



Minnesota. Board of Animal Health.
Minutes.

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

FEBRUARY 4TH - 1938.

The meeting was called to order at 10:00 A.M. Members present: O. W. Healy, W.S. Moscrip, P. O. Holland, W. A. Anderson and C. P. Fitch. Mr. Moscrip presided.

The minutes of the quarterly meeting of October 15th, 1937, were read, and upon motion duly seconded and carried, were approved.

The minutes of the special meeting of November 10th, 1937, were read, and upon motion duly seconded and carried, were approved.

The report of the Secretary and Executive Officer for the quarter ending December 31, 1937, was not read for the reason that all the members stated they had read it. It was moved, seconded and carried that the report of the Secretary be accepted and placed on file.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT:The

Secretary called attention to the statements in his quarterly report relative to the balance of the various funds, with particular referenceto the "Expense For Accredited Counties" and the "General Indemnity" funds. He explained that he was successful in having the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry allotment of emergency funds used in the payment of the expense of the tuberculin retesting of cattle for the reaccreditation of counties and also for indemnity, through the month of August. Since that time the only Federal funds that are available to assist in the tuberculosis control in the state, are for the purpose of indemnity. The Federal Government has continued to permit us to use Federal Emergency Funds for the payment of indemnity for cattle condemned for tuberculosis to the limit of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) for a grade animal and fifty dollars (\$50.00) for a purebred animal. He called attention to the refusal of the legislature to

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comply with the request this Board made for a fifty thousand dollar (\$50,000.00) appropriation for the present biennium. He stated that every effort would be made to succeed in meeting the obligation of the Board as provided by the law in making the necessary tuberculin retests of the cattle in the counties, but it is possible it will be necessary to ask for an emergency appropriation in order to meet our obligations for the balance of the fiscal year terminating June 30th, 1939.

ST. PAUL SERUM COMPANY BOND: The Secretary reported that the St. Paul Serum Company had failed to comply with the conditions of the memorandum of agreement dated June 19th, 1936, executed with this Board, with the approval of the bonding company. This agreement, or contract, through the advice of the Attorney General, had been extended for a period of one year under agreement with the St. Paul Serum Company and the Continental Casualty Company, the extension terminating January 31st, 1938. On January 18th there was a balance of whole blood serum in storage of 636,875 cubic centimeters which at the agreed price of thirty cents (30¢) per one hundred cubic centimeters amounts to a balance of one thousand nine hundred ten dollars and sixty-two cents (\$1,910.62). The agreement also provided that the serum company would pay in cash the sum of one thousand two hundred sixty-six dollars and thirty-eight cents (\$1,266.38). This leaves a total of three thousand one hundred seventy-seven dollars (\$3,177.00) which the contract provides shall be paid by the St. Paul Serum Company to this Board for the balance of the whole blood serum now in storage, and the one thousand two hundred sixty-six dollars and thirty-eight cents (\$1,266.38) in cash.

The Secretary stated that on the advice of the Attorney General the memorandum of agreement, or contract, has again been extended to the thirty-first day of January, 1939. This extension is signed by William S. Erwin, Attorney General, Roy C. Frank, Assistant Attorney General, M. Marrinan, President of the St. Paul Serum Company, and by Gordon J. Mangen, for the Continental Casualty Company.

OFFICE HOURS: The Secretary reported that under date of January 1st, 1938, a circular letter was sent to all state departments by Paul A. Rasmussen, Budget Commissioner and Director of Personnel of the Department of Administration and Finance, with which he enclosed a copy of the regulations concerning state employees, dated January 1st, 1938. Paragraph 2 of the regulations, under the title "Office Hours and Holidays", is as follows:

"Saturdays - In the case of departments where public necessity or convenience make it necessary to remain open on Saturday mornings, the employees who work on Saturdays shall be allowed compensatory time off some other day of the week, as far as possible".

After a general discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that in order for the Board to meet its obligations to the live stock industry of the state,"on and after February 7th, 1938, half of the office force, in keeping with the conditions of the regulations, shall work Saturday forenoon from 9:00 to 12:00, and further that the office employees who work on Saturday forenoons shall not be required to work on the preceding Wednesday from 9:00 to 12:30 P.M. and will be allowed the compensatory time off from duties in the office, of three hours on Wednesday afternoon".

COMMUNITY SALES: RULES AND REGULATIONS

AMENDED: The Secretary reported that as provided by the rules and regulations that were amended at the special meeting of the Board on November 10th, the necessary bonds had been printed, and he had experienced opposition from a number of managers of community sales relative to the execution of the bond as provided by said rules and regulations. He explained there was some determined opposition by the management of the Montevideo Live Stock Sales, Inc., for the reason that this organization had applied to and received a certificate from the United States Department of Agriculture to operate as a marketing agency under the "Packers and Stockyards Act" and they were of the opinion that because of this supervision they would not be required to receive a permit from this Board, as provided by our rules and regulations, to conduct a live stock community sale. The Secretary

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reported that he had insisted they must comply with these rules and regulations for the reason that they were not a "public stockyards" as defined by Sub-paragraph 8 of B. A. I. Order 309 defining public stockyards, which is as follows:

"Public stockyards: Stockyards where trading in live stock is carried on; where yarding, feeding, and watering facilities are provided by the stockyards, transportation, or similar company; and where Federal inspection is maintained for the inspection of live stock for communicable diseases".

He stated further that he had recently had more trouble with this organization in that they advised they did not intend, if possible, to execute a bond to the State of Minnesota for the reason that they had executed a bond as required by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture. The Secretary explained that he had conferred with the Attorney General and had written to the Montevideo organization that they must execute the bond or it would be necessary for us to cancel the permit for them to conduct the live stock community sale. He reported that he had received the bond from them today (February 4th) and had forwarded it to the Attorney General for approval. After a general discussion relative to the rules and regulations governing the sale of live stock at community and other sales as amended November 10th, 1937, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph 1 of the Rules and Regulations governing the sale of live stock at community sales be amended by deleting the word "under" in the fourth line and inserting in lieu thereof the word "where"; also by deleting the word "supervision" in the fourth line and inserting in lieu thereof the word "inspection"; also after the word "inspection" and before the word "shall" insert the following words_"is maintained for the inspection of live stock for communicable diseases; and further, delete the words "infectious equine encephalomyelitis" in the fourth lines of paragraphs 2 and 3. The following is a copy of the amendment to the Rules and Regulations :

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

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

Adopted February 4th, 1938.

Approved by Attorney General Feb 15-1938

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, it is deemed necessary to clarify the definition of public stock yards and for the reason that the disease infectious equine encephalomyelitis is not now considered a quarantinable disease,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED ~~that~~ the Rules and Regulations adopted January ~~25th~~, 1935, and as amended on November 10th, 1937, be and are hereby amended by deleting the words "infectious equine encephalomyelitis" in the fourth line of paragraph 2 and also the words "infectious equine encephalomyelitis" in the fourth line of paragraph 3, and further to amend sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph 1 to read as follows:

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

Approved Feb. 14, 1938.
Roy C. Frank, Asst. Atty. Gen.

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ANTHRAX: The Secretary stated he had received a letter from the editor of the "Northwestern Druggist" requesting that he be furnished with a copy of the Rules and Regulations of this Board controlling the infective agent or living virus of contagious or communicable diseases of domestic animals. He stated that since this Board had succeeded in prosecuting and convicting two druggists at Pipestone, for the sale of the anthraxoid pellets manufactured by Parke, Davis & Company, considerable publicity had resulted and the various druggists and commercial drug houses were apparently much interested in these Rules and Regulations. He stated that without doubt throughout the State of South Dakota, particularly in the territory west of the Missouri River, a large number of outbreaks of anthrax resulted from the sale by druggists to farmers and ranchmen who used this product for vaccination of their live stock. After a general discussion it was the opinion of the members that commercial biological houses and wholesale druggists should be notified relative to the Rules and Regulations of the Board controlling the sale of these products.

INFECTIOUS EQUINE ENCEPHALOMYELITIS:

The Secretary explained that since the educational meeting on January 12th, sponsored by this Board and the Department of Agriculture at the University of Minnesota, he had received a number of inquiries and letters relative to the rules of this Board in the preventive treatment and also the treatment of horses affected with this disease. It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that Drs. Cotton and Fitch prepare a release for publicity purposes containing the present information relative to the disease.

BANG'S DISEASE: Dr. W. J. Fretz, Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, was present during the discussion of Bang's Disease. The Secretary explained in detail the assignment of the veterinarians recently employed by the Board on a monthly basis in the service of this Board, to the farmers who had received the service of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry in the testing of their herds under the Federal contract, etc. He further explained

that of the total number of herds in Pennington County, namely, 1,176, all had been tested with the exception of 62, under the Federal contract, and that he had assigned three of our field veterinarians to assist the Federal Inspectors in the testing of the herds in Pennington County. It has been agreed with the county agent of Red Lake County that when he succeeds in having twenty-five percent of the herd owners sign the Federal agreement we will assign State and Federal field men to test, and ^{will} undertake to induce all the herd owners in Red Lake County to take advantage of the program. A general discussion followed relative to the small amount that has been included in the budget in the Appropriations Bill now before Congress to be expended by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry in the Bang's Disease Program throughout the United States. It is conclusive that unless the five million, three hundred thousand dollars (\$5,300,000.00) that was included in the budget is materially increased, necessarily the continuance of the testing under the Federal Plan will be very seriously decreased during the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1938. The Secretary stated that the Minnesota Live Stock Breeders Association has passed resolutions favoring legislation in Minnesota for the control and elimination of Bang's Disease under the Area Plan. Further, that it would be necessary for new legislation providing for the payment of state indemnity if the present appropriation now before Congress is enacted into a law, for the reason that it provides that on and after July 1st, 1939, no Federal funds will be paid by the Federal Government for indemnity except when the State pays an equal amount.

CONFERENCE OF STATES ON BANG'S

DISEASE: It was explained that at the suggestion of Dr. Fitch who had received the approval of Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, preliminary plans have been considered for an educational conference or meeting of representatives from the following states: Montana, Wyoming, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana and Michigan. Dr. Fretz advised he had received a telegram from Dr. Wisnicky, Director of Live Stock Sanitation, State Department of Agriculture and Markets, Madison, Wisconsin, on February 3rd, informing him that the Wisconsin Live Stock Breeders Association had voted on that day to act in cooperation with the Minnesota Live Stock organizations as host and sponsor of the North Central Bang's Disease Conference in St. Paul. A general discussion followed relative to the plans for a conference.

Dr. Fitch stated that, in his opinion, the meeting should be an educational one. Dr. Fretz, as well as some of the other members, agreed that the live stock sanitary control men of the states have conferences during the meeting pertaining to the methods of the control of the disease within the various states, etc.

During the discussion the question arose relative to the advisability of having the Minnesota Live Stock Breeders Association and the Live Stock Breeders Association of the State of Wisconsin act as sponsors of the conference in conjunction with this Board and the Division of Live Stock Sanitation of the Department of Markets, of the State of Wisconsin.

After further discussion Mr. Holland moved that the Chair appoint a committee consisting of Dr. Cotton, Dr. Fitch and Mr. Moscrip as representatives of this Board, to confer relative to the sponsorship of the conference on Bang's Disease, with power to act for the Board.

The motion was seconded by Dr. Anderson and duly carried.

Dr. Fretz stated that, without doubt, the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry would be pleased to delegate the Federal Inspectors who are assigned in charge of the Federal work in the various states, to attend the conference. He was of the opinion that Dr. Mohler would be willing to address the conference.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Chas. E. Cotton

Secretary

Vice President

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MINUTES OF DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING - MAY 10TH, 1938.

The meeting was called to order at Nine A.M.

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

The Secretary stated it was impossible to arrange for the quarterly meeting at an earlier date for the reason that he was on a vacation during the month of April.

The minutes of the quarterly meeting February 4th, 1938, were read, and upon motion duly seconded and carried were approved.

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

EQUINE ENCEPHALOMYELITIS: There was a general discussion relative to the serious outbreak of infectious equine encephalomyelitis during the summer and fall of 1937, during which Dr. Fitch stated the correspondence records in his office disclosed that a number of investigators do not believe the vaccine made of the formalized treated virus is effective as an immunizing agent. He stated Dr. Records' work disclosed that the vaccination by the double treatment, the administration of virus and serum, is reported as giving the best results. However the Bureau of Animal Industry will not permit the manufacture and sale of these products for the reason that it would be conducive naturally to the spread of the disease in the community where used. He also stated there was a new vaccine that is to be placed on the market shortly by the Lederle Company. This material will be licensed by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry. It is the result of studies made in the laboratories of the Rockefeller Institute at Princeton, New Jersey. The virus is cultivated on living chick embryo tissues, and is claimed to yield uniformly a virus concentration more than a thousand times that obtained from horse brain tissue and at much less expense. It is claimed the work in the laboratory on experimental animals

disclosed that it was ten to one hundred times as potent as the formalized horse brain vaccine now on the market, and it is not virulent. The product will be sold at a lower price as it can be manufactured much cheaper than the formalized horse brain vaccine.

BANG'S DISEASE CONFERENCE: There was a general discussion of the Bang's Disease Conference held in St. Paul March 28th and 29th under the auspices of the State Breeders Associations of Wisconsin and Minnesota and this Board. It was the general opinion of the members that the conference was a very satisfactory one. The papers were instructive and educational. The publication of the proceedings was financed by "The Farmer" and was very satisfactory. The published proceedings were furnished in sufficient numbers of copies to be distributed to interested parties throughout the United States.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary write to "The Farmer" (attention of Mr. Horace C. Klein), extending the appreciation and sincere thanks of this Board for the services of "The Farmer" during the conference on Bang's Disease, and to also write to Mr. W.T. Foley, Associate Editor of "The Farmer", expressing the Board's appreciation and thanks for the time and service he extended during the conference on Bang's Disease.

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

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

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that Chas. E. Cotton, V.M.D., be elected Secretary and Executive Officer for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1938.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that W.C. Bromaghin be reappointed Assistant Secretary for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1938.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the present regularly employed field veterinarians and the quarantine officer be reappointed for the

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fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1938, and that the present office personnel holding "permanent" appointments be reemployed for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1938.

The Secretary and Executive Officer was directed to continue the employment of the present "temporary" office force for the time necessary in the cooperative work on Bang's Disease of the Board and the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry.

SALARIES: It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the salaries of the employees beginning July 1st, 1938, be the same as are now being paid, with the exception of Miss Dorothy Farrell and Miss Eva Bullock, and that the salaries of these two employees be increased five dollars \$(5.00) per month or sixty dollars (\$60.00) per year.

