advised him that the
Executive Committee personnel would continue the same as during the past fiscal
year, viz; Pres. March, W. S. Moscrip and C. P. Fitch.

The Secretary then read the following minutes of the meeting of the
Executive Committee held on May 21st:

Meeting of Executive Committee
of
Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board

The meeting of the Executive Committee was called to order at 11 A.M.,
May 21st, in office at Old Capitol Bldg. Members present:

C. P. Fitch, W. S. Moscrip and C. H. March.

The Secretary explained that Swift & Co. wished to ship dressed
carcasses of spring lambs from non-infected territory in California
that had been killed under Federal inspection and also that many
complaints had been made by owners of pet dogs and cats who had
been wintering in California and who could not ship them to Minnesota.
After considerable discussion, the following rules and regulations
were adopted for and under authority granted by the Board.



Rules and regulations to prevent the invasion of
Foot and Mouth Disease into Minnesota, adopted by
the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board, May 21, 1924.
Approved by Attorney General May 21, 1924.

Be it resolved by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State
of Minnesota, that the rules and regulations to prevent the invasion of
Foot and Mouth Disease into Minnesota, adopted by said Board on April 15,
1924, are herewith amended as follows:

Horses, dogs and pet animals may be transported into the State of
Minnesota, from the State of California, if accompanied by special
certificate issued by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, or
the California State Department of Agriculture certifying that such
animals originate from a territory not included in the quarantined area,
and provided further, that horses are accompanied by the proper certificate
of health issued by an approved veterinarian.

Shipments of dressed carcasses of cattle, sheep, calves, other
ruminants, and swine, from the State of California, into the State of
Minnesota, are prohibited during this quarantine, except when the
animals are killed under inspection of the United States Bureau of
Animal Industry, and the carcasses and cars for shipment of same, have
been released by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.

Except as above amended, the rules and regulations adopted
April 15th, 1924, are continued in full force and effect.

I hereby certify that the above rules and
regulations have been duly adopted by the State
Live Stock Sanitary Board, on May 21, 1924.

CHARLES E. COTTON,
Sec. & Executive Officer,
Minn. State Live Stock Sanitary Bd.



Mr. Moscrip moved that the action of the Executive Committee in the adoption of the rules and regulations be approved. Motion seconded by Dr. Fitch. Motion carried.

Dr. Fitch moved that the quarterly report of the Secretary & Executive Officer be received and placed on file. Motion seconded by Mr. Moscrip. Motion carried.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

June 30, 1924	--	<u>Balance</u>
Animal Fund.....		\$9282.88
Salary Fund.....		2220.63
Contingent Fund.....		.25
Hog Cholera Fund.....		521.48
Area Indemnity Fund (Tuberculosis).....		36971.91

The State Auditor, on June 14th, was requested to carry these balances and place them to the credit of this Board for the coming fiscal year. It was explained to him that we have condemned and killed animals which, when we receive the necessary reports from commission firms and other reports, will require the payment of a larger amount than can be met by the balance in the general indemnity fund, but such claims can be paid from the fund available the next fiscal year. It was also explained that we had recently completed the testing of all the cattle in Murray County and disclosed over 2000 reactors, that these cattle have been killed and as soon as we receive the necessary reports we would present claims which would probably amount to a little more than the balance in the area fund for the present fiscal year.

We were unable to pay all the bills for June from the contingent fund, and they will have to be paid with the July accounts.

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Dr. Fitch moved that the quarterly report of the Secretary
& Executive Officer be received and placed on file. Motion seconded
by Mr. Moscrip. Motion carried.

The Secretary requested a ruling by the Board relative to a time limit on which indemnity will be paid for losses from anthrax after vaccination which has been made or ordered by this Board. Dr. Fitch moved that the time limit of payment of indemnity for cattle and sheep after vaccination be thirty days. Motion seconded by Mr. Healy. Motion carried.

Mr. Moscrip moved that the Secretary and C. P. Fitch attend the annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association at Des Moines, Iowa in August, at the expense of the Board.

