



Minnesota. Board of Animal Health.  
Minutes.

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BOARD MEMBERS

W. S. MOSCRIP reappointed Jan. 1, 1939. Term to expire Jan. 1, 1944  
A. L. SAYERS appointed Dec. 1, 1939, reappointed Jan. 2, '40. Term to expire Jan. 2, 1945  
Dr. E. H. Gloss approved by legislature. Term to expire 1st Monday in Jan. 1946  
Dr. W. L. BOYD " " " " " " " " " Jan. 1947  
CHARLES EWALD " " " " " " " " " Jan. 1948

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Jan. 17, 1936- - Nov. 10, 1937

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BOARD MEMBERS

|  |            | TERM OF OFFICE                        | oath of office filed with Secy of State |
|--|------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| Chas Ewald <del>Sept 7</del> 1939 for 5 years (took Baudler's place) 1/24/38 to 1/4/48 |            |                                       |   |
| P. O. HOLLAND  | NORTHFIELD | 2/11/35 to 1-/1940                    | 2/25/35                                 |
| W. A. ANDERSON   | SLEEPY EYE | 4/13/35 to 1 - 36 Reappointed to 1941 | 4/25/31                                 |
| C. P. FITCH  | ST. PAUL   | 1/6/1932 to 1 / -/1937-42             | 2/15/33                                 |
| O. W. HEALY  | MAPLETON   | 1/1/1933 to 1-/1938                   | 4/24/1933 - 1-1- 1938                   |
| W. S. MOSCRIP  | LAKE ELMO  | 1/1/1934 to 1-/1939                   | 1/31/34 Reappointed Jan. 1939 to 1944-  |

Baudler <sup>10/14 1938</sup> (not ratified) to take O. W. Healy place

Holland took oath of office Sept. 12, 1930 to fill place of Mr. March - expired 12-31-34  
 Died Nov. 15, 1939

Dr. Fitch died Jan. 11, 1940 (to take place of O. W. Healy)

A. L. Sayers appointed Dec. 1, 1939 for 5 years

Dr. W. L. Boyd appointed 4/26/40 to fill Dr. Fitch  
 unexpired term = Jan 1942 - Reappointed 4/19/43 to Jan 1-47

Dr. Gloss sworn in July 25 1941 in place of Dr. Anderson  
 term to expire 1st Monday in Jan. 1946

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

JANUARY 17TH - 1936.

The meeting was called but as it was impossible to obtain a quorum it was necessary to defer the meeting until January 18th, 1936.

*Chas. E. Pottas*

Secretary

\_\_\_\_\_  
President

MINUTES OF THE DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD, JANUARY 18th - 1936.

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

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

The minutes of the quarterly meeting of the Board October 23rd, 1935, were read.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the minutes be approved as read.

The quarterly report of the Secretary and Executive Officer for the quarter ending December 31st, 1935, on motion duly seconded and carried was accepted and ordered placed on file.

The Secretary reported that the Budget Commissioner approved the action of the Board at the quarterly meeting October 23rd, increasing the salary of Charles Schubert to fifteen hundred dollars (\$1500.00) annually, or one hundred twenty-five dollars (\$125.00) per month, effective November 1st, 1935.

DR. F. A. TORREY: The Secretary reported that Dr. F. A. Torrey had requested that the Board extend him a hearing and he was waiting to meet the Board. Dr. Torrey appeared and stated to the Board that he was guilty of falsifying the reports of the dates on which he was employed and the names of owners of herds tuberculin tested in the official testing of cattle in Washington County during the month of May, also he was guilty of furnishing statements of his performing tuberculin testing in the county when he was not present in the county. He was anxious that the Board reinstate him on the approved and accredited list of veterinarians in Minnesota as he had "learned something as the result of the time in which he had been deprived of the work". He further stated "I can assure the Board that it will not happen again".

Dr. Fitch then asked Dr. Torrey if he had succeeded in straightening out his troubles with the office of Dr. Fretz relative to his work in the testing of herds of cattle for Bang's Disease for the Federal Government. Dr. Torrey stated he thought he had succeeded. He explained that he had not made a second visit to two herds of cattle that the laboratory reported as disclosing reactors, to insert the reacting tags in the ears of the reacting cattle, and to brand them, in the Bang's Disease work for the Federal Government, for the reason that he had been called into Stearns County on the area test, etc; he stated further that for two months beginning with the testing in Stearns County he had been employed almost constantly by this Board and the Federal Government in the area tuberculin testing in Stearns, Blue Earth, Redwood, Sibley and Washington Counties.

The President then stated to Dr. Torrey that the Board would take his case under consideration. Dr. Torrey retired.

After a further discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that Dr. Torrey be reinstated on the list of approved and accredited veterinarians in Minnesota and that the Secretary write him a strong letter advising him that the Board had reinstated him on the approved and accredited list of veterinarians on the condition that in the future he will, as he has agreed to do, comply with the state law and the rules and regulations of this Board and the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry in the control of communicable diseases of livestock, also that he will comply with the instructions and directions of this Board and the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry in the control and elimination of tuberculosis, Bang's Disease, and also the control of other diseases of live stock and poultry.

SUPPLIES AND EXPENSE FUND: The Secretary reported that as directed by the Board at its last meeting he had prepared a bill to provide for the transfer of the necessary funds appropriated by the 1935 legislature for the expense of Bang's Disease for the fiscal year terminating June 30th, 1935, to our "Supplies and Expense" Fund. He presented the bill to the Chairman of the

finance Committee of the Senate explaining to him that through an oversight on the part of his committee sufficient funds had not been appropriated for our "Supplies and Expense" Fund. The Chairman informed him that the Rules Committee would not permit the consideration of any bills of such a nature.

A general discussion followed during which the Secretary stated he had been informed that provided the appropriation is not sufficient the Executive Council could make provision whereby the funds may be expended from the "Supplies and Expense" Fund appropriated by the legislature for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1936, to meet bills and obligations necessarily incurred during the fiscal year terminating June 30th. The Secretary was directed to confer with the Executive Council and make such a request and arrange to include in the budget request to the legislature in 1937 an emergency appropriation to meet the deficit.

BOND OF ST. PAUL SERUM COMPANY: The Secretary reported that as directed by the Board at its last quarterly meeting, he had requested the Attorney General to institute the necessary legal proceedings against the company holding the bond of the St. Paul Serum Company. He reported that he had recently telephoned to Assistant Attorney General Roy Frank who was taking care of the case and Mr. Frank assured him he was working on it at that time.

EQUINE ENCEPHALOMYELITIS

The Secretary reported that with the appearance of frost the latter part of September new outbreaks decreased materially in number. After the warm spell following the first frost it appeared on a number of farms in areas where it had been most prevalent. During the quarter the disease appeared on 804 premises, the last case being reported on December 1st. The laboratory reports that from July 1st to December 31st they have made histopathological examinations of 89 brains of which 46 were reported as disclosing positive lesions of the disease and 43 were negative. They succeeded in recovering the virus and reproducing the disease in laboratory animals in only five cases.

During the quarter field veterinarians continued to assist the practicing veterinarians and farmers in the control of the disease, by inspecting and releasing quarantines on infected premises; two field veterinarians were continued in the field during the months of October and November, and until the fourteenth of December. The quarantine officer devoted his full time during the months of October and November.

The Secretary reported that he was disappointed in the replies received from the questionnaire sent to the practicing veterinarians and for this reason endeavored to contact them through our field veterinarians and also by mail, in order to compile as complete a report of the outbreak of the disease as possible. At least two veterinarians did not report outbreaks of the disease, stating that their reason for not doing so was that they did not believe the Board was justified in establishing quarantines as they interfered with the farmers' work, etc.

In the northwestern part of the state where there are comparatively few practicing veterinarians there is no doubt but that the disease appeared on a number of farms and was not reported to the office.

3) Following is a table relative to the extent of the disease in the state during the past summer and terminating December 31st, 1935:

*Infection Equine Encephalomyelitis*

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| Total number of Infected Premises Reported . . . . .                          | 3429  |
| No. Infected Premises for which Veterinarians did not furnish case reports .. | 399   |
| Total number of Horses Involved . . . . .                                     | 18539 |
| Total number of Horses Infected . . . . .                                     | 3332  |
| Total number of Horses Treated with Serum . . . . .                           | 3365  |
| Total number of Horses died before Treatment (serum) . . . . .                | 377   |
| Total number of Horses died after Treatment (serum) . . . . .                 | 779   |
| Total number of Horses that died . . . . .                                    | 1156  |
| Total number of Horses Treated with Preventative Serum . . . . .              | 3665  |
| Total number of Horses Treated with Vaccine                                   | 746   |

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| Total number of Horses given other Treatments . . . . .                    | 133    |
| Total number of Horses that died following other Treatments . . . . .      | 28     |
| Percentage of Deaths of Infected Horses . . . . .                          | 34.69% |
| Percentage of Deaths of Total Horses exposed on Farms . . . . .            | 6.24%  |
| Second Outbreaks following use of Serum Preventative Treatment . . . . .   | .45    |
| Second Outbreaks following use of Vaccine Preventative Treatment . . . . . | 3      |

OTHER TREATMENTS OTHER THAN SERUM

| Hydrochloric Acid Solution<br>Calcium Gluconate Solution | Normal Horse<br>Serum | Sodium<br>Bi-Carbonate | Private<br>Treatment |
|--|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 57   | 18                    | 77                     | 12                   |
| Died   | Died                  | Died                   | Died                 |
| 7  | 2                     | 21                     | 0                    |

.....

The following table represents the report of the number of cases by counties from June 14th to December 31st, 1935:

Report by Counties

|               | NUMBER REPORTS | NO REPORTS | NUMBER HORSES INVOLVED | NUMBER HORSES INFECTED | NUMBER TREATED WITH SERUM | NUMBER DIED BEFORE TREATMENT | NUMBER DIED AFTER TREATMENT | NUMBER TREATED WITH PREVENTATIVE | NUMBER TREATED WITH VACCINE | SECOND OUT-BREAKS |
|---------------|----------------|------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Aitkin        | 0              | 0          | 0                      | 0                      | 0                         | 0                            | 0                           | 0                                | 0                           | 0                 |
| Anoka         | 9              | 1          | 37                     | 9                      | 14                        | 1                            | 1                           | 14                               | 9                           | 0                 |
| Becker        | 66             | 5          | 378                    | 74                     | 132                       | 10                           | 16                          | 141                              | 0                           | 0                 |
| Beltrami      | 13             | 0          | 38                     | 14                     | 11                        | 2                            | 6                           | 1                                | 11                          | 0                 |
| Benton        | 50             | 1          | 206                    | 53                     | 29                        | 5                            | 13                          | 3                                | 0                           | 0                 |
| Big Stone     | 82             | 5          | 519                    | 84                     | 77                        | 8                            | 25                          | 74                               | 0                           | 0                 |
| Blue Earth    | 20             | 8          | 92                     | 14                     | 29                        | 2                            | 4                           | 36                               | 4                           | 1                 |
| Brown         | 25             | 3          | 189                    | 25                     | 20                        | 3                            | 7                           | 29                               | 54                          | 0                 |
| Carlton       | 4              | 3          | 4                      | 1                      | 0                         | 1                            | 0                           | 0                                | 0                           | 0                 |
| Carver        | 8              | 4          | 25                     | 5                      | 1                         | 1                            | 1                           | 6                                | 0                           | 0                 |
| Cass          | 8              | 2          | 33                     | 6                      | 13                        | 1                            | 1                           | 13                               | 2                           | 0                 |
| Chippewa      | 41             | 6          | 270                    | 39                     | 28                        | 8                            | 7                           | 52                               | 0                           | 0                 |
| Chisago       | 13             | 5          | 28                     | 8                      | 7                         | 1                            | 2                           | 0                                | 0                           | 0                 |
| Clay          | 61             | 0          | 361                    | 58                     | 21                        | 6                            | 8                           | 40                               | 0                           | 0                 |
| Clearwater    | 30             | 0          | 146                    | 32                     | 19                        | 2                            | 7                           | 53                               | 0                           | 1                 |
| Cook          | 0              | 0          | 0                      | 0                      | 0                         | 0                            | 0                           | 0                                | 0                           | 0                 |
| Cottonwood    | 58             | 9          | 339                    | 52                     | 85                        | 3                            | 14                          | 103                              | 17                          | 0                 |
| Crow Wing     | 9              | 7          | 9                      | 2                      | 1                         | 0                            | 0                           | 0                                | 0                           | 0                 |
| Dakota        | 3              | 2          | 5                      | 1                      | 0                         | 0                            | 0                           | 0                                | 0                           | 0                 |
| Dodge         | 2              | 0          | 14                     | 2                      | 14                        | 0                            | 0                           | 2                                | 0                           | 0                 |
| Douglas       | 138            | 3          | 679                    | 150                    | 172                       | 20                           | 42                          | 145                              | 5                           | 1                 |
| Faribault     | 8              | 0          | 44                     | 8                      | 4                         | 3                            | 3                           | 15                               | 0                           | 0                 |
| Fillmore      | 3              | 0          | 20                     | 3                      | 0                         | 0                            | 0                           | 0                                | 0                           | 0                 |
| Freeborn      | 16             | 2          | 98                     | 14                     | 39                        | 1                            | 2                           | 41                               | 0                           | 0                 |
| Goodhue       | 6              | 0          | 39                     | 6                      | 6                         | 1                            | 2                           | 7                                | 0                           | 0                 |
| Grant         | 113            | 9          | 705                    | 111                    | 102                       | 11                           | 17                          | 139                              | 3                           | 3                 |
| Hennepin      | 6              | 0          | 18                     | 6                      | 1                         | 1                            | 0                           | 0                                | 0                           | 0                 |
| Houston       | 1              | 1          | 0                      | 0                      | 0                         | 0                            | 0                           | 0                                | 0                           | 0                 |
| Hubbard       | 8              | 3          | 18                     | 5                      | 4                         | 1                            | 0                           | 5                                | 0                           | 0                 |
| Isanti        | 4              | 1          | 10                     | 3                      | 2                         | 1                            | 0                           | 1                                | 0                           | 0                 |
| Itasca        | 1              | 0          | 3                      | 1                      | 0                         | 0                            | 0                           | 0                                | 0                           | 0                 |
| Jackson       | 68             | 6          | 577                    | 62                     | 69                        | 5                            | 17                          | 68                               | 102                         | 0                 |
| Kanabec       | 10             | 1          | 28                     | 9                      | 0                         | 4                            | 0                           | 0                                | 0                           | 0                 |
| Kandiyohi     | 137            | 8          | 776                    | 134                    | 98                        | 10                           | 44                          | 37                               | 4                           | 5                 |
| Kittson       | 11             | 0          | 56                     | 11                     | 2                         | 2                            | 1                           | 0                                | 0                           | 0                 |
| Koochiching   | 0              | 0          | 0                      | 0                      | 0                         | 0                            | 0                           | 0                                | 0                           | 0                 |
| Lac qui Parle | 92             | 4          | 526                    | 107                    | 75                        | 16                           | 25                          | 17                               | 38                          | 3                 |
| Lake          | 0              | 0          | 0                      | 0                      | 0                         | 0                            | 0                           | 0                                | 0                           | 0                 |
| Lake O'Woods  | 1              | 0          | 5                      | 1                      | 5                         | 0                            | 0                           | 5                                | 4                           | 0                 |
| Le Sueur      | 50             | 13         | 229                    | 44                     | 113                       | 2                            | 13                          | 57                               | 25                          | 0                 |
| Lincoln       | 27             | 10         | 101                    | 19                     | 16                        | 6                            | 5                           | 36                               | 0                           | 0                 |
| Lyon          | 43             | 8          | 255                    | 37                     | 88                        | 2                            | 8                           | 102                              | 0                           | 0                 |
| McLeod        | 228            | 0          | 128                    | 30                     | 26                        | 2                            | 12                          | 5                                | 0                           | 1                 |
| Mahnomen      | 77             | 4          | 447                    | 86                     | 74                        | 5                            | 19                          | 84                               | 0                           | 0                 |
| Marshall      | 66             | 2          | 340                    | 65                     | 35                        | 4                            | 15                          | 69                               | 100                         | 1                 |
| Martin        | 28             | 2          | 186                    | 27                     | 21                        | 6                            | 7                           | 69                               | 7                           | 0                 |
| Meeker        | 81             | 3          | 480                    | 86                     | 76                        | 10                           | 14                          | 41                               | 0                           | 0                 |
| Mille Lacs    | 6              | 0          | 15                     | 6                      | 5                         | 0                            | 2                           | 0                                | 0                           | 0                 |

|                    | NUMBER REPORTS | NO REPORTS | NUMBER HORSES INVOLVED | NUMBER HORSES INFECTED | NUMBER TREATED WITH SERUM | NUMBER DIED BEFORE TREATMENT | NUMBER DIED AFTER TREATMENT | NUMBER TREATED WITH PREVENTATIVE | NUMBER TREATED WITH VACCINE | SECOND OUTBREAKS |
|--------------------|----------------|------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| Morrison           | 54             | 6          | 241                    | 50                     | 6                         | 3                            | 3                           | 7                                | 0                           | 0                |
| Mower              | 3              | 0          | 22                     | 3                      | 6                         | 0                            | 1                           | 15                               | 0                           | 0                |
| Murray             | 47             | 17         | 195                    | 31                     | 29                        | 7                            | 11                          | 85                               | 0                           | 0                |
| Nicollet           | 29             | 3          | 151                    | 29                     | 64                        | 4                            | 5                           | 45                               | 1                           | 0                |
| Nobles             | 73             | 0          | 421                    | 66                     | 77                        | 6                            | 27                          | 69                               | 30                          | 1                |
| Norman             | 41             | 2          | 250                    | 40                     | 135                       | 4                            | 21                          | 105                              | 0                           | 0                |
| Olmsted            | 2              | 1          | 12                     | 4                      | 2                         | 0                            | 0                           | 0                                | 0                           | 0                |
| Ottertail          | 237            | 23         | 1145                   | 254                    | 236                       | 31                           | 45                          | 291                              | 23                          | 15               |
| Pennington         | 48             | 1          | 224                    | 48                     | 34                        | 9                            | 7                           | 22                               | 85                          | 0                |
| Pine               | 8              | 6          | 3                      | 1                      | 0                         | 0                            | 0                           | 0                                | 0                           | 0                |
| Pipestone          | 22             | 3          | 140                    | 20                     | 17                        | 6                            | 3                           | 8                                | 0                           | 0                |
| Polk               | 143            | 17         | 747                    | 150                    | 146                       | 22                           | 47                          | 251                              | 14                          | 5                |
| Pope               | 120            | 6          | 688                    | 123                    | 118                       | 18                           | 32                          | 90                               | 0                           | 1                |
| Ramsey             | 4              | 0          | 17                     | 4                      | 13                        | 1                            | 1                           | 12                               | 0                           | 0                |
| Red Lake           | 18             | 1          | 125                    | 17                     | 16                        | 1                            | 1                           | 32                               | 14                          | 0                |
| Redwood            | 54             | 15         | 245                    | 44                     | 54                        | 6                            | 11                          | 80                               | 5                           | 0                |
| Renville           | 49             | 12         | 260                    | 44                     | 45                        | 1                            | 11                          | 34                               | 0                           | 0                |
| Rice               | 25             | 2          | 135                    | 15                     | 25                        | 2                            | 5                           | 7                                | 0                           | 0                |
| Rock               | 56             | 22         | 316                    | 45                     | 43                        | 4                            | 20                          | 71                               | 41                          | 1                |
| Roseau             | 32             | 2          | 129                    | 36                     | 124                       | 5                            | 6                           | 100                              | 72                          | 0                |
| St. Louis          | 5              | 1          | 6                      | 4                      | 2                         | 0                            | 2                           | 1                                | 0                           | 0                |
| Scott              | 11             | 5          | 43                     | 6                      | 24                        | 1                            | 1                           | 5                                | 0                           | 0                |
| Sherburn           | 12             | 8          | 50                     | 4                      | 5                         | 1                            | 0                           | 4                                | 3                           | 0                |
| Sibley             | 36             | 8          | 167                    | 28                     | 45                        | 3                            | 6                           | 108                              | 0                           | 0                |
| Stearns            | 209            | 18         | 1157                   | 207                    | 93                        | 21                           | 22                          | 38                               | 4                           | 0                |
| Steele             | 5              | 4          | 69                     | 13                     | 24                        | 0                            | 4                           | 24                               | 0                           | 0                |
| Stevens            | 100            | 12         | 620                    | 97                     | 66                        | 13                           | 31                          | 138                              | 51                          | 1                |
| Swift              | 117            | 13         | 845                    | 121                    | 40                        | 7                            | 36                          | 23                               | 6                           | 3                |
| Todd               | 68             | 5          | 300                    | 70                     | 60                        | 7                            | 10                          | 34                               | 0                           | 0                |
| Traverse           | 85             | 27         | 462                    | 68                     | 70                        | 4                            | 13                          | 75                               | 0                           | 0                |
| Wabasha            | 11             | 0          | 61                     | 17                     | 5                         | 1                            | 2                           | 2                                | 0                           | 0                |
| Wadena             | 14             | 0          | 56                     | 14                     | 28                        | 1                            | 2                           | 17                               | 0                           | 0                |
| Waseca             | 14             | 1          | 75                     | 14                     | 11                        | 2                            | 5                           | 22                               | 0                           | 0                |
| Washington         | 2              | 0          | 19                     | 2                      | 15                        | 0                            | 0                           | 19                               | 0                           | 0                |
| Watonwan           | 10             | 3          | 40                     | 7                      | 1                         | 2                            | 0                           | 0                                | 0                           | 0                |
| Wilkin             | 63             | 10         | 310                    | 67                     | 98                        | 11                           | 18                          | 284                              | 0                           | 3                |
| Winona             | 2              | 1          | 9                      | 1                      | 0                         | 0                            | 0                           | 0                                | 0                           | 0                |
| Wright             | 43             | 8          | 183                    | 41                     | 34                        | 4                            | 6                           | 9                                | 4                           | 0                |
| Yellow<br>Medicine | 26             | 11         | 125                    | 17                     | 20                        | 2                            | 4                           | 28                               | 0                           | 0                |
|                    | 3429           | 399        | 18599                  | 3332                   | 3365                      | 377                          | 779                         | 3665                             | 746                         | 46               |

A discussion followed relative to the advisability of the Board establishing quarantines on all the horses on premises where the disease appears.

In the Secretary's quarterly report he included statements furnished in papers by laboratory investigators disclosing the present knowledge of the disease, the methods of transmission of the infection and the results of various forms of vaccination.

. . . . .

#### SHEEP SCABIES

The Secretary reported that sheep scabies was becoming more prevalent in the state. During the quarter it has been reported on one farm in Clay County, one in Freeborn County, two in Jackson County, two in Nobles County, two in Rock County and three in Waseca County. Quarantines were established.

The quarantines on four premises, established during previous quarters, were released, as follows: two in Clay County, one in Becker County and one in Grant County.

Practically all of the outbreaks reported during the quarter occurred in feeding sheep that had been purchased from or shipped through the public stockyards. He stated that the majority of the reports were disclosed when the owners of the sheep had shipped them to the public market where Federal inspection was made. The Federal Inspector reports the results of these inspections to our office and furnishes copies to the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington, who in turn communicates with our office requesting to be informed what action we are taking to control the disease.

AMENDED RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF SHEEP: The Secretary reported that prior to December 1st, 1928, this Board had required that all sheep shipped from or through public stockyards must be

dipped before movement into Minnesota and that on the representation of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry that scabies in the western states was practically eliminated and that all infected bands of sheep were under quarantine, the Board amended the rules and regulations by not requiring the dipping of sheep originating from or passing through public stockyards, provided such sheep were accompanied by a certificate from the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry stating that they were free from symptoms of the disease, etc.

COMMUNITY SALES: The Secretary stated that the community sales located in various parts of the state were selling during certain seasons of the year large numbers of sheep for feeding purposes. He presented rules and regulations he had prepared for the Board to consider including the requirement of dipping of sheep in permitted dips, that are imported into the state or consigned for the purpose of immediate slaughter.

After some discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the following rules and regulations governing the importation of sheep into the State of Minnesota be adopted:

A 20 (Revised)

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF SHEEP INTO THE STATE OF MINNESOTA

*Adopted January 18th, 1936*

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

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota that certain rules and regulations governing the importation of sheep into the State, adopted December 21, 1928, be and the same are hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Paragraph 1: All sheep shipped, consigned or brought into Minnesota for the purpose of immediate slaughter must be shipped, consigned or brought to slaughtering establishments and the public stockyards in compliance with the regulations of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.

Paragraph 2: All sheep shipped, consigned or brought from public stockyards into Minnesota and all sheep shipped, consigned or brought from public stockyards at South Saint Paul to points in Minnesota for purposes other than immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by an official certificate issued and signed by an Inspector of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture certifying that they are free from Scabies and have been dipped in a permitted dip for Scabies preceding date of shipment; the sheep must be shipped in cleaned and disinfected cars, trucks or other vehicles.

Paragraph 3: All sheep shipped, consigned or brought into Minnesota for purposes other than immediate slaughter must be accompanied by a health certificate issued and signed by an Inspector of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, or by an approved veterinarian certifying that to the best knowledge, information and belief of the veterinarian the sheep therein described have not within thirty days prior to such shipment been exposed to Scabies and that they are at the date of making the certificate free from all symptoms of Scabies or any other contagious, infectious or communicable disease and that the sheep have been dipped in a permitted dip for Scabies within ten days immediately preceding date of shipment. When the certificate is issued by an approved veterinarian, a copy of the health certificate approved by the livestock sanitary authorities of the state of origin must be immediately mailed to the Live Stock Sanitary Board, 231 State Office Building, Saint Paul, Minnesota. When the inspection is made and the sheep have been dipped under the supervision of an Inspector of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, a report of such inspection must be immediately mailed to the Live Stock Sanitary Board.