The following is a list of the employees and the salaries to be paid to each of them beginning July 1st, 1938:

NAME	POSITION	AMOUNT PRESENT SALARY
Dr. Chas.E.Cotton	Sec'y & Executive Officer	\$5,000.00
Dr. W. C. Bromaghim	Assistant Secretary	3,000.00
Dr. D. M. McDonald	Field Veterinarian	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. F. W. Hansen	" "	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 Tate	Quarantine Officer	1,920.00
Nellie M. Carroll	Chief Clerk	1,920.00
F. H. Pedersen	Accountant	1,920.00
C. B. Schubert	Clerk	1,680.00
Marie Magee	Stenographer & Clerk	1,500.00
Evelyn Rolfig	Claim Clerk	1,320.00
Essie White	Stenographer	1,080.00
Helen Coffey	"	1,260.00
Merle Johnston	Stenographer & Clerk	1,260.00
Eva Bullock	" "	1,140.00
Lucreta Auftenast	" "	1,260.00

NAME	POSITION	AMOUNT PRESENT SALARY
Hilda Klein	Stenographer & Clerk	\$1,080.00
Mary Jung	" "	1,140.00
Betty Kinyon	" "	1,140.00
Dorothy Farrell	Clerk	1,260.00
Jerene Venne	"	1,020.00
TOTAL		<u>\$ 59,930.00</u>

HOG CHOLERA

Marie C. Bailey	Stenographer	\$1,320.00
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AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary and Executive Officer and Dr. C. P. Fitch attend the meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association at New York City, July 5th to 9th, as representatives of this Board, provided it is approved by the Governor. The Secretary stated that because of important work it might be impossible for him to attend.

It was then moved, seconded and carried that if the Secretary and Executive Officer could not attend the meeting Dr. W. A. Anderson should attend.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Chas. E. Cottner
Secretary

President

MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL MEETING JULY 14TH, 1938.

The meeting was called to order at 10:00 A. M. Members present: W.S.Moscrip, O.W.Healy, P.O.Holland and C.P.Fitch. The Secretary stated he had called the meeting for this date for the reason that he had learned it would be impossible to have a quorum for the regular quarterly meeting which should be held on Friday the 15th. He explained however that by calling this special meeting there could be a call for the quarterly meeting for the 15th but as there would not be any business it would^{not} be necessary to have the meeting on that date, and at this special meeting the problems should be considered that would otherwise be taken care of on the 15th.

The minutes of the quarterly meeting held May 10th, 1938, were read and upon motion duly seconded and carried were approved.

The report of the Secretary and Executive Officer for the quarter terminating June 30th, 1938, on motion duly seconded and carried was accepted and ordered placed on file.

MINNESOTA POULTRY IMPROVEMENT BOARD: W.K.Dyer, the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Minnesota Poultry Improvement Board, appeared before the Board and stated that at the last meeting of his Board a special committee was appointed to confer with the Live Stock Sanitary Board to see if some arrangements can be made whereby this Board could arrange to give laboratory and field instruction to laymen to make the official blood tests of poultry for pullorum disease for the first plan or for certification as "pullorum tested", as has been carried out in a number of states that are cooperating with the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, under the National Poultry Improvement Plan. Mr. Dyer stated the other members of his committee were not available.

After some discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that a committee of this Board be appointed by the Chair to confer with a similar committee of the Minnesota Poultry Improvement Board, to work out a plan

that will be mutually satisfactory and for the best interests of the poultry industry, and further that the committee be empowered to act for the Board in the adoption of the necessary amendment to the rules and regulations. President Moscrip then appointed Drs. Fitch and Cotton as members of the committee to meet with the committee appointed by the Poultry Improvement Board.

IMPORTATION OF SHEEP FROM SOUTH DAKOTA: The Secretary then presented a communication furnished to him by a delegation consisting of three sheep growers located in western South Dakota, Dr. C.H.Fauks, the Inspector in Charge of Federal Disease Control Work in South Dakota, and Dr. Ben Anderson, the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Live Stock Sanitary Board of South Dakota. In this communication they requested the Board to amend the rules and regulations relative to the dipping of sheep prior to shipment into Minnesota, that originate from states that have been officially certified as free from scabies and as having been free from scabies for a period of twelve months. They stated they would be willing to furnish health certificates for each lot of sheep shipped into Minnesota from western South Dakota or that section of South Dakota lying west of the Missouri River provided a special permit was given by this Board for the shipment of each lot, without dipping prior to importation. They further stated they would have an Inspector of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry or the South Dakota Live Stock Sanitary Board make the inspection of all the sheep and certify on the health certificate that the sheep originated from flocks of sheep that had not been exposed to or affected with sheep scabies for a period of one year prior to the date of shipment.

After some discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary make a further investigation relative to this proposition and then refer the matter to a special committee of this Board consisting of President Moscrip, Mr. Holland and Dr. Fitch, the committee to adopt any amendment to the rules and regulations deemed advisable and also that the committee be given power to act for the Board.

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RABIES: Dr. Cotton gave a detailed history of the outbreak of rabies in Minneapolis and Hennepin County and the status of the rabies situation in the state at the present time. He explained that a proclamation was issued as is provided by the state law, requiring that no dogs be permitted to be at large on the owner's premises or elsewhere unless effectually muzzled. He explained there is an organization known as the Minnesota Humane Educational Society that is using every effort and method possible to defeat the enforcement of the law. He related the court experiences and the status of the legal cases now before the courts relative to these control measures. He stated that a large number of dogs had been removed by the owners from the city of Minneapolis to farms throughout the state, to residents' summer homes, etc., and after conferring with the Attorney General it was his opinion that in order to control the movement of such animals and prevent the spread of rabies to other parts of the state as well as other states, it would be necessary for the Board to adopt rules and regulations providing for the establishment of quarantines covering territories or areas in which rabies has been disclosed and in which proclamations had been issued providing that no dogs can be permitted to be at large on the owners' premises or elsewhere unless effectually muzzled. The Secretary then presented the rules and regulations that he and Assistant Attorney General Roy Frank had prepared for the consideration of the Board.

After some discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the following rules and regulations be and are hereby adopted:

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARDRULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF RABIES IN MINNESOTA.Adopted July 14, 1938Approved by Attorney General July 14, 1938

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 1923, to make such rules and regulations as it may deem expedient for the protection of the health of domestic animals of the State, and

WHEREAS, Mason's Minnesota Statutes of 1927, Sections 5389 and 5390, as amended by Chapter 34, Laws of 1929, provide that when, after a proper investigation, it is determined that rabies exists in any town, city or village of this state a proclamation setting forth the fact of such investigation and determination shall be issued by the health officer of said town, city or village, or by the Secretary and Executive Officer of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, and

WHEREAS, said sections provide that whenever the Secretary and Executive Officer of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board has determined that rabies exists in any territory in the State of Minnesota, he shall issue similar proclamations in all towns, cities or villages within such territory or area, which, in his judgement, it is necessary to control the outbreak and prevent the spread of rabies, and

WHEREAS, proclamations have heretofore been issued in pursuance with said sections providing that no dogs can be permitted to be at large unless effectually muzzled, and

WHEREAS, it has been determined that owners of dogs living in territories covered by such proclamations are moving their dogs outside of such territories into other portions of the state and thus becoming the source of a spread of rabies in those parts of the State of Minnesota

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Not covered by the proclamations referred to.

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 to control the spread and infection of rabies in the state, and are hereby adopted:

The Secretary and Executive Officer shall establish a quarantine of any and all territories within the state in which the proclamation has been legally issued prohibiting the owner or custodian of a dog to allow or permit such dog to be at large unless effectually muzzled as provided by Mason's Minnesota Statutes of 1927, Sections 5389 and 5390, as amended by Chapter 34, Laws of 1929.

The quarantine shall provide that, during the period of the quarantine, no dogs shall be removed, transported or shipped from such quarantined territory or area, to points within or without the state except under special permit from the Secretary and Executive Officer of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. Permits may be furnished by the Secretary and Executive Officer for the movement of dogs from such quarantined areas to points within Minnesota, on the condition and provision that when such dogs are transported they shall be kept so confined or effectually muzzled that they cannot bite any person or domestic animal, and they shall be maintained at the points of destination under quarantine and cannot be permitted to run at large unless effectually muzzled in pursuance with the terms of the proclamation issued.

Approved this 14th day of July, 1935.
Wm. S. Ewin, Attorney General
By: Roy C. Frank, Asst. Atty. Gen.

TUBERCULOSIS IN SOUTH DAKOTA: The Secretary stated that on July 12th he had received a letter from Dr. Ben Anderson, the Secretary and Executive Officer of the South Dakota Live Stock Sanitary Board, in which he advised he had received a certificate from the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, that the state of South Dakota is now officially declared as a Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Area. As the result of the testing of the cattle in all the counties in the state, a percentage of less than five tenths of one percent has been disclosed.

The Secretary stated that under the Uniform Methods and Rules now in effect for the Area Plan of Control for Tuberculosis in all the states and the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, cattle can be shipped into modified accredited tuberculosis-free areas provided they are accompanied by a health certificate that includes the record of the last official tuberculin test of all the cattle and also certifying that they originate in a herd that is not under quarantine and from officially accredited tuberculosis-free areas, and all the cattle shall be identified by eartag or registry name and number. If the animal was too young to be included in the last test, provided we have a statement from the owner that the calf is an offspring of an animal that was tested and the eartag number of the dam is furnished, the health certificate is issued and is accepted. Some of the eastern states to which Minnesota is shipping dairy cattle require that even though cattle originate from an accredited herds^{or areas}, they shall be tuberculin tested or placed in quarantine upon arrival, for retest. He further stated that the Uniform Methods and Rules as amended in 1935 provide that areas or counties can be officially accredited in semi-range or range states by testing ten percent of the range cattle and also some other cattle including the breeding bulls, etc., but do not require that the cattle be identified by eartag. Since that time all states in the Union have been designated as Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Areas with the exception of California. The Secretary stated that Minnesota imports approximately ^{four} three hundred thousand feeding cattle annually and that a business has been established exporting in the neighborhood

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of one hundred thousand dairy cattle to the eastern markets. He further stated that since all of South Dakota is now accredited, this places this Board in a somewhat ambiguous position if it does not recognize this situation, especially of feeding cattle. He has received numerous complaints from western range states that they are as free from tuberculosis as Minnesota and objecting to the quarantining of cattle imported from their states. He has advised that without doubt as soon as South Dakota is accredited the rules and regulations would be amended recognizing the semi-range and range areas. He further stated that the problem facing us in furnishing health certificates to the eastern states accredited under the same plan as Minnesota, namely, testing and identifying all the cattle, is that if we permit cattle to be imported from the range or semi-range states without a tuberculin retest and permit them to be placed on our farms in Minnesota, we will not be in a position to certify the health certificates for cattle to be exported, to the effect that all the cattle in the herd were included in the last official tuberculin test.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the present rules and regulations adopted January 18th, 1936, be amended to permit the importation of steers originating from accredited semi-range or range areas in other states into Minnesota without quarantine upon arrival provided they are accompanied by a proper health certificate and to permit the importation of feeding females under one year of age, to be placed under quarantine upon arrival in the state for feeding purposes, and further to provide that all other cattle originating from range or semi-range accredited areas for feeding, breeding or dairy purposes may be imported into the state upon a special permit provided they pass a satisfactory agglutination blood test for Bang's Disease prior to shipment, and subject to quarantine until they pass a satisfactory tuberculin test after their arrival in the state; further, to permit this class of cattle to be imported without a special permit provided they are tuberculin tested and blood tested prior to shipment and the health certificate to include the record of both tests, when

such cattle can be sold without quarantine; with the further provision that these amendments be adopted on the condition that Minnesota will remain in a position whereby eastern states will accept our certification of cattle from Minnesota accredited areas.

It was moved, seconded and carried that a special committee consisting of Mr. Moscrip, Mr. Holland and Dr. Fitch be empowered to consider the problem, the Secretary to submit the amended rules to such committee, as provided, and further that the amended rules and regulations be adopted as of this date subject to the approval of the Attorney General.

The following is a true copy of the amended rules and regulations:

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T.B. Form 33 (Revised)

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

Adopted July 14, 1938

Approved by Attorney General 8/27/38

William S. Ewin, attorney general
Ray C. Frank, assistant 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, 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 the State of Minnesota to adopt and enforce such quarantine rules and regulations within the county which enters into an agreement with the Board, as it may deem advisable relative to the control of tuberculosis among cattle in such counties, 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 Areas, and

WHEREAS, all of the counties in the State of South Dakota from which State large numbers of cattle have and will be imported for feeding purposes into Minnesota, has been officially designated by the South Dakota State Live Stock Sanitary Board and the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, as Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free 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 the 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 and as amended January 18, 1936 are hereby amended to read as follows:

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 not under quarantine, originating in modified accredited areas in range or semi-range areas of western range or semi-range States, including steers,

spayed heifers, and female cattle under one year of age 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 live stock 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 at St. Paul before the arrival of the cattle at destination. The health certificate shall include a statement 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 areas, the number, the origin, destination, breed and class of cattle. Steers and spayed heifers will not be placed under quarantine on arrival in this State. The female cattle under one year of age of recognized beef types, will be placed under quarantine upon arrival in the State for feeding and grazing purposes; the quarantine will remain until the animals are ready for market, when on request from the owner, a permit will be issued for the removal of the cattle from quarantine to be shipped for slaughtering purposes; and provided the owner of such cattle desires to sell them to be used for dairy or breeding purposes they shall be tuberculin retested and blood tested for Bang's disease at the owner's expense. Provided they pass the tuberculin test and agglutination blood test for Bang's disease, the quarantine will be released by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

All other cattle originating from range or semi-range modified accredited areas, including feeding females over one year of age, bulls of all ages and cattle imported for dairy and breeding purposes, may enter the State of Minnesota provided they have passed a negative tuberculin test and a satisfactory negative agglutination blood test for Bang's disease within thirty 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 provided they are accompanied by a proper health certificate including the record of a satisfactory negative agglutination blood test for Bang's disease within thirty days prior to shipment providing a permit is first received from the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board or authorized agent, and said cattle will be quarantined at destination on the premises of the owner or such other premises as may be designated in the special order of quarantine and shall be immediately subjected to the tuberculin test at the owner's expense.