The Secretary reported that, as directed by the Board at the last quarterly meeting, he had obtained evidence against two parties who were selling and distributing hog cholera serum and virus without permit as required by State law. As a result of his activity, the Sioux City Serum Company, whose agent in Mankato was one of the guilty parties, had applied for a permit and furnished the necessary bond. The Secretary had not made the prosecution.

The Sioux Falls Serum Company, whose agent at Mankato was also guilty, had also made application for a permit. However, the prosecution had already been started against this agent in the courts at Mankato.

After some discussion, it was the expressed opinion of all the members present that if this company complied with the law and paid the annual fee and furnished the bond, and further, provided that the County Attorney of Blue Earth County was willing, the case against this agent be nolle.

The Secretary reported that on June 30, 1924 he had notified Dr. B. J. Lattimer of Springfield, Minnesota that the Board in the future would refuse to approve his health certificates, certificates of mallein and tuberculin tests, and also all other professional work in connection with the control or the eradication of tuberculosis and other contagious diseases of live stock.

He reported that he had obtained conclusive evidence that during the fore part of January, Dr. Lattimer had tuberculin tested twenty-one cattle for A.W. Henry



who resides in Redwood County, post office Springfield, and had reported to Mr. Henry that six of the cattle had reacted.

Dr. Lattimer did not report this test or the results of the test to this Board, and he later was a party to influencing Mr. Henry to sell the six reacting cattle to a cattle buyer, who after purchasing, shipped them to the South St. Paul market without a permit from this Board and without any identification on the cattle showing that they were reactors.

The Secretary reported that he had conclusive evidence of Dr. Lattimer falsifying his tuberculin test record of a herd of cattle belonging to the Frank Tropp Estate of Sanborn, Minn. He had taken not more than four temperatures of the herd during the test, and his report to this office contains three preliminary and six post injection temperatures.

Mr. Moscrip moved that the action of the Secretary & Executive Officer in removing Dr. B. J. Lattimer's name from the approved and accredited list and in refusing to accept or approve his professional work in control of contagious and communicable diseases of livestock in this State, be approved. Motion seconded by Mr. Healy. Motion carried.

Dr. Fitch moved that the action of the Board in relation to Dr. Lattimer's case be transmitted to the Minnesota State Veterinary Examining Board. Motion seconded by Mr. Healy. Motion carried.

The Secretary reported that Rabies was epidemic in some of the eastern States. It has been carried westward until it is now epidemic in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois. He stated that Dr. Chesley, the Secretary & Executive Officer of the State Board of Health, had conferred with him relative to the advisability of this Board adopting a regulation requiring the preventive vaccination of all dogs in the State.

Dr. McDaniel of the State Board of Health, attended the afternoon session of the Board, and the question of the control of Rabies was discussed.





MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
of the
MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

Oct. 6, 1924

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The meeting was called to order by Mr. Moscrip. Members present:

W.S. Moscrip, C. P. Fitch. Mr. March could not attend, but the Secretary advised that Mr. March had instructed him that he wished to approve the adoption of the rules and regulations of quarantine against importation of live-stock and other articles to prevent the invasion of Foot and Mouth Disease that had appeared in the vicinity of Houston, Texas.

The Secretary reported that the counties of Galveston and Harris and portions of Brazoria and Fort Bend counties were quarantined on Friday, September 26, 1924 because telegraphic reports received in Washington on that date " so clearly indicated the disease that quarantine orders were issued immediately and active control measures begun." The disease was definitely diagnosed on Saturday, September 27th.

The Secretary then submitted the following Rules and Regulations which were unanimously adopted:

Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board

Rules and regulations to prevent the invasion of Foot and Mouth Disease into Minnesota, adopted by Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board, October 6th, 1924. Approved by Attorney General, October 7th, 1924.