Paragraph 4: When the temperature is below twenty degrees above zero Fahrenheit at the point of origin, sheep may be imported, consigned or brought into Minnesota in quarantine provided a special permit for such movement is granted and received for each lot of sheep to be imported, from the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Live Stock Sanitary Board; and provided further the permit and the proper health certificate as provided in paragraph 3 accompanies the sheep and an approved copy of the health certificate<sup>s</sup> mailed to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. Each consignment of sheep shall be quarantined at destination and must be maintained separate and apart from all other sheep until quarantine is released. The quarantine will not be released for thirty days after arrival of the sheep at destination. After thirty days have expired, and provided the sheep are inspected by an approved veterinarian at the owner's expense and reported to the Live Stock Sanitary Board to be free from Scabies and other communicable diseases, the quarantine will be released. When a permit is requested for the shipment of the undipped lot of sheep the name of the owner or keeper, his post office address, and the legal description of the location of his farm in Minnesota must be furnished before a permit for the importation will be granted.

After a further discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the following rules and regulations for the control of scabies in the State of Minnesota be adopted:

A 21 (Revised)

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF SCABIES IN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA

ADOPTED JANUARY 18TH, 1936.

APPROVED BY ATTORNEY GENERAL \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

Paragraph 1: All sheep infected with or exposed to scabies shall be immediately reported to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board by the owner, his veterinarian, or any other individual who observes the infected sheep or suspects them of being infected with scabies.

Paragraph 2: All sheep so infected or exposed shall be immediately placed under quarantine by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board or its authorized agent and the quarantine shall not be removed except by order of the Secretary and Executive Officer or a duly authorized agent of the Board. All quarantined sheep shall be dipped and re-dipped in a permitted dip at intervals of not less than ten or more than fourteen days and thereafter shall be inspected by an approved veterinarian at the owner's expense or by an authorized agent of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board; when it is determined they are free from scabies the quarantine shall be released by the Board or a duly authorized agent of the Board.

MOVEMENT OF SHEEP WITHIN MINNESOTA

Paragraph 3: No sheep infected with or exposed to scabies shall be shipped, trailed, driven or otherwise moved within Minnesota for any purpose except on a special permit issued by the Secretary and Executive Officer or a duly authorized agent of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

Paragraph 4: All sheep found to be infected with or exposed to scabies intended for movement within the state for purpose other than immediate slaughter must be dipped before movement and will be released to the purchaser or owner under quarantine as infected sheep on the premises of such owner or purchaser. Such sheep shall be dipped and re-dipped at the expense of the owner under the direction and supervision of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board or its authorized agent. The second dipping shall be made not earlier than ten or later than fourteen days from the date of the first dipping and thereafter inspection shall

be made by an approved veterinarian at the owner's expense or by an authorized agent of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board and when it is determined they are free from scabies the quarantine shall be released by the Board. Such sheep must be moved in cleaned and disinfected cars, trucks or other vehicles.

MOVEMENT OF SHEEP WITHIN THE STATE FROM THE PREMISES

OF COMMUNITY AND OTHER SALES

Paragraph 5: Sheep shall not be shipped, trailed, driven or otherwise moved from the premises of community or other sales unless they have been dipped in a permitted dip under the direction and supervision of the authorized veterinarian at such sales and are accompanied by a certificate issued by him to that effect and they must be shipped in cleaned and disinfected cars, trucks or other vehicles, with the following exceptions:

- (a) Sheep free from scabies purchased for the purpose of immediate slaughter only may be shipped from community and other sales without dipping providing the record of the shipment is kept by the manager of the community or other sales.

- (b) Sheep found by the authorized veterinarian upon their arrival at community or other sales to be infected with or exposed to scabies shall be immediately quarantined and held separate and apart from all other sheep at such sales until a permit is obtained from the Secretary and Executive Officer of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board permitting their shipment for immediate slaughter only to points within Minnesota where the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry maintains inspection. All pens and alleys used in the handling of these sheep must be cleaned and then properly disinfected. All trucks and vehicles used in transporting such sheep to community or other sales shall be cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of the authorized veterinarian before leaving the premises of the community or other sales. All railroad cars used in transporting such sheep shall be cleaned and disinfected as provided by the state law and the rules and regulations of the Sanitary Board.
- (c) When the temperature is below twenty degrees above zero Fahrenheit sheep may be moved from community and other sales without dipping provided a health certificate is issued by the authorized veterinarian certifying the sheep therein described are free from all symptoms of scabies or any other contagious, infectious or communicable disease. The authorized veterinarian shall issue a quarantine for such sheep and they shall remain in quarantine until released by the Live Stock Sanitary Board or its duly authorized agent. The quarantine shall remain in effect for a period of thirty days and thereafter inspection shall be made by an approved veterinarian at the owner's expense or by an authorized agent of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board and when it is determined they are free from scabies the quarantine shall be released by the Board.

- (d) Sheep imported from other states to such sales provided they are accompanied by the proper health certificate including statement they have been dipped in a permitted dip for Scabies within ten days as required by the rules and regulations of the Live Stock Sanitary Board.

#### PERMITTED DIPS

Paragraph 6: The dips at present permitted by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board for the treatment of sheep infected with or exposed to Scabies are as follows:

Lime-sulphur dip made in the proportion 8 pounds of unslacked lime (or 11 pounds of commercial hydrated lime, not airslacked lime) and 24 pounds of flowers of sulphur, or sulphur flour to 100 gallons of water.

Nicotine dip containing not less than five one-hundredths of one percent of nicotine.

The dipping solution should be used at a temperature of ninety-five degrees to one hundred and five degrees Fahrenheit. It must at all times be maintained at a strength not less than one and one-half percent of "sulphide sulphur" in the case of the lime-sulphur dip, and not less than five one-hundredths of one percent of nicotine in the case of the nicotine dip, as indicated by the field tests for such dips approved by the Live Stock Sanitary Board.

The foregoing *rules & regulations*  
 examined and approved as  
 to form and legality this *6<sup>th</sup>* day of  
*February* 19*36*  
 HARRY W. PETERSON,  
 Attorney General.  
 By *D. J. Erickson*  
 Assistant Attorney General

AVIAN TUBERCULOSIS: The Secretary reported that after conferring with Dr. Fitch it was decided <sup>not</sup> to call a meeting of the various poultry interests until after we attended the meeting that had been called by H. R. Smith, the Livestock Commissioner of the National Livestock Exchange to be held at Chicago during the meeting of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association. This

meeting was arranged for a conference relative to the cooperative work of the Federal Government and the various states, to discuss the work in the control of avian tuberculosis. Dr. Fitch and the Secretary gave a report of the discussions at this meeting. During the discussion that followed Dr. Fitch suggested that the special committee of the Board prepare a plan for the cooperative work of the Board and the Federal Government and present it to the Board at its next meeting.

TUBERCULOSIS: The Secretary reported that as a result of the assistance of the Federal Government with moneys appropriated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, every state in the Union has extended the testing of cattle during the past calendar year and that on December 1st, 1935, thirty-three states and the District of Columbia were officially designated as Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free areas. All the states contiguous to Minnesota, with the exception of South Dakota, are now accredited.

The Secretary reported that during the last quarter nine counties in Minnesota have been reaccredited for a period of six years; this was possible as the complete test of all the cattle in these counties disclosed a percentage of infection of two tenths of one percent (.2 of 1%) or less. He further reported that at the present time there are a total of eighteen counties in the state that have been reaccredited for a period of six years.

FEDERAL INDEMNITY: Under date of September 25th, 1935, notice was received from the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry that the general accounting office had ruled that they would refuse to make payment for indemnity on tuberculosis claims in which the Federal Government payment is greater than the state payment, unless the state will pay an equal amount of the claim. The Chief of the Federal Bureau stated that under the circumstances it will be necessary that claims in Minnesota that are presented to Washington for payment must be paid by the state in amounts equal to the payments made by the Federal Government. The Secretary immediately informed the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry that since July 1st, 1934, under the administration of the Agricultural Administration Act and appropriations for such purpose, the Federal Government had been

paying not to exceed twenty dollars (\$20.00) for a grade animal and not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50.00) indemnity for a purebred animal provided such amounts added to the salvage of the carcass of such animal do not exceed two-thirds of the appraised value, and that later the limit of twenty dollars (\$20.00) for grade animals was raised to twenty-five dollars (\$25.00). The Chief of the Federal Bureau then reported that he had asked the Accounting Division for a reconsideration of their ruling.

The Secretary reported that on December 21st, 1935, he had received notice from the Chief of the Bureau that "after due consideration the Solicitor General had reversed the decision of the Accounting Division"; as a result, the claims that have been held up since last September are now being figured on the basis of the payment of Federal indemnity to the amount of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) for grade animals and fifty dollars (\$50.00) for purebred animals.

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF

POULTRY: The Secretary called the attention of the members of the Board to the act of the 1935 legislature in amending the law pertaining to the importation of livestock and which included poultry. The amended law provides that no livestock or poultry can be imported into the state except in compliance with the rules and regulations of the Board.

The Secretary stated that the Board have not adopted any rules and regulations relative to the inspection and freedom of poultry from communicable and infectious diseases, with the exception that some years ago when the European Fowl Pest appeared in eastern states and as a result of embargos on the introduction of poultry into the eastern states, some of the poultry shippers were forced to return trainloads of poultry; the disease was thus introduced into Minnesota at that time. The Board then adopted rules and regulations preventing the importation of poultry affected with this disease. When the disease subsided the rules and regulations were repealed.

After a further discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the following rules and regulations governing the importation of poultry into the State of Minnesota, be adopted:

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF POULTRY INTO THE STATE OF MINNESOTA

Adopted January 18th, 1936

Approved by Attorney General \_\_\_\_\_

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

WHEREAS, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board has power and authority, under and pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 31, Session Laws of Minnesota 1935, to adopt rules and regulations governing the importation of poultry,

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 <sup>the</sup> poultry of the state and are hereby adopted:

No poultry that are infected with or <sup>have been</sup> exposed to Pullorum disease (Bacillary White Diarrhea), fowl plague (fowl pest), fowl cholera, infectious laryngotracheitis (infectious bronchitis), fowl pox, coccidiosis, tuberculosis or any other infectious or communicable disease shall be imported or brought into the State of Minnesota for any purpose whatsoever. Apparently healthy poultry may be imported or brought into the State for any purpose without inspection or certificate of health.

The foregoing *rules & regulations*  
 \_\_\_\_\_ examined and approved as  
 to form and legality this *6<sup>th</sup>* day of  
*February* 19*36*  
 HARRY C. PETERSON,  
 Attorney General  
 By *D. J. Erickson*  
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RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF CATTLE: The

Secretary presented the amendments to the Rules and Regulations relative to the importation of cattle. He explained that the Board at its meeting in October had voted to amend the Rules and Regulations requiring that all steers imported into the state on and after January 1st, 1937, shall be required to pass a satisfactory tuberculin test prior to entry unless originating from Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free areas. He stated that the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association on December 5th, 1935, unanimously recommended an amendment to the Uniform Methods and Rules providing for the requirements for importation of cattle into accredited areas, permitting the importation of cattle originating from areas that have been officially designated as Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free areas under the range and semi-range plan of testing, without requiring that individual cattle shall be identified by an eartag provided such cattle are certified by the livestock sanitary authorities of the state of origin as originating from negative herds or lots in modified accredited areas. He explained that the large amount of tuberculin testing that had been carried on during the past six months with the assistance of Federal "Triple A" moneys under the range plan has resulted in the official accreditation of a number of the western range states and the results of the testing in the majority of them disclosed a very low percentage of infection. He explained that as a result of these changes he had not carried out the direction of the Board to amend the Rules providing for the testing of steers as he found it necessary to present other amendments to the Board in order that the Rules and Regulations would permit the entrance under certain conditions of feeder and also dairy and breeding cattle that originate from Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free areas and under the range and semi-range plan of testing. During the discussion that followed the members of the Board were of the opinion that provided the cattle could be positively and properly identified this Board should amend the Rules and Regulations allowing the importation of cattle from accredited areas in the range and semi-range states without quarantine on their arrival in the state. The Secretary then

explained the conditions in South Dakota, stating that as provided by the Uniform Methods and Rules the live stock sanitary officials of South Dakota and the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry had declared that the territory west of the Missouri River is range or semi-range area, thus permitting the accreditation of these areas providing ten percent of the cattle are tested as required by the Uniform Methods and Rules for the accreditation of cattle under the range and semi-range plan; they also declared that the territory in South Dakota east of the Missouri River is not range or semi-range area and as provided by the Uniform Methods and Rules all the cattle in such areas must be tuberculin tested. He stated that a large majority of the cattle west of the Missouri River in South Dakota have been tested under this plan and that the authorities were meeting decided opposition that has resulted in legal injunctions in seven counties located in the southeastern part of the state, thus practically stopping all testing in South Dakota. After a further discussion it was decided to amend the Rules and Regulations whereby cattle including feeding steers and heifers shall not be imported into the state unless accompanied by a health certificate including a record of satisfactory tuberculin test, unless they originate from Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Areas; and further, that cattle from Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Areas under the range and semi-range plan of accreditation may be imported into the state for feeding purposes provided they are certified by the live stock sanitary authorities of the state of origin as originating from herds in which no reactors were disclosed in Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Areas under the range and semi-range plan, and a quarantine of such cattle shall be established on their arrival in Minnesota. Cattle from range or semi-range accredited areas imported into the state for breeding and dairy purposes can be imported without quarantine at destination provided all of the cattle in the shipment have passed a satisfactory tuberculin test and also the agglutination blood test for Bang's Disease within thirty days prior to shipment,

and provided each animal is properly identified with an eartag. Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes originating from range or semi-range accredited areas can also be imported, in quarantine, on a permit from the Executive Officer of the Board provided accompanied by a health certificate certifying that they originate from such accredited areas and provided they have passed a satisfactory agglutination blood test for Bang's Disease before shipment; and provided further that they are immediately subjected to a tuberculin retest at the expense of the owner.

After a further discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the following Rules and Regulations governing the importation of cattle into Minnesota, be adopted:

( T. B. FORM 33, Revised.)

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

Adopted Jan-18th, 1936. Approved by Attorney General January 21st, 1936.

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

WHEREAS, Chapter 360, Session Laws of 1931 amending Chapter 269, Laws of 1923, requires the State Live Stock Sanitary Board 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, and

WHEREAS, all of the eighty-seven counties in the State of Minnesota have, on December 1, 1934, been officially designated by the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board and the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture as Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Accredited Areas,

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

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota that the rules and regulations adopted July 13, 1934 are hereby amended to read as follows:

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

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

Paragraph 2: Cattle not under quarantine, originating in tuberculosis-free accredited herds and cattle from herds in modified accredited tuberculosis-free areas, in which the entire herd has passed a negative tuberculin test, may enter the State of Minnesota without being subjected to an additional tuberculin test, provided such cattle are apparently healthy, and are accompanied by a health certificate and proper identification of each individual animal, including a record of a satisfactory negative agglutination blood test for Bang's disease within 30 days prior to date of entry, approved by the livestock sanitary official or authorized agent of the State of origin. Cattle originating in herds in the process of accreditation and cattle from herds in areas in the process of accreditation wherein the entire herd has passed a negative tuberculin test within nine months prior to entry, may enter the State of Minnesota, provided they shall have passed a negative tuberculin test immediately prior to entry and are accompanied by a health certificate including a record of a satisfactory negative agglutination blood test for Bang's disease within 30 days prior to date of entry, or upon receipt of a permit from the State Live Stock Sanitary Board or authorized agent of the Board, under special quarantine to be held separate and apart from other cattle until such time as they have passed a satisfactory tuberculin retest.

Cattle not under quarantine, originating in modified accredited areas in the range or semi-range area of western range or semi-range States, including steers, spayed heifers, bulls and females, may enter the State of Minnesota for feeding or grazing purposes without identification of individual cattle by ear tags, provided such cattle are apparently healthy, and are accompanied by a health certificate issued by an accredited veterinarian and a copy of such health certificate approved by the livestock sanitary official or authorized agent of the State of origin immediately

mailed so as to reach the office of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, St. Paul, before arrival of the cattle at destination. The health certificate shall include a statement or declaration of the owner of the cattle that they are imported for feeding or grazing purposes only and that the cattle originate from a modified accredited tuberculosis-free area, the number, the origin, destination, breed and class of cattle, and provided further, that such cattle shall be placed under quarantine separate and apart from all other cattle on the premises of the owner or such other premises as may be designated in the order of special quarantine. Such cattle shall remain in quarantine until they are ready for market, when on request from the owner, permits will be issued for the removal of the cattle from quarantine to be shipped for slaughter purposes; provided the owner of such cattle desires to sell them to be used for dairy or breeding purposes, they shall be tuberculin tested and they shall also be subjected to the agglutination blood test for Bang's disease, at the owner's expense, and provided they pass the tuberculin test and the agglutination blood test, the quarantine will be released by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. Cattle originating from range or semi-range modified accredited areas, may enter the State of Minnesota for dairy and breeding purposes, provided they have passed a negative tuberculin test and a satisfactory negative agglutination blood test for Bang's disease within 30 days prior to entry and are accompanied by a health certificate including the record of the satisfactory tuberculin test and agglutination blood test for Bang's disease of each individual animal identified by official ear tag; such cattle may also enter the State of Minnesota for dairy and breeding purposes, provided they are accompanied by a proper health certificate including the record of a satisfactory negative agglutination blood test for Bang's disease within 30 days prior to shipment, provided a permit is first received from the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board or an authorized agent, to be quarantined at destination on the premises of the owner or such other premises as may be designated in the order of special quarantine, and to be immediately subjected to the tuberculin test at the owner's expense.

All other cattle except those provided for in paragraphs 1, 3, 4 and 5 of these rules and regulations shall be required to pass a tuberculin test prior to entry, and must be accompanied by a tuberculin test chart and health certificate, including a record of a satisfactory negative agglutination blood test for Bang's disease within 30 days prior to date of entry, and a copy of such health certificate approved by the livestock sanitary official or authorized agent of the State of origin, immediately mailed so as to reach the office of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, St. Paul, before arrival of the cattle at destination; if any reactors are disclosed on the tuberculin test or the agglutination blood test for Bang's disease prior to entry, the health certificate shall include a statement certifying the number of animals that showed reactions and that they were taken out of the lot before shipment. Such cattle shall be placed on the premises of the owner to be held separate from all other cattle until they have passed a satisfactory tuberculin retest made at the owner's expense not earlier than 60 nor later than 120 days from the date of the last tuberculin test and also a satisfactory/agglutination blood test for Bang's disease made at the owner's expense. negative

Paragraph 3: Steers, spayed heifers, and female range or semi-range cattle of recognized beef types, not originating in modified accredited areas, may enter the State of Minnesota for feeding or grazing purposes, provided permission for such movement is first granted and received from the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board or an authorized agent of the Board, under special quarantine, and further provided they are accompanied by a health certificate and record of tuberculin test issued by an accredited veterinarian, and copy of such health certificate approved by the livestock sanitary official or authorized agent of the State of origin, shall be immediately mailed so as to reach the office of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, St. Paul, before arrival of the cattle at destination; such cattle shall be placed in quarantine and held separate and apart from all other cattle on the premises of the owner or such other premises as may be designated in the order of special quarantine; such cattle shall remain in quarantine until they are ready for market, when on request of the owner permits will be issued for the removal of the cattle from quarantine to be shipped for slaughter purposes. Provided the owner desires to sell them for dairy and breeding purposes they shall be tuberculin retested and also subjected to the agglutination blood test for Bang's disease, at the owner's expense.

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

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

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

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

Paragraph 7: Health certificates shall accompany all cattle brought into Minnesota as required by these rules and regulations. Such certificates shall be issued by an approved or accredited veterinarian, copy of the same shall be approved by the proper livestock sanitary officials of the State of origin and immediately mailed to the office of the Live Stock Sanitary Board, St. Paul, before arrival of the cattle at destination. The certificate shall include a statement that the cattle are free from symptoms of any other contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, and a description of each animal included in the shipment and the record of test of such animals, with the exception of cattle shipped into the State for feeding and grazing purposes only, and that originate from modified accredited range or semi-range areas as provided by paragraphs 2 and 3 of these rules and regulations. Purebred cattle shall be described by name of breed, official registry name and number, sex and age. Grade cattle shall be identified by color marking, sex, approximate age and proper official metal tag bearing a serial number fastened securely in the right ear. If the agglutination blood test for Bang's disease is made by a veterinarian or a laboratory other than the approved veterinarian signing the certificate, the name of the laboratory or veterinarian making such test shall be stated on the certificate.

Paragraph 8: All rules and regulations now in effect inconsistent with the provisions of these rules and regulations are hereby rescinded.

The foregoing *rules & regulations*

..... examined and approved  
to form and legality this *21<sup>st</sup>* day

*January* 19*36*

HARRY H. PETERSON;  
Attorney General

By *David J. Erickson*  
Assistant Attorney General

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BANG'S DISEASE

The Secretary reported that as directed by the Board at the last quarterly meeting he had communicated with and received the assistance of Dean W. C. Coffey of the Agricultural Department of the University, and J. S. Jones, Secretary of the Minnesota Farm Bureau, in the "speeding up" of the Federal test for Bang's Disease". The results were very gratifying. He stated that prior to September 30th, 1935, there were only 309 owners of cattle in Minnesota who had signed the State Special Modified Agreement and that during the past quarter 1480 agreements had been

signed. He reported that the testing under the Federal project is progressing very satisfactorily. A summary of the work from the time it was initiated in the state, to December 28th, 1935, discloses 44727 herds tested containing 699504 cattle of which 10.2 percent reacted; 87.8 percent tests were negative and 1.9 percent were reported as giving suspicious reactions. There have been 32887 herds once tested disclosing a percentage of herd infection of 48 percent; 7475 herds that have been tested two or more times.

Under date of November 11th the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry made an important change in their policy by providing that "herd retests shall be made within thirty to forty days until negative results are obtained on herds that have been tested disclosing the following: 1, reactors only; 2, reactors and suspects, and 3, suspects only. Previous reactors must be removed before retests are made. There is no limit on the number of retests on infected herds."

A general discussion followed relative to the results of the testing under the Federal project, during which Dr. Fitch stated that to date fifty percent of the negative and infected herds are not being retested.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary be authorized to use every effort to bring the Sanitary Board in closer touch and cooperation with the work that is now being carried out in the state under Federal supervision in order that this Board can cooperate more effectively. The Secretary suggested that the Board amend the rules and regulations for the Special Modified Accredited Herd Plan, to provide that owners whose herds have passed two complete negative tests under the Federal project shall receive a certificate from this Board provided they sign the Special Modified Agreement. He stated that the rules and regulations would necessarily have to be amended in other details, in keeping with the plan of certification. The members of the Board all expressed themselves as favorable to this plan. Dr. Fitch then suggested that the rules and regulations be amended to provide that a Special Modified Bang's Disease-Free Accredited Herd certificate be issued to owners of herds that have passed two

completely negative tests under the Federal project at least three months apart, in which all the animals six months of age and over are tested, and such certificate shall be valid for three months provided the owners sign the Special Modified Agreement; if such herds pass a completely negative test three months from the date of the second negative test a certificate will be issued valid for six months; and further, the certificate will be renewed for a period of one year provided the herd passes a negative test six months from the date of the third negative test.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the rules and regulations for the elimination of Bang's Disease under the Special Modified Agreement adopted May 2nd, 1935, are hereby amended to read as follows:

B.D. 16 (Revised)

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS

PROVIDING FOR THE ELIMINATION OF BANG'S DISEASE IN CATTLE IN MINNESOTA UNDER SPECIAL MODIFIED AGREEMENT.

Adopted January 18, 1936.

Approved by Attorney General \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

WHEREAS, the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry has agreed to subject to a second test, herds of cattle that have passed a completely negative test, and to make successive tests of herds of cattle in which reacting animals have been disclosed, until such herds have passed one complete negative test, and

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

THEREFORE, be it resolved by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota that the rules and regulations providing for the testing of cattle for Bang disease under the Special Modified Agreement <sup>adopted May 2nd, 1935</sup> are hereby amended to read as follows:

- (1) The owner must sign the Special Modified Agreement placing his herd under the supervision of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board for the prevention and control of Bang's disease.
- (2) All animals in the herd six months of age or over must be tested under the administration and supervision of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry or the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board. Retests of herds in which reactors are disclosed will not be made earlier than thirty days from the date of the last test of such herds.
- (3) A list in duplicate, of the cattle tested shall be furnished to the Board at each time a test is applied so that every blood sample can be identified by the name and registry number of animal, herd tag number, or by the official identification or tag number.
- (4) All reacting cattle shall be marketed or caused to be marketed for slaughter on a permit issued by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry or the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board, or shall be placed in a quarantine satisfactory to the Board.
- (5) After each test and when the reacting animals have been marketed for slaughter, the owner will, at his own expense, clean and disinfect his premises under the supervision and direction of an authorized representative of the Bureau of Animal Industry or the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.
- (6) All milk and milk products used in a Special Modified Bang's Disease-Free Accredited Herd or a herd that has been once tested in the process of accreditation shall be either produced by a Bang's disease free herd or shall be properly pasteurized.
- (7) Bulls in herds which have been once tested and are in the process of accreditation must be used for service only on cattle which have been tested and found free from Bang's disease. Service must be on neutral ground.
- (8) Additions to Special Modified Accredited Bang's Disease-Free Herds or herds in the process of accreditation shall be confined to the following:
  - (a) To animals from herds known to be tested and found free from Bang's disease.
  - (b) To non-pregnant animals from other than Bang's disease-free herds which must pass the test and then be placed in quarantine for at least sixty days, at which time such animals must pass a second test before being added to the herd.
  - (c) Pregnant animals which after passing the test must be kept in quarantine <sup>until</sup> after calving for at least thirty days without being re-bred, at which time they must pass a second test before being added to the herd.