Paragraph 3. Cattle originating from Canada may be imported in accordance with the United States Bureau of Animal Industry requirements. Canadian cattle, with the exception of steers and spayed heifers will be quarantined upon arrival in Minnesota and shall be subjected to the tuberculin retest immediately after the expiration of sixty days after the date of entering the State, and provided the cattle have not passed a satisfactory agglutination blood test for Bang's disease within thirty days prior to the shipment, such cattle shall also pass a complete negative test for Bang's disease. Providing the cattle have passed a satisfactory tuberculin retest and agglutination blood test for Bang's disease they will then be released from quarantine.

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 stockyards 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 records of the tuberculin test, and also the record of a satisfactory negative agglutination blood test for Bang's disease within thirty 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. All other cattle except those provided for in paragraphs 1, 2, 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 thirty 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 sixty nor later than 120 days from the date of the last tuberculin test and also a satisfactory negative agglutination blood test for Bang's disease made at the owner's expense.

Paragraph 7. No cattle shall be imported or brought into the State of Minnesota for dairy or breeding purposes, except cattle consigned to the public stockyards at South St. Paul, unless they have passed a satisfactory negative agglutination blood test for Bang's disease within thirty 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 8. 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 paragraph 2 and 3 of these rules and regulations. Pure bred 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 9. All rules and regulations now in effect inconsistent with the provisions of these rules and regulations are hereby rescinded.

INDEMNITY TO BE PAID FOR CATTLE CONDEMNED FOR TUBERCULOSIS AND

BANG'S DISEASE: A general discussion followed relative to the official information received from the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, to the effect that on and after July 1st, 1938, the Federal Government would discontinue paying indemnity for cattle condemned for tuberculosis and Bang's Disease as has been done since 1934 under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration Act, and that in the future indemnity would be paid not to exceed one-third of the difference between the appraised value of the animal and the net salvage received by the owner for the carcass, and limited to twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) for a grade animal or fifty dollars (\$50.00) for a purebred. It was explained that since August 1934 we had had the benefit of federal moneys in the payment of indemnity for tuberculous cattle, which payment was based on the payment by the Federal Government of the difference in the appraised value and the amount the owner receives for the net salvage of the carcass and not to exceed twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) for a grade animal and fifty dollars (\$50.00) for a purebred, provided these amounts do not exceed the difference between the net salvage of the carcass and the appraised value,

and the average indemnity paid by the state for tuberculous cattle has been approximately seven dollars (\$7.00) for a grade animal and fifteen dollars (\$15.00) for a purebred animal.

EXPENSE OF TUBERCULIN TESTING OF ACCREDITED COUNTIES: The Secretary explained that since August 1st, 1937, the Federal Government have not furnished any funds for the payment of the expense of making tuberculin tests necessary for the reaccreditation of our counties for tuberculosis. He stated he had explained to the last session of the legislature at the time the Board included in their budget request an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000.00) annually for tuberculosis, that provided the Federal Government continued to furnish funds for indemnity and to assist in the expense of making tuberculin tests for reaccreditation of counties we would perhaps succeed in not expending more than the balance of the available appropriation at that time but if the Federal Government discontinued extending this assistance all of this expense would be placed on the state. However the legislature failed to make any appropriation for tuberculosis work, stating that we should expend the balance we had on hand. The Secretary explained we would use every endeavor to meet our obligations in the tuberculosis control work for the present fiscal year but it might be necessary provided the funds become exhausted to request the legislature for an emergency appropriation prior to July 1st, 1938.

BANG'S DISEASE: The Secretary reported he had telegraphed and also written to the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry immediately after the appropriations were made by Congress and requested him to inform us of the amount of funds that will be allotted to Minnesota for the cooperative Bang's Disease work for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1938. He has a reply that the amount has not been determined but that there will be "sufficient funds allotted to meet the requirements".

The Secretary reported that the law passed by Congress in June provides that no indemnity will be paid by the Federal Government for cattle that react to the test for Bang's Disease after May 1st, 1939, unless the states pay an equal amount of indemnity; the law also provides that the federal activities in the control of Bang's Disease shall be administered by the United States Bureau of Agriculture and not by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration; it further provides that indemnity will be paid by the Federal Government on and after July 1st, 1939, to the amount of one-third of the difference between the appraised value of the animal and the amount the owner receives for the carcass, and the limit of the amount paid in any case shall not exceed twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) for a grade animal and thirty dollars (\$30.00) for a purebred animal.

A general discussion followed in which it was agreed that it would be necessary for the Board to include in the budget request to the legislature, funds for the payment of indemnity for cattle that react to the test for Bang's Disease in order to have the continued cooperation of the Federal Government on and after May 1st, 1939. The Secretary stated that the Minnesota Farm Bureau at their last annual meetings had adopted resolutions favoring the adoption of a policy in this state for the control and elimination of Bang's Disease under the Area Plan.

After some discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that a special committee consisting of Dr. Fitch, Mr. Moscrip and Dr. Cotton confer with the Board of Directors of the Minnesota State Breeders' Association and also with the Directors of the Minnesota State Farm Bureau Federation, relative to the future policy of the Board in obtaining legislation for the control and elimination of Bang's Disease in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, etc.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary be instructed to write to the Presidents of the State Farm Bureau Federation and the Minnesota State Breeders' Association and request arrangements be made whereby

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the committee of this Board could meet and confer with them relative to the control of Bang's Disease within the state.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that we do now adjourn.

Chas. E. Potter
Secretary.

President.

STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

310 GLOBE BUILDING

ST. PAUL 1, MINN.



MINUTES OF THE QUARTERLY MEETING OCTOBER 14, 1938.

The meeting was called to order at Nine A.M. Members present: W.S.Moscrip, W.A.Anderson, C.P.Fitch and Alvin Baudler. The Secretary stated that Mr. P.O.Holland could not attend because of sickness. The President introduced Mr. Alvin Baudler of Austin, the new Board member appointed by Governor Benson to succeed Mr. O.W.Healy. Mr. Baudler stated he had taken the oath of office and it had been furnished to the Secretary Of State.

The minutes of the last meeting July 14th, 1938, were read and upon motion duly seconded and carried were approved.

The report of the Secretary and Executive Officer for the quarter terminating September 30th, 1938, was accepted and ordered placed on file.

The Secretary reported that the special committee consisting of President Moscrip, Mr. Holland and Dr. Fitch, appointed at the last meeting of the Board had considered the request of the representatives of the sheep growers of western South Dakota that the rules and regulations of this Board be amended whereby under certain conditions sheep could be imported from that section of South Dakota into Minnesota without requirement of dipping before shipment and decided in order to protect the sheep industry of Minnesota it was deemed advisable ^{as} a safe procedure to amend the rules and regulations, and that all sheep imported from South Dakota should be dipped prior to shipment as required by such regulations.

The Secretary reported that the special ruling of the Board relative to the testing of cattle consigned to live stock community sales, adopted October 28th, 1936, be rescinded for the reason that such ruling does not now apply as the rules and regulations governing the importation of cattle into the State were amended on July 14th, 1938. It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the rules be amended, and the Secretary shall require that

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shipments of cattle consigned to the live stock community sales within the State of Minnesota must comply with the present rules and regulations relative to the importation of cattle.

Dr. Fitch reported that the committee appointed at the last meeting of the Board, consisting of himself, Mr. Moscrip and the Secretary, had conferred with the committee appointed by the Minnesota Poultry Improvement Board and had agreed upon a plan for the best interest of the poultry industry and that as a result arrangements were made to provide that laymen who are authorized state inspectors and also flock selecting agents of the Minnesota Poultry Improvement Board may be qualified to make tests of poultry under the official supervision of this Board for the first class, namely, "U.S. Pullorum Tested" of the National Poultry Improvement Plan and the rules and regulations of this Board providing for the control of this disease.

The Secretary reported that laboratory instructions in the technique of the test had been given to 42 laymen and 39 of them were reported to him by Dr. C.P. Fitch, Chief of the Laboratory, to have performed satisfactory work and were qualified to receive the additional field training and instructions; three of the candidates did not do satisfactory work and were disqualified. On September 30th, 18 of the 39 men who had received the laboratory instructions have been given the necessary field instructions and he has authorized them to apply the test to poultry under supervision of this Board.

The Secretary then presented an amendment to the rules and regulations for the control of pullorum disease. It was necessary to amend these rules in order that the plan of authorizing laymen to make certain tests can be permitted in keeping with the National Poultry Improvement Plan. After some discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and carried to adopt the following rules and regulations:

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF PULLORUM DISEASE (BACILLARY WHITE DIARRHEA)

ADOPTED OCTOBER 14, 1938

APPROVED BY ATTORNEY GENERAL _____ 1938

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 sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 2 of the Rules and Regulations for the Control of Pullorum Disease, adopted January 23, 1937 is hereby amended to read as follows:

(b) In order to qualify as a U. S. Pullorum-Tested flock or hatchery, the testing of birds for carriers of the pullorum organism shall be done by a veterinarian, or a layman who is approved as a State Inspector by the State Poultry Improvement Board or a flock selecting agent approved by the State Poultry Improvement Board, who shall be required to take a course of training 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.

In order to qualify as a U. S. Pullorum-Passed or U.S. Pullorum-Clean flock or hatchery, the testing shall be done by veterinarians who have complied with the requirements and provisions of this sub-paragraph.

Approved this 26th day of October, 1938.
William G. Erwin
Attorney General
Ray C. Frank
Assistant Attorney General.

Mr. Holmes Pedelty of the Tri-Mont Live Stock Community Sales of Triumph, Minnesota, and Dr. C.H.Schmidt, the official veterinarian of this sale, Mr. Caldwell and Dr. Grady of the Windom Live Stock Community Sale, conferred with the Board complaining relative to the amended rules and regulations pertaining to the importation of cattle.

After some discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary and Executive Officer may issue special permits for the importation of cattle when he has determined there are not proper facilities or veterinarians available for making the agglutination blood test for Bang's Disease of cattle at point of origin in other states, to permit their entrance provided accompanied by the proper health certificates, to be immediately subjected to the agglutination blood test for Bang's Disease at owner's expense upon arrival in the state.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that Dr. C.P. Fitch and the Secretary and Executive Officer attend the meeting of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association at Chicago in December.

BUDGET REQUEST FOR BIENNIUM JULY 1ST, 1939: The Secretary stated the law provides the budget for the various departments shall be presented to the Budget Commissioner of the Department of Administration and Finance on or before September 1st. He explained that he had informed ^{the} Budget Commissioner that it would be impossible for the Board to prepare our budget request and present it September 1st for the reason that at the last quarterly meeting of the Board a special committee was appointed to confer with the directors of the Minnesota Live Stock Breeders' Association relative to the policy the Board should adopt in the control of Bang's Disease in the future and the necessity of including in the budget requests funds for the payment of indemnity for cattle that are affected with Bang's Disease and also for increased funds for the expense in the control and elimination of cattle affected with the disease. He informed the Budget Commissioner that the

Federal Government, by an act of Congress, passed last June, reduced the payment of indemnity for cattle affected with Bang's Disease on July 1st, 1938, and on and after May 1st, 1939, will not pay indemnity unless each state pays an equal amount with the Federal Government, and also that the states cooperate as we have in the past in the control and elimination of tuberculosis. He explained that if

Minnesota did not enact such a law and appropriate the necessary funds the activities of the Federal Government in the control and elimination of this disease would be discontinued. The special committee of the Board conferred with the Board of Directors of the Minnesota Live Stock Breeders Association on August 19th at which time the Board of Directors voted to request the Live Stock Sanitary Board in submitting their budget to the legislature to include: first, appropriations for the extension of Bang's Disease elimination; second, that the present state law be amended to provide for the payment of indemnity for cattle affected with Bang's Disease so that funds may be available on and after May 1st, 1939, and further that the budget include a request for three hundred thousand dollars (\$300,000.00) annually for the payment of indemnity for animals affected with Bang's Disease. The Board of Directors also passed a resolution favoring the county area test for the elimination of cattle affected with Bang's Disease and that they join with the Live Stock Sanitary Board in preparing a bill based on the plan that is carried out in our area tuberculosis work in counties, so that the County Area Plan may be introduced in the various counties and that the present Bang's Disease program be continued along with the County Area Plan, both plans to be adopted; further that a special committee be appointed to confer with the Sanitary Board to prepare bills to be introduced into the legislature. A following special committee was appointed by the Minnesota Live Stock Breeders Association to confer with the special committee appointed by this Board, consisting of Dr. E. Novak, President; L.V. Wilson, Leslie Smith, W.T. Foley and J.S. Jones. The Secretary explained this meeting was called as soon as possible after the conference of the members of the committee with the Live Stock Breeders Association and after

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he had prepared the material to submit to the Board. He stated Budget Commissioner Rasmussen had informed him that as he knew the circumstances in which the Board was placed he would be satisfied if the Board presented its budget as soon as possible after the meeting.

The Secretary stated the work of the Board has increased very materially in the past three years because of the new activities consisting of the increased number of live stock community sales throughout the state that are operating under permit from this Board as provided by then rules and regulations; the control of sheep scabies that has been imported from surrounding states; the recent outbreak of rabies; the serious outbreaks of infectious equine encephalomyelitis and the use of the automobile by shippers importing and "bootlegging" live stock into the state contrary to the law. He recommended that if this Board expected to meet its obligations as provided by the state law and carry out its duties, larger appropriations should be requested to provide for an increased number of employees and for one overhead expense including supplies, etc.

Mr. Moscrip stated that during the year 1937 the income from live stock and livestock products to the farmers of the state of Minnesota has been estimated by government statisticians to be \$252,750,000.00 and this amount is 70.42 percent of the total agricultural income of the state. The income for poultry and poultry products during the year 1937 was \$33,500.00. The members of the Board all expressed themselves in favor of asking for increased appropriations for the activities of the Board.

SALARIES: The Secretary presented a list of the employees of the Board showing the date on which each one was employed, the date of his or her last salary increase, the amount of increase and the present salary. It was decided that the Board should request an increased appropriation to permit the employment of three more field veterinarians and four clerks and stenographers. They advised that an increased amount be requested for the employing of veterinarians on a per diem basis.

After a general discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the budget include a request for the payment of salaries for an amount of seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000.00) annually for each of the fiscal years.