WHEREAS, it has been determined by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota that a contagious and infectious, dangerous communicable disease, known as Foot and Mouth Disease or Aphthous Fever, exists in livestock in the State of Texas, and

WHEREAS, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota has power and authority under and pursuant to the provisions of Sections 4691, 4692, and 4693, Gen. Statutes of 1913, and other laws to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the protection of the health of the domestic animals of the state and to regulate or prohibit the bringing of domestic animals into the state which will injure the health of livestock in Minnesota,



See Paragraph

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NOW, 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 necessary for the protection of the health of domestic animals of this state, and the same are hereby adopted for and as regulations promulgated by this Board.

The State Live Stock Sanitary Board does hereby quarantine against the State of Texas for Foot and Mouth Disease or Aphthous Fever until said disease shall have abated in the State of Texas.

During the continuance of this quarantine the transportation, movement, trailing, or driving of cattle, sheep, goats or other ruminants, horses, mules, swine, poultry or other livestock that have been in Texas at any time since August fifteenth, 1924, from the State of Texas into the State of Minnesota is prohibited.

Dogs and pet animals may be transported into the State of Minnesota from the State of Texas, if accompanied by a special certificate issued by an inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry or of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission of Texas, certifying that such animals originate from a territory not included in quarantined area.

Shipments of dead carcasses of cattle, calves, sheep and other ruminants and swine from Texas into the State of Minnesota are prohibited during this quarantine, except when the animals have been slaughtered under inspection of the United State Bureau of Animal Industry and have passed such inspection and are marked accordingly.

The transportation into or through Minnesota of hides, skin, wool and hoofs of cattle, sheep, and other ruminants and swine from Texas is prohibited during the continuance of this quarantine unless the same are disinfected prior to shipment under the supervision of an inspector if the United States Bureau of Animal Industry and is accompanied by a certificate of such disinfection.

The transportation of hay, straw, cottonseed, cotton seed hulls or similar fodder and forage for bedding, or food for livestock, or for packing material for china, glass, fruits, vegetables, plants, trees, household goods or other articles is prohibited during continuance of this quarantine.

Livestock shipped from Texas to states other than Minnesota must not be shipped through the State of Minnesota during continuance of this quarantine, unless accompanied by a certificate of health issued by an inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry and shipped in sealed cars not to be unloaded in Minnesota.

All biologics for livestock or poultry, manufactured in Texas, before being transported into the State of Minnesota, during continuance of this quarantine, must be passed upon and released by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.

Trees, shrubs, vines, plants, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, roots, bulbs, flowers, or green-house plants may be shipped from the State of Texas into the State of Minnesota during continuance of this quarantine, provided, that they shall not be packed in or with any material other than new clean paper, new excelsior, new burlap or new shavings, and provided, further, that such shipments are accompanied by an official certificate issued by the United States Department of Agriculture or the Live Stock Sanitary Commission of Texas, certifying that same originated and were shipped from premises free from Foot and Mouth Disease; and provided, further, that a copy of said certificate shall have been forwarded to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota, Old Capitol Building, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Fruits and vegetables may be shipped from the State of Texas into the State of Minnesota during continuance of this quarantine, provided they are shipped in new containers and originate in areas approved for fruit and vegetable shipment by the Live Stock Sanitary Commission of Texas or the United States Bureau of Animal Industry; and provided further that if packing material is used, such material must be new clean paper or new excelsior. Shipments of fruits and vegetables from Texas not made in compliance with this regulation must not be brought into the State of Minnesota during continuance of this quarantine.

Milk, cream, cheese, or other dairy products shall not be shipped from the State of Texas into the State of Minnesota during continuance of this quarantine unless such products are made from milk or cream that first has been pasteurized or sterilized, and all containers which hold, or have held, milk or cream must be sterilized before being shipped out of the State of Texas into the State of Minnesota.

During continuance of this quarantine all cars used for the shipment or movement of livestock from Texas into the State of Minnesota must be cleaned and disinfected under State or Federal supervision before being used for each such livestock shipment.

I hereby certify that the above rules and regulations were duly adopted by the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board on October 6th, 1924.