- (9) All trucks, cars, or other conveyances delivering cattle to be added to the herd shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before the animals are loaded, and if such animal or animals are unloaded in transit they must be unloaded only into pens which have been cleaned and disinfected.
- (10) Cattle moved from the farm to community pastures shall not be allowed to again associate with the herd or other cattle until they have been held in isolation for a period of at least sixty days and have then passed a satisfactory test.
- (11) No cattle shall be removed from the premises for exhibition purposes except to exhibitions that require a satisfactory negative test for Bang's disease for all cattle exhibited.
- (12) Any animal which aborts in a Special Modified Accredited Bang's Disease-Free herd or a herd in the process of accreditation must be immediately isolated. The place where the abortion occurs must be immediately cleaned and disinfected; the fetus and membranes must be promptly disposed of by burning or proper burial.
- (13) The premises must be maintained in a sanitary condition.
- (14) A "Special Modified Bang's Disease-Free Accredited Herd" Certificate will be issued by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board to owners of herds that have passed two completely negative tests in which all the animals six months of age or over are tested at least three months apart under the administration of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, and such certificate shall be valid for three months from date of issue unless cancelled, provided the owner signs the Special Modified Agreement, and further provided he has complied with these rules and regulations. If such herds pass a completely negative test after three months from the date of the second negative test, a "Special Modified Bang's Disease-Free Accredited Herd" Certificate will be issued and shall be valid for six months from date of issue unless cancelled.

This "Special Modified Bang's Disease-Free Accredited Herd" Certificate will be renewed for a period of one year provided such a herd passes a completely negative test after six months from the date of the third negative test.

The foregoing *rules & regulations*  
 examined and approved  
 to form and legality this *Feb. 6,* 19 *36*  
 HARRY H. PETERSON,  
 Attorney General

*D. J. Erickson*  
*Asst. Atty. General*

ANTIGEN AT SOUTH ST. PAUL: The Secretary reported that the retesting of the infected herds and also the retesting of a few negative herds in the Federal program disclosed that a relatively large number of cattle which had been purchased at the South St. Paul public stockyards and had passed the test for Bang's Disease before leaving the yards, had reacted to the official test. On investigation it was learned that the Associated Veterinarians at South St. Paul were using an unsatisfactory antigen. Dr. Fitch agreed to furnish the antigen prepared by him at the laboratory in sufficient quantity to temporarily test all the cattle sold and shipped from the yards, without expense to the veterinarians. Dr. Fitch agreed to continue to furnish the antigen until this Board was in a position to officially approve or disapprove the commercial antigen. We directed all the veterinarians that under this circumstance they must agree to use only the antigen prepared by Dr. Fitch at the laboratory for their testing by the plate method and they must also agree to furnish the results of their tests and the blood samples of each individual animal to the laboratory until such time as Dr. Fitch was satisfied the proper technique had been observed in the application of the blood test and also that the proper interpretation of the same was made. As a result of this training, certificates have been furnished to the five Associated Veterinarians at South St. Paul, approving them to make the plate agglutination blood test of herds of cattle under the rules and regulations of the Board adopted May 2nd, 1935. The results of the testing for Bang's Disease at South St. Paul since the antigen made at the laboratory has been used have disclosed a higher percentage of reactors. During the quarter terminating September 30th there were 4954 cattle blood tested for Bang's Disease at South St. Paul and 73 reacted, or a percentage of 1.47 percent. During the quarter terminating December 31st there were 6303 cattle tested and 210 reacted, or a percentage of 3.32 percent.

During the discussion that followed Dr. Fitch stated he would continue to furnish the antigen to the veterinarians at South St. Paul without cost to them.

The Secretary reported that a number of the County Fair Associations during the past fall had adopted a ruling requiring that cattle to be exhibited must pass a satisfactory agglutination blood test for Bang's Disease. The Board of Managers of the Red River Valley Shows held annually at Crookston, Minnesota, had also voted to adopt such a ruling and on their request he had prepared amended rules and regulations for cattle to be exhibited, including the requirement that all cattle exhibited shall be required to have passed negative agglutination blood tests for Bang's Disease within forty-five days prior to the date of the exhibition. The Board agreed that the Secretary should suggest that a resolution be presented to the State Association of County Fairs, recommending that the County Fair organizations adopt a ruling that all cattle exhibited at County Fairs be required to pass a negative agglutination blood test for Bang's Disease.

BANG'S DISEASE QUARANTINES: The Secretary reported that on December 31st, 1935, there were 101 quarantines of herds of cattle that had been tested under the Federal project, in effect. As a result of the owners of cattle refusing to ship reacting animals in compliance with their contracts with the Federal Government, there have been 139 quarantines established and 38 of these were released on receipt of information from the Federal Government that the owners had shipped the reacting cattle for slaughter.

OFFICE HELP: The Secretary explained that he was experiencing some trouble with the representatives of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry in the assignment of clerks to our office, paid by the Federal Government, for the filing of the reports of the testing under the Federal project. The Federal Government have maintained from three to eleven clerks in our office in this work; the reports were practically all filed on August 15th, 1935. The Federal Government then assigned clerks to assist in the filing until September 20th,

when one was removed; on October 14th the second clerk was removed. He reported that at the present time it is questionable whether they will continue to furnish the service of clerks for this purpose.

In the discussion that followed it was agreed that the Secretary, provided he cannot obtain this assistance from the Federal Government, should employ the necessary clerks to file the reports of the testing under the Federal project, their salaries to be paid from the appropriations for "Bang's Disease Expense".

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

*Chas. E. Cottler*

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Secretary

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President

MINUTES OF THE QUARTERLY MEETING APRIL 16TH-1936.

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

All members were present. The Secretary explained that as provided by law this was also the Annual Meeting.

The minutes of the last quarterly meeting January 18th were read and approved.

The Quarterly Report of the Secretary and Executive Officer was accepted and ordered placed on file.

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

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

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

FIELD AND OFFICE FORCE: It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the field force and Dr. W. C. Bromaghin be reappointed for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1936, at their present salaries. It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the office force be reappointed for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1936, at the present salaries, with the exception of Helen Coffey, Mary Edwards, Lucreta Auftenast and Betty Greaves, whose salaries were increased sixty dollars (\$60.00) annually provided such increase meets the approval of the Budget Commissioner of the Department of Administration and Finance.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary immediately purchase a new Standard Dictionary.

DR. JOHN B. CONAWAY: The Secretary reported in detail the professional conduct of Dr. John B. Conaway of Elk River.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that he be notified that he has been removed from the list of accredited veterinarians in the State of Minnesota. The evidence in this case is on file in the office records.

EQUINE ENCEPHALOMYELITIS: After a general discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that we discontinue the quarantining of horses affected with this disease but that as the present knowledge discloses that it is a communicable disease, even though the positive intermediate carriers have not been disclosed, veterinarians be required as provided by the law to report the outbreaks of the disease. It was also decided that the Secretary should prepare a publicity release including information relative to the most practical way to care for the sick horses and to prevent the spreading of the infective agent of the disease, and also to include information based on the present knowledge of the disease; the release to be furnished to the veterinarians who would furnish it to the owners of horses affected with the disease.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary inform veterinarians specifically that their failure to report outbreaks of encephalomyelitis will result in their removal from the list of veterinarians approved by the Board for tuberculin testing as well as other professional service with animals affected with communicable diseases.

BANG'S DISEASE: The Secretary reported that he had carried out the instructions and recommendations of the Board at the January meeting to endeavor to stimulate the testing of cattle for Bang's Disease under the Federal Plan. The plan and material were furnished to the County Agents, the Minnesota Farm Bureau and veterinarians, explaining that the Board is now in a position to extend their services to herd owners after they have received the limit of testing under the Federal Plan. Circular letters have been sent to each cattle owner in the state who has had two successive negative Federal tests of his herd,

advising the method by which he can receive the services of the Board without any expense. On March 31st this letter has been sent to two thousand five hundred and thirty herd owners; four hundred and forty-one herd owners have signed the State's Special Modified Agreement and three hundred and fifty-nine owners have received the State's Special Modified Accredited Bang's Disease-Free Herd Certificates valid for three months.

There was a very general discussion relative to the Federal program for testing cattle for this disease. Dr. Fitch stated he was of the opinion that this Board should take a more active part in the Federal work and that we should employ extra help if necessary to be placed in the field. It was explained that under the late agreement with Dr. Fretz, provided it meets with the approval of the Bureau of Animal Industry, the Government force will canvass all herd owners in Clearwater County whose herds have passed a negative test, to endeavor to retest them, and if the owner does not wish to have it done, endeavor to explain to him the importance of the work and furnish reports of the final attitude of the owner relative to retest.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that a committee of this Board, consisting of Mr. Moscrip, Dr. Fitch and the Secretary select a county in which to make a canvass of all the herd owners who have had two negative tests and determine the reason they do not wish to continue the testing of their herds under the plan offered to them by this Board without expense to them for the testing, etc.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the committee draft a letter to be sent to the veterinarians employed by the Federal Government to show them that it is <sup>to</sup> their best interest professionally that they encourage all farmers to take advantage of the services of this Board to continue to have their herds tested after the Federal testing has been given to them to the limit.

The members of the Board expressed themselves that something should be done in the face of the action of the State of Iowa, to protect the South St. Paul Market Interests. At the suggestion of the Board, Dr. Cotton telephoned Dr. Seidell, State Veterinarian of Iowa, who finally agreed after some argument, that he would change his statement he had made some time ago to Mr. Kube over the telephone, and that he would permit cattle for feeding purposes to be shipped from the South St. Paul Public Stock Yards, that originated in accredited areas, under the same conditions and under the same plan as is being carried out at Sioux City and Omaha Public Stock Yards. In other words, he would accept them under the same conditions he is now accepting them from these other yards. Dr. Seidell stated that he had never had any letter from the Federal Inspector in Charge at the South St. Paul Yards inquiring the conditions under which Iowa would accept cattle from the yards that had originated in accredited states. He said he had had letters from Inspectors in Charge at the other markets.

After further discussion, the Board agreed that the plan presented by the South St. Paul Market Interests lacked the proper certification for cattle originating in accredited areas. It was explained that the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry intend to amend Federal Regulation 7 to recognize feeder and other classes of cattle originating in accredited areas to be shipped to other states. The Secretary explained that he and Dr. Fretz, as requested by the Chief of the Bureau, have presented some material changes to the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry's proposed amendment of Regulation 7 and have included a recommendation that the Federal Government amend their regulation for the shipment of cattle to be in keeping with their regulation that has been in effect for the control of Cattle Tick (Texas Fever) and place a quarantine on South Dakota and all other states that are not officially accredited as tuberculosis-free. The Board agreed that the Secretary should notify the Market Interests at South St. Paul, that if the State of Iowa

will accept cattle from South St. Paul as they are now accepting cattle from Sioux City and Omaha, this Board would agree to their plan provided they change the same to provide that all feeder cattle from the accredited states be accompanied by a certificate issued by the authorities of the states of origin; and further, this Board must approve their plan of certification of cattle from accredited areas, and such cattle must be certified by the official of the state of origin before shipment; and further, if the Federal Government will amend Regulation 7 to require the quarantining of the States of North Dakota and Nebraska, this Board will be inclined to be more lenient with the proposed plan of certification from the state of origin, of cattle from accredited states.

During the discussion some of the members of the Board expressed themselves that if Iowa did not keep its word and will not permit feeder cattle to be imported from the South St. Paul Market under the same conditions that they are permitting them to be imported from other public markets, this Board should rescind the rules and regulations adopted January 18th in so far as they require the testing of steers originating from range and semi-range accredited areas.

REPRESENTATIVES OF SOUTH ST. PAUL MARKET INTERESTS: The Secretary had arranged with the Market Interests to confer with the Board relative to the rules and regulations adopted by the Board at the quarterly meeting in January governing the importation of live stock into the state. The conference was held at 2:30 P.M. in the auditorium of the State Office Building. Dr. Fitch, the newly elected President, presided. The following representatives of the South St. Paul Market Interests were present: L. W. Kube, Traffic Manager, St. Paul Union Stock Yards; W. P. Dolan, Secretary St. Paul Live Stock Exchange; C. B. Crandall, President, and N. K. Carnes, General Manager, Central Cooperative Association; Sid Linrooth representing the Wertheimer Cattle Company; and Dr. W. F. Rode, field veterinarian, also Lester Tate, quarantine officer, of the Live Stock Sanitary Board.

Mr. Kube informed the Board that since January they had been endeavoring to establish a plan to comply with the rules and regulations of the Live Stock Sanitary Board, whereby feeder cattle originating from semi-range and range accredited states could be certified and resold from the public stock yards at South St. Paul to be moved to points in Minnesota. He stated that he had been unable to arrange a plan that was acceptable to the Secretary and Executive Officer, Dr. Cotton. For this reason they had requested Dr. Cotton to arrange with the Market Interests for a hearing before the Board. He stated they had now prepared another plan which provides that all feeder cattle coming from non-accredited areas shall be segregated from those coming from accredited areas by establishing separate divisions in the yards. The plan presented is as follows:

1. These Rules and Regulations shall apply only to cattle of recognized beef types to be used for feeding and grazing purposes. Under the terms of this agreement accredited cattle are defined as cattle not under quarantine, originating in modified accredited tuberculosis-free areas. All other cattle are termed non-accredited.

2. Cattle from non-accredited areas will be yarded, handled and sold in one separate division of the yards set aside for such cattle, and such section shall be known and placarded as the non-accredited division. Cattle from accredited areas will be yarded, handled and sold in the regular divisions of the yards to be known as the "tuberculosis-free division".

3. All cattle yarded in the division for non-accredited cattle which are sold for slaughter will be handled, sold, weighed and delivered to the packers from that division. All cattle sold for purposes other than immediate slaughter will be taken from this division direct to the test barns to be tested as required by the regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture and the states of destination. All reactors will be returned to pens set aside for such reactors, for sale for immediate slaughter, and those cattle which do pass the tuberculin test and are properly tagged will be returned from the test barn to the non-accredited division of the yards to be held in separate pens for further handling or sale in accordance with the requirements of the United States Department of Agriculture and the states of destination. All cattle sold out of the non-accredited division of the yards must be accounted for each day to the deputized veterinarian designated for this work.

4. Under this plan the Stock Yards Company will carry on frequent and proper cleaning and disinfecting of both divisions of the yards, under the supervision and direction of the Bureau of Animal Industry and the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, and thereby maintain the yards in a clean and sanitary condition.

5. Under this plan only accredited area cattle will be allowed to enter the "tuberculosis-free division" of the yards and the deputized veterinarian in charge of the work will certify to such cattle for outbound shipment as being accredited cattle from accredited areas, and the Bureau of Animal Industry will in turn issue health certificates covering such accreditation in compliance with the requirements of the United States Department of Agriculture and the states of destination.

6. It is understood that in case of mixing accredited cattle with non-accredited cattle while going through any part of the sale or handling process at the market, the penalty for this mixing shall be that all such accredited cattle will then be handled and sold as non-accredited cattle and subject to the test and quarantine requirements of non-accredited cattle.

Messrs. Kube, Dolan and Linrooth of the Wertheimer Cattle Company talked of the problem facing the yards. It was explained by them that the South St. Paul Market Interests were placed in an embarrassing situation for the reason that feeder cattle originating from range and semi-range accredited states were permitted to be shipped from the public stock yards at Sioux Falls, Sioux City, Omaha and Kansas City into the State of Iowa as the result of a plan set up in these yards that, in their opinion, was not as rigid as the one they were presenting to the Board. It was explained that the Federal Inspector in Charge at the other public stock yards was certifying that the cattle originated from range or semi-range states and that such cattle were being accepted by the Live Stock Sanitary authorities of the State of Iowa. Mr. Kube stated that he had conferred by telephone with Dr. Seidell, the Director of Live Stock Sanitation, State Department of Agriculture of Iowa, and asked him if he would permit feeder cattle originating from semi-range and range accredited states to be shipped into Iowa from the South St. Paul Stock Yards on the same certification as he was accepting them from the competing yards at Sioux City, Sioux Falls and Omaha. Dr. Seidell informed them he would not permit any cattle to be imported from the public stock yards at South St. Paul into Iowa

that the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board would not permit to be imported into Minnesota from these yards.

Mr. Crandall, the President of the Central Cooperative Association, objected to the rules and regulations as amended by the Board in January requiring the tuberculin testing of feeder steers unless they are certified as originating from range and semi-range accredited areas. He stated that the State of Minnesota prior to January 1936 permitted the shipment of steers into Minnesota without requirement of tuberculin test prior to shipment, and in quarantine, etc. He suggested that in order to protect the embarrassing situation in which the South St. Paul Market Interests were placed, the Board now amend the regulations and continue to permit the importation of steers under permit and without tuberculin test. Mr. Kube and the representatives of the South St. Paul Public Stock Yards, and the South St. Paul Exchange were desirous that the Board accept the plan they proposed which does not make provision to comply with the rules and regulations of the Board requiring that all shipments of cattle originating from accredited areas must be accompanied by a certificate of health including a statement that the cattle originate from negative herds in accredited areas, and such certificate must be approved by the Live Stock Sanitary officials of the state of origin.

The members of the Board asked various questions of the representatives of the South St. Paul Market Interests, with particular reference to their proposed plan in which it was understood that the practical application would result in the certification by the Inspector in Charge of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry that the cattle originated from accredited areas. This certification would be by the process of elimination as the plan provides that the South St. Paul Market Interests would have a list of all the names of the owners of quarantined herds in the accredited states and if the names of the parties from whom the cattle were purchased in such accredited states were not included in the list of the names of the owners of quarantined cattle it would then be concluded that all other cattle originating, or that were shipped to South St. Paul Public Stock Yards

by train or truck, would be certified as originating from accredited areas. They were asked the question relative to the comparatively large number of cattle that are in quarantine for feeding purposes in the States of North Dakota, Minnesota and Iowa and which will be shipped for marketing purposes to South St. Paul, and under the plan as they propose they could be reshipped and would be certified as originating from accredited areas, etc.

After hearing the representatives of the South St. Paul Market Interests, President Fitch advised them the Board would take the proposition under consideration.

The conference was then adjourned and the members of the Board returned to the office and again convened.

(The transcript of the statements made by the representatives of the Market Interests and the members of the Board is on file in the office records).

After a general discussion it was decided to telephone Dr. Seidell, Chief, Division of Animal Industry, Des Moines, Iowa, relative to his refusal to accept cattle from the South St. Paul Market on the certification of the Inspector in Charge of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry under practically the same plan as Iowa accepts cattle from the competitive markets located at Sioux City, Iowa, and Omaha, Nebraska. The Secretary conferred over the telephone with Dr. Seidell who informed him that under the circumstances, provided the South St. Paul Market Interests established a plan and he was so advised by Dr. Hornleih, the Federal Inspector in Charge at South St. Paul, Iowa would accept cattle under the same plan as they accept them from Sioux City and Omaha, in quarantine. He insisted that it was entirely under the jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry.

After a further discussion it was decided that the Secretary should notify the market interests at South St. Paul that if the State of Iowa will accept cattle from South St. Paul under the same conditions as from Pious City and Omaha, this Board would agree to their plan, with some corrections, and provided the plan is changed to provide that this Board must approve the certification of all cattle originating in accredited areas, and also all such cattle shall be certified by the live stock sanitary authorities or the Federal Inspector in Charge of tuberculosis eradication work of the state from which the cattle are consigned. However, if the Federal Government will amend Federal Regulation 7 providing a quarantine on states and territories that are not officially accredited as tuberculosis-free, this Board will be inclined to be more lenient relative to the acceptance and the certification of the identity of the cattle as provided in the plan adopted by the South St. Paul Market Interests.

COMMUNITY SALES: The Secretary reported that on March 31st permits had been issued to conduct community sales to twenty-four sales organizations; seven permits were issued during the quarter, as follows: Beaver Creek, Albert Lea, Lester Prairie, St. Charles, Chatfield, DeGraff and Blue Earth. Blue Earth is the only city or village in which more than one permit has been issued.

The Secretary reported that there has been some complaint from the management of sales and also from veterinarians relative to the requirements of the Board for the double treatment of swine at the sales. They complain that the double treatment of sows in advanced pregnancy will result in some losses. The Board directed the Secretary to advise the veterinarians who are authorized as agents of this Board that they will be permitted to treat sows in advanced pregnancy with the single treatment alone provided they are of the opinion the double treatment of such sows may result seriously, and further that such single treated hogs

will be placed in quarantine as is now required of the double treated hogs, for a twenty-one day period, and with the further understanding that they will explain to the purchaser that the immunity conferred is only temporary.

SCABIES IN SHEEP: The Secretary reported that on March 31st a total of twenty-five bands of sheep are under quarantine in the state. During the quarter ten quarantines were established. The following is a list of the counties in which quarantines are established at the present time: Chippewa 1; Clay ;; Cottonwood 2; Douglas 1; Freeborn 1; Jackson 2; Martin 1; Murray 1; Nobles 7; Ottertail 1; Renville 1; Rock 3; Waseca 2; Yellow Medicine 1; total 25.

One field veterinarian is devoting his full time in personally supervising the dipping of the sheep on the quarantined premises, inspecting bands of sheep in the neighborhoods of the quarantined premises in order to locate, quarantine and control the infection.

The rules and regulations adopted by the Board at the quarterly meeting in January, requiring that all sheep imported into the state must be dipped before shipment, occasioned considerable criticism by the dealers in sheep, particularly men engaged in the importation of lambs for feeding purposes.

The State Veterinarians of Montana and Wyoming have written that sheep scabies does not exist in their states and has not existed for a number of years;, on request, the Board revised the regulations to permit the shipment of sheep originating in these two states without dipping prior to shipment.

After some discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the regulations should not be amended but that the Secretary should arrange to accept sheep from any state that is certified as free from sheep scabies, and issue a permit for each shipment of sheep, provided they are accompanied by the

proper health certificate stating the sheep have originated from states free from scabies, without dipping before shipment; provided further that they are shipped in cleaned and disinfected cars and shall not be unloaded for water, feed and rest in public stock yards or any live stock pens at railway shipping points that have not been cleaned and disinfected, also that the certification of such shipments is made with the approval of the Secretary and Executive Officer.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Chas. E. Patton  
Secretary

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President.

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

JULY 17TH - 1936.

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

The minutes of the quarterly meeting April 16th were read and upon motion duly seconded and carried were approved.

The Secretary's report for the quarter ending June 30th, 1936, on motion duly seconded and carried, was accepted and ordered placed on file.

The Secretary reported that as directed by the Board at the quarterly meeting April 16th, 1936, and after conferring with the representatives of the Traffic Departments of the western railways, he prepared the additional ruling to be added to paragraph 3 of the Rules and Regulations governing the importation of sheep adopted by the Board January 17th, 1936. He stated he furnished a copy of this ruling to the individual members of the Board and they all approved the same. It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Board approve their vote by mail on the additional ruling (A-20). Following is a true copy of the ruling:

"Provided further, the Secretary and Executive Officer may issue a permit on the request of the shipper for the shipment of each lot of sheep without the requirement of dipping prior to shipment, from a state in which sheep scabies is not known to exist or to have existed for the past twelve months and such fact is certified to by the live stock sanitary official in charge of live stock sanitation of such state; the sheep shall be accompanied by a health certificate issued by an approved

veterinarian or by an Inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, certifying that they are free from all symptoms of scabies or any other contagious, infectious or communicable disease; provided further, that they are shipped in cleaned and disinfected cars or trucks and not unloaded at any public stock yards enroute and shall be unloaded in transit for water, feed and rest in railway stock yards or pens that have been cleaned and disinfected and especially set aside and maintained for the accommodation of sheep from states that are officially certified as free from sheep scabies, or in cleaned and disinfected yards or yards that have not previously held sheep shipments. The health certificate must include the number and class of sheep, the name of the consignee, the loading point, the name of the consignor, his postoffice address, the name of the railroad or the owner of the truck, license number of truck, and the final destination of the shipment. Copy of the health certificate must be immediately forwarded to the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board, 231 State Office Building, St. Paul, Minnesota, so as to reach his office before the arrival of the sheep at destination. The special permit and the health certificate shall be attached to the railway shipping bill or be in possession of the driver of the truck transporting the sheep to point of destination in Minnesota".

The Secretary reported that after he had given general publicity to Circular A-20, the following states prior to June 30th had officially certified that sheep scabies does not exist and has not existed for a period of at least twelve months in such states: Wyoming, Montana, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada and Texas.

As a result of complaints of the sheep growers in western South Dakota the Director of the Division of Animal Husbandry, Department of Agriculture of South Dakota, and the Federal Inspector in Charge of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry Field Inspection Service in the State of South Dakota, came to St. Paul to confer with him. At this conference they stated they were in a position to officially declare that all the counties in South Dakota west of the Missouri River with the exception of Lyman County are and have been free from sheep scabies for a period of more than twelve months. They stated they were willing to issue an order of quarantine declaring all counties west of the Missouri River with the exception of Lyman County a quarantined area against the movement of sheep from the eastern part of the state, from public stock yards and from other states, except under special permit and dipping before entry. The Secretary reported that the Secretary of Agriculture and the Director of the Division of Animal Husbandry of the State of South Dakota issued this order effective July 1st. He communicated with the members of the Board by telephone and also by letter and each member agreed that under the circumstances we should accept the official statement of the freedom of scabies in the section of South Dakota west of the Missouri River with the exception of Lyman County and permit the entrance of sheep without dipping, in compliance with the requirements of the additional ruling of A-20.