SUPPLIES AND EXPENSE FUND: The Secretary explained that the appropriation by the legislature for this fund for the biennium terminating June 30th, 1937, was not sufficient to meet our obligations and for this reason the legislature transferred the sum of three thousand one hundred dollars (\$3,100.00) "to be deducted from the balance in the "Expense Accredited Counties Appropriation". The legislature in 1937 did not comply with the Board's request for the appropriation for the present biennium and because of our increased activities we will again be faced with a deficit for the present fiscal year. He estimates that this deficit will approximate three thousand dollars (\$3,000.00). He explained it was contrary to the policy of the Appropriations Committee of the House and the Finance Committee of the Senate to make emergency appropriations and suggested we call the attention of the legislature to the balance in the "Hog Cholera Serum and Virus Revolving Fund" which on September 24th showed a balance of five thousand one hundred six dollars and twenty cents (\$5,106.20), which fund is now inactive and for which a precedent was established by the legislature in 1935 when it appropriated fourteen thousand dollars (\$14,000.00) balance in one of our funds to a nother fund that had become exhausted.

After a general discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that we include an emergency request available for the preset fiscal year of three thousand dollars (\$3,000.00) for the "Supplies and Expense Fund" and that this amount be reappropriated from the balance in the "Hog Cholera Serum and Virus Revolving Fund".

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that we include in the budget request the amount of forty-fivethousand dollars (\$45,000.00) annually for the biennium to be appropriated from the "Supplies and Expense Fund".

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EXPENSE FOR ACCREDITED COUNTIES FUND also GENERAL INDEMNITY

FOR CATTLE KILLED FUND: The Secretary stated the legislature has not made an appropriation for indemnity for live stock since the session of 1931 when one hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000.00) was appropriated for the fiscal year 1932 and 1933. The legislature did not make any appropriation in the 1937 session for either of these funds for the reason that there were satisfactory balances to meet our obligations provided the Federal Government continued to allot Agricultural Adjustment Administration moneys to the state to assist in the payment of these expenses. For a number of years we have had the benefit of federal funds in the payment of indemnity, resulting in the conservation of our funds for indemnity and also for the expense of retesting the cattle for tuberculosis. However the Federal Government discontinued the payment of any expense for the retest of cattle after August 1st, 1937. He further stated that by an act of Congress in June 1938 the amount of federal funds for the payment of indemnity for individual cattle slaughtered for tuberculosis was decreased, effective August 1st, 1938, limiting the indemnity to one-third of the difference between the net salvage and the amount of appraisal, thus requiring the state to expend more for each individual animal than we have been paying since August 1934. As a result it has been and will be necessary in the future for the state to pay higher indemnity for cattle affected with tuberculosis and paratuberculosis under the present law.

The Secretary explained there was a balance in the State Treasury in the "Expense for Accredited Counties Fund" on June 30th, of fifty thousand, seven hundred ninety-eight dollars and ninety-six cents (\$50,798.96). This was encumbered to an amount of ten thousand, three hundred eighty dollars and three cents (\$10,380.03), leaving an actual amount of forty thousand, four hundred eighteen dollars and ninety-three cents (\$40,418.93). He stated we estimated we will expend during the fiscal year terminating June 30th, 1939, in order to meet our obligations as required by law for the reaccreditation of counties, the sum

of one hundred twelve thousand, two hundred eighty-one dollars (\$112,281.00).

The Secretary stated he estimated that on July 1st, 1939, there will be a balance in the "General Indemnity Fund", of thirty-seven thousand, nine hundred forty-three dollars and sixty cents (\$37,943.60). He stated the rider in the appropriation act of the legislature in 1937 provided that any balances in the appropriation for either of these two funds may be used for such purpose in the event that the appropriation for either of them shall become exhausted. However, using all of this balance there will still remain a deficit of approximately thirty-five thousand dollars (\$35,000.00). He recommended that the Board request an emergency appropriation be made immediately available to meet our obligations providing for the testing of cattle in the counties due for reaccreditation during the fiscal year terminating June 30th, 1939. He stated that two years ago the Board requested an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000.00) for these two funds, explaining it would be necessary to have this amount provided the Federal Government did not allot funds for this purpose for the present biennium terminating June 30th, 1939.

After some discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Board include in its budget request that an emergency appropriation be made to an amount of thirty-five thousand dollars (\$35,000.00) for our "Expense for Accredited Counties Fund".

The Secretary then presented a list of the counties in the state in which we are required by law to make the tuberculin retest of the cattle during the two fiscal years of the coming biennium including the amount required in each county to meet these obligations. After some discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Board include in its budget request the amount of one hundred forty-two thousand, six hundred thirty-two dollars (\$142,632.00) for the "Expense For Accredited Counties Fund" for the fiscal year terminating June 30th, 1940 and an amount of ninety-nine thousand, three hundred eighty-five dollars (\$99,385.00) for the fiscal year terminating June 30th, 1941.

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GENERAL INDEMNITY FOR CATTLE KILLED FUND: A discussion followed relative to the withdrawal of the assistance and limiting the amount of funds allotted to the state by the Federal Government effective July 1st, 1938, and the necessity of the Board receiving an appropriation to comply with the state law and continue to pay indemnity for cattle slaughtered for tuberculosis, paratuberculosis and glanders, and the amount of money that will be necessary during the two fiscal years of the coming biennium to meet these obligations.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that an appropriation be requested of forty thousand dollars (\$40,000.00) annually for each of the fiscal years of the coming biennium or a total of eighty thousand dollars (\$80,000.00) for the "General Indemnity For Cattle Killed Fund".

AREA INDEMNITY FUND: The Secretary explained the legislature made no provision to include the "Area Indemnity Fund" in the rider that provided that if any of the funds appropriated for "Expense Accredited Counties", "General Indemnity For Cattle Killed" and the "Area Indemnity" funds become exhausted, moneys could be used from either of the other funds for such purposes. The rider did not however include "Expense For Accredited Counties Fund" and "General Indemnity Fund". He stated that prior to June 30th, 1937, as he had explained to the Board at former meetings, the balance in the "Area Indemnity Fund" was transferred to the "General Indemnity For Cattle Killed Fund". He further stated as all the counties in the State of Minnesota were accredited as Modified Tuberculosis-Free Areas it will not be necessary for us to continue having an "Area Indemnity Fund" as a separate and distinct fund as the indemnity can be paid for cattle slaughtered throughout the state, from the "General Indemnity For Cattle Killed Fund".

EXPENSE BANG'S DISEASE AND INDEMNITY FOR BANG'S DISEASE: The Secretary stated that because of the federal allotment of funds to the state, we had been able to conserve our "Expense Bang's Disease Fund" ^{and} from May 1st, 1935, to June 30th, 1938 we had expended sixty-eight thousand, four hundred sixty-one dollars and fifty-eight cents (\$68,461.58), leaving a balance on June 30th, 1938, of ninety-five thousand,

six hundred twelve dollars and forty-nine cents (\$95,612.49. He stated he estimated we will expend during the present fiscal year terminating June 30th, 1938, the sum of fifty-five thousand dollars (\$55,000.00), thus leaving an estimated balance on June 30th, 1939, of forty thousand, six hundred twelve dollars and forty-nine dollars (\$40,612.49). He informed the Board that by an act of Congress in June 1938 a law was adopted providing that no indemnity will be paid by the Federal Government on and after May 1st, 1939, unless the states pay an equal amount of indemnity. He stated the Federal Government prior to July 1st, 1938, had paid indemnity to owners of cattle that were slaughtered for Bang's Disease to the amount of the difference between the appraised value of the animal and the amount of salvage received for the carcass when slaughtered, limited to twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) for a grade animal and fifty dollars (\$50.00) for a purebred; the act of Congress provides that on and after July 1st, 1938, the government will pay only one-third of the difference between the appraisal and the net salvage received by the owner as value of the carcass, and retains the provision that the Federal Government will not pay an amount to exceed twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) for a grade animal and fifty dollars (\$50.00) for a purebred. Minnesota has never paid indemnity for cattle affected with Bang's Disease and this Board has not requested the legislature for an appropriation for this purpose. However, as a result of the federal act of last June it will now be necessary in order that the farmers of the state can continue to receive the assistance of the Federal Government on and after May 1st, 1939, in the payment of indemnity, that arrangements be made for the state to pay indemnity beginning May 1st, 1939. He estimated it will require from forty-five thousand dollars (\$45,000.00) to fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000.00) to pay state indemnity in the cooperative testing with the Federal Government during the months of May and June of this fiscal year; and it will be necessary that the Board include in its budget a request to the legislature for an appropriation in order that indemnity can be paid for cattle killed for Bang's Disease. He further stated it will be necessary that the law be amended to provide that indemnity be paid for

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Bang's Disease on and after May 1st and for the coming biennium.

After some discussion, realizing the legislature was loathe to make an emergency appropriation, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Board respectfully request the legislature to include in its appropriation act, a provision whereby indemnity for cattle condemned and killed for Bang's Disease after May 1st, 1939, to June 30th, 1939, be paid from the balance remaining in the "Expense Bang's Disease Fund".

INDEMNITY FOR CATTLE AFFECTED WITH BANG'S DISEASE: The Secretary reported that in the conference the special committee of the Board had with the Directors of the Minnesota Live Stock Breeders Association there was a discussion relative to the policy of this Board making arrangements whereby the control and elimination of Bang's Disease in the state will not be discontinued and in order to meet the requirements of the Federal Government whereby the state will now cooperate with the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry and pay an equal amount of indemnity for cattle slaughtered for Bang's Disease and also in the control and elimination of tuberculosis. Basing the amount necessary for the state to appropriate on the amount that has been expended by the Federal Government in indemnity in Minnesota for the past two years, it was agreed that it would be necessary to request the legislature to appropriate at least three hundred thousand dollars (\$300,000.00) annually for state indemnity for cattle killed that are affected with Bang's Disease. It was also explained it would be necessary that a law be enacted by the legislature or that our present law be amended to provide for the control and elimination of Bang's Disease from the cattle of the state and for the payment of indemnity for such cattle.

After some discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Board request the legislature to appropriate the sum of three hundred thousand dollars (\$300,000.00) annually for each of the fiscal years of the biennium terminating June 30th, 1941, for indemnity for cattle killed for Bang's Disease .

It was explained that the special committee of the Minnesota Live Stock Breeders Association will confer with the special committee of this Board and prepare a bill to be presented to the legislature to provide a continuance and extension of the control and elimination of Bang's Disease in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry and also for the payment of state indemnity for animals affected with Bang's Disease.

EXPENSE BANG'S DISEASE FUND: A discussion followed relative to the ruling of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture that the federal services will not be extended to states except under the cooperative plan of the government with the states in the control and elimination of cattle affected with Bang's Disease.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Board request an appropriation of seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000.00) annually for the biennium ending June 30th, 1941, for the "Expense Bang's Disease Fund".

BIOLOGICS FOR VACCINATION TREATMENT OF LIVE STOCK FOR ANTHRAX FUND: The Secretary reported that the first appropriation for this fund was made by the legislature in 1935 when it appropriated one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) for the fiscal year terminating June 30th, 1935; fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500.00) for the fiscal year terminating June 30th, 1936, and twenty-five hundred dollars (\$2,500.00) for the fiscal year terminating June 30th, 1937, or a total of five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00). He reported that on July 1st, 1938, there was a balance in this fund of three thousand, eight hundred thirty-three dollars and forty cents (\$3,833.40) and that he estimated there will be a balance on June 30th, 1939, of three thousand, thirty-three dollars and forty cents (\$3,033.40). He stated that in his opinion it will not be necessary for the Board to request an appropriation for this fund for the coming biennium provided the legislature included a provision in the appropriation act as it has done for many years, that unexpended balances in any of the funds will be reappropriated for the coming biennium.

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HOG CHOLERA FUND: The Secretary reported that this Board does not request an appropriation for this fund as the state law provides all receipts shall be credited to this fund to carry out the provisions of the law.

EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION FUND: The Secretary stated that the State Industrial Commission has sent a bill to the Board for an amount of five hundred eighty-six dollars and sixty cents (\$568.60) paid by their Commission as a result of accidents arising out of and in the course of employment by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, and also the salary and expenses of investigation by the State Industrial Commission. The State Law, Chapter 312, General Laws of 1935, require that this Board include in its budget a request for this amount to be refunded or paid to the State Industrial Commission. It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that this amount be included in the budget request.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA REQUEST FOR APPROPRIATION FOR LABORATORY AT UNIVERSITY FARM: It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Board respectfully request the legislature to comply with the budget request of the University of Minnesota for twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000.00) annually for the next biennium for the Diagnosis Laboratory at the University Farm.

The following is a summary of the amounts directed by the Board be included in the Budget Request submitted to the Budget Commissioner and the Legislature:

In order to take care of the estimated deficit in the "Supplies and Expense Fund" of three thousand dollars (\$3,000.00), a request that the amount of three thousand dollars (\$3,000.00) be reappropriated from the "Hog Cholera Serum and Virus Revolving Fund" and credited to the "Supplies and Expense Fund" and made available for the present fiscal year; an Emergency Appropriation available for the present fiscal year for the "Expense Accredited Counties Fund" to the amount of thirty-five thousand dollars (\$35,000.00); a

provision in the Appropriations Act whereby indemnity for cattle condemned and killed for Bang's Disease after May 1st and to June 30th, 1939, be paid from the balance remaining in the "Expense Bang's Disease Fund".

	<u>1939-1940</u>	<u>1940-1941</u>
Salary	\$75,000.00	\$75,000.00
Supplies and Expense	45,000.00	45,000.00
General Indemnity	40,000.00	40,000.00
Expense Accredited Counties	142,632.00	99,385.00
Expense Bang's Disease	75,000.00	75,000.00
Indemnity for Bang's Disease	300,000.00	300,000.00

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Chas. E. Patton
Secretary

President.

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MINUTES OF THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE MINNESOTA LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARDJANUARY 13TH - 1939

The meeting was called to order at 9:30 A.M.; there was not a quorum present so no meeting was held.

Chas. E. Kottman
Secretary.

President.

MINUTES OF THE DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE MINNESOTA LIVESTOCKSANITARY BOARD - FEBRUARY 14TH - 1939.

The meeting was called to order at 10:30 A.M. Members present: W.S. Moscrip, C. P. Fitch and W. A. Anderson. The Secretary reported that Mr. P.O. Holland who has been confined to his home with sickness had improved but was unable to attend the meeting.

The minutes of the last quarterly meeting October 14th, 1938, were read and upon motion duly seconded and carried were approved.

The Secretary stated that because of his intensive duties with the preparation of bills and legislative matters it was impossible for him to complete the quarterly report. He submitted the Financial Statement for the quarter and explained he would mail the complete report as soon as possible.