CHARLES E. COTTON,
Secretary and Executive Officer.

There being no further business, the committee adjourned.

Chas. E. Cotton
Secretary

President



MINUTES OF QUARTERLY MEETING
of the
MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD
Oct. 17, 1924.

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The regular quarterly meeting was called. Quorum
not present. No meeting.

Chas. E. Cotton
Secretary

President



MINUTES OF QUARTERLY MEETING
of the
MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

October 21, 1924.

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The meeting convened at 10:30 A. M. Members present: W.S.Moscrip, J. N. Gould and C. P. Fitch. Vice-President J. N. Gould presided.

Minutes of the last quarterly meeting were read and approved. The minutes of the meeting of the Executive Committee held on October 6, 1924 were then read. Dr. Fitch moved that the action of the Executive Committee in the adoption of the Rules and Regulation to prevent the invasion of Foot and Mouth Disease from the State of Texas, be approved. Seconded by Mr. Moscrip. Carried.

Dr. Fitch moved that the quarterly report of the Secretary & Executive Officer be received and placed on file. Motion seconded by Mr. Moscrip. Carried.

The Secretary reported that the balance in appropriation for contingent fund discloses that more than one-fourth has been expended during the past quarter, for the reason that it was impossible to pay the June bills from the appropriation for the last fiscal year; that the increased work both in office and field, in the area plan of control of tuberculosis makes an increase in expenses. The balance in the general indemnity fund on October 1st is \$160,643.42, and vouchers for claims to the amount of \$27,129.40 are in the State Auditor's office; this will leave a balance of \$133,514.02. We have condemned and directed the slaughter of a sufficient number of cattle for which claims for indemnity must be paid, to an estimated amount of \$50,000. This leaves an estimated amount of \$83,514 to be used for payment of indemnity for



the general testing throughout the State.

Dr. Fitch moved that when the general indemnity fund is "mortgaged" to the extent that only \$50,000 balance remains, the Executive Officer is directed to discontinue tuberculin testing of new herds under the accredited herd plan, or under the "owner's agreement," and to pay no indemnity except for reactors that are disclosed as a result of retesting of infected herds and herds which have been tested under the accredited herd plan. Seconded by Mr. Moscrip. Carried.

The Secretary reported that the Board of County Commissioner of Kandiyohi County has passed a resolution rescinding their agreement with the Board for the control of tuberculosis on the area plan; and that he had agreed to the cancellation of the agreement on the advice of the Attorney General.

Dr. Fitch moved that the action of the Secretary & Executive Officer with respect to the agreement with Kandiyohi County be approved. Seconded by Mr. Moscrip. Carried.

Dr. Fitch moved the adoption of rules and regulations submitted by the Secretary for quarantine of herds in counties in which the percentage of tuberculosis is reduced to less than one per cent, be adopted. Seconded by Mr. Moscrip. Carried.

The following is a true copy of rules and regulations as adopted and approved by the Attorney General.

(see next page)



RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE QUARANTINE AND ISOLATION OF HERDS OR LOTS OF CATTLE WHICH HAVE DISCLOSED REACTORS TO THE TUBERCULIN TEST, IN COUNTIES IN WHICH THE CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS, AS PROVIDED BY CHAPTER 269, LAWS OF 1923, IS ADOPTED BY THE STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD AND THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

WHEREAS, The State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota has power and authority under and pursuant to the provisions of Section 4691, General Statutes 1913, 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, Chapter 269, laws of 1923, requires the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota to adopt and enforce definite quarantine rules and regulations within the counties which enter into an agreement with the Board, as it may deem advisable relative to the control of tuberculosis among cattle in such counties,

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 and hogs and for the control of tuberculosis among cattle in such counties, and are hereby adopted.

In Counties with which the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board enters into a cooperative agreement for the control of tuberculosis, as provided by Chap. 269, Laws of 1923, and which, as the result of a complete tuberculin test of all the cattle in such counties, it is determined that the total number of cattle reacting to the test is less than one per cent, then all the reactors shall be removed as required by State Law, and each individual herd in which reactors were disclosed and the premises on which such herd is retained shall be placed under quarantine by the Executive Officer or a duly authorized agent of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board or by any member of a local board of health.