The Secretary reported that because of the extreme drouth conditions in the western part of North Dakota he was receiving requests by wire and letters that Minnesota waive the sanitary requirements for importation of all classes of live stock to permit their entry into Minnesota for feeding and grazing purposes under quarantine and without requiring the dipping of sheep before entry and the proper health certificate for the live stock. After a general discussion, the Board were of the opinion that under no circumstances should the requirement be waived permitting the entrance of animals affected with communicable diseases, etc.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary be authorized to take the necessary measures to deal with the importation of sheep and other live stock under the present emergency drouth conditions and that the Board would sustain and approve any official action he may find it necessary to carry out.

IMPORTATION OF CATTLE FROM PUBLIC STOCK YARDS AT

SOUTH ST. PAUL: The Secretary reported that as directed by the Board at its quarterly meeting April 16th, 1936, he had informed the market interests at South St. Paul relative to the decision of this Board. He stated that he and Dr. Fitch had a meeting with Dr. H. A. Seidell, Chief of the Division of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, Des Moines, Iowa, Dr. Otto Hornlein, the Inspector in Charge of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry at the South St. Paul Public Stock Yards, and the representatives of the various market interests. He further stated he had informed the members of the Board by letter relative to this meeting; as a result of the meeting, the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry had directed the Federal Inspector in Charge at South St. Paul that until Regulation Seven of B.A.I. Order 309 is amended he may permit the free movement through the yards, of cattle originating in modified accredited areas which have been identified by the Live Stock Exchange as having originated in

such areas, and further that the requirements of the states of destination must be complied with regardless of the status of the area in which the cattle originate.

The Secretary reported that as the result of the order from the Chief of the Bureau, the Federal Inspector in Charge is now certifying to feeder cattle that originate from range and semi-range accredited areas and which pass through the public stock yards at South St. Paul as provided by the plan set up by the market interests. The Federal Inspector is signing the certificates and furnishing them to this Board on Federal B.A.I. Form 48-B, including a statement that they are "free from symptoms of contagious, infectious or communicable diseases" and that they originate from Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Areas. He is further certifying to lots of feeder cattle shipped from the yards to points in Minnesota that are accompanied by certificates from the live stock sanitary officials of the states of origin.

The Secretary reported that in compliance with the orders of the Board he was permitting feeding steers certified by the Federal Inspector in Charge under the plan as set up by the Market Interests at the yards to be shipped to points in Minnesota without the requirements of tuberculin test before shipment, in quarantine at destination, and that unless the feeding female cattle and bulls are certified by the live stock sanitary officials or by the Bureau of Animal Industry Inspector in Charge of Tuberculosis Eradication in the states of origin, he was requiring that they be tuberculin tested before being shipped to points in the State of Minnesota, to be quarantined at destination during the feeding period.

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL

ASSOCIATION: It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that President C. P. Fitch and Secretary Cotton attend the meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association at Columbus, Ohio, August 10th to 14th, 1936, as representatives of

the Board at the expense of the State provided it meets with the approval of the Governor.

BANG'S DISEASE: The Secretary reported that the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry had not as yet made any specific allotment to the state to continue the activity that has been carried out by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry since 1934. He reported that as directed by some of the members of the Board he had telegraphed to the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry informing him that the Board requested Two Million Dollars (\$2,000,000.00) to be allotted to Minnesota for the fiscal year terminating June 30th, 1937, and Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000.00) for mastitis. He reported he had received a letter from the Chief of the Bureau acknowledging the receipt of the telegram and advising that the request would be given due consideration, etc. He stated that from all accounts there would be no funds allotted to Minnesota for the payment of indemnity for cattle affected with mastitis.

The Secretary reported he had received gratifying results during the quarter from owners of cattle who have received the limit of the federal service under the present plan, namely, two negative tests of their herds. He reported that on June 30th there were 4,229 owners whose herds have passed two negative tests and with whom he has communicated in an endeavor to induce them to take advantage of this Board's services in continuing the testing of their cattle; 1,635 have signed the State Special Modified Agreement; 733 Special Modified Accredited Certificates valid for three months and 212 Special Modified Accredited Certificates valid for six months have been issued. He further stated there were 389 herd owners who had signed our Revised Special Modified Agreement and are eligible for a second retest by the Federal Government.

The Secretary further reported that he has corresponded with one hundred thirty-three veterinarians, submitting a proposition to pay them for their services in collecting the blood samples to be sent to the laboratory and for making the plate test of cattle in the field for herd owners who have had the limit of the federal service and who have signed our special Modified Agreement. He has agreed to pay them the same price paid by the Federal Government for the test per animal, based on the zoning of the state, ranging from twenty-two to forty cents per animal. Of this number, seventy-seven veterinarians have been authorized to make tests at the expense of this Board. Arrangements have been made with twelve veterinarians to make the test but there are no herds in their territory eligible for the test at the present time. No definite arrangements have been made with thirty-seven of the veterinarians to date and will not be made until we have a definite agreement relative to the price to be paid to them for the work. Only seven of the one hundred and thirty-three veterinarians with whom he has corresponded have refused to do the work. Veterinarians have been authorized to make the test at the expense of this Board in fifty-one counties. The Secretary has corresponded with veterinarians in fifteen counties but to date they have not been authorized to test.

The Secretary further reported that as directed by the Board the special committee selected Blue Earth County in which to make a survey of all the cattle owners who have received two negative tests under the Federal Plan, to determine the reason, if any, why they did not wish to continue the testing of their herds under the plan offered to them by this Board without expense to them for the testing. The survey in Blue Earth County was carried out by two of the regularly employed state field veterinarians, and the inspectors of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry made a similar survey of cattle owners in Clearwater County. The results of the survey disclosed that a very large majority

of the cattle owners, particularly in Blue Earth County, who have had the federal service, are pleased with the results. A similar percentage in Clearwater County were favorable to the work, as disclosed by the survey.

The Secretary reported that since the federal testing was initiated in August 1934, one hundred ninety-six quarantines have been established on herds whose owners have refused to ship cattle that have reacted to the federal tests in compliance with their agreements; fifty-two of these quarantines have been released after the owners had shipped the animals for slaughter. On June 30th, 1936, there remained one hundred forty-four quarantines in effect.

Dr. Fitch reported that he had received an order from the Inspector in Charge of the test of cattle for Bang's Disease that the employes of the Federal Government at his laboratory were limited to thirty-nine hours per week whereas other employes at the laboratory and in all the other departments of the University were required to work forty-one and one-half hours. After some discussion it was moved, seconded and unanimously carried that the Board take such action as necessary to have the laboratory force in connection with the Federal Bang's Disease project released from the thirty-nine hour requirement as they are not civil service employes and do not come under the provisions of this Act limiting the time of their service to thirty-nine hours per week.

ST. PAUL SERUM COMPANY BOND: The Secretary reported that as directed by the Board at the quarterly meeting October 23rd, 1935, through the assistance and advice of Deputy Attorney General Roy E. Frank, a settlement with the company executing the St. Paul Serum Company's bond was made by executing a Memorandum Of Agreement.

The amount of the bond was seventy-five hundred dollars (\$7500.00). He stated he had had a number of conferences with the legal representatives of the bonding company and Deputy Attorney General Frank and that the bonding company was not inclined to agree to remunerate the state for the full amount of the bond, claiming that in their opinion no court would sustain any action on the part of the state that would require the bonding company to make good on the agreement that the St. Paul Serum Company had made with this Board after the Federal Government had ruled that whole blood serum would not be permitted to be marketed after a certain date and at which time the Serum Company agreed to replace the whole blood serum with clear concentrated serum, based on the purchase price of the whole blood serum. The Secretary reported that as the Board had suggested, he advised the Attorney General under the circumstances to start the necessary legal proceedings against the bonding company to recover the full amount of the bond.

Conference was held with the attorney of the bonding company in the Attorney General's office and after discussion a tentative agreement was drawn to be presented to this Board and to the home office of the bonding company. The agreement provides that the contract under date of May 31st, 1925, is extended until January 31st, 1937, subject to the extension of the bond covering said contract until such date. That the contractor purchase from the state all of the clear concentrated serum at the price of forty cents per hundred cc's and all of the whole blood serum at the price of thirty cents per hundred cc's, that is now in the possession of the Board and in storage at the Booth Cold Storage Plant, these purchases to be made in stated quantities and the purchase price to be paid to this Board before delivery of the serum. It further provides that the contractor shall pay to the state in addition to the above payments the sum of one thousand two hundred sixty-six dollars and thirty-eight cents (\$1,266.38) on or before the thirty-first day of December, 1936, it

being the intent of the agreement that the contractor pay the state the total sum of seven thousand dollars (\$7,000.00). It further provides that the contractor shall pay to the Booth Cold Storage Company all charges both accrued to date and those accruing in the future on account of said serum.

The Secretary reported that under date of June 11th, 1935, he had sent a copy of the Memorandum Of Agreement of the bonding company, together with a letter explaining the circumstances, to each member of the Board and all agreed that under the circumstances we should approve and accept the agreement. Mr. Moscrip suggested that the Secretary confer with the Attorney General relative to the necessity of taking the matter up with the Executive Council before accepting the agreement. Deputy Attorney General Frank advised that it was not a matter to be presented to the Executive Council for the reason that the agreement provides that this Board was practically making a sale of the serum and virus as provided by the law. The Secretary explained that this agreement must be executed prior to June 30th and as all the members of the Board had approved it, that under date of June 19th, 1936 he signed the agreement as the Secretary of the Board.

It was regularly moved, seconded and unanimously carried that the Board now approves the action of the Secretary in signing and executing the agreement for the Board.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Chas. E. Cotton  
Secretary

\_\_\_\_\_  
President

MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL MEETING OF THE MINNESOTA LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARDAUGUST 1ST - 1936.

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

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

The Secretary reported that it was necessary to call the special meeting as he had received notice from the Budget Commissioner and Personnel Officer of the Department of Administration and Finance that the law required all state departments to submit their budget requests for the biennium <sup>1937</sup> July 1st/to June 30th, 1939, to him prior to September 1st, 1936.

BUDGET REQUEST FOR THE BIENNIUM JULY 1ST, 1937,

TO JUNE 30TH, 1939: The Secretary presented the material he had prepared for the Board's consideration for the budget.

SALARIES: A general discussion relative to the policy of the Board for the payment of salaries disclosed that since the Board was established in 1903 it had been the policy that the salaries of the veterinarians employed by the Board should be comparable to the amounts paid by the Federal Government and by other states and that the increase of the salaries should be based on ability and seniority of years of service. The Secretary stated that in the past it has been understood that all salaries of field veterinarians would be limited to three thousand dollars (\$3,000.00) per annum and that the Board since its creation had increased the salaries of the field veterinarians gradually up to and including three thousand dollars (\$3,000.00) per annum. The Secretary explained that the Board has not requested increases in salaries since 1933 when the legislature established the emergency reduction of salaries. The members agreed that they should now request sufficient funds for the payment of the employes of the Board in order that they can receive the amounts paid to them prior to the emergency

reduction of salaries and also increase their salaries based on their ability and seniority of service and comparable to the salaries paid to veterinarians and other employes engaged in similar activities for the Federal Government; and to request the amounts for salaries for clerks and stenographers in keeping with salaries paid for like services in other state departments and business offices.

The Secretary stated that since the clerks furnished by the Federal Government in assisting in the filing of reports of the Bang's Disease Federal work in the state were removed from our office, two temporary clerks have been employed and paid, as the Board directed, from the Bang's Disease Expense Fund.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the budget include a request for the payment of the salaries of each of the employes of the Board for the biennium, representing a total of sixty nine thousand, seven hundred and ten dollars (\$69,710.00) for the fiscal year 1937-38, and sixty nine thousand, nine hundred eighty dollars (\$69,980.00) for the fiscal year 1938-39. The request includes salaries for four clerks necessary for Bang's Disease control.

The following is a list of the employes of the Board, their classifications, amounts of their present salaries and the amounts requested for each position:

STATEMENT SHOWING NAMES OF PERSONNEL OF THIS DEPARTMENT, POSITION HELD, CLASSIFICATION NUMBERS, PRESENT ANNUAL SALARIES AND SALARIES REQUESTED FOR YEARS 1937-1938 and 1938-1939.

| Name                     | Position Held                | Classification | Present Annual Salary | Requests 1937-1938 | Requests 1938-1939 |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Dr. Chas. E. Cotton      | Sec. & Exe. Officer          | 2-1            | \$4,500               | \$5,000            | \$5,000            |
| Dr. W. C. Bromaghin      | Assistant Secretary          | 12-1           | 2,700                 | 3,000              | 3,000              |
| Dr. D. M. McDonald       | Field Veterinarian           | 52-1           | 2,700                 | 3,000              | 3,000              |
| Dr. W. F. Rode           | " "                          | 52-2           | 2,700                 | 3,000              | 3,000              |
| Dr. H. G. McGinn         | " "                          | 55-1           | 2,400                 | 2,850              | 2,850              |
| Dr. C. A. Mack           | " "                          | 55-2           | 2,260                 | 2,850              | 2,850              |
| Dr. L. E. Jenkins        | " "                          | 56-1           | 2,260                 | 2,850              | 2,850              |
| Dr. L. S. Englerth       | " "                          | 56-2           | 2,260                 | 2,850              | 2,850              |
| Dr. E. T. Phelps         | " "                          | 56-3           | 2,140                 | 2,700              | 2,850              |
| Dr. A. A. Carlson        | " "                          | 57-1           | 2,140                 | 2,700              | 2,700              |
| Dr. R. G. Lovesee        | " "                          | 57-2           | 2,100                 | 2,550              | 2,550              |
| Dr. O. B. Gochnauer      | " "                          | 57-3           | 2,000                 | 2,550              | 2,550              |
| Dr. R. H. Bergman        | " "                          | 60-2           | 2,000                 | 2,400              | 2,400              |
| Dr. R. O. Rydell         | " "                          | EV-1060-3      | 1,940                 | 2,400              | 2,400              |
| Lester Tate              | Quarantine Officer           | 90-1           | 1,800                 | 2,250              | 2,250              |
| Nellie M. Carroll        | Chief Clerk                  | 23-1           | 1,890                 | 2,100              | 2,100              |
| F. H. Pedersen           | Accountant                   | 21-1           | 1,800                 | 2,040              | 2,040              |
| Chas. B. Schubert        | Clerk                        | 28-2           | 1,500                 | 1,800              | 1,800              |
| Maried Magee             | Steno. & Clerk               | 28-1           | 1,350                 | 1,500              | 1,500              |
| Marie C. Bailey          | Stenographer                 | 31-2           | 660 (6 mo)            | 1,320              | 1,320              |
| Evelyn Rohlfing          | Claim Clerk                  | 31-1           | 1,320                 | 1,320              | 1,320              |
| Bernice Quain            | Stenographer                 | 33-5           | 1,200                 | 1,260              | 1,260              |
| Helen Coffey             | "                            | 33-2           | 1,200                 | 1,260              | 1,260              |
| Merle Johnston           | Steno. & Clerk               | 34-1           | 1,200                 | 1,260              | 1,260              |
| Florence Wangerin        | " "                          | 34-4           | 1,200                 | 1,260              | 1,260              |
| Lucreta Aufenast         | " "                          | 34-5           | 1,200                 | 1,260              | 1,260              |
| Myrtle Seeland           | " "                          | 34-2           | 1,200                 | 1,200              | 1,200              |
| Louise Quehl             | Clerk & Steno.               | 33-3           | 1,200                 | 1,260              | 1,260              |
| Dorothy Farrell          | Clerk                        | 33-1           | 1,200                 | 1,260              | 1,260              |
| Betty Kinyon             | Clerk                        | 35-1           | 1,080                 | 1,140              | 1,200              |
| Mary Edwards             | Steno. & Clerk               | 34-3           | 1,080                 | 1,140              | 1,200              |
|                          |                              |                | \$56,180              | \$65,330           | \$65,600           |
| Four Local Veterinarians | Steno & Clerks (Bang's Div.) |                |                       | 4,080              | 4,080              |
|                          |                              |                | 411.25                | 300                | 300                |
|                          |                              |                | \$56,591.25           | \$69,710           | \$69,980           |

Note: Expended for temporary clerks Bang's Division

| 1934-1935 | 1935-1936  | 1936-1937  |
|-----------|------------|------------|
| \$85.00   | \$1,386.66 | \$3,060.00 |

SUPPLIES AND EXPENSE FUND: The Secretary explained

that as formerly reported to the Board, through an oversight on the part of the Finance Committee of the Senate and the Appropriations Committee of the House in the 1935 session of the legislature, the amounts requested for the appropriation for this fund for the years 1935-1936 and 1936-1937 were not allowed. He stated that in the final budget request of the last session of the legislature, we estimated we would expend thirty thousand, one hundred ninety dollars (\$30,190.00) for the fiscal year 1935-1936, and twenty nine thousand, three hundred forty dollars (\$29,340.00) for the fiscal year 1936-1937 and that there would be a balance on June 1st, 1935, of five thousand, five hundred six dollars and ninety nine cents (\$5,506.99); and we therefore requested an appropriation for the first fiscal year of twenty four thousand, six hundred ninety dollars (\$24,690.00) and for the second fiscal year, namely, 1936-1937, an appropriation of twenty nine thousand, three hundred forty dollars (29,340.00). The legislature only appropriated twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000.00) for the first fiscal year of the biennium and twenty six thousand dollars (\$26,000.00) for the second or the present fiscal year. He stated that the Board had advised him to confer with the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate and the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives in January 1936 when the special session of the legislature was called for emergency purposes and request that a bill be passed transferring three thousand, five hundred dollars (\$3,500.00) from the balance of one of our other funds to our "Supplies and Expense Fund". He was informed that the legislature would not consider the passage of any bills making appropriations or arrangements for transfers of funds and if we found it necessary we should take the matter up with the Executive Council requesting them, in the emergency, to permit us to use funds from the "General Revenue Fund" and provided this was done we should present the matter to the legislature who could then make a special appropriation in the 1937 session to compensate for the amount from the "General Revenue Fund". He explained that with approval of the Board, he proceeded to purchase the necessary supply of cattle ear

tags and other supplies that are used in our official testing of cattle in the reaccreditation of counties as free from bovine tuberculosis and also to pay some of the traveling expenses of the field force of veterinarians when they are engaged in our tuberculosis testing in county tuberculosis area work, from the "Expense For Accredited Counties Fund". He reported that he had carried out this plan and that during the year 1935-1936, one thousand thirty eight dollars and four cents (\$1,038.04) was expended from the "Expense For Accredited Counties Fund". This amount added to the moneys expended from this fund makes a total of twenty seven thousand, three hundred seventy-five dollars and twenty-four cents (\$27,375.24) that we expended for supplies and expenses during the fiscal year. There was a balance on hand July 1st, 1936, in the amount of three hundred forty-six dollars and seventy-seven cents (\$346.77). There were bills accrued during the month of June for more than this amount and which were paid after July 1st, 1936.

The Secretary presented an estimate to the Board of the amount that it would be necessary for us to expend during the present fiscal year, totaling twenty nine thousand, eight hundred forty-six dollars and seventy-seven cents (\$29,846.77); with the twenty six thousand, three hundred forty-six dollars and seventy-seven cents (\$26,346.77) available from this fund, we will necessarily be facing a deficit of three thousand, five hundred dollars (\$3,500.00) for the present fiscal year.

After discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Board request the sum of three thousand, five hundred dollars (\$3,500.00) to be made immediately available for our "Supplies and Expense Fund".

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Board request the sum of thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000.00) for each of the fiscal years of the biennium for the "Supplies and Expense Fund".

"AREA INDEMNITY", "GENERAL INDEMNITY FOR CATTLE KILLED",

AND "EXPENSES FOR ACCREDITED COUNTIES" FUNDS: The Secretary reported that these special appropriation funds have been successively reappropriated since 1923 when the control of tuberculosis under the Area Plan was provided by law. He reported that at the last three sessions of the legislature, the Appropriations Bill as enacted has provided that all unencumbered balances in all of our funds be reappropriated and the Bill further has included a "rider" or proviso which provided that "any balances in the appropriations for "General Indemnity For Animals Killed", "Area Tuberculosis Indemnity" and "Expenses for Accredited Counties" funds may be used for any such purposes in the event that the appropriations thereof shall become exhausted; and provided that when all of the appropriations named in this proviso have been exhausted, the Live Stock Sanitary Board shall not be required to make any further tests, notwithstanding any law to the contrary".

There will be an estimated balance in the "General Indemnity For Cattle Killed Fund" on June 30th, 1937, of eight thousand three hundred eighty-seven dollars and sixty-six cents (\$8,387.66).

On July 1st, 1936, there was a balance of fifty five thousand, six hundred seventy-nine dollars and twenty-two cents (\$55,679.22) in the "Expense for Accredited Counties Fund" and it is estimated that all of this will be expended during the present fiscal year. The Secretary furnished a summary including the counties in which, as is provided by the state law, we are obligated to make tuberculin tests of all of the cattle or of a certain percentage of the cattle in order to officially reaccredit them during each of the fiscal years terminating June 30th, 1938 and June 30th, 1939. This included an estimate of the expense to make such retests; the total estimated expense for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1938 is one hundred forty-five thousand dollars (\$145,000.00) and for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1939 it is ninety thousand dollars (\$90,000.00).

On June 30th, 1936 there was a balance in the "Area Tuberculosis Indemnity Fund" of three hundred five thousand, two hundred eighty-six dollars and sixty-eight cents (\$305,286.68) and we estimated there would be a balance in this fund on June 30th, 1937 of two hundred thirty-five thousand and two dollars and forty-three cents (\$235,002.43).

The Federal Government, since January 1st, 1934 have expended the sum of three hundred seventy-nine thousand dollars (\$379,000.00) in the state in indemnity for cattle condemned and in payment of part of the expense of the tuberculin testing in counties under the Area Plan of Control in cooperation with this Board. As a result of using these federal funds we have been able to conserve the state funds. This accounts for the small amounts that have been expended from these three funds as compared to the amounts expended in prior years. The Secretary stated that there still remains some federal funds allotted to this state and we have the assurance these funds will be continued until June 30th, 1937. He explained that the amounts he has estimated for these three funds for the coming biennium will be required to be spent to meet our obligations for the biennium beginning July 1st, 1937.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Board request the legislature to include the proviso/providing that the unencumbered balances in these three funds, the same as has been included in the last three sessions of the legislature, may be used for any such purposes in the event that when the appropriations thereof shall become exhausted; and that we request fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000.00) annually be appropriated for the biennium for our "Area Tuberculosis Fund", and further that we do not request any appropriation for our "Expense For Accredited Counties" and "General Indemnity For Cattle Killed" Funds.

BANG'S DISEASE FUND: The Secretary reported that on June 30th, 1936 there was a balance of eighty-three thousand five hundred and fifty-seven dollars and twenty cents (\$83,557.20) in this fund and that he

anticipated that, including the available appropriation for the present fiscal year, there would be an estimated balance on June 30th, 1937 of fifty-four thousand and sixty-seven dollars and twenty cents (\$54,067.20). He reported that the reason we had not expended this fund was that the Federal Government through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration Act, initiated the plan of paying the expense of test and also payment of indemnity for cattle affected with Bang's Disease under their cattle reduction program. Since July 1936 the federal government has continued to retest not only the infected herds but also the negative herds, expending in the State of Minnesota from July 1st, 1934 approximately two million three hundred seventy-five thousand dollars (\$2,375,000.00) prior to June 30th, 1936. He further stated that the Government has allotted the sum of one million eighty thousand dollars (\$1,080,000.00) to the state for the fiscal year terminating June 30th, 1937 and that no provision has been made for funds after July 1st, 1937.

After a general discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Board respectfully request that provided any unencumbered balance on June 30th, 1937 is reappropriated, the legislature appropriate fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000.00) annually or a total of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000.00) for the coming biennium for "Expense Bang's Disease Fund".

APPROPRIATION REQUEST FOR THE LABORATORY AT THE

UNIVERSITY FARM: Dr. Fitch reported that the University had included in their budget request, the sum of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000.00) annually for the coming biennium for the maintenance of a Diagnosis Laboratory at the Veterinary Division, University Farm, "for the State Live Stock Sanitary Board". This is the amount that was appropriated annually for the present biennium.

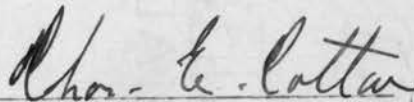
It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary be instructed to request the legislature to provide for this appropriation

for the laboratory, explaining its necessity in order that this Board may continue its activities in the control of communicable disease.

The Secretary reported that he had received an invitation to attend a meeting called apparently by the secretaries of the Purebred Shorthorn and Hereford Breeders Associations, requesting that this Board be represented at the meeting to be held in Springfield, Illinois, on August 19th. He reported that he had conferred with Mr. Moscrip and Dr. Fitch relative to the meeting. The meeting is apparently called for the express purpose of having the National Purebred Associations protest to the Federal Government against the plan that is being carried out by the Government in the testing and the slaughter of cattle affected with Bang's Disease. A general discussion followed in which every member of the Board expressed themselves as favoring the program because of the practical results obtained in this state in the elimination of the disease from the herds of cattle.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that Mr. W. S. Moscrip and Dr. C. P. Fitch attend this meeting as representatives of this Board provided it meets the approval of the Governor.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

  
Secretary

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President

MINUTES OF THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE MINNESOTA LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD

OCTOBER 16TH - 1936.