The Secretary reported that after conferring with Mr. Moscrip, Dr. Fitch and Dr. Anderson personally, and on their approval, he had submitted another request to the legislature that the budget of the Board for the "Expense, Bang's Disease" be increased to One Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$100,000.00) annually

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for the biennium, and further that the legislature be requested to appropriate the sum of Four Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$400,000.00) annually as one fund, to be known as "Expense, Bang's Disease and Indemnity for Cattle Killed for Bang's Disease". He stated he included an explanation that "by so doing the fund can be used to pay for the operating expense and the employment of practicing veterinarians and farmers for the cooperative blood testing with the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry and also the payment of state indemnity for cattle that are condemned and slaughtered".

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Board approve the amended budget request increasing the amount for the appropriation for "Expense, Bang's Disease and Indemnity for Cattle Killed for Bang's Disease" to a total of Four Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$400,000.00) annually for the next biennium.

The Secretary stated that the police, peace officers and sheriffs of Minneapolis, Hennepin County, St. Paul and Ramsey County, inspite of all his efforts were not doing their part in carrying out the state law and the proclamation notices he had issued as the Executive Officer of the Board, that no dogs shall be permitted to be at large on the owners' premises or elsewhere unless effectually muzzled. He suggested that placards be printed to be posted in areas that are under quarantine for rabies and in which the proclamation notices have been issued, the placards to include a statement that the area is under quarantine by the Board for rabies and that as provided by the state law proclamations have been issued requiring no dogs shall be permitted to be at large on the owners' premises or elsewhere unless effectually muzzled, and further a statement that it is the duty of all police and peace officers in the territory to comply with the state law, and their non-compliance constitutes a misdemeanor.

After some discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary prepare placards to be posted in these areas.

Corn Sales

The Secretary presented letters he had received from the managements of the Luverne Livestock Association, the Windom Sales Company, and the Tri-Mont Commission Company relative to his order of January 31st, 1939, calling attention to the rules and regulations that do not permit the sale of any livestock showing symptoms of or affected with contagious or communicable diseases, and that it would be necessary they discontinue the sale of cattle affected with lumpy jaw (actinomycosis) as they have been doing in the past for the purpose of immediate slaughter only. The sales organizations stated it is impossible for them to carry out this order for the reason that quite a number of cattle are brought to their sales that are affected with actinomycosis (lumpy jaw) and if they are not permitted to sell them it will interfere with their success. They explained the cattle owners who consign a number of cattle to a sale, some of which have lumpy jaw, will discontinue sending any cattle as they can ship all of them including the lumpy jaw animals to other sales in the State of Iowa.

After some discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Board adopt a ruling to provide that cattle affected with actinomycosis (lumpy jaw) can be sold for the purpose of immediate slaughter and the official veterinarian of such sales shall insert a Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board identification tag in the right ear of the animal and brand the animal on the left jaw with the letter "S" that shall be three inches high; the veterinarian shall issue a permit in triplicate copy to the purchaser, which the purchaser will sign, for the shipment of the animals to a point where the Federal Government maintains postmortem meat inspection service. A copy of such permit will be mailed to the Federal Inspector in Charge of Meat Inspection Service at the point to which the animal is consigned. If the purchaser states he wishes to have the animal slaughtered at his home, or for sale to the local butcher, the purchaser shall sign an agreement and arrange to have the official

veterinarian or a duly licensed and approved veterinarian make a postmortem inspection of the animal at the time it is killed, at the expense of the purchaser.

The Secretary explained he had had a letter from the Executive Secretary of the Department of Administration and Finance informing him that the state offices would remain open on Saturday forenoons. After some discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the office employees shall work full time from 9:00 A.M. to 12:00 M. and from 1:00 P.M. to 4:30 P.M. with the exception of Saturdays when their hours shall be from 9:00 A.M. to 12:00 M. During the summer months the hours shall be from 8:30 A.M. to 12:00 M. and from 1:00 P.M. to 4:00 P.M. Saturdays, from 8:30 A.M. to 12:00 M.

The Secretary presented letters he had received from the Livestock Commissioner of the Sioux City Public Stockyards requesting that the Board adopt rules and regulations providing that no hogs with enlarged joints can be shipped into the State of Minnesota or moved from one point to another within the State of Minnesota for the reason that this was one of the clinical evidences of swine erysipelas which is increasing through Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota and the southern part of Minnesota. They also requested that rules be adopted to provide that no sheep be permitted to be moved from one point to another within the state or be imported into the state unless properly dipped, to prevent the spread of sheep scabies.

After some discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary notify the Live Stock Commissioner at the Public Srock Yards at Sioux City that this Board does not deem it necessary at the present time to adopt such rules and regulations.

Reud. Plants: The Secretary stated he had had some complaints from owners of rendering plants relative to the laws of the State of Iowa not permitting owners of rendering plants located in Minnesota to operate trucks within the State of Iowa. He explained the Minnesota statutes provide he may issue permits to rendering plants. He explained further that he had had some correspondence with Dr. H.A. Seidell,

the Director of Animal Industry, State Department of Agriculture in Iowa, in which he was advised that under the circumstances it would be agreeable to their department if Minnesota amends its law to provide that no permits will be issued to owners of rendering plants located outside of the state to operate trucks within the state. He further stated that some of the owners of rendering plants located in southern Minnesota had conferred with their legislative representatives and there was a movement to have the state law amended so that this Board cannot issue permits to rendering plants unless such plants are located within the State of Minnesota. After some discussion, the Board decided to take no definite action at the present time relative to this condition.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Chas. E. Kottner
Secretary

P r e s i d e n t

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MINUTES OF THE QUARTERLY MEETING APRIL 14TH, 1939.

The meeting was called for April 14th. It was impossible to obtain a quorum and no meeting was held.

S e c r e t a r y

P r e s i d e n t

MINUTES OF THE DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING APRIL 25TH, 1939.

The meeting was called to order at Ten A.M. by Mr. Moscrip. Members present: W.S.Moscrip, W.A.Anderson and P.O.Holland. Dr. Fitch's secretary telephoned shortly before the meeting was called informing us Dr. Fitch had been taken suddenly ill and could not attend the meeting.

The minutes of the last quarterly meeting February 14th, 1939, were read, and upon motion duly seconded and carried were approved.

The report of the Secretary and Executive Officer for the quarter ending December 31st, 1938, and also for the quarter ending March 31st, 1939, on motion duly seconded and carried were accepted and ordered placed on file.

COUNTY FAIRS: The Secretary reported he had received copies of the Resolutions adopted by the Lake County Farm Bureau and the Lake County Agricultural Society requesting that the Lake County Fair and other fairs similarly situated be exempt from the sanitary rules and regulations of this Board governing livestock exhibitions at county fairs. The reason for these resolutions is there is no veterinarian located in that county. The nearest qualified veterinarian is located at Duluth and they claim they cannot afford to employ or

pay for the services of a veterinarian as is required by the rules and regulations. They further state these restrictions on county fair exhibitions are unnecessary, in their opinion, and if complied with would incur unnecessary expense beyond the financial means of their county fair. Copies of these Resolutions have been sent to J. S. Jones, the Secretary of the Minnesota Farm Bureau and to T. A. Erickson, State Club Leader. Mr. Erickson has written inquiring if there is anything that could "be done in the situation".

The Secretary further stated Representative Carl G. Anderson of Lake County had conferred with him during the session of the legislature stating he had been requested to introduce a bill to have the law amended governing exhibitions of livestock at county fairs. The Secretary explained to Mr. Anderson that it was not a law but rules and regulations that had been adopted by this Board in compliance with resolutions adopted by the Minnesota Federation of County Fairs and by the State Agricultural Society, requesting that this Board adopt rules and regulations requiring the same sanitary provisions for exhibits of livestock at county fairs as are now required by the Minnesota State Fair.

The Secretary further reported he had received a letter dated April 17th from Representative Carl G. Anderson in which he requests the matter be referred to the Board at its next meeting. He makes the following request: That the Board modify the rules and regulations so that "they will not apply to any county fair which is located farther than twenty-five miles from a regularly licensed veterinarian, and that such fair shall not exhibit any livestock or poultry from any adjacent county".

There was a general discussion relative to this request and it was decided to defer the matter until a later meeting. It was suggested that the Secretary investigate and endeavor to determine the dates of the county fairs in counties in which practicing veterinarians are not located and determine the amount of expense that would be required to employ veterinarians to make the

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necessary inspections as required by the rules and regulations of the Board for county fairs in such counties. The members of the Board were of the opinion that as the county fairs received appropriations and funds from the state for premiums it might be advisable to recommend to the directors of the county fairs that they adopt a rule providing that premiums will not be paid to exhibitors who had not had their animals properly inspected and certificates of health including the records of tests for Bang's Disease and tuberculosis, etc., also those who had not had their hogs subjected to the serum and virus or the single treatment prior to the exhibition.

After some discussion, it was decided to defer taking any action relative to the resolution until a later meeting of the Board in May. The Secretary was directed to write to the Secretary of the Lake County Farm Bureau, who is also the Secretary of the Lake County Agricultural Society, Inc., and ask him if this Board wish him to attend a meeting of the Board, he would be willing to do so.

ACTINOMYCOSIS (LUMPY JAW) AT COMMUNITY AND OTHER SALES: The Secretary explained that at the last meeting of the Board it was ruled that cattle affected with actinomycosis (lumpy jaw) may be sold at the livestock community sales for the purpose of immediate slaughter only. He explained that in order to be assured the cattle affected with lumpy jaw are shipped for slaughter or killed locally under proper inspection at the time of killing so as to prevent the use of the meat, provided it is contaminated, for human consumption, provision be made for the issuance of permits by the official veterinarian for the shipment of such cattle and that the rules and regulations should be amended to include this provision.

After some discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that paragraph 6 of the rules and regulations governing the sale of livestock at community and other sales, adopted October 28th, 1935, and as amended February 4th, 1938, be amended to read as follows:

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE SALE OF LIVESTOCK AT COMMUNITY AND OTHER SALES

Amended April 28, 1939

Approved by Attorney General

May 3, 1939

1939

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

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

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota that paragraph "6" of the rules and regulations governing the sale of live stock at community and other sales adopted October 28th, 1935 and as amended February 4th, 1938 are hereby amended to read as follows:

6. (a) The owner or management operating such sales shall employ a duly licensed veterinarian to inspect and examine all livestock offered for sale. Said veterinarian if acceptable to the Board will be authorized to act as a representative of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board. He shall prohibit the sale of any animal or animals that in his opinion are affected with, or showing symptoms of infectious communicable diseases, except cattle affected with actinomycosis (lumpy jaw) that may be sold as provided by sub-paragraph (b). He will examine and accept, or refuse to accept health certificates on all animals consigned to the sale, vaccinate the hogs and make the tuberculin tests and agglutination blood tests for Bang's disease of cattle and issue the official quarantine when necessary as required by the State law and the rules and regulations of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board. He will also supervise the cleaning and disinfection of the sales pavilions, yards, pens, premises, and vehicles used for transporting animals, immediately following each sale.

Veterinarians employed by the management of such sales, acting as authorized agents of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board, will be furnished with the official blank forms of quarantine and health certificates for reporting records of test. The authorized veterinarians, immediately after each sale, shall mail duplicate copies of all quarantines of animals, and also the certificates of tuberculin and agglutination blood tests of cattle, et cetera, to the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board, 231 State Office Building, St. Paul, Minnesota.

(b) The veterinarian may issue a permit for the sale of cattle affected with actinomycosis (lumpy jaw) for the purpose of slaughter only, provided the purchaser agrees to have them slaughtered within 5 days, at a point where the Federal Government maintains post-mortem ^{meat} inspection service, or if killed locally slaughtered under the inspection of a qualified veterinarian; the veterinarian shall identify the cattle with the offic^{ial} Live Stock Sanitary Board ear tag and brand each animal with the letter S (three inches high) on the left jaw.

The foregoing amended rule
 ----- examined and approved as
 to form and legality this 3rd day of
May 1939.

J. A. A. BURNQUIST,
 Attorney General.

By John A Weeks
 Assistant Attorney General.

IMPORTATION OF CATTLE: The Secretary recommended that the rules and regulations requiring that cattle imported from range and semi-range accredited areas be amended to permit cattle to be imported from such areas into Minnesota without the restrictions of quarantine and retest for tuberculosis. He explained this Board has religiously adhered to the Uniform Methods and Rules adopted throughout the United States for the importation of cattle into accredited areas, and that since the State of South Dakota has been officially accredited all the range and semi-range states have been officially accredited as tuberculosis-free, with the exception of California. The rules and regulations of this Board permit the importation of steers provided they come from negative herds in such areas, without the provisions of tuberculin retest and quarantine, and feeding female animals under one year of age may enter under quarantine with the provision that if they are sold for slaughter, when ready for market they will be released from quarantine; if sold for breeding or dairy purposes they must be tuberculin retested and tested for Bang's disease before the quarantine is released; all other cattle must be tuberculin tested before entry or on permit to be retested on arrival in this state. He stated Minnesota is enjoying a market for dairy and breeding cattle shipped to eastern states and the Uniform Methods and Rules provide that a record of the last tuberculin test of each animal must be included on the health certificate, also all the cattle in the herds from which such animals originate must have passed a satisfactory negative tuberculin test. Practically all the states' requirements provide for the importation of cattle from accredited areas and also the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, Regulation No. 7, permit the movement of cattle from accredited areas even though they originate from the range and semi-range areas in which only ten percent of the cattle are tested and in which none of the cattle are tagged at the time of the test.

The Secretary explained that two clerks devote all of their time (other clerks, the quarantine officer and field veterinarians devote part of their time) checking and rechecking the quarantines necessary for us to establish on imported cattle under our present rules. He recommended that the rules and regulations be

amended to permit cattle to be imported from these areas provided they originate from negative herds, without quarantine and retest.

It was explained by the Secretary that this Board requested an appropriation for salaries of seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000.00) annually for the coming biennium and the legislature appropriated only fifty-seven thousand dollars (\$57,000.00) annually, which is four thousand dollars (\$4,000.00) less than the amount we have paid in salaries for the present biennium.

The enactment of legislature for the control of Bang's disease and the payment of indemnity for Bang's disease and its control under the Area Plan will necessarily require increased office help and personnel, and under the present conditions it is impossible for this Board to meet its obligations unless some provision is made for the same.

After a general discussion it was decided to defer action on the subject of amending the rules and regulations governing the importation of cattle until the next meeting of the Board. Arrangements were discussed for a meeting to be called during the month of May.