The owner or person in charge shall isolate such herds, containing all the cattle that were subjected to the last official tuberculin test, from all cattle or herds of cattle that have passed an official tuberculin test, until such time as all the cattle in said herds have passed at least one official tuberculin test under the supervision of by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board and until the quarantine has been released in writing by the Executive Officer or a duly authorized agent of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

The owner may continue to market the milk and milk products of such quarantined cattle and herds. No cattle shall be removed from such quarantine herds and premises except on a written permit from the Executive Officer or a duly authorized agent of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

Permits for removal of cattle from such quarantined herds and premises, for the purpose of immediate slaughter without retest, and for dairy and breeding purposes within sixty day period from date of last official tuberculin test, will be issued on receipt of requests from owners of such cattle provided the names and addresses of the purchaser; and the purpose for which the animals are sold are furnished to the Live Stock Sanitary Board; and provided further, if such cattle are to be added to herds in which all the cattle have passed a satisfactory tuberculin test, they can be removed to the farm containing such herds but must be isolated and not allowed to associate with such herds until passing a tuberculin retest, made by an approved veterinarian at the owner's expense, not earlier than sixty or later than ninety days from date of the last official test.

NOTICE

Section 4701, Stat. 1913, provides that every person violating any rule or regulation made by the Live Stock Sanitary Board shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, the minimum punishment whereof shall be a fine of \$25.00 or imprisonment for 30 days. Said section also provides that any member of a local Board of Health who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty imposed upon him by law or by the direction of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board or who refuses or neglects to enforce the regulations of said State Board shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, the punishment whereof shall be a fine of \$25.00



Dr. Fitch moved that the following rules and regulations governing the importation and quarantine of cattle in counties that have been officially designated as modified accredited tuberculosis-free areas, be adopted. Seconded by Mr. Moscrip. Carried.

The following is a true copy of rules and regulations as adopted and approved by Attorney General:

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

Adopted Oct. 21, 1924

Approved by Attorney General Oct. ,1924.

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION AND QUARANTINE OF CATTLE IN COUNTIES WHICH HAVE BEEN OFFICIALLY DESIGNATED BY THE STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD AND THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY AS MODIFIED ACCREDITED TUBERCULOSIS-FREE AREAS.

WHEREAS, The State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota has power and authority under and pursuant to the provisions of Section 4691, General Statutes 1913, 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, Chapter 269, Laws of 1923, requires the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota to adopt and enforce such quarantine rules and regulations with the county, which enters into an agreement with the Board, as it may deem advisable relative to the control of tuberculosis among cattle in such counties.

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 and hogs and for the control of tuberculosis among cattle in such counties, and are hereby adopted:

Except as hereinafter provided, the importation or bringing of cattle into counties which have been officially designated by the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board and the United States Bureau of Animal Industry as Modified Accredited Tuberculosis Free Area, is hereby prohibited, unless such cattle are accompanied by an approved official certificate made and signed by an approved veterinarian, showing that they originate from a Federal-State accredited tuberculosis-free herd or an officially designated Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free area, or that they have passed a satisfactory tuberculin test applied by an approved veterinarian within thirty days of importation when they may be placed on the farm or premises of purchaser or keeper but must be quarantined and isolated on such farm or premises and not allowed to associate with other cattle until after passing a tuberculin retest, made by an approved veterinarian at the owner's expense, not earlier than sixty nor later than ninety days from date of the last approved test.



Exceptions will be made, however, in case of cattle for immediate slaughter and steers for feeding and grazing purposes; the cattle for immediate slaughter must be slaughtered within ten days and during this interval must be held separate and apart from any other cattle; steers for feeding and grazing purposes may be shipped or brought into said counties, without an approved tuberculin test certificate, on a special permit issued by the Executive Officer of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board or a duly authorized agent of said Board and all such steers shall be placed in official quarantine by said Board. The owner shall provide a double fence between the enclosures of such steers and adjoining pastures which are or may be used for cattle that have passed an approved tuberculin test.