The meeting was called but as it was impossible to obtain a quorum the meeting was deferred until October 28th, 1936.

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S e c r e t a r y

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P r e s i d e n t

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MINUTES OF THE DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE MINNESOTA LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD - OCTOBER 28TH - 1936.

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

The minutes of the last quarterly meeting July 17th, 1936, were read, and on motion duly seconded and carried were approved.

The minutes of the special meeting of the Board August 1st, 1936, were read, and on motion duly seconded and carried were approved.

The report of the Secretary and Executive Officer for the quarter ending September 30th, 1936, on motion duly seconded and carried was accepted and ordered placed on file.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that Dr. Fitch and the Secretary attend the meeting of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association the first week in December as representatives of this Board at the expense of the state provided it meets with the approval of the Governor.

COMMUNITY SALES: The Secretary reported that on September 30th there were thirty-one community sales operating in the state under permits from this Board. Six permits were canceled during the quarter; these cancelations were made on the request of the owners for the reason that they had discontinued operating such sales. The Secretary reported that during the past quarter one of our field veterinarians and also the Quarantine Officer visited the community sales on the dates the sales were conducted. The reports disclosed that during the quarter ninety-five percent of the feeder cattle sold at such sales were imported from other states or purchased at the South St. Paul Public Stockyards by dealers who consigned them to the community sales to be resold. In the past it has been our custom to permit the veterinarians authorized by the Board, to permit the resale of these cattle without a tuberculin test and to quarantine them in the name of each purchaser. This has resulted in the establishment of a number of quarantines for each lot of cattle that was imported from other states and which originate from range and semi-range accredited areas, in quarantine for feeding purposes. It has been the practice of a number of the dealers when they failed to sell the entire lot of cattle which they consigned to a sale, to move such cattle to another point within the state where a community sale was held. The health certificate that accompanies the cattle in such

instances is taken by the authorized veterinarian at the first sale and he quarantines the cattle that are not sold by the dealer; under these circumstances, the dealer when he arrives at the next community sale does not have a health certificate and the cattle are not tagged. They thus frequently lose their identity.

After a general discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that all cattle imported from other states and which the rules and regulations of this Board provide shall be quarantined at destination when consigned to community sales, must pass a satisfactory tuberculin test prior to being sold. Dairy and breeding animals must also pass a satisfactory agglutination blood test for Bang's Disease unless the health certificate discloses they have passed a satisfactory agglutination blood test for Bang's Disease prior to shipment or that they originate from an accredited Bang's Disease-Free Herd; also feeding cattle shipped from South St. Paul to be resold at community sales are required to pass a satisfactory tuberculin test prior to their sale and under these circumstances all such cattle can be resold without the establishment of a quarantine when purchased at the sale; and further, if cattle are accompanied by a health certificate including a record of tuberculin test made within thirty days prior to the shipment, they may be sold without requirement of tuberculin test prior to the sale and shall be placed in quarantine on the premises of the purchaser.

There was a general discussion relative to the practices of the management of the community sales and the duties of the Board in undertaking to protect the livestock interests of the state and also reduce the danger of the spread of communicable diseases through the medium of such sales.

SHEEP SCABIES: The Secretary reported that during the quarter two of our field veterinarians have devoted their full time to the inspection and supervision of the dipping of sheep that had been quarantined for scabies. In a number of instances it has been necessary to require more than two dippings because of the carelessness of the owners or for the reason that they were not so situated that they could place the sheep in cleaned or non-infected pastures after the second dipping. Quarantines have been released on twenty-three flocks of sheep that were quarantined prior to July 1st. Seven new flocks have been quarantined and four of these were released. On September 30th there remain twenty-five flocks under quarantine; twenty-two of these were under quarantine prior to July 1st, 1936. The majority of these flocks have been successively dipped and we have reason to believe they are free from scabies; however, the quarantines will not be released until colder weather when the sheep are confined in stables in order to determine positively that they are free of the infection.

The Secretary further reported that there has been considerable opposition to the rules and regulations of the Board requiring the dipping of sheep prior to importation. Practically all of these complaints have been made by livestock dealers. The railroad officials have cooperated with this Board in the establishment of cleaned and disinfected yards at points on their line set aside for water, feed and rest of sheep in transit, that are consigned from western scabies-free states. Because of the drouth conditions in western North Dakota the Secretary has issued special permits for sheep that have been bred and raised in counties that were officially designated as "drouth counties" by the Federal Government, to be shipped into the state without the requirement of dipping prior to shipment and under quarantine on arrival in the state, and with the further provision that such sheep will not be resold and

placed on other farms for feeding purposes until such time as the quarantine is released. He reported that there has been a total of fifty-seven lots of sheep imported under such permits and placed in quarantine. Twelve of these quarantines have been released, thus leaving forty-five in effect on September 30th, 1936. He reported that there has been a total of 469,052 sheep imported into the state during the quarter and without any doubt there was also quite a large number imported into the state from North and South Dakota by truckers contrary to the requirements of this Board.

During the quarter 112,495 sheep have been shipped from the public stockyards and dipped prior to shipment. A large majority of these sheep have been shipped from public stockyards at South St. Paul.

TUBERCULOSIS: The Secretary reported that he had been informed by the Inspector in Charge of Federal Tuberculosis Eradication Work in the state that the Bureau of Animal Industry has allotted forty-five thousand dollars (\$45,000.00) to the state for the payment of indemnity for tuberculous cattle for the present fiscal year and he understood more funds would be made available from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration Funds if necessary. The Federal Bureau of Animal Industry have continued during the past quarter to furnish Agricultural Adjustment Funds to assist in the payment of the expense of making the tuberculin tests in our area tuberculosis work. He has assigned veterinarians to this work who now hold commissions from the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, as employes in the emergency organization for the testing for tuberculosis and Bang's Disease. Under this plan we have succeeded in having the Federal Government continue to pay five dollars and fifty-six cents (\$5.56) per day for the services of the veterinarians and three dollars (\$3.00) per day for the services of the farmers employed to assist the veterinarians in the area testing. The state has paid the sum of three dollars and forty-four cents (\$3.44) per day to the veterinarians for their services,

thus totaling nine dollars (\$9.00) per day paid to the veterinarians; the state has also paid two dollars (\$2.00) per day to each veterinarian for his board and subsistence while working within the county and one dollar and fifty cents (\$1.50) per day to each assistant, making a total of four dollars and fifty cents (\$4.50) the assistant received for his services. We have thus continued to conserve our state funds as we have for the past two years. We have no positive assurance as to when these Federal Funds for operating expenses will be discontinued.

FEDERAL REGULATION 7: The Secretary reported that the Secretary of Agriculture had amended Federal Regulation 7 governing the interstate movement of livestock, effective September 10th. The amendments provide that semi-range and range cattle, steers and spayed heifers of the beef types originating in the Modified Accredited Areas can be moved interstate provided the owner or his agent makes a declaration relative to the origin of such animals and a clause is included providing that "the regulations of the State of Minnesota should be consulted before shipments are made". The Secretary further stated that the amended regulation should include material changes with reference to the shipment of cattle originating from accredited areas, shipped to public stockyards and resold to be shipped to farmers located within the state. The Secretary recommended that the Board request a specific ruling or interpretation of amended Regulation 7 by the Solicitor of the Department of Agriculture or the office of the United States Attorney General.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary write to the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry and request that he obtain rulings relative to the amended Regulation 7 in so far as it applies to cattle shipped from the public stockyards at South St. Paul to points in Minnesota, etc.

AVIAN TUBERCULOSIS: There was considerable discussion relative to the plan or policy of this Board in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry in the control of avian tuberculosis. Dr. Fitch stated he had recently attended a conference of a special committee on poultry diseases and particularly tuberculosis, at Chicago. This committee was composed of men or representatives of organizations engaged in the handling and sale of poultry interstate. At the suggestion of Dr. Fitch it was agreed that this Board prepare a modification of the plan for field work in the control of disease in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry and present it to the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry for his approval.

INFECTIOUS EQUINE ENCEPHALOMYELITIS: During the quarter there were eighty-one farms on which the disease appeared. There were 474 horses on these farms, 82 of which were reported as contracting the disease on the first outbreak; in Polk County it was reported that eight more animals contracted the disease on the second outbreak. These figures added to the number of cases that appeared in the preceding quarter disclosed there were 101 farms during the last six months on which the disease appeared, representing 594 horses on 112 premises. As the Board during the past year did not establish quarantines of the infected premises it was impossible to obtain the statistical information we were able to obtain during the outbreak in the summer of 1935. A study of the reports discloses that 18.45 percent of the horses on the infected farms contracted the disease and approximately 50 percent of the infected animals recovered. The Secretary further reported that in his opinion, particularly in the seventeen counties in which only one outbreak was reported, the disease was not of the infectious type; also that a number of other reported cases in various parts of the state were not of the infectious type. The brains of five horses that had died showing the symptoms of the disease were examined

by the laboratory; the virus of the disease was not recovered in any of these specimens.

BANG'S DISEASE: Dr. Fitch and Mr. Moscrip reported that as directed by the Board at its special meeting August 1st they attended the meeting called by the secretaries of the National Purebred Shorthorn and Hereford Cattle Associations at Springfield, Illinois, on August 19th. They reported that at this meeting representatives of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry reported the progress of the work of the Federal Government in the expenditure of Agricultural Adjustment Administration Funds for the testing of herds of cattle for Bang's Disease and the payment of indemnity for reacting animals. The reports of the Federal men also included work they are now carrying out in an experimental way in the vaccination of calves with the avirulent strain of the Bang's Disease organism. To date this experimental work only includes 175 herds, representing 3,000 cattle. They further reported that Dr. W. E. Cotton of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry stated it would require some years before the results of the vaccination treatment could be determined, etc. The meeting adjourned without any definite action being taken relative to the program of the Federal Government, and with the understanding that there would be another meeting called during the first week of December at the International Livestock Show in Chicago.

The Secretary reported that under date of July 2nd the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, had sent a statement to all Inspectors in Charge of Field Stations, that "In the future it will be satisfactory for you to conduct such additional tests for Bang's Disease on herds of cattle as may be required to accredit or duly certify them under the State Plan. This procedure seems to be desirable at this time in states where there is a plan in effect to accredit or certify Bang's Disease-Free Herds.

He reported he had not succeeded in having the Federal Inspector in Charge in this state carry out this order or statement, thus extending the service of the Federal Government to herds of cattle that have passed the two negative tests. At his request on September 30th the Inspector In Charge requested a ruling by letter from the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry and under date of October 2nd he, the Secretary, had protested to the Chief of the Bureau relative to the statements contained in the letter of the Inspector in Charge, and that the Chief had replied under date of October 6th relative to the Federal Government making further tests of herds that had passed the two negative tests. The Inspector in Charge then advised the Secretary that in the face of the letter of October 6th of his Chief, he could not arrange to comply with the order and make retests of herds that have passed two negative tests because of conflicting orders of his department relative to the payment for the services of the veterinarians who were employed on a per diem basis, also that he did not have sufficient personnel on a per annum basis to conduct the work. During the discussion that followed it was learned that Dr. John R. Mohler, the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, would be in St. Paul on November 9th.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that a committee composed of President Fitch, Mr. Moscrip and the Secretary arrange for a conference with Dr. Mohler and the Inspector in Charge of Federal Tuberculosis and Bang's Disease Work in Minnesota, on November 9th, in order to arrive at some definite understanding whereby the Federal testing can be further extended in Minnesota to herds of cattle that have passed two negative blood tests.

for Bang's Disease.

A general discussion followed relative to the in-  
advisability and the inconsistency of the Federal Government licensing and  
permitting the interstate traffic or sale of vaccines that are now placed  
on the market by various commercial houses under Federal license. It was  
generally agreed that this Board should make a protest to the Federal Bureau  
of Animal Industry.

There being no further business, the Board  
adjourned.

Chas. E. Patton.  
Secretary.

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President.

MINUTES OF THE REGULAR QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK  
SANITARY BOARD ----- JANUARY TH, 1937.

The meeting of the Board was called but as there was no quorum present it was necessary to defer the meeting until January 23rd, 1937.

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Secretary

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President

MINUTES OF THE DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK  
SANITARY BOARD - - - - - JANUARY 23RD, 1937.

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

The minutes of the quarterly meeting October 28th, 1936, were read and on motion duly seconded, approved as read.

BUDGET REQUEST TO THE LEGISLATURE FOR THE

BIENNIUM: The Secretary reported that the Budget Commissioner in presenting the budget request of the Board to the legislature had failed to include or approve the Board's request for the emergency appropriation for the "Supplies and Expense Fund" in the amount of thirty-five hundred dollars (\$3500.00) for the present fiscal year terminating June 30th, 1937.

In the discussion that followed the members of the Board were of the opinion that as the Budget Commissioner had failed to include our request in the budget he submitted to the legislature and as there is a balance in the "Expense For Accredited Counties Fund", it was advisable to request that this amount be reappropriated rather than to ask for a special emergency appropriation. The Secretary explained he was of the opinion that thirty-one hundred dollars (\$3100.00) would be sufficient to take care of the anticipated expense.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Board request the legislature to reappropriate the sum of thirty-one hundred dollars (\$3100.00) from the "Expense For Accredited Counties Fund #4907" to the "Supplies and Expense Fund #4902" for the fiscal year terminating June 30th, 1937.

HOG CHOLERA SERUM AND VIRUS REVOLVING FUND: The Secretary

reported that the St. Paul Serum Company had notified him and also the Attorney General that it would be impossible for them to carry out the agreement entered into with this Board on June 19th, 1936, and which was approved and accepted by their bonding company. The reason for their failure was that there was no sale for serum and probably would not be until spring. The Secretary reported he had consulted with Assistant Attorney General Roy Frank, who made arrangements to confer with the attorneys of the bonding company. As a result, the bonding company agreed with the Attorney General that prior to January 31st they would enter into an agreement to extend the Memorandum Of Agreement dated June 19th, 1936, to January 31st, 1938, and the bonding company would continue its bond to that date.

The Secretary reported that the St. Paul Serum Company had purchased serum and paid the sum of four hundred eight dollars (\$408.00) for the same during the past quarter. This added to the amount of two thousand six hundred ten dollars (\$2,610.00) paid during the quarter ending September 30th, makes a total of three thousand and eighteen dollars (\$3,018.00) paid by them to the Board for serum since the agreement was entered into on June 19th, 1936.

COMMUNITY SALES: The Secretary reported that during the quarter the quarantine officer and two of the field veterinarians have attended community sales of livestock to assist the authorized veterinarians and advise the managements relative to the administration of the rules and regulations of the Board in the territories in which such sales are located. He reported that he had attended a meeting of the managers of community sales at Mankato, to which he had been invited by the managers of the sales, with the request that he be prepared to answer questions relative to the rules and regulations of the Board controlling such sales. He stated the meeting had been called by the sales managers with the idea of organizing an association to protect their business interests, etc. The result of the meeting was apparently satisfactory. Practically all the sales managers gave assurance that they would continue to cooperate with the Board in

every possible way. At the meeting it was decided to form an organization of the managers of all community sales.

The Secretary reported that on December 31st, 1936, there were thirty-seven community sales of livestock operating in the state under permits from this Board.

SHEEP SCABIES: The Secretary reported that on December 31st, 1936, there were two flocks of sheep remaining under quarantine in Clay, Jackson and Lincoln Counties; four flocks in Nobles County; five flocks in Norman County; and one flock in each of the following counties: Becker, Blue Earth, Douglas, Renville and Waseca; a total of twenty flocks under quarantine.

He reported that one field veterinarian had devoted his full time to the inspection of the dipping of sheep on infected farms, the examination of flocks of sheep that were imported under permit and quarantine from the drouth area in North Dakota, and also individual bands of sheep that had been sold from public stockyards and at community sales when the weather conditions would not permit their dipping, and which were placed under quarantine on the purchasers' premises. He reported that sheep scabies remains a menacing problem for the reason that there are a number of infected bands of sheep located in northwestern Iowa and southeastern South Dakota and that, without doubt, sheep were being imported and "boot-legged" from these states into Minnesota, thus representing a continuous problem for the Board to control.

SCABIES IN CATTLE: The Secretary reported that the three herds of cattle that were under quarantine on September 30th have been released. There remains only one herd of cattle in the state that is now under quarantine for scabies. The type of scabies present in this herd is the chorioptic type.

PULLORUM DISEASE: The Secretary reported that W. K. Dyer, the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Minnesota Poultry Improvement Board, had a conference with Mr. Paul Zumbro, Jr., Poultry Co-ordinator of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, during the first week in December. Mr. Zumbro informed Mr. Dyer that after studying our state law he was satisfied that the law was so worded that, without doubt, the Minnesota Poultry Improvement Board and also this Board could if we so desired enter into a cooperative agreement with the U. S. Department of Agriculture under the National Poultry Improvement Plan. The Secretary reported that as a member of the Minnesota Poultry Improvement Board he attended a special meeting of the same on December 11th, at which time it was decided to enter into an agreement to cooperate with the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture under the National Poultry Improvement Board. It was decided to request the Minnesota Livestock Sanitary Board to also enter into the agreement in so far as it applies to the official testing for pullorum disease. The Secretary reported that he had immediately communicated with the members of the Board by telephone and was authorized by each member to execute the agreement jointly with the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Minnesota Poultry Improvement Board, to cooperate with the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture in the National Poultry Improvement Plan. He reported that he and Mr. Dyer signed three copies of the Memorandum Of Agreement on December 18th and forwarded them to the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry for the signatures of the proper officials and that the same had been signed by the proper officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and returned.

The following is a copy of the agreement:

(6)

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT between the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Minnesota Poultry Improvement Board and the Minnesota Live Stock Sanitary Board, covering the co-operative work of the National Poultry Improvement Plan.

A. The Bureau of Animal Industry of the U.S. Department of Agriculture agrees:

1. To detail poultrymen to be known as Coordinators in charge of the National Poultry Improvement Plan.
2. To administer the National Poultry Improvement Plan in an efficient and uniform manner among all the States where this work is undertaken.
3. To detail additional help in the administration of the National Poultry Improvement Plan to the extent of the funds available and as circumstances render advisable.
4. To pay the salary of such Bureau coordinators and additional help and such traveling expenses as are incurred under Bureau instructions and authorized by the fiscal regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture.
5. To approve all stained antigen used in the rapid whole-blood test for pullorum disease.
6. To permit the use of the prefix "U.S." in connection with other terms in describing, advertising, and selling hatching eggs, chicks, and breeding stock of the various classes when attained and when satisfied that all the rules and regulations of the National Poultry Improvement Plan have been complied with.
7. To assemble, analyze, and release information on poultry breeding and pullorum disease control that will be of material benefit to the poultry industry.
8. To advise the representatives and leaders of the industry concerning the breeding and disease control problems with which the poultry industry is confronted.

B. Minnesota Poultry Improvement Board and the Minnesota Live Stock Sanitary Board, the Official State Agencies, agree:

1. To arrange for and hold a school or schools annually for the purpose of training those who desire to become proficient and qualified to do flock selecting and also for qualified veterinarians who desire to become proficient and qualified to do pullorum testing work.
2. To arrange for the holding of examinations and to authorize candidates who qualify to do flock selecting and pullorum testing work.
3. To direct, supervise, and be responsible for all the work done relative to flock selection in the various breeding stages and to testing for pullorum as provided for in the National Poultry Improvement Plan.

4. To require flock selecting agents, pullorum testing agents, and official State Inspector or Inspectors to work in cooperation with representatives of the Federal Bureau.

5. To conduct efficiently the inspection work called for in the National Poultry Improvement Plan.

6. To provide for the keeping of accurate and detailed records of all the work done in conformity with the National Poultry Improvement Plan and to make such records accessible to representatives of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

7. To inspect the advertising of all members of the poultry industry within its jurisdiction who are participating in the National Poultry Improvement Plan for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not they are complying with its provisions.

8. To report, upon detection, to the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture any member or members of the poultry industry participating in but not complying with all the provisions of the National Poultry Improvement Plan.

9. To provide the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U.S. Department of Agriculture with three blank copies of each record form used by the official State agency in the work of the National Poultry Improvement Plan.

10. (a) To formulate contracts for use between individual flock owners and hatcherymen and (b) to formulate and have signed contracts between the official State agency and hatcherymen and/or individuals participating in the various phases or stages of the National Poultry Improvement Plan.

C. The Bureau of Animal Industry of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Minnesota Poultry Improvement Board and the Minnesota Live Stock Sanitary Board agree:

1. That the work of the National Poultry Improvement Plan shall be cooperative.

2. That representatives of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U.S. Department of Agriculture may confer with representatives of the Official State Agency or Official State Agencies from time to time for the purpose of improving methods in the work, but any deviation or departure from the established practice of the Federal Bureau must receive the approval of the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture before being adopted.

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No member of or delegate to Congress or resident Commissioner shall be admitted to any share of this agreement or to any benefit to arise therefrom.

This memorandum of understanding shall take effect Dec. 18, 1936 (J.E.H.) and shall continue through June 30, 1937, subject to renewal from year to year thereafter by mutual consent of the cooperating parties. Requests for termination or any major changes shall be submitted to the other party for

consideration not less than ninety days in advance of the effective date desired.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have set their hands  
and seals.

December 18, 1936  
Date

W. K. DYER  
Secretary & Executive Officer  
Minnesota Poultry Improvement Board.

December 18, 1936  
Date

CHAS. E. COTTON  
Secretary and Executive Officer  
Minnesota Live Stock Sanitary Board.

December 24, 1936  
Date

J. R. MOHLER  
Chief, Bureau of Animal Industry,  
U. S. Department of Agriculture.

December 28, 1936  
Date

JAMES JARDINE  
Chief, Office of Experiment  
Stations, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

January 15, 1937  
Date

HARRY L. BROWN  
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

A general discussion followed and it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary prepare amendments to the rules and regulations and also to the agreements that hatchery and poultry owners must sign to comply with the requirements of the National Poultry Improvement Plan and that the same be hereby adopted.

The following is a copy of the rules and regulations:

(w)

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF PULLORUM DISEASE (BACILLARY WHITE DIARRHEA)  
ADOPTED JANUARY 23RD, 1937. APPROVED BY ATTORNEY GENERAL \_\_\_\_\_ 1937.

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

WHEREAS, Chapter 408, Section 6, Session Laws 1931, authorizes the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board to formulate, adopt and enforce rules and regulations whereby owners of poultry breeding flocks may, upon agreement with the Board, have such flocks examined, tested and officially designated as tested or approved free from bacillary white diarrhea;

NOW THEREFORE, Be it Resolved: That the rules and regulations hereinafter set forth for the control of pullorum disease (bacillary white diarrhea), are hereby adopted:

1. All rules and regulations of the Board inconsistent with these rules and regulations are hereby repealed.

2. (a) The Board shall cooperate with the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, under the National Poultry Improvement Plan in all matters relating to pullorum disease control.

(b) In order to qualify as a U.S. Pullorum-Tested, U.S. Pullorum-Passed, or U.S. Pullorum-Clean flock or hatchery, the testing of birds for carriers of the pullorum organism shall be done by a veterinarian who shall be required to take a course of training in the technique of pullorum testing in the

laboratory maintained by the Veterinary Division, University of Minnesota, and the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board and further training in the application of the test in the field under the supervision and instruction of a representative of the Board and shall be required to pass an examination and be authorized by the Board to do pullorum-testing work.

(c) The cost of the pullorum-testing and control service shall be paid by the flock owner or owner of the hatchery, in accordance with an agreement reached between the veterinarian rendering the service and those to whom the service is rendered.

3. The service of the Board, cooperating with the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, will be extended without expense to flock and hatchery owners provided they sign a cooperative agreement with the Board and the United States Bureau of Animal Industry placing their flocks and hatcheries under the supervision of the Board and agreeing to fulfill the requirements of these rules and regulations. Failure on the part of flock or hatchery owners to comply with the conditions of the agreement and these rules and regulations will result in the cancellation of the agreement and also the certificate or certificates issued to such owners relative to pullorum disease control by the Board.

4. In the control of pullorum disease on any farm or poultry plant, all chickens over four months of age must be tested for pullorum disease by some officially approved method, and reactors must be removed from the premises upon completion of the test. The premises must be immediately and carefully cleaned and disinfected under official supervision.

5. The official test for pullorum disease in the National Poultry Improvement Plan shall be one of the following tests:

(a) The stained antigen, rapid, whole-blood test, as described by Schaffer, MacDonald, Hall and Bunyea, in the Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association, Vol.79 (N.S.-32), No.2, pp.236-240, 1931, and covered by U.S. Patent 1,816,016, or,

(b) The standard tube agglutination test as described in the Proceedings of the U.S. Live Stock Sanitary Association November 30 to December 2, 1932, pp. 487 to 491, or,

(c) The rapid serum test as described by Runnels, Coon, Farley and Thorp, Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association, Vol. 70, (N.S.23), No. 5, pp.660 - 662, 1927.

6. The stained antigen used in the State of Minnesota for official pullorum testing shall be approved by the Board.

7. Eggs from non-pullorum-tested flocks shall not be incubated in the same incubator nor in the same room as eggs from U.S.Pullorum-Tested, U.S.Pullorum-Passed, or U.S.Pullorum-Clean flocks. Eggs from U.S.Pullorum-Tested flocks shall not be incubated in the same incubator nor in the same room as eggs from U.S.Pullorum-Passed or U.S.Pullorum-Clean flocks. Chicks from non-pullorum-tested flocks shall not be hatched in the same incubator nor in the same room, nor brooded in the same room as chicks from U.S.Pullorum-Tested, U.S.Pullorum-Passed, or U.S.Pullorum-Clean flocks. Chicks from U.S.Pullorum-Tested flocks shall not be hatched in the same incubator nor in the same room, nor brooded in the same room as chicks from U.S.Pullorum-Passed or U.S.Pullorum-Clean flocks.