NEW LEGISLATION: The Secretary reported the legislature provided in Chapter 422, Session Laws of 1939, Section 31, the following appropriations:

<u>SECTION 31.</u>	<u>LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD.</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1941</u>
1. Salaries		\$57,000.00	\$57,000.00
Provided that out of the moneys appropriated by Item 1 hereof, \$5,000.00 shall be for the annual salary of the Secretary of the Live Stock Sanitary Board.			
2. Supplies and Expense		27,000.00	27,000.00

APPROPRIATIONS AVAILABLE
FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30:

1939

3. Supplies and Expense	\$3,000.00	
4. Tuberculosis Control, Expense Fund	35,000.00	

1940

1941

5. Tuberculosis Control, General Indemnity Fund and Tuberculosis Control, Expense Fund	\$135,000.00	\$120,000.00
6. Bang's disease Expense and Indemnity Fund	115,000.00	150,000.00

1939

7. Bang's disease Expense Fund	\$35,000.00
8. Employees' Compensation	586.60

Provided that the amount appropriated by Item 3 hereof shall be deducted from the balance to the credit of the "Hog Cholera Serum and Virus Revolving Fund" on the books of the State Auditor.

Provided that any balances in the appropriations for "General Indemnity" and "Expense for Accredited Counties" may be used for any such purpose in the event that the appropriations for either thereof shall become exhausted; provided, further, that any of said funds may hereafter be used to assist the counties in the expense of the tuberculin testing of the cattle therein on the county area plan prior to the time such counties are officially designated as modified accredited areas where the county funds therefor are inadequate for that purpose, and provided further that when all of the appropriations named in this proviso have become exhausted the Live Stock Sanitary Board shall not be required to make any further tests, notwithstanding any law to the contrary.

He further explained that Section 36 of this Chapter reads as follows:

Section 36. Unexpended balances on June 30, 1939, in the several appropriations heretofore made to the departments and activities named in this act are hereby reappropriated and made available for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1940, and June 30, 1941, respectively, for the purposes for which such appropriations were made. Where an appropriation is made in this act and there remains a balance in a previous appropriation for the same purpose, such balance shall be added to and become a part of such appropriation, except as herein otherwise specifically provided, and except the balances remaining in the Motor Vehicle Division of the Secretary of State's office, which balances are to be covered into the Trunk Highway Fund.

He also reported that the bill providing for the testing of cattle for Bang's disease, if sold at public auction, was not enacted into a law. The reason it failed was the opposition of the management of the livestock community sales who succeeded in having the bill amended in the Senate Committee to provide that the law would not be effective except in counties in which seventy percent of the cattle owners had signed a petition for the control and elimination of Bang's disease under the Area Plan. As this amendment, if it became a law would not be practical, it was decided not to endeavor to have the bill passed.

The bill amending the present laws for the payment of indemnity for cattle affected with tuberculosis, paratuberculosis, and Bang's disease, which provides the limit of indemnity to an owner shall be \$15.00 for grade females and \$30.00 for purebred animals, had been enacted into a law and is now on the statute books as Chapter 171, Session Laws of 1939. He further explained that the bill providing for the control of Bang's disease under the Area Plan of Control was enacted into a law and is now on the statute books as Chapter 217, Session Laws of 1939.

The Secretary reported that the bill for the licensing of dogs in rural communities and which was favored by the Live Stock Breeders' Associations and the Minnesota Farm Bureau was enacted into a law and is now on the statute books as Chapter 410.

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

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

It was regularly moved, seconded and unanimously carried that Dr. Charles E. Cotton be elected Secretary and Executive Officer for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1939.

After a general discussion in which the Secretary reported that at the present time we are paying one veterinarian and three clerks from the Salary Fund, whose work is limited to Bang's disease control, and the amount of their salaries is \$6,030.00; we are also employing three clerks at a salary of \$1,020.00 each annually, and for the past few months a fourth clerk at the same salary, thus representing a total of \$10,110.00 which we are now paying for help devoted to Bang's disease work within the state and which we are paying from our regular Salary Fund. We are employing four field veterinarians temporarily at an annual salary of \$2,040.00 each, who are engaged in Bang's disease control work; they are all paid from the "Expense Bang's disease" fund.

He stated that in discussing the budget with the Finance and the Appropriations Committees it was brought out very forcibly that this Board requested the legislature to appropriate \$75,000.00 annually for salaries in order that we could meet our obligations and the increased duties of the Board as the result of conditions within the state relative to the control of communicable diseases and to comply with the laws of the state and the rules and regulations of the Board. The legislature however in its wisdom appropriated \$50,000.00 annually, which, as above stated, is \$4,000.00 less than we have been paying for the past two years. We have one clerk whose salary is paid from the "Hog Cholera" fund.

It was unanimously agreed that as the law providing for the appropriations, appropriates moneys for the "Expense, Bang's disease Control", that arrangements be made to pay salaries, and if necessary to conserve the "Supplies and Expense" appropriation to pay part of the travel and expense of the personnel employed and engaged in Bang's disease control work from the appropriation for "Bang's disease Indemnity and Expense Fund"

After a general discussion it was decided to defer the employment of the necessary help and the fixing of salaries until the meeting which would be held during the month of May.

The Board at its meeting on July 23, 1937, on the request of the Bureau of Animal Industry, directed that the Board pay the balance of the annual salaries of veterinarians who are employed by the Federal Government in the Bang's disease control work on a per diem basis, and also the mileage of these veterinarians, in all instances where the amount exceeded \$700.00, for the reason that under some Civil Service ruling of the Federal Government, men employed on a per diem basis could not be paid more than \$700.00 annually. He reported that since the Board agreed to do this, up to and including April 24th, 1939, we have paid a total of \$8,417.98 in salaries and \$3,129.67 in mileage, or a total of \$11,547.65 paid these veterinarians. From January 1st, 1939, to April 24th, 1939, we have spent a total of \$1,555.87.

After some discussion it was agreed that the Board should continue to pay these amounts for the balance of the present fiscal year.

The Secretary explained that since the law providing for the payment of indemnity was passed by the legislature, indemnity will be paid for cattle affected with paratuberculosis, tuberculosis, and Bang's disease, effective on the date on which the Governor signed the bill - April 8th, 1939. He explained that the Federal Government, in compliance with the law enacted by Congress, issued an order that all testing for Bang's disease in the state be discontinued after April 7th in order that cattle condemned will be slaughtered by May 1st, and that after the legislature amended the law providing for the payment of indemnity, at his request

the Government notified their twenty-five veterinary inspectors on Friday April 21st, who are now in the state assigned by the Federal Government, also the four veterinarians employed by this Board, to again start the testing for Bang's disease.

After some discussion relative to the amount of funds that were available for the payment of the expense and also for indemnity for Bang's disease for the balance of the present fiscal year, the Board directed the Secretary and Executive Officer to proceed with the testing throughout the state and to advise the Federal Government to proceed with the testing as has been carried out by the Federal Government during the past few years, for the balance of the present fiscal year.

Three bills providing payment of indemnity for Bang's disease, Area Plan of Control of Bang's disease, and also requiring that all cattle sold at public auction must have passed a satisfactory test for this purpose, introduced in the legislature, were prepared by a special committee selected at a conference of the Board of Directors of the Minnesota Live Stock Breeders' Association, the Minnesota Farm Bureau, and this Board. The bill amending our present law providing for the payment of indemnity was prepared with the understanding that Congress had enacted a law that on and after May 1st the Federal Government would discontinue the Bang's disease control work in all states in the Union that did not make provision to pay indemnity to an amount representing a fifty-fifty basis with the Federal Government. The Secretary stated that as soon as the law was passed it had been brought to his attention by the Federal Government that it cannot pay an amount in excess of $1/3$ of the difference between the appraised value and the net salvage the owner receives for the carcass. This will result in the Government being able to pay \$7.50 for its share of indemnity for a grade animal and \$15.00 for its share of the indemnity for a purebred animal, only in cases where the difference between the net salvage and the appraisal of the animals is \$22.50 or more for a grade animal and \$45.00 or more for a purebred animal.

The Secretary explained it was understood in all the letters we have had from the Federal Government that they will pay on a fifty-fifty basis; that under this circumstance we should have arranged to amend the old law to provide that indemnity shall be paid by the state not to exceed $2/3$ of the difference between the appraisal and the net salvage of the carcass.

There followed a general discussion relative to the amount appropriated by the legislature for the expense of payment of indemnity for Bang's disease for the balance of the present fiscal year and for the two fiscal years of the coming biennium. Mr. Moscrip stated there is a bill in Congress to amend the present law providing that the Federal Government will expend in the control of Bang's disease in the various states twice the amount spent by the states.

The Secretary explained the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry has written to Dr. W.J. Fretz that it would be necessary to continue, at least for the balance of the present fiscal year, the federal testing under the contract the owner is now required to sign to obtain the federal service, but each one should be presented with an agreement to sign in which it is explained that under the present laws of the state the limit that will be paid in indemnity for a grade animal is \$15.00 and for a purebred animal \$30.00, and that the total amount of indemnity paid by the Federal Government and the state shall not exceed these amounts. He also stated that Dr. Mohler, the Chief of the Bureau, had advised Dr. Fretz that under the Area Plan of Control he did not think it would be necessary to have owners sign an agreement.

It was explained by the Secretary that the law enacted by the legislature providing for the Area Plan of Control of Bang's disease provides that this Board shall adopt the necessary rules and regulations to put the law into effect, including the quarantine provisions. The Federal Government has not to this date adopted any rules and regulations for the Area Plan of Control. It is however working with seventeen states under the Area Plan and he is of the opinion this federal service is extended in keeping with the state rules and

regulations. All the members agreed it would be necessary prior to July 1st to request the Federal Government to adopt, or at least approve, rules and regulations providing for the Area Plan of Control and to enter into another agreement with this Board for the cooperative control of Bang's disease. It was further agreed there should be a uniform cooperative agreement prepared for owners to sign to obtain the services of the cooperative work of this Board and the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry in the testing and the slaughter of cattle affected with Bang's disease in the various parts of the state which will be distinct and separate from the Area Plan of Control; and under a similar plan used in our tuberculosis control program.

After a general discussion relative to the adoption of rules and regulations for the Area Plan of Control, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary be authorized to go to Wisconsin to confer with the sanitary authorities of that state and the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry relative to their plans and their rules, particularly the quarantine provisions, in areas in which the Area Plan of Control has been put into effect.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary be authorized to go to Washington if in his opinion it was necessary, to confer with the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry relative to the allotment of funds, rules and regulations and agreements in the cooperative work of the Board with the Bureau of Animal Industry in the control of Bang's disease.

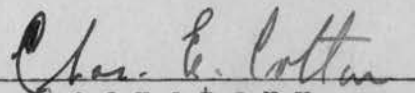
ANTIGEN: There was a general discussion relative to the complaints of the results of the blood test for Bang's disease, not only with antigen prepared by the commercial laboratories but also the antigen prepared by the different state laboratories

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that this Board should respectfully request that the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry manufacture and supply all antigen used throughout the United States for the official testing of cattle for Bang's disease.

RABIES: The Secretary reported the present conditions in the control of rabies within the state. He stated he had had the cooperation of the health officers in the rural communities but in the larger cities, although the health authorities are doing everything possible to assist, the police and peace officers are not cooperating. In his opinion, the reason he is not receiving this cooperation is the political situation and also the attitude of the owners of dogs. He stated that with the consent of the Board, provided it is necessary to continue the proclamation order as provided by law, namely, that no dogs will be permitted to be at large on the owner's premises or elsewhere unless effectually muzzled, he will request a ruling from the Attorney General defining the words "at large". If the ruling from the Attorney General defining the words "at large" will permit the proclamation order to provide that animals will not be permitted to be at large unless effectually muzzled or on a leash securely fastened to the collar of the dog, the leash not to exceed six feet in length, in the hands of a responsible person at least 16 years of age or over, he is satisfied he will be more successful in getting the cooperation of the police and peace officers and members of the various kennel organizations, and also the support of the dog owners who are averse to having their pet dogs muzzled.

After some discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that this matter be left to the discretion of the Secretary and if he thought it necessary, the Board would approve his efforts to obtain the ruling to this effect from the Attorney General.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.


Secretary

President

MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD MAY 24TH, 1939.

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

The Secretary stated it was necessary to call this special meeting for the reason that at the quarterly meeting of the Board in April a number of problems were discussed and the action of the Board was deferred until Dr. Fitch could be present at a later meeting. Dr. Fitch, because of illness, was not present at the April meeting and although he is very much improved he was unable to attend this special meeting. He further stated that the Board should decide some of the problems, particularly the re-employment of the field and office force, fixing of salaries for the ensuing fiscal year, etc., as it was necessary that the budget request for releases from the various funds be furnished to the Budget Commissioner by June 1st, 1939.

COUNTY FAIRS: The Secretary reported that as directed by the Board at the last meeting he had written to the Secretary of the Lake County Agricultural Association, relative to the resolutions requesting the Board to amend the rules and regulations governing the requirement for exhibition at county fairs, and requesting if it would be possible for him to attend a meeting of the Board. The Secretary advised him he would be pleased to do so if possible. He further stated that Mr. Theis, the Secretary, had personally conferred with him Monday, May 22nd, as it was necessary for him to come to St. Paul to attend the spring conference of the Minnesota Federation of County Fairs. He stated further that Secretary Theis advised him that the exhibitions of cattle and other livestock at their county fair were limited to the livestock owned within the county and they had no outside entries; further, that it was the intention of their Board to limit their exhibits of livestock to Four H Club calves and sheep.

There was a general discussion relative to the request to amend the rules and regulations to provide that fairs located some distance from available practicing veterinarians be exempted from complying with these rules and regulations.

1855KA

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the rules and regulations governing public exhibitions or shows of livestock and poultry including state and county fairs, should be not amended.

The Secretary was directed to write to the secretaries of fairs located in counties in which licensed or approved veterinarians are not located and explain that this Board would extend every assistance and would cooperate with the owners of livestock in such territories who desire to exhibit their livestock at the county fairs, in the extension of the service of the Board for the official testing and the elimination of Bang's disease from their herds, etc.

FIELD AND OFFICE FORCE: It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that Dr. W. C. Bromaghim be appointed Assistant Secretary for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1939.

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, 1939, and that the present office personnel holding permanent appointments be re-employed at their present salaries for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1939.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary and Executive Officer transfer a sufficient number of the permanent office employees whose full time is occupied in the Bang's disease control work, to the Bang's disease division only to the extent warranted by the available regular "Salary Fund", for the reason that the legislature decreased the appropriation for the regular "Salary Fund" to \$57,000.00 annually for the coming biennium which is \$4,070.00 less than the regular "Salary Fund" that was available for the present fiscal year.