Dr. Fitch moved that the Secretary & Executive Officer attend the annual meeting of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association in Chicago in December, at the expense of the Board. Seconded by Mr. Moscrip. Carried.

The Secretary reported that Foot and Mouth Disease was practically under control in California and was not limited to a small territory of high altitude. After some discussion, Dr. Fitch moved that the rules and regulations adopted April 15th and amended on May 21st, be modified to read as follows. Motion seconded by Mr. Moscrip. Carried.

The following is a true copy of the amended rules and regulations as adopted and approved by the Attorney General:

(see next page)



MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

Rules and Regulations to prevent the invasion of Foot and Mouth Disease into Minnesota, adopted by the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board, October 21st, 1924. Approved by Attorney General October 1924.

WHEREAS, it has been determined by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry that the infectious dangerous communicable disease known as Foot and Mouth Disease or Aphthous Fever is under control in the State of California:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota, that the following revised quarantine against the State of California supersedes the Rules and Regulations adopted April 15th, 1924, and amendments adopted May 21st, 1924:

All commodities shipped into the State of Minnesota from the State of California shall be made only in accordance with the Regulations, Orders, and Rules of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry; provided, however, that the transportation, movement, trailing or driving of cattle, sheep, or other ruminants, or swine from areas in the State of California that are under State or Federal quarantine for Foot and Mouth Disease, into the State of Minnesota is prohibited; and provided further, that cattle, sheep, or other ruminants, or swine not under quarantine for Foot and Mouth Disease, shall be transported, moved, trailed or driven into the State of Minnesota only upon special permit in writing first being obtained for each shipment from the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board, St. Paul, Minnesota. Permits will be issued in duplicate and shipments of cattle, sheep, or other ruminants, or swine shall not be made into the State of Minnesota unless accompanied by such permit, and the duplicate with other health certificates forwarded to the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board.



The Secretary reported the outbreak of Foot & Mouth Disease in Texas; that it was limited to a comparatively small territory near Houston and between Houston and Galveston. Dr. Fitch moved that the following rules and regulations be adopted to supersede those adopted on October 6, 1925.

The following is a true copy of the rules and regulations as adopted and approved by the Attorney General:

Adopted Oct. 21st, 1924.

Approved by Attorney General, Oct. 1924.

RULES AND REGULATIONS TO PREVENT THE INVASION OF FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE INTO MINNESOTA, ADOPTED BY MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD, OCTOBER 21st, 1924. APPROVED BY ATTORNEY GENERAL, OCTOBER 1924.

Whereas, it has been determined by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota that a contagious and infectious, dangerous communicable disease, known as Foot and Mouth Disease or Aphthous Fever, exists in livestock in the State of Texas, and

Whereas, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota has power and authority under and pursuant to the provisions of Sections 4691, 4692, and 4693, Gen. Statutes of 1913, and other laws to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the protection of the health of the domestic animals of the state and to regulate or prohibit the bringing of domestic animals into the state which will injure the health of livestock in Minnesota.

Now, 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 necessary for the protection of the health of domestic animals of this state, and the same are hereby adopted for and as regulations promulgated by this Board, and supersede the Rules and Regulations of quarantine adopted October 6th, 1924.

1. The State Live Stock Sanitary Board does hereby quarantine against the State of Texas for Foot and Mouth Disease or Aphthous Fever until said disease shall have abated in the State of Texas.

2. During the continuance of this quarantine the transportation, movement, trailing, or driving of cattle, sheep, goats, or other ruminants, swine, or poultry, or any livestock; any hides, skin, wool and hoofs of cattle, sheep and other ruminants and swine; any hay, straw, cottonseed, cotton seed hulls or similar fodder and forage for bedding, or food for livestock, or for packing material for china, glass, fruit, vegetables, plants, trees, household goods or other articles from the State of Texas into the State of Minnesota is prohibited provided they originate from areas in the State of Texas that are under State or Federal Quarantine for Foot and Mouth Disease.