In separating a room for the use of two or more incubators, in order to comply with this provision, a tight partition is absolutely necessary and must be provided. Outside ventilation and an outside entry for each room is required. Any door or opening between the two rooms must be sealed when chicks are being hatched, packed, or stored in the room where eggs from non-pullorum-tested flocks are hatching. All incubators used for hatching U.S.Pullorum-Tested, U.S. Pullorum-Passed, or U.S.Pullorum-Clean chicks must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected by spraying or fumigation after each hatch, using an officially recognized method.

8. (a) U.S. Pullorum-Tested, U.S. Pullorum-Passed, or U.S. Pullorum-Clean classes of chicks, flocks, and hatcheries may be attained, produced, advertised, and sold by any hatchery or poultry breeder complying with the requirements outlined in this plan. In accordance with this plan, the proper description of such flocks, hatcheries and chicks shall be U.S. Pullorum-Tested, U.S. Pullorum-Passed and U.S. Pullorum-Clean.

(b) All advertising mentioning blood test or blood testing shall specify the disease tested for, and shall further state under what official supervision the test was conducted.

(c) The terms "tested", or "blood tested", shall not be used in connection with disease eradication or control except as outlined in this plan.

9. - - CLASSES:

U.S. PULLORUM-TESTED FLOCKS: Flocks, any members of which are used as breeders, which when tested for pullorum disease under the supervision of the Board contain fewer than ten percent reactors, the last test being made within twelve months immediately preceding the date of sale of hatching eggs or chicks from such flocks. All indicated carriers of pullorum disease shall have been removed from the premises upon completion of the test and disposed of in a manner satisfactory to the Board. All birds remaining in the flock shall be properly leg-banded. Individual birds introduced into U.S. Pullorum-Tested flocks shall have passed within twelve months a negative test for pullorum disease.

A flock containing ten percent or more reactors on the first test, upon being retested at intervals of not less than thirty days and all reactors removed after each test until the percentage of reactors is less than ten, may qualify as a U.S. Pullorum-Tested flock.

U.S.PULLORUM-TESTED HATCHERY: A hatchery operating under the supervision of the Board and hatching only eggs from U.S.Pullorum-Tested flocks, except custom hatching, which may be carried on as prescribed in paragraph 7 of these rules and regulations.

U.S.PULLORUM-TESTED CHICKS: Chicks hatched from eggs produced by U.S.Pullorum-Tested flocks and hatched in U.S.Pullorum-Tested hatcheries.

U.S.PULLORUM-TESTED EGGS: Eggs from U.S.Pullorum-Tested flocks.

U.S.PULLORUM-PASSED FLOCKS: Flocks, which when tested for pullorum disease under the supervision of the Board, contain no reactors, the last test having been made within the testing year immediately preceding date of sale of hatching eggs or chicks from such flocks. All pullorum tests of flocks of this grade, or flocks that are candidates for this grade must be reported to the Board, and reactors occurring in unofficial tests shall be considered on the same basis as any reactors in official tests.

Birds may not be added to U.S.Pullorum-Passed flocks except after the approval of the Board and then only from U.S.Pullorum-Passed or U.S.Pullorum-Clean flocks.

U.S.PULLORUM-PASSED HATCHERY: A hatchery operating under the rules and regulations of the Board and hatching only eggs or brooding only chicks from U.S.Pullorum-Passed or U.S.Pullorum-Clean flocks in the hatchery.

U.S.PULLORUM-PASSED CHICKS: Chicks hatched from eggs produced by U.S.Pullorum-Passed flocks and hatched in a U.S.Pullorum-Passed hatchery.

U.S.PULLORUM-PASSED EGGS: Eggs from U.S.Pullorum-Passed flocks.

U.S.PULLORUM-CLEAN FLOCKS: Flocks, any members of which are used as breeders, which when tested for pullorum disease under supervision of the Board, contain no reactors in two consecutive tests not less than 6 months apart, the last test being made within the testing year immediately preceding the date of sale of hatching eggs or chicks from such flocks; provided that the first one

of these two consecutive tests will have met all the provisions of a U.S. Pullorum-Passed flock. Once a flock is established as U.S. Pullorum-Clean it remains so as long as no reactors are found on the official annual test of all birds over four months of age. All pullorum tests of flocks of this grade, or flocks that are candidates for this grade must be reported to the Board, and reactors occurring in unofficial tests shall be considered on the same basis as any reactors in official tests.

A flock developed exclusively from purchased hatching eggs produced by a U.S. Pullorum-Clean flock and hatched in a U.S. Pullorum-Clean hatchery may be recognized as a U. S. Pullorum-Clean flock, on one annual test conducted under the supervision of the Board if no reactors are found.

Birds shall not be added to U. S. Pullorum-Clean flocks except after the approval of the Board and then only from U.S. Pullorum-Clean flocks. The number of birds and the name and address of the person from whom the purchase is to be made shall be furnished the Board when making application for birds to be added to the original flock. In moving birds from one farm to another due precaution should be taken to use clean, sanitary coops.

U.S. PULLORUM-CLEAN HATCHERY: A hatchery operating under the rules and regulations of the Board and hatching only eggs or brooding only chicks from U. S. Pullorum-Clean flocks in the hatchery.

U.S. PULLORUM-CLEAN CHICKS: Chicks hatched from eggs produced by U. S. Pullorum-Clean flocks and hatched in a U. S. Pullorum-Clean hatchery.

U. S. PULLORUM-CLEAN EGGS: Eggs from U. S. Pullorum-Clean flocks.

In the case of U.S. Pullorum-Passed and U.S. Pullorum-Clean flocks, all birds returned to the premises from poultry exhibits or egg-laying contests or which have been removed from the premises for any purpose whatsoever, shall be quarantined for at least 30 days, and officially tested once at the time of return and again at least 30 days later, and any reactors removed immediately after each test.

*Approved this 11<sup>th</sup> day of March, 1937.*

*William S. Erwin  
Attorney General*

*Roy C. Frank  
Asst. Atty. General*

Bang's Disease. The Secretary then presented a letter dated January 19th, 1937, he had received from Raymond A. Lee, the Secretary of the Minnesota State Agricultural Society. The letter included resolutions adopted by the State Agricultural Society on January 15th, 1937, expressing "a vote of confidence to the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board for their splendid effort in curbing Bang's Disease in the past and requesting the Board to incorporate rules and regulations":

"(a) That all county fairs have rules relative to the inspection of all herds and animals (bovine) coinciding with the rules now in use by the State Fair".

"(b) That these rules be administered in the case of each fair by a regularly authorized veterinarian under the Live Stock Sanitary Board".

After some discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary prepare rules and regulations requiring the inspection of cattle for communicable diseases, including Bang's Disease, exhibited at all county fairs coinciding with the rules adopted by the Minnesota State Agricultural Society and to present the same at the next meeting of the Board.

RULES AND REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO TRANSPORTATION OF

CARCASSES: The Secretary reported that the Redwood Falls Rendering Plant had requested permission to unload carcasses from one truck to another at Elbow Lake where they intended to erect a building. They stated they intended to have a cement floor, proper drainage and septic tank in the building but would not have any rendering done at that point; they would use this building and would collect carcasses in small trucks, bring them to the building where they would be unloaded and reloaded into larger trucks for transportation to their rendering plant at Redwood Falls.

During the discussion that followed there was some question relative to the rules and regulations of the Board. The Secretary was instructed to confer with the Attorney General to determine if it was necessary to amend the rules and regulations to permit the Board to control such practices.

The question relative to requiring the owners to furnish permanent covers for their trucks rather than use canvass covers was discussed and the Secretary was instructed to change the regulations if necessary in order to require such covers.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

*Chas. E. Patton*

Secretary

\_\_\_\_\_  
President

MINUTES OF THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE MINNESOTA

STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD - - - - - APRIL 16TH, 1937.

The meeting was called but as there was not a quorum present it was deferred until April 24th, 1937.

*Chas. E. Cotton*  
Secretary

\_\_\_\_\_  
President

- - - - -  
MINUTES OF THE DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING OF

THE MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD - - - - - APRIL 24TH, 1937.

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

Members present: W. A. Moscrip, P. O. Holland, O. W. Healy and W. A. Anderson. Dr. Fitch was unable to attend because of sickness. In the absence of President Fitch, Mr. Moscrip presided.

The minutes of the quarterly meeting January 23rd, 1937, were read and on motion duly seconded were approved.

The report of the Secretary and Executive Officer for the quarter ending March 31st, 1937, on motion duly seconded and carried was accepted and ordered placed on file.

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

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

It was regularly moved, seconded and unanimously carried that Charles E. Cotton be elected Secretary and Executive Officer for the Board for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1937.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that W. C. Bromaghim be reappointed Assistant Secretary for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1937.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the present regularly employed field veterinarians and the quarantine officer be reappointed for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1937.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the present office personnel holding "permanent" appointments be reappointed for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1937. The Secretary and Executive Officer was directed to continue the employment of the present "temporary" office employes for the period necessary to take care of the extra office work necessitated by the cooperative Bang's disease control work with the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry.

SALARIES: The Secretary furnished a table showing the salaries for the various positions requested by the Board in its Budget Requests to the legislature for the coming biennium, including the amounts recommended by the Budget Commissioner for each of the regular employes for the fiscal years 1937-38 and 1938-39. The total amounts for salaries requested by the Board for the biennium were sixty-nine thousand seven hundred ten dollars (\$69,710.00) for the fiscal year 1937-38 and sixty-nine thousand nine hundred eighty dollars (\$69,980.00) for the fiscal year 1938-39. The amounts recommended by the Budget Commissioner were sixty-two thousand six hundred sixty dollars (\$62,660.00) for each of the fiscal years. The amounts appropriated by the legislature were sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000.00) for each of the fiscal years. In the Board's requests to the legislature were included the

salaries for four extra clerks to take care of the Bang's disease office work, the salary of the clerk whose salary has been paid from our Hog Cholera Fund and also sufficient amounts to restore the ten percent decrease in the salaries of the employes and to increase the salaries of the field force based on their seniority, time and character of service, etc.

After some discussion it was decided to continue to pay the salaries of the extra "temporary" office force to carry out the office work connected with Bang's disease from the appropriation for Bang's disease, as has been done the past three years, and also the salary of the clerk from the Hog Cholera Fund as has been the custom.

The Secretary reported that he estimated there would be a balance in the Salary Fund on June 30th, 1937, of thirteen hundred dollars (\$1300.00). There would therefore be a total of one hundred twenty-one thousand, three hundred dollars (\$121,300.00) available for the biennium, and sixty thousand, six hundred fifty dollars (\$60,650.00) for each of the fiscal years.

After a general discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the following salaries be paid for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1937:

|                               |            |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| Dr. Chas. E. Cotton . . . . . | \$5,000.00 |
| Dr. W. C. Bromaghim . . . . . | 3,000.00   |
| Dr. D. M. McDonald . . . . .  | 3,000.00   |
| Dr. W. F. Rode . . . . .      | 3,000.00   |
| Dr. H. G. McGinn . . . . .    | 2,700.00   |
| Dr. C. A. Mack . . . . .      | 2,550.00   |
| Dr. L. E. Jenkins . . . . .   | 2,700.00   |
| Dr. L. S. Englerth . . . . .  | 2,550.00   |
| Dr. E. T. Phelps . . . . .    | 2,400.00   |
| Dr. A. A. Carlson . . . . .   | 2,400.00   |
| Dr. R. G. Lovesee . . . . .   | 2,250.00   |
| Dr. O. B. Gochnauer . . . . . | 2,280.00   |
| Dr. R. H. Bergman . . . . .   | 2,100.00   |
| Dr. R. O. Rydell . . . . .    | 2,100.00   |
| Lester A. Tate . . . . .      | 1,920.00   |
| Nellie M. Carroll . . . . .   | 1,920.00   |
| F. H. Pedersen . . . . .      | 1,920.00   |
| Chas. Schubert . . . . .      | 1,680.00   |

|                              |             |        |
|------------------------------|-------------|--------|
| Marie Magee . . . . .        | \$1,500.00  | (new?) |
| Evelyn Rolfig . . . . .      | 1,320.00    | "      |
| Bernice Quain . . . . .      | 1,200.00    |        |
| Helen Coffey . . . . .       | 1,200.00    | 1260   |
| Merle Johnston . . . . .     | 1,260.00    |        |
| Florence Wangerin . . . . .  | 1,260.00    |        |
| Lucreta Auftenast . . . . .  | 1,260.00    |        |
| Hilda Kline . . . . .        | 1,020.00    | 1080   |
| Louise Quehl . . . . .       | 1,200.00    |        |
| Dorothy Farrell . . . . .    | 1,200.00    |        |
| Betty Kinyon . . . . .       | 1,080.00    | 1140   |
| Mary Jung . . . . .          | 1,080.00    | 1140   |
| Local veterinarians per diem | 300.00      |        |
| Total . . . . .              | \$60,350.00 |        |

HOG CHOLERA FUND

Marie C. Bailey . . . . . \$ 1,320.00

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PULLORUM DISEASE CONTROL: The Secretary reported that in the cooperative work of this Board in the control of pullorum disease with the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry under the National Poultry Improvement Plan, the question had arisen relative to the hatcheries operating under the supervision of this Board purchasing eggs from other states.

After some discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Executive Officer will not permit the hatcheries to purchase eggs from hatcheries in other states unless the official testing for pullorum disease in such states is administered by qualified veterinarians or by trained laboratory technicians, the same as is required in this state.

AVIAN TUBERCULOSIS: The Secretary reported that during the quarter a conference had been held relative to the plan for the control and elimination of avian tuberculosis, Professor H. R. Smith, the Live Stock Commissioner of Chicago, W. A. Peck, Dr. W. A. Billings, Dr. C. P. Fitch and Dr. W. J. Fretz and the Secretary were present. As a result of this conference Dr.

Fretz submitted a plan for the testing for tuberculosis of a certain percentage of all the poultry and hogs on the premises of the farmer, the plan to include if possible all of the farmers located in a comparatively small territory, in an effort to succeed in inducing all the farmers to take advantage of the program. Dr. Fretz had conferred with the Secretary relative to the plan and had made some corrections suggested by the Secretary; Dr. Fretz has referred the plan to the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry for his approval.

After some discussion relative to the plan it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that it be approved with the reservation that the Secretary consult with Dr. Fitch and the plan be amended to comply with Dr. Fitch's and the Secretary's suggestions or changes.

BANG'S DISEASE: IMPORTATION OF CATTLE: The Secretary explained that a number of shippers of live stock were importing cattle into Minnesota in compliance with the state law and the rules and regulations of the Board, declaring them for feeding purposes, and after they arrived in the state it was found that they would be used for dairy and breeding purposes, and under these conditions the regulations require that such cattle must be subjected to the agglutination blood test for Bang's disease. This practice results in the disclosure of a number of reactors.

After a general discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the following additional ruling to the rules and regulations governing the importation of cattle into the State of Minnesota adopted January 18th, 1936, be and the same are hereby adopted:

## MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

ADDITIONAL RULING TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF CATTLE INTO THE STATE OF MINNESOTA ADOPTED JANUARY 18TH, 1936.

ADOPTED APRIL 24TH, 1937.

APPROVED BY ATTORNEY GENERAL May 3rd 1937.

WHEREAS, The State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota has power and authority under and pursuant to the provisions of Section 5396, General Statutes of 1923, and Chapter 33 Session Laws of 1933, to make such rules and regulations as it may deem expedient for the protection of the health of the domestic animals including poultry, and to establish and maintain quarantines when in its judgment it is necessary to protect the health of the domestic animals and poultry of the state;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, By the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota that the following additional ruling to the Rules and Regulations governing the importation of cattle into the State of Minnesota adopted January 18th, 1936, be and the same is hereby adopted:

All cattle imported into the State of Minnesota in compliance with the State law and the Rules and Regulations of this Board adopted January 18th, 1936, for feeding purposes, and which after arrival in the state are to be used for dairy and breeding purposes, and when subjected to the agglutination blood test for Bang's Disease react to such test, shall be immediately branded and tagged with the official Bang reacting tag and shipped to market for slaughter purposes. All dairy and breeding cattle that are imported into the State of Minnesota, not accompanied by proper health certificate as required by the State law and the Rules and Regulations of the Board, and which after arrival in the state react to the agglutination blood test for Bang's Disease shall be immediately branded and tagged with the official Bang reacting tag and shipped to market for slaughter purposes.

*Approved this 3rd day of May, 1937.*  
*William S. Ewin,*  
*Attorney General.*  
*By: Roy A. Frank*  
*assistant attorney general*

LIVE STOCK EXHIBITIONS AT STATE AND COUNTY FAIRS: The

Secretary then presented Rules and Regulations he had prepared as directed by the Board at its last meeting providing for health certificates for animals and poultry exhibited at state and county fairs and also other public exhibitions.

After a general discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the following Rules and Regulations governing the public exhibitions of live stock and poultry, including state and county fairs, providing health certificates for animals to be exhibited be and the same are hereby adopted:

## MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS OF LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY  
INCLUDING STATE AND COUNTY FAIRS, PROVIDING FOR HEALTH CERTIFICATE FOR ANIMALS  
TO BE EXHIBITED, INSPECTION, ETC.

ADOPTED April 24, 1937. APPROVED BY ATTORNEY GENERAL \_\_\_\_\_

WHEREAS, The State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota has power and authority under and pursuant to the provisions of Section 5396, General Statutes 1923 and Chapter 33, Session Laws 1933, to make such rules and regulations as it may deem expedient for the protection of the health of the domestic animals, including poultry, and to establish and maintain quarantines when in its judgment it is necessary to protect the health of the domestic animals or poultry of the State; and

WHEREAS, the assembling of live stock at public exhibitions may result in the spread of infectious and communicable diseases of domestic animals and poultry; and

WHEREAS, a large number of herds located in all parts of the State, have been tested for Bang's disease and herds of cattle free from this disease have been established;

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 deemed expedient and advisable for the protection of the health of domestic animals and poultry of the State and to prevent the spread of infectious and communicable disease, and are hereby adopted.

1. All public exhibitions or shows of live stock and poultry including state and county fairs, with the exception of those located in the public stock yards at South Saint Paul which is under Federal supervision, shall be under the supervision of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

2. The management of such exhibition shall provide the services of a duly licensed veterinarian as the official veterinarian of the exhibition or show, to inspect and examine all live stock including poultry consigned to such exhibitions. Said veterinarian shall be approved by and authorized as the representative of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board to administer these rules and regulations at each exhibition.

3. All buildings, including exhibition halls or rings, stables, yards and pens shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with an approved disinfectant under the supervision of the veterinarian prior to the exhibition.

A quarantine division shall be established by the management of the exhibition. The veterinarian shall inspect all live stock and poultry at the time of its entry and he will make frequent inspections (at least daily) of all live stock and poultry. All animals and poultry affected with an infectious or communicable disease shall immediately be removed to the quarantine division and the quarters harboring such live stock and poultry shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

4. All live stock, including horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and dogs, consigned from other states to such exhibitions shall be accompanied by the proper official health certificates as provided by the State law and the rules and regulations of the Live Stock Sanitary Board. Copies of such health certifi-

cates approved by the live stock sanitary officials of the State of origin shall be presented by the consignors of the stock for exhibition purposes to the manager or secretary of the exhibition prior to assigning quarters or space to such stock to be exhibited at the grounds. The rules and regulations of the Board do not require inspection or health certificates for the importation of poultry into the State of Minnesota but do provide that no poultry affected with or exposed to pullorum disease, fowl plague, fowl cholera, infectious laryngotracheitis, fowl pox, coccidiosis, tuberculosis or any other infectious or communicable disease shall be imported or brought into the State of Minnesota for any purpose whatsoever.

5. As provided by Chapter 340, S.F. No.548, Session Laws 1925, official health certificates including record of tuberculin tests for cattle must be furnished to the manager or Secretary prior to the opening date of the exhibition; certificates of health must be approved by the proper state officials. Such certificates must include the proper identification of the cattle by ear tag numbers or registry names and numbers, and must also certify that the cattle are free from symptoms of any infectious or communicable disease, and include a record of a satisfactory tuberculin test made within sixty days of the date of the exhibition, with the following exceptions: (a) Cattle originating from State-Federal Accredited Tuberculosis Free herds must be accompanied by an official certificate of health, issued by an approved veterinarian and approved by the State or Federal authorities of the State of origin and such certificates shall include the accredited herd certificate number and date of issue and also include a copy of the last previous official tuberculin test of such cattle. (b) Cattle originating from herds in the process of official State-Federal accreditation must be accompanied by a certificate of health, approved by State or Federal authorities, showing that the last official complete herd test disclosed no reactors and such test must have been made within nine months of the date of exhibition and also include a copy of the last previous tuberculin test of animals entered. (c) Cattle from herds originating in counties

that have been officially designated by the State and Federal authorities as Modified Accredited Tuberculosis Free Areas must be accompanied by an official health certificate signed by the State or Federal authorities showing that the last official complete herd test disclosed no reactors, and including a copy of the last previous tuberculin test of the animals entered, and it must also have proper identification of each animal by ear tag number or registry names and numbers.

All cattle must have passed a negative agglutination blood test for Bang's disease within sixty days prior to the first day of the exhibition, except cattle originating from herds officially designated and certified as free from this disease. The blood test must have been applied by veterinarians approved by the live stock sanitary authorities of the State of origin and must be accompanied by a health certificate including the report of such test certified and approved by the live stock sanitary authorities of the State wherein the cattle are tested.

The Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board reserves the right to secure blood samples from any or all cattle exhibited for the purpose of applying the agglutination blood test for Bang's disease and also to apply the tuberculin test at any time during the period that the cattle are on the exhibition grounds.

6. Swine must be accompanied by a proper health certificate or by an affidavit of the owner, countersigned by the live stock sanitary official of the state of origin, to the effect that said swine, to the best of his knowledge and belief, are not affected with cholera or any other communicable disease and that hog 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; 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 exhibition when the serum alone is used, or with the serum and virus treatment not less than thirty days prior to date of exhibition.

7. Sheep must be accompanied by a proper health certificate or by an affidavit of the owner to the effect that said sheep, to the best of his knowledge and belief, have not within thirty days prior to the exhibition been exposed to scabies and that they are free from all symptoms of contagious, infectious or communicable disease.

8. All poultry and other birds, including parrots and parakeets (love birds), shall be free from symptoms of pullorum disease, fowl plague, fowl cholera, infectious laryngotracheitis, fowl pox, coccidiosis, tuberculosis, psitticosis, and other infectious and communicable diseases.

*Approved this 3<sup>rd</sup> day of May, 1937.*

*William S. Ewin,  
Attorney General,*

*By: Roy C. Frank,  
Assistant Attorney General*

TRANSPORTATION OF CARCASSES OF ANIMALS: The Secretary

reported that he had conferred with the Attorney General and obtained a ruling from him relative to the rules and regulations of the Board adopted as provided by the state law and now in effect, providing for the permits for transportation of carcasses of animals and poultry dead of disease over the public highways in Minnesota. He stated the Attorney General ruled that the law requires this Board to issue permits only to owners of rendering plants.

After some discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that paragraph 4 and sub-paragraphs A and B of paragraph 4, and also sub-paragraph B of paragraph 4 of the rules and regulations adopted June 16th, 1927 and amended July 18th, 1933, be and the same are hereby amended. The following is a true copy of the amendments as approved by the Attorney General:

*approved this 3<sup>rd</sup> day of May, 1937.*  
*William S. Ewin,*  
*Attorney General,*  
 by: *Ray C. Frank,*  
*Assistant Attorney General.*

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

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

ADOPTED APRIL 24th, 1937 APPROVED BY ATTORNEY GENERAL \_\_\_\_\_ 1937

WHEREAS, Section 10273, General Statutes 1923, as amended by Chapter 218, Session Laws of 1927, provide that the State Live Stock Sanitary Board shall adopt rules and regulations relative to the transportation and rendering of carcasses of animals and fowl that have died or have been killed on account of disease, and all other provisions being necessary to prevent the spread of disease;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, By the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota that paragraph 4 and sub-paragraphs A and B of paragraph 4, and also sub-paragraph 4 of sub-paragraph B of paragraph 4 of certain rules

and regulations relative to the transportation and rendering of carcasses of animals and fowl that have died or have been killed on account of disease, adopted June 16th, 1927, as amended July 18th, 1933, be and the same are hereby amended to read as follows:

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

Sub-Paragraph 4 of sub-paragraph B of paragraph 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 a 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; <sup>the</sup> wagon or truck bed or tank shall have a permanent cover and be completely enclosed, the tail-gate completely closing the rear opening of the truck. 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 ~~has~~ <sup>have</sup> died or 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) percent solution, or a solution of bichloride of mercury dilution of one to one thousand (1-1000).

Such carcasses shall not be removed from wagon or truck bed or tank except at the rendering plant of final disposal, and there be unloaded within enclosures of the building as prescribed by sub-paragraph (1); provided however, a special permit may be furnished by the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Live Stock Sanitary Board providing the carcasses of animals may be assembled at certain designated points by owners of the rendering plants ~~with their own trucks~~ and there unloaded into a building that is provided with concrete or cement floors with six inch curbs, proper drainage and septic tank, and thoroughly sanitary; windows, doors and other openings must be properly screened to prevent entrance of flies, vermin and other animals; and all such carcasses intact (no dismembering or skinning of carcasses will be permitted) shall be reloaded into other trucks within twenty-four hours and prior to any decomposition, and be transported directly to the rendering plant.