IMPORTATION OF CATTLE: The Secretary explained that as the legislature had amended the law providing that indemnity shall be paid for cattle slaughtered for Bang's disease, that the rules and regulations for the control of Bang's disease should be amended to provide that cattle over six months of age that are officially condemned shall be branded with the letter "B" on the left jaw as is

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now required throughout the United States for cattle that react to the test in order that indemnity can be paid by the Federal Government. He also called attention to his recommendations to the Board at the meeting on April 25th, that we should recognize the official accreditation by the Federal Government and the various states of areas free from tuberculosis and that the present rules and regulations governing the importation of cattle from such areas should be amended to permit the importation of cattle from negative herds in tuberculosis-free areas without quarantine and retest for tuberculosis on arrival, and further that feeding female cattle under six months of age may be imported without the requirement of a negative test for Bang's disease prior to shipment, and provided they are not tested prior to shipment they will not be quarantined within the state.

The Secretary then presented a copy of the rules and regulations amending the present rules and regulations for the importation of cattle.

After some discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the rules and regulations governing the importation of cattle, adopted July 14th, 1938, be amended effective July 1st, ¹⁹³⁹ and to read as follows:

1855KA

T. B. Form 43 (Revised)

Rules and Regulations Governing Importation of Cattle into the State of Minnesota

Adopted May 24, 1939

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, Mason's Statutes of 1927, 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 the State of Minnesota to adopt and enforce such quarantine rules and regulations as it may deem advisable relative to the control of tuberculosis in such counties that have entered into agreement with the Board, and

WHEREAS, All of the counties in the State of Minnesota are officially designated by the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board and the Bureau of Animal Industry, United State Department of Agriculture, as Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Areas,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the rules and regulations adopted July 14, 1938, governing the importation of cattle into the State of Minnesota, are hereby amended, effective on and after July 1st, 1939, to read as follows:

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 originating in tuberculosis-free accredited herds, and from negative herd or herds that are not under quarantine in modified accredited

tuberculosis-free areas, may be imported into the State of Minnesota provided accompanied by a proper health certificate including a statement certifying to such origin, the proper identification of each animal in the shipment, the date of the last official tuberculin test of the herd or herds of origin, and also the record of a satisfactory negative agglutination blood test for Bang's disease within thirty days prior to date of entry except cattle originating in herds officially designated and certified as free from the disease, provided, however, that feeding female cattle under six months of age of strictly beef type, steers, and spayed heifers may be imported without the requirement of a negative agglutination blood test for Bang's disease and without the date of the last official tuberculin test of the herd or herds of origin; and with the further exception that the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Live Stock Sanitary Board may issue a special permit for the importation of each shipment of feeding female cattle over six months of age and bulls of all ages, of strictly beef type, to be tested for Bang's disease immediately on arrival at owner's expense, provided there is no veterinarian or proper facilities available at the point of origin to apply such test. Permits will not be issued for any class of cattle that originate from or through public stockyards and livestock community sales. The request for such permit shall include the name and address of the owner, the consignor, and the consignee, the point of origin and destination of each shipment, and also the name of the veterinarian who will apply the test immediately on arrival of the shipment in Minnesota. All cattle that react to the agglutination blood test shall be identified by branding the letter "B" on the left jaw and by the Minnesota official Bang reactor tag; they shall be immediately shipped on an official permit for the purpose of slaughter only, to a point where the Federal government maintains inspection. A copy of the health certificate approved by the livestock sanitary official or authorized agent of the state of origin, or by a veterinary inspector in the employ of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, shall be immediately mailed to reach the office of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, St. Paul, before arrival of the cattle at destination.

Paragraph 3. Apparently healthy cattle of strictly slaughter type, and to be used only for immediate slaughter may be transported or shipped from South St. Paul Union Stock Yards and from public stockyards in other states, to points in Minnesota, without

tuberculin test, on receipt of a permit from the Secretary and Executive Officer of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. Such cattle shall 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 4. All other classes of cattle except those provided for in paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of these rules and regulations shall be required to pass a tuberculin test within thirty days prior to entry, and shall 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 thirty days prior to date of entry, except cattle originating in herds officially designated and certified as free from the disease, and with the further exception of feeding female cattle under six months of age of strictly beef type, steers, and spayed heifers. A copy of such health certificate approved by the livestock sanitary official or authorized agent of the state of origin, or by a veterinary inspector in the employ of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, shall be immediately mailed 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 on the premises of the owner until they have passed a satisfactory tuberculin retest made at the owner's expense not earlier than sixty nor later than 120 days from the date of the test made prior to shipment.

Paragraph 5. No cattle shall be imported or brought into the State of Minnesota with the exception of feeding cattle as provided in paragraph 2, and also cattle consigned to the public stockyards at South St. Paul, unless they have passed a satisfactory negative agglutination blood test for Bang's disease within thirty days prior to the date of importation, except cattle originating in herds officially designated and certified as free from this disease; if any reactors are disclosed the health certificate shall include a statement indicating the number of animals that showed reactions and certifying that they were taken out of the lot before shipment. The blood test shall be made by veterinarians or at laboratories approved by the sanitary authorities of the state of origin; the antigen used in such tests shall be approved by the sanitary authorities of

the state of origin.

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 on 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 will remain in his possession in quarantine to be kept separate and apart from all cattle except cattle that have given positive reaction to the agglutination blood test.

Paragraph 6. 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, or by a veterinary inspector in the employ of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. Copy of the health certificate shall be immediately mailed to reach 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 contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases, a description of each animal included in the shipment and the record of tests of such animals. Pure bred cattle shall be described by name of breed, official registry name and number, sex and age. Grade cattle shall be identified by color markings, sex, approximate age and official metal tag bearing a serial number fastened securely in the right ear, with the exception of feeding cattle as provided in paragraph 2, may be imported without identification by ear tags. 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 7. All rules and regulations now in effect inconsistent with the provisions of these rules and regulations are hereby rescinded.

BANG'S DISEASE CONTROL: The Secretary reported that the Appropriations Bill for the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, according to the latest information, was now before the Conference Committee of both houses and that he had had no information from the Federal Government as to the amount of funds that would be allotted to the state for the coming fiscal year. He stated the act passed by the last Congress provided that the government would not spend funds in any state for indemnity unless the states spent a like amount for each animal. He further stated that the legislature had appropriated the funds for this Board to meet its obligation and arrangements were made whereby indemnity will be paid by the state for cattle affected with Bang's disease on and after May 1st. He further stated that the Appropriations Bill passed by our legislature provided that all balances in any fund could be carried over and that we will have an estimated amount of \$55,000.00 in the "Expense Bang's disease Fund".

The legislature appropriated \$55,000.00 to be made available immediately for the "Expense Bang's disease Fund", \$115,000.00 for "Bang's disease Expense and Indemnity Fund" for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1939, and \$150,000.00 for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1940, or a total of \$300,000.00. The Appropriations Bill also includes a section that provides all balances will be carried over and we estimate there will be a balance of \$75,000.00 in our "Expense Bang's disease Fund" that will be carried over for the coming fiscal year, thus leaving an estimated amount available for the coming biennium of \$340,000.00.

He further stated that at the present time the Federal Government have twenty-five veterinarians in the state working under a monthly salary and also a number of per diem veterinarians. Provided the Federal Government will only appropriate an amount equal to the money this Board has available for the control and indemnity for Bang's disease, necessarily the cooperativework for Bang's disease for the coming biennium will be very materially curtailed, and we trust the

the Federal Government will continue to allot a sufficient amount of funds to the state to permit the control and elimination of Bang's disease to be continued at least to the same extent as has been carried out in the past biennium, and also be extended further to meet the requirements of the cattle owners. The state legislature has now made appropriations, thus recognizing the importance of the control of this disease and it is hoped that future legislatures will appropriate sufficient funds to continue this work. He further stated that the legislature of Wisconsin has appropriated \$100,000.00 to be made available immediately to meet their obligations in the payment of indemnity for the balance of the present fiscal year, they had requested \$1,000,000.00 annually for the coming biennium, and he had been advised they have every assurance from the legislature that they will receive sufficient appropriations in order that they can match any funds they have allotted ^{to them} by the Federal Government.

After a general discussion in which it was explained that the Board at its last meeting had authorized the Secretary and Executive Officer to go to Washington to confer with the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry relative to the allotment of funds, rules and regulations and agreements for the cooperative work of this Board with the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry for the control of Bang's disease, the Board agreed that the Secretary should communicate with the Chief of the Bureau by telephone and if he then thought it advisable, go to Washington in order to discuss the problem of the policy of the control and elimination of Bang's disease. It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the present rules and regulations for the control and elimination of Bang's disease under the A, B and C Plans be rescinded.

The Secretary presented a copy of the rules and regulations he had prepared providing for the accreditation of herds of cattle as free from Bang's disease, under a cooperative plan with the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, patterned after the individual Federal-State Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Herd Plan that has been in effect in this state as well as other states for many years and

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also including the provisions included in the rules and regulations of our present A Plan of Control. The Secretary explained he had presented these tentative rules and regulations to Dr. C. P. Fitch and Dr. W. J. Fretz, Dr. Fretz had approved them and Dr. Fitch had also approved them with a few exceptions. He further stated these rules and regulations had not been presented to the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry and he was positive the Federal Bureau had not to date adopted rules or a form of agreement for the establishment of the Federal-State Bang's disease Accredited Herds. The proposed rules and regulations were read in detail and discussed by the members of the Board.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the rules and regulations as presented by the Secretary for the establishment of Bang's disease accredited herds be adopted as presented after they had been approved by Drs. Fretz and Fitch and the Secretary, and provided the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry accept and approve them, to be effective July 1st, 1939.

Following is a copy of these rules and regulations:

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF BANG'S DISEASE IN CATTLE AND FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF BANG'S DISEASE-FREE ACCREDITED HERDS IN MINNESOTA ADOPTED BY THE MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD MAY 24, 1939, APPROVED BY ATTORNEY GENERAL JUNE 30, 1939.

*John A. Weeks
Asst. Atty. Gen.*

WHEREAS the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota is required by the law to protect the health of domestic animals of the state and has power and authority pursuant to the provisions of Section 5396, Mason's Minnesota Statutes, 1927, to make such rules and regulations as it may deem expedient for the protection of the health of the domestic animals of the state,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota that the rules and regulations providing for the control of Bang's disease under the plans A, B, and C adopted May 2, 1935 and the rules and regulations providing for the elimination of Bang's disease in cattle under State Special Modified Agreement adopted January 18, 1936 are hereby rescinded, and the rules and regulations for the establishment and maintenance of Bang's Disease-Free Accredited Herds hereinafter set forth are hereby adopted:

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

(2). No cattle in the herd shall have received abortion vaccine, abortion bacterin, or preparations made from or through the agency of Brucella micro-organisms within 18 months prior to the first official test, and the owner shall agree not to allow abortion vaccine, abortion bacterin, or preparations made from or through the agency of Brucella micro-organisms to be administered to any of the cattle in the herd while it is under the supervision of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

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

(4). Unless deemed advisable, retests of herds in which reactors or suspects are disclosed shall not be made earlier than thirty days nor later than three months from the date of last test of such herds.

(5). A "Bang's Disease-Free Accredited Herd" shall be retested at least annually at owner's expense. If reactors are disclosed in such herd it shall be subjected to the tests as required in Paragraph (3).

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

(a). The Bang's test shall be applied on dates approved by the Secretary and Executive Officer of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

(b). The accredited veterinarian shall not conduct such tests until after he has received written authorization from the Secretary and Executive Officer of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

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

(d). If a retest of an accredited herd discloses not more than one reactor, such herd may be reaccredited, provided the entire herd shall pass a retest applied not less than 60 to 90 days from the date of the previous test. If a retest of an accredited herd discloses more than one reactor, the herd shall be tested as provided in Paragraph (3).

(7). All milk and milk products used in a "Bang's Disease-Free Accredited Herd" or herds in the process of accreditation, shall be either produced by a "Bang's Disease-Free Accredited Herd" or shall be properly pasteurized or boiled.

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

(9). Additions to herds shall be confined to:

(a). Cattle from "Bang's Disease-Free Accredited Herds" may be added to accredited herds and other herds in the process of accreditation without test.

(b). All non-pregnant cattle and calves originating from a previously negative herd in the process of accreditation shall pass a blood test

approved by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry before admission. Pregnant animals originating from previously negative herds must pass a satisfactory negative test before admission, and kept in isolation for a 60-day retest. Pregnant animals calving during quarantine period may be retested 21 to 28 days after calving.

(c). All other cattle and calves which do not originate from a previously negative herd shall pass a blood test approved by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board or the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry before admission, and shall be kept in strict isolation, and in quarantine, subject to a second blood test not earlier than 60 nor later than 90 days after such admission.

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

(11). Any animal which aborts in any "Bang's Disease-Free Accredited Herd", or herd in the process of accreditation, must be immediately isolated and reported to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. The place where the abortion occurred must be immediately cleaned and disinfected; the fetus and membranes must be promptly disposed of by burning or proper burial.

(12). The premises shall be maintained in a sanitary condition. After removal of infected animals the stable shall be cleaned and disinfected under official supervision or direction.

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

(14). The necessary tests for the accreditation of herds as free from Bang's disease may be conducted by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry and the State Live Stock Sanitary Board without expense to the owner provided funds are available.

(15). A "Bang's Disease-Free Accredited Herd" Certificate will be issued to owners of herds in which no reactors have been found, as required by Paragraph (3), and provided the owner has complied with these rules and regulations. This Certificate shall be valid for one year from date of issue, unless cancelled.

The Secretary then explained that the state law providing for the Area Plan of Control of Bang's disease requires that the Board shall adopt rules and regulations defining the accredited herd plan and establishing quarantine provisions, etc. He presented copies of the Area Plan of Control as adopted by the United States Livestock Sanitary Association in December, 1936, and advised that a number of states working under the Area Plan of Control of Bang's disease were following these rules with the exception of some of the details.

A general discussion followed relative to the rules, in which it was agreed that an area should be accredited and reaccredited after the proper tests as outlined in the plan had been made. The members of the Board were of the opinion that after we had had sufficient experience, if conditions warranted, the rules could be amended.