3. Shipments of dressed carcasses of cattle, calves, sheep and other ruminants and swine from Texas into the State of Minnesota are prohibited during this quarantine, except when the animals have been slaughtered under inspection of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry and have passed such inspection and are marked accordingly.

4. All biologics manufactured in Texas before being shipped into the State of Minnesota, during continuance of this quarantine, must be passed upon and released by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.

5. During the continuance of this quarantine, shipments of fruit, vegetables, trees, shrubs, vines, plants, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, roots, bulbs, flowers, or green-house plants are prohibited provided they originate from areas in the State of Texas that are under State or Federal Quarantine for Foot and Mouth Disease.

6. During continuance of this quarantine all cars used for the shipment or movement of livestock from Texas into the State of Minnesota must be cleaned and disinfected under State or Federal supervision before being used for each such livestock shipment.

After a long discussion in which Mr. W. A. Peck, Live Stock Commissioner of Union Stock Yards at South St. Paul, took part, Dr. Fitch moved that the following annual amounts be requested in the budget to be submitted to the Governor of Minnesota:

Salaries.....	\$55,000
Contingent.....	25,000
General Indemnity Fund.....	300,000
Area Indemnity Fund....	<u>300,000</u>
TOTAL.....	\$680,000

Also, an emergency fund for general indemnity of \$100,000 to be immediately available, and \$2,000 emergency for the contingent fund.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Chas. E. Patton
Secretary

(Approved Jan. 17, 1925)

President



MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
of the
MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

Dec. 18, 1924

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The meeting was called to order at 2 P. M. on Dec. 18, 1924.

Members present: President March, W. S. Moscrip and C.P.Fitch.

The Secretary reported the outbreak of Fowl Plague, or Fowl Pest, in New York State and New Jersey, and the information that the city of New York had placed an embargo on the shipments of poultry from the central western States, including Minnesota.

He further reported that this disease did not exist in Minnesota.

Dr. Fitch reported that he had visited two plants in Minneapolis and had received a number of sick fowl from the markets in the Twin Cities but had failed to detect the disease.

After some discussion, the following rules and regulations were adopted for and under the authority granted by the Board.

(see next page)



MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCKSANITARY BOARD

Rules and Regulations to prevent the invasion of a disease of poultry known as "Fowl Pest," or "Fowl Plague," into the State of Minnesota, adopted by the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board, December 18th, 1924, approved by the Attorney General, December 18th, 1924.

WHEREAS-- It has been determined by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota, that a contagious and infectious, dangerous, communicable disease exists among hens, roosters, capons, and chickens in the State of New York and New Jersey, and there is danger that such disease may be communicated to poultry in the State of Minnesota, and and be communicated to poultry in the State of Minnesota, and

WHEREAS - The State Live Stock Sanitary Board of Minnesota has power and authority under and pursuant to the provisions of Sections 4691, 4692, and 4693, General Statutes 1913, and under the Laws, to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the protection of the health of the domestic animals and poultry of the State, and to regulate or prohibit the bringing of domestic animals and poultry into the State which will injure the health of domestic animals in Minnesota.

Now 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 necessary, for the protection of the health of domestic animals of this State, and the same are hereby adopted for and as regulations promulgated by this Board,--

FIRST: The State Live Stock Sanitary Board does hereby quarantine against the States of New York and New Jersey for the disease known as Fowl Pest or Fowl Plague, until said disease shall have abated in the States of New York and New Jersey. During the continuance of this quarantine the transportation or movement into or through the State of Minnesota from the States of New York and New Jersey of any live hens, roosters, capons, or chickens is hereby prohibited.