EMPLOYEES' SERVICES: The Secretary reported that he had furnished to each member of the Board a copy of a letter written by the Governor of the State, relative to the limiting of the services of the employees of the Board to a five day week.

After some discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Board will continue to operate as it has in the past and the employees will continue their services to the Board on Saturday forenoons.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Chas. E. Collier  
Secretary

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President

MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL MEETING OF THE MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARDMAY 26TH - 1937.

The meeting was called to order at 9:30

*P.O. Holland*  
A. M. by President O. W. Healy. Members present: W. S. Moscrip, O. W. Healy, W. A. P. O. Holland Anderson, and C. P. Fitch. The President explained that the meeting was called as the result of a letter the Secretary had received dated May 20th from Mr. L. A. Johnson, the Superintendent of the Department of Public Property of the State of Minnesota, in which Mr. Johnson advised he had received two separate communications, one dated May 18th and a second one dated May 20th, from the Department of Public Institutions, also known as the State Board of Control, demanding more office space for their many and large functions and activities, with the result that they are demanding to be able to occupy the entire space on the second floor of the State Office Building. The Secretary reported he had informed the Custodian that he would request a special meeting of the Board be held to consider this demand and had arranged for him to confer with the Board provided the members after considering the matter wished to have such conference. The members of the Board discussed the proposition and directed the Secretary to telephone to Mr. Johnson and request him to meet with the Board. Mr. Johnson informed the Secretary over the telephone that he would come to the office to meet with the Board at 10:30.

The Secretary reported that the "rider" on the Appropriations Bill that was included in the bill first passed by both the House of Representatives and the State Senate contained a statement providing "that any balances in the appropriations for General Indemnity, Area Indemnity, and Expenses For Accredited Counties may be used for any such purposes in the event that the appropriations for either thereof shall become exhausted", and that after the Conference Committee of both houses had conferred on the Appropriations Bill the

"rider" did not include the words "Area Indemnity". The Secretary explained that as the "rider" on the Appropriations Bill passed by the session of the legislature in 1935 included the words "Area Indemnity" and as the provisions of the "rider" are in effect until June 30th, 1937, he immediately conferred with Mr Paul Rasmussen, the Budget Commissioner, and with State Auditor Stafford King, and both of them agreed that if the Secretary would request that the sum of two hundred twenty-five thousand dollars (\$225,000.00) be transferred from the Area Indemnity Fund to the General Indemnity Fund they would agree to comply with the request and transfer such funds. The Secretary did this and Mr. Paul Rasmussen confirmed the transfer by letter to State Auditor King and the transfer was made. The Secretary requested the Board to advise him if it was the opinion of the Board that he take the matter up with the Chairmen of the Finance Committee of the Senate and the Appropriations Committee of the House to permit the special session of the legislature now in session, if they wished to do so, to pass another bill correcting the mistake in the "rider". After a general discussion, in which all the members expressed themselves as approving the action of the Secretary in requesting the transfer, it was decided that the Board might later be censured if they did not call the attention of the legislature to its mistake thus permitting it to correct the same.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary confer with the State Auditor and Budget Commissioner Rasmussen and if they thought it advisable to then take the matter up with the Chairmen of the Finance Committee of the Senate and the Appropriations Committee of the House.

The minutes of the deferred quarterly meeting April 24th, 1937, were read and on motion duly seconded were approved as read.

The Secretary explained that Miss Florence Wangerin had resigned effective June 15th and at the quarterly meeting of the Board it had been decided to increase her salary to twelve hundred and sixty dollars (\$1260.00) for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1937. He explained it would be necessary to employ another clerk who would be employed at a salary of ten hundred and twenty dollars (\$1020.00) per year, thus leaving a balance of two hundred and forty dollars (\$240.00).

After some discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that Helen Coffey be paid twelve hundred and sixty dollars (\$1260.00), Hilda Kline ten hundred and eighty dollars (\$1080.00), Betty Kinyon eleven hundred and forty dollars (\$1140.00) and Mary Jung eleven hundred and forty dollars (\$1140.00) for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1937.

Custodian L. A. Johnson and his assistant Mr. O'Neil then appeared before the Board relative to the demands of the Board of Control requiring the Board to vacate our office space on the second floor of the State Office Building. Mr. Johnson stated he did not explain in his letter to Dr. Cotton that the Rural Credits Department would move out of the building, vacating space on the fifth floor of 4,755 square feet and on the sixth floor of 2,292 square feet. He stated there were many applications for this space, in fact more applications had been received than the space available, and he was of the opinion that if it was decided that this Board must move this space would be available for the office space for this Board. He stated that the space we now occupy represents 3,767 square feet, that the Oil Inspection wants to obtain some of the space in the Rural Credits Department. He stated further that there was more space in the Rural Credits' quarters on the fifth floor than was necessary for this Board.

After some discussion Mr. Johnson stated that Mr. C. R. Carlgren, the Chairman of the Board of Control, expressed himself as desirous of meeting with the Board relative to the proposition. The Board decided to

invite Mr. Carlgren and members of the Board of Control to come to our office and meet with us. Chairman Carlgren, Mr. Foley and Mr. Mullen of the Board of Control then appeared to confer with the Board. After some discussion Mr. Theo. Arens, the Head of the Rural Credits Department, also appeared. Chairman Carlgren of the Board of Control then made an extended statement relative to the duties of their department which includes the cooperative work under the Federal Social Securities Act, Old Age Pension, State Relief and Child Welfare. He explained that their work also includes all state institutions, divisions of insane, etc., and that their Accounting Department is necessarily swamped for office space. He stated that on result of the and after July 1st, as the law enacted by the legislature providing for further cooperative work with the Federal Government, they would require <sup>substantially</sup> more office space than their present quarters. He explained that the Board of Control was now using rooms in various parts of the building other than on the second floor. Mr. Foley of the Board of Control stated that after July 1st they would necessarily require more room for the housing of the federal employes. Mr. Moscrip then asked the members of the Board of Control if they had made an inspection of the space now occupied by the Rural Credits Department and they answered they had not done so.

Mr. Moscrip, Mr. Holland and Dr. Fitch explained to Mr. Johnson and members of the Board of Control that this Board, when the building was being erected, conferred with the architects and our office was arranged to be best adapted for our requirements for the extension of our service to the live stock breeders of the state. The Board of Control had the same privilege and exercised it. The members expressed themselves further that they were not in favor of this suggested move as our office had been planned after extensive study, etc. Mr. Moscrip stated that, in his opinion, and as the Board of Control had not made an investigation of the available space on the fifth floor and as their only argument was convenience, the Board of Control should be willing to permit this Board to remain in our present office space and should take advantage of the available

space on the fifth floor which is more adapted to their needs and would meet the requirements of their increased personnel better than if they acquired our office space; also it was his opinion that arrangements could be made whereby the units for the added work could be centralized on the fifth floor, thus not inconveniencing or embarrassing the Board of Control in its official work. Mr. Moscrip stated there is more room for the personnel in the space available on the fifth floor when the Rural Credits move out than could be furnished for the State Board of Control if they acquired our office space and also the office space of the Board of Parole which is located on the second floor and occupies 1,284 square feet. The Board accompanied by Mr. Arens then visited and inspected the space in the building now occupied by the Rural Credits Department on the fifth floor.

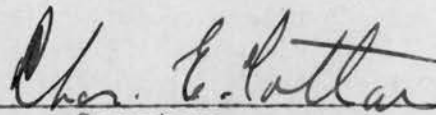
The Board then reconvened and after a general discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the following resolution be and is hereby adopted:

"The Live Stock Sanitary Board wants to cooperate to the fullest possible extent in the administration of the State's affairs. However the Board feels that no solution has been offered that warrants it in assenting to a change in office space owing to the fact that the new location suggested does not meet the requirements necessary to carry out the work for which it is responsible".

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary write to Mr. E. A. Johnson, the Custodian of the Department of Public Property, informing him of the special meeting of the Board held to consider the communication from him dated May 20th relative to letters he had received from the Board of Control expressing a desire on their part to occupy the entire space on the second floor of the State Office Building, and furnish him with a copy

of the resolution adopted by the Board, and further to extend the Board's appreciation to Mr. Johnson and the members of the Board of Control for the fine spirit manifested throughout the conference with them. The Secretary was directed to send a copy of the letter to C. R. Carlgren, the Chairman of the Board of Control.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

  
Secretary

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President.

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

JULY 16TH - 1937.

The meeting was called but as there was not a quorum present no meeting was held. The meeting was deferred until July 23rd, 1937.

*Chas. E. Cotton*

Secretary.

President.

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MINUTES OF THE DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD - JULY 23RD - 1937.

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

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

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

The report of the Secretary and Executive Officer for the quarter terminating June 30th, 1937, was read and on motion duly seconded and carried, was accepted.

The Secretary reported that as directed by the Board at the special meeting on May 26th, he had conferred with State Auditor King relative to the advisability of this Board calling the attention of the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate and the Appropriations

Committee of the House of Representatives to the mistake made in the "Appropriations Bill" as it was finally passed by both houses and in which the words "Area Indemnity" were not included in the "rider" of the "Appropriations Bill". He reported that he did not succeed in contacting Budget Commissioner Rasmussen and as State Auditor King agreed the proper thing to do would be to call the attention of the Finance and the Appropriations Committees to the mistake, he called at the office of the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate. The Chairman was not present and he conferred with the Chairman's secretary, Miss Reber, who stated that Senator A.J. Rockne (the Chairman) stated very positively in Committee that it had been agreed there would be no bills passed at the special session of the legislature relative to appropriations. He stated that he then explained to Miss Reber that under an agreement with the State Auditor and as approved by Budget Commissioner Rasmussen we had requested the Auditor to transfer two hundred twenty-five thousand dollars (\$225,000.00) from the balance of our appropriation for "Area Indemnity" to our fund for "General Indemnity", and that the same had been so transferred as permitted by a provision in the "rider" included in the "Appropriations Bill" passed by the legislature in 1935 and which will continue in effect until June 30th, 1937. Miss Reber stated to the Secretary that she was present at the meeting of the Conference Com. and there was no action taken deleting the words "Area Indemnity" from the Bill that had passed both houses. She stated that she agreed with the Secretary that a mistake was made in the preparation of the Bill that was finally passed and approved by the Conference Committee and later passed by both houses of the legislature and signed by the Governor. She stated she would explain the matter to Chairman Rockne and she was satisfied he would not care to undertake to correct the mistake in the special session of the legislature. She further stated however that if Senator Rockne wished to do so she would communicate with the Secretary, and provided she did not so communicate with him the Secretary should conclude that the Senator understood the circumstances and did not wish to request his Committee to prepare a Bill to present to the legislature to make the correction. She further stated

that, in her opinion, the transfer of the funds from the "Area Indemnity" balance to the "General Indemnity Fund" was perfectly proper and legal as it was done prior to June 30th, 1937, as permitted in the "rider" on the "Appropriations Bill" passed by the legislature in 1935 and signed by the Governor, and which will remain in effect until June 30th, 1937.

The Secretary reported that the Financial Statement included in his quarterly report discloses satisfactory balances in all the funds. The reason therefor are the circumstances that permitted us to continue to have the assistance of the Federal Agricultural Adjustment Administration funds throughout the year to be used to assist in the payment of the expense of the tuberculin testing for the reaccreditation of counties as free from tuberculosis and also the amounts expended by the Federal Government in the Bang's Disease control work. He reported that the balance of four hundred sixty-one dollars and eighty-seven cents (\$461.87) in the "Supplies and Expense Fund" on June 30th in the State Auditor's office does not represent the amount that will be available for the next fiscal year for the reason that we have bills on hand for supplies that amount to two hundred eighty-six dollars and ninety-three cents (\$286.93) which were accrued since our last vouchers were sent to the State Auditor's office on June 25th. He stated that without doubt there will be a few more bills presented and because of this he anticipates there will be no balance in this fund available for the next fiscal year. The Secretary also called attention to the appropriation that the Conference Committee of the legislature provided for "Supplies and Expense" to an amount of twenty-eight thousand dollars (\$28,000.00) annually for the next two fiscal years, and that as reported to the Board at the April meeting the legislature also included a provision for the transfer of thirty-one hundred dollars (\$3100.00) this Board had requested from our "Accredited Counties Fund" to our "Supplies and Expense Fund", to be made immediately available for the fiscal year terminating June 30th, 1937. He reported that during the fiscal year terminating June 30th,

1937, we have expended a total of twenty-nine thousand twenty-four dollars and <sup>eighty-</sup> nine cents (\$29,024.89). On June 7th one hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000.00) was transferred from the "General Indemnity Fund" to the "Accredited Counties Fund", with the approval of Budget Commissioner Rasmussen. He further explained that he trusted the balance of eighty-four thousand six hundred fifty-eight dollars and one cent (\$84,658.01) in the "General Indemnity Fund" would be sufficient to pay the indemnity for tuberculosis, paratuberculosis, glanders and for animals that may die as the result of anthrax vaccination during the coming biennium, and further that the balance remaining after the indemnity is paid, together with the balance on June 30th, 1937, in the "Accredited Counties Fund" amounting to one hundred sixty-five thousand and ten dollars and seventy cents (\$165,010.70), would be sufficient to pay the expenses required for the testing of cattle for the reaccreditation of counties under the area control that will be required during the coming biennium. He reported that he had endeavored to obtain a statement from the Inspector in Charge of Federal Tuberculosis Work in Minnesota as to the amount of Agricultural Adjustment Administration moneys that would be allotted to this state for the coming fiscal year. He had written to the Federal Inspector in Charge on June 5th requesting that he inform us the amount of federal funds that would be allotted for the cooperative eradication work for the fiscal year terminating June 30th, 1938. In his letter he advised that the legislature did not comply with the request of the Board for this work and we must depend upon the balance in these funds to meet our obligations for the next two fiscal years, and for this reason it is very necessary that the Federal Government allot a sum equal to the amount it has expended in Minnesota during the present fiscal year. He reported that his letter had been forwarded to the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington on June 16th and that a reply had been received advising that the "Appropriations Bill" that had passed the House of Representatives and also the Senate was in conference and until it was finally

enacted into a law they would not be in a position to know just what amount could be apportioned for tuberculosis work in Minnesota. The Secretary stated that since receiving this letter he has learned that Congress appropriated for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration funds for the fiscal year terminating June 30th, 1937, fourteen million two hundred fourteen thousand dollars (\$14,214,000.00) for Bang's Disease, one million five hundred thousand dollars (\$1,500,000.00) for tuberculosis and one hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000.00) for experimental work. He further stated that he had been informed that Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin introduced an amendment to the Bill requesting that two million dollars (\$2,000,000.00) be set aside and "earmarked" to be expended annually in states that had arranged by law to pay indemnity for cattle that react to the Bang's Disease test, and that he did not know the final outcome of the LaFollette amendment.

The Secretary reported that the Inspector in Charge of Federal Tuberculosis Work in the state had reported that for the first eleven months of the fiscal year the following amounts had been expended in the state:

|                           |                  |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| Salaries . . . . .        | \$50,929.28      |
| Travel Expense . . . . .  | 5,788.93         |
| Station Expense . . . . . | 3,092.93         |
| Indemnity . . . . .       | <u>32,850.00</u> |
| Total . . . . .           | \$92,661.56      |

BANG'S DISEASE: The Secretary reported that the Federal Government had expended within the state, in the Bang's Disease project, from July 1st, 1936 to May 28th, 1937, the following amounts:

|                     |              |
|---------------------|--------------|
| Salaries . . . . .  | \$139,282.30 |
| Expenses . . . . .  | 47,062.17    |
| Indemnity . . . . . | 680,484.23   |
|                     | <hr/>        |
| Total . . . . .     | \$866,828.70 |

The amount allotted by the Federal Government for the fiscal year terminating June 30th, 1937, was one million and eighty thousand dollars (\$1,080,000.00). The Secretary reported that he had conferred with the Federal Inspector in Charge and it was agreed that the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry would be requested to allot one million two hundred thousand dollars (\$1,200,000.00) for the Bang's Disease project in Minnesota for the fiscal year terminating June 30th, 1938. He further reported that he had not received information from the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry relative to the amount that would be allotted for this work the coming fiscal year.

The following table is a report of the balance in the various funds on June 30th, 1937:

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| Salary Fund . . . . .                                      | \$1,316.75 |
| Supplies and Expense Fund . . . . .                        | 461.87     |
| General Indemnity Fund . . . . .                           | 85,335.74  |
| Area Tuberculosis Indemnity Fund . . . . .                 | 2,422.61   |
| Hog Cholera Fund (Includes June deposits) . . . . .        | 4,452.61   |
| Hog Cholera Serum and Virus Revolving Fund . . . . .       | 3,857.20   |
| Expense for Accredited Counties Fund . . . . .             | 165,010.70 |
| Biologics for anthrax vaccination treatment Fund . . . . . | 4,328.44   |
| Expense Bang's Disease Fund . . . . .                      | 139,201.67 |

#### RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING PUBLIC

EXHIBITIONS OF LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY INCLUDING STATE AND COUNTY FAIRS: The Secretary reported he had personally administered the rules and regulations adopted by the Board at the quarterly meeting April 24th. Letters were sent to the Secretaries of the ninety-six fairs after receiving a list of the fairs from the Secretary of the Minnesota Federation of County Fairs. He also sent the information to the county agents of the state. A "follow-up" letter explaining the rules was prepared and sent to the veterinarians selected by the Fair Boards and approved by this Board. He stated the correspondence to date had disclosed that a majority of the Fair Boards approve the rules and were pleased to cooperate with this Board.

The principal objection was from the county agents relative to the requirements for the testing for Bang's Disease of the 4-H Club calves, particularly the steers. He stated that the Secretary of the Cook County Fair had advised that it would be impossible to carry out the rules as the nearest available veterinarians in his county were located in Duluth; he also explained that the secretaries of the two fairs in Koochiching County had objected for the reason of the expense involved in obtaining a veterinarian; there are no local practitioners in that county.

After a general discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary arrange to furnish a veterinarian for county fairs provided such fairs are located one hundred and fifty miles from a local veterinarian. *County Fair*

H.O. ELTHON: The Secretary presented a letter dated June 28th, 1937, from Dr. H.O. Elthon in which he called attention to the action of the Board on April 27th, 1933, at which time he was reinstated on the approved and accredited list of veterinarians in the State of Minnesota, with the understanding he would not be employed by the Board in the Tuberculosis Area Control Work. He requested that the Board now reinstate him in order that he would be in a position to be employed in the tuberculin testing for the reaccreditation of counties.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that Dr. H.O. Elthon be restored to the list of eligible veterinarians.

COMMUNITY SALES: The Secretary reported that on June 30th there were forty-two community sales selling livestock under permits from this Board. During the quarter four sales organizations' permits were issued; five permits were cancelled.

SHEEP SCABIES: The Secretary reported that it had been necessary to detail six field veterinarians during the quarter to make a survey for the purpose of detecting additional scabies in flocks of sheep in Cottonwood, Murray, Nobles, Rock, Jackson, Martin, Pipestone, Lincoln, LacQuiParle, Clay, Norman, Becker, Mahnomen and Ottertail Counties. The inspection included

sheep shipped from other states without dipping because of weather conditions at the time they were shipped. A farm to farm inspection of approximately one thousand flocks was made. Quarantines were released on imported sheep provided more than thirty days had expired from the date of importation and provided the sheep were free from scabies. During the quarter twenty-nine new quarantines were established; on June 30th sixty quarantines remained in effect. All quarantined flocks were dipped successively, two, three and four times under the supervision of one of our field veterinarians. The sheep in all but eight of the quarantined flocks are now free from scabies but the quarantines are maintained for further inspection.

GLANDERS: The Secretary reported that glanders was disclosed in the month of June on a farm in Worthington Township, Nobles County. There were seven horses on the farms and six were affected with the disease; these horses were killed and indemnity paid to the owner. One colt failed to react to the test and is now under quarantine.

According to the statement of the owner, the disease originated from an animal that had been brought from North Dakota eight years ago. He stated that a short time after he purchased the animal it became sick, showing a discharge from the nostrils; later another animal developed the same symptoms. It is reported that both animals died. He further advised that he had lost three other horses showing similar symptoms prior to death. We were unable to learn the name of the party who imported the animal from North Dakota or the date on which it was imported.

EQUINE ENCEPHALOMYELITIS: The Secretary reported that during the quarter ten outbreaks of this disease had been reported on ten individual farms; four in Ottertail and one each in the Counties of Douglas, Grant, Martin, Morrison, Polk and Stevens. Reports disclosed that only one animal on each of these farms contracted the disease, with the exception of one on which two animals were affected.

ANTHRAX: The Secretary reported that during the quarter field veterinarians vaccinated the live stock on sixty-six of the eighty-nine infected premises within the state with preventive vaccination. One thousand, five hundred and fifty-five cattle, one hundred fifty-five horses, one hundred twenty-four sheep and seventy-two hogs were vaccinated. The disease appeared on one previously infected farm in Lyon County. The live stock on this farm were vaccinated on April 21st and on June 4th one adult cow died; positive anthrax was diagnosed at our laboratory and on June 17th all the cattle on the premises were subjected to a second preventive vaccination with bacterin. Three hogs that had had access to the carcass of the bovine also died of anthrax. The other cattle on the premises that were infected and carrying temperatures were treated with serum and recovered.

The disease appeared on two adjoining farms in Pope County. We furnished the services of our field veterinarian in the treatment of the infected animals and the vaccination of the remaining live stock on the premises.

FEDERAL PROGRAM, BANG'S DISEASE: Dr. W. J. Fretz, the Inspector in Charge of Federal Tuberculosis Work within the state, then appeared to confer with the Board relative to the federal program for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, in cooperation with this Board. During the conference he stated that the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry had allotted five thousand six hundred dollars (\$5,600.00) to Minnesota for indemnity in tuberculosis cooperative eradication work under the original plan of moneys appropriated by the Bureau of Animal Industry for tuberculosis work. He stated that he had not received a definite statement from the Federal Government as to the amount of funds that would be allotted from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration Funds to be used in the tuberculosis control work in Minnesota. He further stated

however he was of the opinion that the Federal Bureau would not continue to furnish any Agricultural Adjustment Administration Funds to Minnesota after July to assist us in the expense of the reaccreditation of counties as had been done since the fall of 1934. The Federal Government have expended in Minnesota since April 1st, 1935, Agricultural Adjustment Administration funds for salaries and expenses a total of one hundred eighty-three thousand five hundred and ninety-seven dollars and fifty-eight cents (\$183,597.58), and that during the fiscal year terminating June 30th, 1937, the Federal Government has expended a total of sixty-one thousand two hundred two dollars (\$61,202.00) for salaries and travel in Minnesota in tuberculosis work in accredited counties. These amounts do not include moneys expended for indemnity for tuberculous cattle. Dr. Fretz explained to the Board that the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry is employing a number of practicing veterinarians in Minnesota in the Bang's Disease project on a per annum basis and that he had received a ruling from the Chief of the Federal Bureau that on and after July 1st he would not be permitted to pay a salary over and above seven hundred dollars (\$700.00) for a year's work to such veterinarians. He explained that he had endeavored to have his department exceed this amount and had succeeded in doing so for the past year for the reason that much more work could be accomplished by per annum men than in the employment of local veterinarians on a per diem basis.

After a general discussion in which it was explained that the state appropriation to this Board for expense for Bang's Disease control was available it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary arrange with Dr. Fretz a plan whereby the state will pay the balance of the salary for per annum men in the future over and above the seven hundred dollars (\$700.00) that will be paid by the Federal Government.

A general discussion followed relative to the activities of this Board in the control of Bang's Disease and it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary be authorized to employ veterinarians at his discretion to extend the Bang's Disease testing under the Board's plan in co-operation with the Bureau of Animal Industry, the salaries and expenses of such

veterinarians to be paid from our "Expense for Bang's Disease Fund".

TUBERCULOSIS: The Secretary reported he anticipated there would be no further Agricultural Adjustment Administration funds available for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1937, to assist the state in the expense of the tuberculin testing of accredited counties. He further stated that the accredited veterinarians, since the legislature in 1933 reduced the salaries of all state employees, had been paid nine dollars (\$9.00) per day for their services and the farmers we employ to assist the veterinarians in the testing of the cattle in accredited counties had been paid four dollars and fifty cents (\$4.50) per day.

After some discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that on and after August 1st, 1937, the accredited veterinarians be paid ten dollars (\$10.00) per day for their services and the farmers employed as assistants be paid five dollars (\$5.00) per day for their services and the use of their automobiles for the transportation of the veterinarians in the application of the tuberculin test within the counties.

AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary and Dr. Anderson attend the meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association as representatives of this Board, to be held at Omaha the week of August 16th, subject to the approval of the Governor. Dr. Anderson stated it might be impossible for him to attend.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that provided Dr. Anderson could not attend Dr. C.P. Fitch attend as his alternate.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

*Chas. E. Cotton*  
Secretary

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President

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

OCTOBER 15TH - 1937.

Meeting called at 9:30 A.M. Members present: P.O.Holland, W.S.Moscrip, C.P.Fitch and W.A.Anderson.

The minutes of the adjourned quarterly meeting held July 23rd, 1937, were read, and on motion duly seconded and carried were approved.

The report of the Secretary and Executive Officer for the quarter ending September 30th, 1937, was read, and on motion duly seconded and carried was accepted and ordered placed on file.

ANTHRAX: The Secretary reported that at a meeting of the special committee August 9th, consisting of Messrs. Moscrip, Holland and Fitch, he had reported that anthrax was becoming quite general throughout the State of South Dakota and that he was directed by the three members of the committee to confer with the Live Stock Sanitary officials of the States of Iowa and Wisconsin and take the necessary action to prevent the importation of the disease into the state from South Dakota. They directed that the Secretary, in the emergency, issue any rulings necessary with the approval of the Attorney General. He reported that the State Veterinarian of Iowa advised they were not in a position to adopt a special ruling for the reason that the Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of South Dakota on July 24th had issued an order of quarantine of seven counties located in the southeastern section of the state and that on August 1st the Nebraska Department of Agriculture had quarantined three counties located in the northeastern part of Nebraska. The State Live Stock Sanitary Board of South Dakota also ordered the discontinuance of the sale of live stock at their community sales; however, on September 1st the Live Stock Sanitary Board of South Dakota released the quarantine and rescinded the order prohibiting the sale of live stock at community sales for the reason that they had learned through their Attorney General that the laws of South Dakota would not permit

them to quarantine premises unless the animals located on such premises were affected with communicable or infectious diseases and they could not establish quarantines on areas including premises where it could not be demonstrated that disease or infection existed. The Secretary reported that on August 14th he issued an order to the managements of all the live stock community sales in Minnesota to discontinue the sale of live stock of all classes, including hogs, imported from South Dakota and Nebraska until further notice. He further notified the Live Stock Sanitary officials of the State of Nebraska and South Dakota that until further notice no more permits would be issued by this Board for the importation of hogs or other live stock from South Dakota to be inspected on arrival, because of the serious outbreak of anthrax. He reported that the Live Stock Sanitary officials of the State of South Dakota had informed him that from the time the outbreak appeared in South Dakota until September 15th, 1063 farms located in 46 of the 69 counties in South Dakota had been quarantined because of anthrax and without doubt there are many more outbreaks of anthrax in the western section of South Dakota that had not been reported. He also was informed by the Live Stock Sanitary officials of South Dakota that in the neighborhood of five hundred outbreaks of anthrax could be directly traced to the administration by farmers and other laymen of the Parke-Davis anthrax-oids or pellets. He reported that on September 14th he had a telephone communication with Dr. H.A. Seidell of the Department of Agriculture of the State of Iowa and the doctor agreed to immediately issue an order directing the Live Stock Sanitary officials of the State of South Dakota to discontinue approving any health certificates for live stock passing through public sales organizations in South Dakota to be shipped to the State of Iowa and the order was issued on September 14th.

The Secretary reported that after conferring with Mr. Moscrip and Dr. Fitch, because of the emergency and in compliance with the instructions given to him on August 9th by the special committee, in order to protect the state from the importation of anthrax, on September 15th he prepared and submitted rules and regulations to the Attorney General for his approval. The Attorney General approved them. The rules were then read.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Board herewith approve the action of the Secretary in the adoption of said rules.

Following is a copy of the rules and regulations as adopted September 15th:

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF LIVE STOCK INTO THE STATE OF  
MINNESOTA

Adopted September 15, 1937.

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

WHEREAS, anthrax, a communicable and infectious disease of live stock, is reported at the present time as existing in forty-six counties in South Dakota.

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 adviseable for the protection of the health of the live stock of the state and are hereby adopted:

Until further notice no live stock sold or passing through live stock community sales in South Dakota will be permitted to be shipped <sup>by railway</sup> or transported over the highways in Minnesota.

Until further notice no live stock originating in South Dakota and consigned to public stock yards at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, will be permitted to be shipped <sup>by railway</sup> or transported over the highways to points in Minnesota except to the public stock yards at South Saint Paul and to other points in Minnesota where the Federal Government maintains post mortem inspection.

The foregoing *Rules & Regulation*  
 ..... examined and approved as  
 to form and legality this *20* day of  
*September* *1937*  
*Wm. S. Ervin* Attorney General,  
 By *Roy C. Frank*  
 Assistant Attorney General

The Secretary then advised the Board that on October 4th he had a telephone communication with Thos. F. Arnold, the President of the Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of South Dakota who had explained to him that his Board was in session on that date and they were quite anxious that this Board rescind its order of September 15th, placing an embargo on live stock that was assembled in the State of South Dakota at community <sup>sales</sup> and also at the public stock yards at Sioux Falls. Arrangements had been made at that time for a committee of the Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of South Dakota to confer with the Live Stock Sanitary Board of Minnesota at its quarterly meeting. He advised that

this committee were now present to meet the Board. Mr. Thomas Arnold, President, Dr. L.L. Dunn and Dr. Ben Anderson, the State Veterinarian, representing the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of South Dakota, and also Dr. C. H. Fauks, the Federal Inspector in Charge of Tuberculosis Work and Federal field work in South Dakota, then appeared before the Board relative to the situation in the control of anthrax in South Dakota at the present time. A general discussion followed relative to the problems of the South Dakota Live Stock Sanitary Board which has been in existence only a short time, being created by the last session of the legislature. It was explained there had been no new outbreaks of anthrax since the first of October and that the quarantines had been released on all but a very few of the farms. The discussion disclosed that the control of communicable diseases of live stock in the State of South Dakota had suffered in comparison to all other states for the reason of the lack of sufficient legislation and as the result of political influence. It was explained that the Act of the legislature in establishing the Board was the result of the activities and the influence of men representing the live stock interests of the state and that the provisions for the appointment of the members of the Board were such that the control of diseases of live stock would not in the future be controlled by politics and political patronage. During the conversation it was disclosed that scabies in sheep through the live stock community sales and other sources had been spread in the section of the state west of the Missouri River and that it was necessary for them to quarantine certain counties in the western part of the state in order to prevent the movement of sheep from such areas without two successive dippings, etc. The South Dakota men also stated that all of the counties in the state with the exception of seventeen had been officially designated as Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Areas and it was hoped that by July 1st, 1938, all the counties in the state would be officially accredited.

The Board then adjourned for luncheon with the gentlemen representing the South Dakota Board.

The Board re-convened at 2:00 P.M.

After a general discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the rules and regulations adopted September 18th, 1937, and approved by the Attorney General on September 15th, 1937, limiting the importation of live stock from South Dakota, be rescinded effective October 18th. The Secretary was then directed to communicate with Dr. H.A. Seidell, Chief of the Division of Animal Industry, State Department of Agriculture, by telephone, advising him of the action of the Board in rescinding said rules.

COUNTY FAIRS: The Secretary reported that all the County Fair organizations that have held fairs to date complied with the rules and regulations controlling the exhibition of live stock and that from the correspondence he had had with the managements of the majority of the Fairs he was of the opinion they were pleased with the requirements; he reported that with the exception of a few of the Fairs the requirements of the rules and regulations were properly administered. He reported that the County Fairs of Kittson, Martin, Lake and one of the two Fairs in Koochiching County did not comply with the rules and regulations and had failed to arrange for the services of a veterinarian. The Swift County Fair Board appointed a veterinarian who was approved by the Executive Officer for the Board, but the veterinarian resigned after accepting the appointment and it was necessary to advise the Secretary of the County Fair to appoint another veterinarian and he was assured we would approve the appointment; however no report of their compliance with this request was received.

A general discussion followed in which it was stated by Mr. Holland and Mr. Moscrip that each County Fair organization receives in the neighborhood of seventeen hundred dollars (\$1700.00) from the State. The Secretary was directed to confer with the Attorney General and obtain a ruling, or his opinion, as to whether arrangements could not be made to provide that County Fair Boards must comply with the rules and regulations, with the understanding that if they did not do so they would not receive the moneys appropriated by the State

to assist in the expense for premiums, etc. Mr. Holland stated that, in his opinion, this provision should be considered and an interpretation made of the statute providing for the payment of such funds by the State.

LIVE STOCK COMMUNITY SALES: The Secretary reported that on July 30th, 1937, forty-two organizations were conducting sales under permits from the Board. Eleven permits had been cancelled during the quarter and five new permits issued. During the quarter our Quarantine Officer or some of our field veterinarians who were engaged on other duties in various parts of the State were present on the dates on which sales were conducted. From experience we have learned that it is very necessary to maintain a rigid personal inspection of such sales. A number of the organizations have conducted profitable sales for practically two years and the successful ones are the ones who are endeavoring to comply with the rules and regulations and who cooperate with the Board. The irresponsible ones have not succeeded and many of them have gone out of business. For this reason their permits have been cancelled.

Complaints have been received relative to the management of the Fergus Falls Live Stock Sales Company failing to make payments to consignors of live stock, having paid them by check which was later found to be worthless. The Secretary then requested the Board to hear evidence from Lester Tate, the Quarantine Officer, which he had disclosed in his investigation of the management of the sales of the Fergus Falls Live Stock Sales Company and also the Park Region Live Stock Sales Pavilion at Alexandria. The evidence disclosed that hogs had been sold at the Alexandria sale and also at the Fergus Falls sale that had been purchased at the community sales at Redfield, South Dakota, during the time the temporary order of this Board was in effect preventing the sale of live stock, including hogs, at community sales in Minnesota and which originated in South Dakota. The evidence disclosed that the hogs were transported into Minnesota from South Dakota without any health certificate or inspection and that the management of the sales

knowing that the animals were South Dakota hogs permitted the consignors to list them as originating from farms located in Minnesota, etc.

After a general discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary immediately cancel the permits of the Fergus Falls Live Stock Sales and also the Park Region Live Stock Sales Pavilions.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary confer with the Attorney General and providing it met with his approval the rules and regulations governing the sale of live stock at and other sales be amended to require that the managements community sales/shall execute a bond in order to protect the consignors from financial losses and also to provide that the managements will be financially responsible for compliance with the rules and regulations.

BANG'S DISEASE: The Secretary reported that Dr. W. J. Fretz, the Federal Inspector in Charge of the Federal Bang's Disease project in Minnesota had informed him that the Federal Civil Service personnel assigned to this State in the Federal work has been depleted and it is impossible for them to meet their obligations to cattle owners who had signed the Federal contract, particularly in the northern part of the State. The Secretary reported that as the result of the activities of the county agents in Pennington and Red Lake Counties it would be possible to test the large majority of the herds in these two counties under the Federal project provided there is a sufficient personnel available to do the work. He stated that the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry is desirous of establishing a new policy with this Board under the Memorandum Of Agreement executed with them on July 21st, 1934, and that they wish this Board to assist under the Area Plan on a fifty-fifty basis in so far as man power is concerned, with the understanding that each owner will sign the Federal contract and also the Special Modified Agreement, etc. The Secretary stated that he had been informed by the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry that it is very doubtful if Federal Agricultural Adjustment Administration funds will be

available after June 30th, 1938. In the discussion that followed it was the consensus of opinion that when the Agricultural Adjustment Administration funds are discontinued the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry will have appropriations made by Congress for the control and elimination of Bang's Disease in cooperation with the various states somewhat on the plan that has been carried out in the tuberculosis eradication work.

The Secretary stated that during the last quarter the testing of herds that had had two negative Federal tests and whose owners had signed our State Modified Agreement represented about one-half as many herds as were tested in the quarter terminating June 30th and this is accounted for by the serious outbreak of infectious equine encephalomyelitis throughout the state that required the practicing veterinarians' time. He stated that during the latter part of September the testing has increased. He stated there are a large number of herd owners who have signed the agreement in Beltrami, Koochiching, Clearwater and some of the other northern counties where there are not sufficient practicing veterinarians to whom to assign the work.

After a further discussion, it was agreed that this Board expend the funds appropriated by the legislature for expenses of Bang's Disease, in order to assist the Federal Government in their project and also to meet our obligations to owners who have signed the State Agreement, and also for the reason that the Federal funds assigned to this State for the payment of indemnity as well as the employment of veterinarians to make the tests, will no doubt be discontinued at the end of this fiscal year.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary arrange to expend the moneys appropriated for expense of Bang's Disease to the best possible advantage to the cattle owners of the State, and further that he be authorized to enter into the most practical plan with the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, taking into consideration the available State funds for this purpose.

The Secretary reported that the control of Bang's Disease under the Area Plan has been started in Virginia, Maryland, Louisiana, Arkansas and Oregon and that a law was recently enacted by the Wisconsin legislature providing for appropriations for the payment of indemnity by the State for animals affected with Bang's Disease and also another law providing for the control and elimination of the disease under the Area Plan, the work to be initiated when seventy-five percent of the cattle owners in the county sign the agreements. He stated that Wisconsin expected to initiate the Area Control under the new law immediately.

SHEEP SCABIES: The Secretary reported that sheep scabies during the past winter and spring had appeared in a number of counties in South Dakota west of the Missouri River and as a result it was necessary for him to refuse to permit sheep to be imported from any part of South Dakota without dipping, in compliance with the rules and regulations of the Board. He reported he had received official statements from the live stock sanitary officials of the states of Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Utah, <sup>Wyoming</sup> Montana and Texas to the effect that all of these states were free from sheep scabies and that as provided by the rules of this Board permits had been issued for the shipment of sheep from these states into Minnesota without the requirement of dipping prior to shipment provided they are accompanied by a proper health certificate and provided they are shipped in clean and disinfected cars and unloaded for feed, water and rest only in railroad yards in which pens have been cleaned and disinfected and set aside for this purpose. He stated that the railroads have cooperated with the Board very nicely in complying with the requirements for the cleaning and disinfection of pens at certain points on their railroads for feed, water and rest of sheep that are imported into this state on special permits.

The Secretary stated that we could anticipate that scabies would be introduced into the state during the fall and winter as the result of the importation of sheep from South Dakota, in spite of all our efforts in the administration of the rules and regulations relative to importation. He explained that all sheep sold through the live stock community sales within the state, even

though they may be local sheep, are required to be dipped before removal from the premises except when the temperature is below twenty degrees above zero, when provided they are free from symptoms of scabies they are permitted to be sold without dipping and placed under quarantine for later inspection.

INFECTIOUS EQUINE ENCEPHALOMYELITIS: The Secretary's quarterly report revealed that the state has experienced a very severe outbreak of this disease during the quarter. It was present in the Province of Saskatchewan, Canada, in Montana east of the Rocky Mountains, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and the western part of Wisconsin. The Secretary reported that in July he furnished a publicity release to all the veterinarians and the county agents in the state. This release was an excerpt from an article published in June 1937 by Drs. Giltner and Shahan of the Pathological Laboratory of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry containing up-to-date information relative to the disease including an outline of preventive and also therapeutic treatment of animals, its control, etc. Blanks were furnished to all practicing veterinarians requesting them to furnish reports of each outbreak. Many of the veterinarians have been quite faithful in furnishing the reports, particularly during the month of July; however during the months of August and September they were all very busy and it was impossible to furnish detailed reports of each outbreak. Other veterinarians ignored our request and some informed us they would furnish us reports as soon as the outbreak in their territories ceased. In the forepart of August the supply of anti-encephalomyelitis serum furnished by commercial laboratories was exhausted and shortly thereafter the supply of the formalized killed vaccine became exhausted. The Secretary reported that he had had numerous telephone calls and also resolutions adopted by County and Township Boards had been furnished to him. He also received requests from members of the legislature both direct and through the Governor's office, demanding that the state immediately take some action to furnish the necessary serum or treatment to assist the farmers in the immunization of horses against the disease throughout the state. Efforts

were made to contact the State Executive Council requesting that money be appropriated for relief and also to remunerate the farmers in the state for the loss of their horses, etc. The Secretary reported that he had advised horse owners through the public press, the radio and other channels to immediately call their veterinarians as soon as any horses became sick, and that with proper nursing on their part a large percentage of the animals would recover. Horse owners were also warned against various unscrupulous parties who were taking advantage of the fear of the farmers after they heard that the disease had made its appearance in their territory, which reports were very much magnified. They were advised not to permit traveling fakirs to sell them products or medicines for which they made false claims that such products and medicines would protect the animals from the disease, etc.

He reported that he had received a letter from the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry that Dr. Shahan of the Pathological Laboratory would visit the state and make an investigation of the disease. He immediately wired that he would extend every assistance possible to Dr. Shahan. However Dr. Shahan did not come to this state but did go to Iowa, remaining there until the latter part of September when he wrote the Secretary that he had been ordered elsewhere in connection with his study of the disease and it would be impossible for him to visit Minnesota. He stated that he had devoted his time during the latter part of August and throughout September in laboratory study of the transmission of the disease by insect vectors in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine at their station at Ames, Iowa, putting particular stress on "efforts to demonstrate virus in blood sucking insects in nature".

Our laboratory at the University Farm reported that they have carried on some experimental animal inoculation to recover the virus from the brains of five horses showing clinical evidence of this disease. Virus was recovered from four of the brains and they were successful in transmitting it to several successive series of guinea pigs. The laboratory sent to Dr. H.W. Schoening, Chief of the Pathological Division, Federal Bureau of Animal Industry,

suitable material for typing purposes from the brains of the guinea pigs they had inoculated with the virus they obtained from the brains of the horses and also sent him the original equine brain tissues of one horse. Dr. Schöening reported that he was not able to recover the virus from the horse brain tissue but did recover it from the brains of the guinea pigs. He further advised that "the course of the disease and the clinical picture in the guinea pigs are very suggestive of the western type virus infection. Preparations are now being made to type your virus and as soon as the tests are completed we shall be pleased to forward you a report of our results".

Our laboratory endeavored to obtain virus from the specimens sent by practicing veterinarians throughout the state but were not successful and they concluded the only way for them to obtain it with any degree of success would be to have one of their laboratory specialists collect the material. The Secretary reported that, in his opinion, as the results of studying the reports received from the practicing veterinarians, present knowledge of the methods of the effectiveness of biologics for the immunization or protection of horses against this disease, is far from satisfactory. The experience in the state of Montana in the use of serum and the formalized vaccine combined as described by "Records and Vawter", in which secondary outbreaks of the disease among designated horses occurred later in the year and in which it was reported that "it was difficult to dismiss the suspicion that the use of serum in the affected areas was in some way responsible for the losses", should eliminate the use of serum and formalized vaccine combined as a preventive measure at the present time. The use of the serum alone as a preventive or immunizing agent is effective for a period of fourteen days and must be repeated each fourteen days to be effective; this necessarily is expensive. It is hoped that vaccination by properly prepared formalized killed virus may prove to be effective but as immunity is not conferred until ten to fourteen days after the second dose of the vaccine, it will be necessary that it be administered late in the spring and some weeks before the hot weather if we expect to protect the horses during the summer

months when the disease appears. Experiments that have been carried out disclose that it requires two to three injections of freshly made vaccine, administered two weeks apart, to establish immunity that will be lasting. Dr. C.M.Haring of California informed the Secretary personally at the meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association in Ohio that he carried on an experiment with fresh vaccine prepared from the western strain of virus and that the highest point of immunity was sixty days after the second dose of the virus had been administered, and at the end of the ninety day any immunity that had been conferred was absolutely nil. It should be understood however that Dr. Haring's experiments and tests were made by inoculation of virus and not by field exposure of the treated animals.

The Secretary stated that in the outbreaks of this disease in the summers of 1934, 1935 and 1936 there were few instances in which there were recurrences of the disease on the same premises and also that when the disease appeared on a farm only one or two horses would contract the disease and the remaining animals did not contract it even though they were not given any biologic as an immunizing agent. He stated that in the outbreak this year, according to reports, there were comparatively few instances in which the disease reappeared two to three weeks after its first appearance on a farm. The Secretary stated that the reports of practicing veterinarians show that the disease appeared in every county in the state with the exception of Beltrami, Cook, Houston, Hubbard and Lake, and without doubt outbreaks had occurred in Beltrami and Hubbard and were not reported. He further stated that without any doubt veterinarians reported the presence of this disease in a number of instances when the disease in question was not encephalomyelitis due to the infective virus. He submitted a table showing the number of outbreaks in all the counties of the state disclosing a total of 6579 premises on which the disease had appeared. The Secretary advised that he had received another questionnaire from the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry that would be sent to all the practicing veterinarians within the state and that he hoped to compile a much more complete report of the outbreak. He further reported that

during the month of August there were more than four times as many cases as during the month of September and that the disease would disappear after a decided frost.

CONFERENCE WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF MEAT

PACKERS: The Secretary explained to the Board that Mr. H.W. Eastwood, the Manager of the Wilson Packing Plant at Albert Lea, had requested an audience with the Board and that he was waiting to be heard. Mr. Eastwood, Mr. Ben Hormel and Mr. Reeve of the Hormel Packing Company, also Mr. Leonard, the Manager of the Swift Packing Plant at Winona, then appeared before the Board.

Mr. Eastwood stated that they were appearing before the Board to see if some arrangements could not be made whereby they could be permitted to sell pigs from their plants at Albert Lea, Austin and Winona, under the same conditions as is permitted from the public stock yards at South St. Paul. He stated that Dr. McArdle, the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry Inspector in Charge of the Meat Inspection Service at their plant at Albert Lea, had informed him there was a provision in the federal regulations that would permit him to supervise the vaccination of hogs sold to go to points in Minnesota. He also stated that, in his opinion, they could arrange to separate the hogs that originate in Minnesota from those that originate in foreign states.

During the discussion that followed Mr. Reeve and Mr. Hormel of Hormel & Company stated they also wished to be in a position to sell thin feeder cattle after having them tested to comply with Minnesota requirements under the supervision of the Federal Inspector, etc., the same as is now being carried on at the public stock yards at South St. Paul.

It was explained to them that if they wished to have these privileges they should arrange to have their yards declared as public stock yards by the United States Secretary of Agriculture. The gentlemen all stated that they did not wish these yards to be made public stock yards but they were anxious to have these privileges extended to them. It was explained to them that live stock

could be shipped to their plants from other states without complying with the state laws and the rules and regulations of this Board for the reason that they are under the control of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture and that as provided by the laws controlling interstate commerce such shipments could be made without health certificates as required by state laws and that they are under control of interstate commerce and the federal government rulings. It was also explained that cattle, hogs and sheep lose their identity on arrival at the yards in so far as this origin is concerned.

Mr. Holland suggested that under the circumstances the Secretary should confer with the representatives of Wilson & Company and the other packing plants, also with the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry to see if some method could be arranged whereby some of these privileges may be extended to packing plants located within the state and that are operating under federal inspection service for postmortem inspection for interstate business. Mr. Eastwood then agreed to request Dr. McArdle to mail Dr. Cotton a copy of the federal ruling that permits the Federal Inspector to supervise the vaccination of hogs, the inspection and testing of cattle and the furnishing of the proper health certificates for the movement of such animals from these plants to points in Minnesota in compliance with the Minnesota state law and the rules and regulations of this Board.

MEETING OF THE UNITED STATES LIVE

STOCK SANITARY BOARD: It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary and Executive Officer and also Dr. C.P. Fitch attend the meeting of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association in Chicago November 29th to December 3rd, as representatives of this Board at the expense of the state provided it meets with the approval of the Governor.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Charles E. Patton  
Secretary

\_\_\_\_\_  
President.

Actions at law on said bond may be brought, with the consent of the Board, by any person, firm or corporation who may suffer loss or damage by the failure of the permittee to make payments according to the conditions of the bond, or who may suffer loss or damage by reason of the violation by the permittee of any of these Rules and Regulations. Copies of any such permit and bond, certified by the Executive Officer of the Board, may be procured upon the payment of a fee of \$1.00 each.

There being no further business, the Board  
adjourned.

*Charles E. Cotton*

Secretary

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President

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

NOVEMBER 10TH - 1937.

The meeting was called to order at 12:30 P.M. Members present: W.S.Moscip, W.A.Anderson and C.P.Fitch.

The Secretary reported that as directed by the Board at the last quarterly meeting, he had conferred with Assistant Attorney General Roy C.Frank, explaining the situation relative to the importance of the managements of the live stock community sales executing a bond and that Mr. Frank had prepared an amendment to the rules and regulations adopted October 23rd, 1935, by adding a paragraph after subparagraph (b) of paragraph 1 to said rules and regulations. The Secretary read the amendment prepared by Mr. Frank.

After a further discussion, it was regularly moved and seconded and carried that the rules and regulations adopted October 23rd, 1935, governing the sale of live stock at community and other sales be and are hereby amended by adding the paragraph after subparagraph (b) of paragraph 1.

The following is a copy of the amendment adopted by the Board:

The following Rule

examined and approved as  
to form and legality this 12 day of

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

November 19 37. RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE SALE OF LIVE STOCK AT  
COMMUNITY AND OTHER SALES.

Wellham Carson  
Attorney General  
By James H. Osterlund  
Assistant Attorney General

Adopted November 10th, 1937.

Approved by Attorney General W. Carson

WHEREAS, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota has power and authority, and is required, under and pursuant to the provisions of Section 5396, Chapter 30, General Statutes of 1923, to make such rules and regulations as it may deem expedient for the protection of the health of the domestic animals of the State; and

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

WHEREAS, Failure of the managements of such sales to comply with the Rules and Regulations may cause financial losses and damages to consignors of Live Stock to community sales and financial losses have already been experienced by consignors,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Rules and Regulations adopted October 23rd, 1935, governing the sale of live stock at community and other sales be and are hereby amended by adding the following paragraph after sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 1.

No permit shall be issued until the applicant shall have executed to the State of Minnesota a bond in the sum of \$2,000.00 upon a form prescribed by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, with sureties to be approved by said Board, conditioned on the payment of all money received, less reasonable expenses and agreed commissions by the permittee to the rightful owner or owners of the live stock so consigned and delivered to the permittee for sale, forthwith upon the sale of such live stock and also a full compliance with all of the terms and requirements of these Regulations. When approved said bond shall be filed with the Board.