SECOND: During the continuance of this quarantine all cars, coops, crates, or containers which have been used for the shipment of any hens, roosters, capons, or chickens into or within the States of New York or New Jersey, must be cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry before they will be permitted to enter the State of Minnesota.



MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

December 30, 1924

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The meeting was called to order at 4 P. M., on Dec. 30, 1924.

The Secretary reported that the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, in a letter written December 27, 1924, had inclosed B. A. I. Order 291 to prevent the spread of European Fowl Pest and other similar contagious diseases of poultry, adopted December 22, 1924, and also informed us that their inspector in charge in Minnesota, and other central States, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia and all States to the east and north thereof have been instructed to arrange for a general cleaning and disinfection of assembling and feeding plants, cars, coops, troughs etc. that have been used within the past thirty days in handling inter-state shipments of poultry. Also requested our assistance in making a survey of the existence of the disease.

After discussion, the following rules and regulations were adopted for and under the authority granted by the Board:

(see next page)



Rules and Regulations to prevent the invasion of a disease known as "Fowl Pest", or "Fowl Plague" or other similar contagious poultry disease, into the State of Minnesota, adopted by the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board, December 30th, 1924, approved by the Attorney General, December 30th, 1924.

WHEREAS -- It has been determined by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota, that a contagious and infectious, dangerous, communicable disease exists among hens, roosters, capons, and chickens in the States of New York and New Jersey, and representatives of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry report that a malady similar to this disease has caused heavy losses of poultry in fattening plants in some localities in the middle west, and there is danger that such disease may be communicated to poultry in the State of Minnesota, and

WHEREAS -- The State Live Stock Sanitary Board of Minnesota has power and authority under and pursuant to the provisions of Sections 4691, 4692, and 4693, General Statutes 1913, and under the Laws, to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the protection of the health of the domestic animals and poultry of the State, and to regulate or prohibit the bringing of domestic animals and poultry into the State which will injure the health of domestic animals in Minnesota.

Now 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 necessary, for the protection of the health of domestic animals of this State, and the same are hereby adopted for and as regulations promulgated by this Board, and supersede the Rules and Regulations of quarantine adopted December 18th, 1924.

FIRST: The State Live Stock Sanitary Board does hereby quarantine against the States of New York and New Jersey for the disease known as Fowl Pest or Fowl Plague, until said disease shall have abated in the States of New York and New Jersey. During the continuance of this quarantine the transportation or movement into or through the State of Minnesota from the States of New York and New Jersey of any live hens, roosters, capons, chickens, turkeys or geese is hereby prohibited, except under special permit issued by the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board. Such permits will be issued in duplicate, one copy must accompany the shipment.

SECOND: During the continuance of this quarantine all cars, coops, crates, or containers which have been used for the shipment of any hens, roosters, capons, chickens, turkeys or geese into or within the States of New York or New Jersey, must be cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry before they will be permitted to enter the State of Minnesota.

THIRD: During the continuance of this quarantine the transportation or movement of any live hens, roosters, capons, chickens, turkeys or geese affected with or directly exposed to the contagious disease known as Fowl Pest or other similar poultry disease, from any state or the District of Columbia, except in accordance with Federal Bureau of Animal Industry order 291, is hereby prohibited. This does not apply to New York or New Jersey from which states all importations of poultry is prohibited except as above noted.

(continued on next page)



FOURTH: During the continuance of this quarantine all cars, coops, crates or containers which have been used for the shipment of any of the poultry affected with or directly exposed to the contagious disease known as Fowl Pest or other similar poultry disease must be cleaned and disinfected as required by Federal Bureau of Animal Industry order 291, before being used for each shipment of poultry into the State of Minnesota.

FIFTH: All assembling and feeding plants, cars, coops, crates or containers, and feeding and watering equipment in Minnesota, that have been used since November 22nd, 1924, in handling interstate or intrastate shipments of poultry must be cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry or an authorized agent of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board. Such equipment should not be accepted for shipment until it has been cleaned and disinfected in compliance with these rules and regulations.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Chas E Cottar
Secretary

President