The Secretary presented a copy of the rules and regulations he had prepared to be adopted by the Board for the control of Bang's disease under the Area Plan.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the rules and regulations for the control of Bang's disease under the Area Plan as presented by the Secretary be and are hereby adopted, with the provision that they are acceptable to the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

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

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF MODIFIED BANG'S DISEASE - FREE ACCREDITED AREAS IN MINNESOTA ADOPTED BY THE MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD MAY 24, 1939, AS REQUIRED BY CHAPTER 217, SESSION LAWS OF 1939, APPROVED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL JUNE 30, 1939. *John A. Weeber Asst Atty Gen.*

WHEREAS the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota has power and authority under the provisions of Section 5396, Mason's Minnesota Statutes, 1927, to make such rules and regulations as it may deem expedient for the protection of the health of the domestic animals of the state, and

WHEREAS, Chapter 217, Session Laws of 1939, requires the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota to adopt and enforce definite rules, regulations and quarantines for the establishment and maintenance of Modified Bang's Disease-Free Accredited Areas,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota that the rules and regulations for the establishment and maintenance of Modified Bang's Disease-Free Accredited Areas hereinafter set forth are hereby adopted:

- (1). The extent of the area shall be determined by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. All cattle in the area shall be tested as required by the rules and regulations for the accreditation of herds as free from Bang's disease. When testing is started the area shall be immediately placed under quarantine.
- (2). Whenever reactors have been removed from a herd, the premises cleaned and disinfected, replacements may immediately be made from infected herds in the same status.
- (3). Whenever the test discloses reactors, no additions from negative herds shall be permitted until the reactors have been removed, the premises cleaned and disinfected, and the herd passes a negative retest conducted within 30 days following this procedure.
- (4). Whenever an infected herd discloses reactors on a retest, additions from negative herds shall be permitted after reactors are removed, premises cleaned and disinfected, providing the additions are isolated, subject to the approval of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.
- (5). Cattle from "Bang's Disease-Free Accredited Herds" may be added to accredited herds and other herds in the process of accreditation, without test.

- (6). (a). All non-pregnant cattle and calves originating from a previously negative herd in the process of accreditation must pass a blood test approved by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board before admission.
- (b). All non-pregnant cattle and calves originating from other than Bang's disease-free herds, shall pass a blood test approved by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board and then be segregated for at least 60 days, at which time such animals must pass a second test before admission to the herd.
- (c). Pregnant animals originating from previously negative herds must pass a satisfactory negative test and be kept in isolation for at least a 60-day retest before admission to the herd. Pregnant animals calving during this quarantine period may be retested 21 to 28 days after calving.

(7). All other cattle and calves which do not originate from a previously negative herd must pass a blood test approved by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board and shall be kept in strict isolation, and in quarantine, subject to a second blood test not earlier than 60 nor later than 90 days before admission to the herd.

(8). Whenever an owner or a person in charge of cattle in the area refuses to permit the testing of his cattle, or when cattle have been brought into the area without having passed a test for Bang's disease approved by the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Live Stock Sanitary Board, a quarantine shall be established by the Secretary and Executive Officer or a duly authorized Agent of the Board, restricting and restraining all cattle on the premises to a limited area involving the barn or other provided shelter.

(9). Whenever the owner reports or the test discloses that cattle in the herd have received abortion vaccine, abortion bacterin, or preparations made from or through the agencies of Brucella micro-organisms within eighteen months prior to the first official test, the herd shall be immediately placed under quarantine by the Secretary and Executive Officer of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board or a duly authorized Agent of the Board restricting and restraining all the cattle on the premises to a limited area involving

the barn or other provided shelter.

(10). Whenever an owner or a person in charge of cattle in the area refuses to permit the tagging, branding and slaughter of Bang's disease reactors, a quarantine shall be established by the Executive Officer or duly authorized Agent of the Board, restricting and restraining all cattle on the premises to a limited double-fenced area involving the barn or other provided shelter.

(11). During the period of quarantine, as heretofore provided in Paragraphs 8, 9 and 10, no milk, milk products, manure, or any article or thing that may convey contagion shall be removed from the premises.

(12). (a). If, as the result of one test of all cattle six months of age or over in the area, the infection does not exceed 1 per cent, all infected herds shall be placed in quarantine and retested at 30 to 90-day intervals until they pass two consecutive negative tests and pass a further negative test not less than six months from the date of the second negative test, when the area shall be declared a Bang's disease accredited area for a period of one year by state and federal agencies cooperating.

(b). If, as a result of a complete retest of all cattle six months of age or over in the area, made at the end of the period, less than 0.5 per cent of infection is found, the area may be declared a Bang's disease accredited area for a period of three years, provided infected herds are treated according to Paragraph (a).

(c). If, as the result of an original complete test of all cattle six months of age or over in an area, the percentage of infection is found to be not greater than 0.5 per cent, the area may be declared a Bang's disease accredited area for a period of one year, providing that all infected herds in the area are tested at 30 to 90-day intervals until they pass two consecutive negative tests and pass a further negative test not less than six months from the date

of the second negative test.

(d). An area may be re-accredited for an additional three-year period from the last date of accreditation, when not less than 10 per cent of all herds of cattle, including calves six months of age or over, which may be used for dairy or breeding purposes, and all previously infected herds in the area are retested and as a result of such test not more than 0.5 per cent of infection is found.

The Secretary then presented the amendments he had prepared to the rules and regulations now in effect for the control and elimination of Bang's disease within the State of Minnesota. He explained that the amendments provide that all cattle six months of age or over, that have given a positive reaction to the blood test for Bang's disease shall not only be tagged in the left ear with a special reactor tag but shall be branded with the letter "S" on the left jaw not less than two or more than three inches high. They further provide that all cattle that react to the agglutination blood test and which the owner refuses to ship shall be quarantined and such quarantine shall restrict the diseased cattle on the premises to a limited area involving the barn and other provided shelter. They also provide that all cattle that have been vaccinated with abortion vaccine or other biologics manufactured from the causative agent of Bang's disease shall be quarantined, and further that such quarantine shall restrain the cattle on the premises to a limited area involving the barn or other provided shelter.

After some discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the rules and regulations for the control and elimination of Bang's disease of cattle within the state adopted February 11th, 1930, be amended to read as follows:

B. D. 5, Revised.

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

Adopted May 24, 1939

Approved by *John A Weeks*
 Attorney General 6-30-39

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

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

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

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

Paragraph 2. Health certificates, including a report of the plate method

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

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

Paragraph 4. All cattle, six months of age or over, that have given a positive reaction to a satisfactory agglutination blood test for Bang's disease shall be tagged in the left ear with the special reactor tag of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, and branded with the letter B on the left jaw not less than two or more than three inches high. All grade cattle that are tested for Bang's disease shall be tagged in the right ear with the official identification tag of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. All pure bred registered cattle shall be identified by the registry name and number and herd tag number.

Paragraph 5. Cattle of all ages, that have reacted to the agglutination

blood test retained on owner's premises shall be quarantined by the Secretary and Executive Officer or a duly authorized agent of the Board restricting and restraining the diseased cattle on the premises to a limited area involving the barn and other provided shelter.

Paragraph 6. Permits for the shipment of Bang's diseased cattle will be issued by the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board on a written request by the owner, to public stock yards at South St. Paul or to slaughter establishments approved by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry where the Federal Government maintains inspection, provided the identification tag number, the Bang reactor tag number and the name and address of the commission firm to whom such cattle are to be consigned, are furnished.

Paragraph 7. All persons and companies engaged in the manufacture, sale (wholesale or retail) or distribution of antigen and other agents used in the detection of Bang's disease and also abortion vaccine, abortion bacterin or preparations made from or through the agency of Brucella micro-organisms, who shall hereafter, in the State of Minnesota, sell, furnish or supply such antigen or such agents to any person or persons, shall report to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board immediately the date of sale, the amount sold and the name or names of persons to whom such antigen or such agents are sold, furnished or supplied.

Paragraph 8. All cattle that are vaccinated with abortion vaccine, abortion bacterin or preparations made from or through the agency of Brucella micro-organisms, shall be quarantined by the Secretary and Executive Officer or a duly authorized agent of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. The quarantine shall restrict and restrain the cattle on the premises to a limited area involving the barn or other provided shelter. No person shall administer or inject into any cattle in Minnesota, abortion vaccine, abortion bacterin or preparations made from or through the agency of Brucella micro-organisms, except on a special written quarantine permit issued by the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board. Owners of cattle so treated or the veterinarians or persons

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administering these products thereto shall immediately report to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board the identification of such cattle. All cattle, purebred and grade, that have been subjected to treatment with these products shall be identified by an official identification tag of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board placed in the right ear. Permits for the shipment of vaccinated cattle will be issued by the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board on written request by the owner, as provided in paragraph 6.

Paragraph 9. All existing Rules and Regulations, insofar only as they are inconsistent with these Rules and Regulations are herewith rescinded.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary prepare an agreement for the owners of herds of cattle to sign for the testing of their herds for the control and elimination of Bang's disease within the state and that the agreement shall include a copy of the rules and regulations providing for the establishment and maintenance of Bang's disease-Free Accredited Herds as adopted on this date, and further, that the Board herewith adopt the agreement.

Following is a copy of the agreement:

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

A G R E E M E N T

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

BANG'S DISEASE-FREE ACCREDITED HERD PLAN

In consideration of receiving assistance from the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board and the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry for the purpose of freeing my herd of Bang's disease, I _____ do hereby agree to cooperate with the State Officials and the said Bureau and to meet all requirements and provisions incorporated in the "Rules and Regulations for the control of Bang's disease in cattle and for the establishment and maintenance of Bang's disease-free accredited herds in Minnesota.

(a). I do further agree to furnish sufficient help to assist the veterinarian in securing the necessary blood specimens for the application of such number of separate tests as shall be necessary and also in tagging and identifying my cattle.

(b). I do further agree to cause all animals that react to the test, and also all animals showing clinical evidence of Bang's disease, to be promptly tagged, branded, and shipped for slaughter under permit, as directed by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, to some point where Federal meat inspection is maintained.

(c). I do further agree not to allow abortion vaccine, abortion bacterin, or preparations made from or through the agency of Brucella micro-organisms to be used on my herd, and herewith state that no abortion vaccine, abortion bacterin, or preparations made from or through the agency of Brucella micro-organisms has been administered to any of the cattle in my herd during the past eighteen (18) months.

(d). I do further agree to allow ~~any~~ premises contaminated by animals infected with Bang's disease, as indicated by a blood test, or by clinical evidence, to be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected at my own expense, under the direction or supervision of the State. I will comply with all reasonable sanitary measures and other recommendations for the control and elimination of Bang's disease.

(e) I understand that no indemnity will be paid for reactors slaughtered except in compliance with the provisions of the State law (Chapter 171, Session Laws of 1939).

The following Rules and Regulations for the control of Bang's disease in cattle and for the establishment and maintenance of Bang's disease-free accredited herds in Minnesota, having been adopted by all parties concerned are entered as a part of this agreement:

- (1). The owner must place his herd under the supervision of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board and the Bureau of Animal Industry for the prevention and control of Bang's disease.
- (2). No cattle in the herd shall have received abortion vaccine, abortion bacterin, or preparations made from or through the agency of Brucella micro-organisms within 18 months prior to the first official test, and the owner shall agree not to allow abortion vaccine, abortion bacterin, or preparations made from or through the agency of Brucella micro-organisms to be administered to any of the cattle in the herd while it is under the supervision of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.
- (3). A "Bang's Disease-Free Accredited Herd" is one in which no evidence of Bang's disease has been found in three blood tests, at least six months apart, of all cattle in the herd, six months of age and over.
- (4). Unless deemed advisable, retests of herds in which reactors or suspects are disclosed shall not be made earlier than thirty days nor later than three months from the date of last test of such herds.
- (5). A "Bang's Disease-Free Accredited Herd" shall be retested at least annually at owner's expense. If reactors are disclosed in such herd it shall be subjected to the tests as required in Paragraph (3).
- (6). When an accredited herd or a herd in the process of accreditation is to be tested at the expense of the owner by an accredited veterinarian, the following regulations are to be observed:
 - (a). The Bang's test shall be applied on dates approved by the Secretary and Executive Officer of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.
 - (b). The accredited veterinarian shall not conduct such tests until after he has received written authorization from the Secretary and Executive Officer of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.
 - (c). The accredited veterinarian shall submit a report of such tests in accordance with the regulations of the cooperating State and Federal authorities. These

officials reserve the right to supervise and check any tests conducted by the ⁸⁹ approved veterinarian.

(d). If a retest of an accredited herd discloses not more than one reactor, such herd may be reaccredited, provided the entire herd shall pass a retest applied not less than 60 to 90 days from the date of the previous test. If a retest of an accredited herd discloses more than one reactor, the herd shall be tested as provided in Paragraph (3).

(7). All milk and milk products used in a "Bang's Disease-Free Accredited Herd" or herds in the process of accreditation, shall be either produced by a "Bang's Disease-Free Accredited Herd" or shall be properly pasteurized or boiled.

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

(9). Additions to herds shall be confined to:

(a). Cattle from "Bang's Disease-Free Accredited Herds" may be added to accredited herds and other herds in the process of accreditation without test.

(b). All non-pregnant cattle and calves originating from a previously negative herd in the process of accreditation shall pass a blood test approved by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board or the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry before admission. Pregnant animals originating from previously negative herds must pass a satisfactory negative test before admission, and kept in isolation for a 60-day retest. Pregnant animals calving during quarantine period may be retested 21 to 28 days after calving.

(c). All other cattle and calves which do not originate from a previously negative herd shall pass a blood test approved by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board or the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry before admission, and shall be kept in strict isolation, and in quarantine, subject to a second blood test not earlier than 60 nor later than 90 days after such admission.

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

(11). Any animal which aborts in any "Bang's Disease-Free Accredited Herd", or herd in the process of accreditation, must be immediately isolated and reported to the State Live Stock

Sanitary Board. The place where the abortion occurred must be immediately cleaned and disinfected; the fetus and membranes must be promptly disposed of by burning or proper burial.

(12). The premises shall be maintained in a sanitary condition. After removal of infected animals the stable shall be cleaned and disinfected under official supervision or direction.

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

(14). The necessary tests for the accreditation of herds as free from Bang's disease may be conducted by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry and the State Live Stock Sanitary Board without expense to the owner provided funds are available.

(15). A "Bang's Disease-Free Accredited Herd" Certificate will be issued to owners of herds in which no reactors have been found, as required by Paragraph (3), and provided the owner has complied with these rules and regulations. This Certificate shall be valid for one year from date of issue, unless cancelled.

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

My herd is composed of _____
(Breed)

Number of cattle _____
(Pure Bred) (Grade) (Total)

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

_____, One Thousand Nine Hundred and _____

Witness _____ Owner _____
(Print name plainly)

Address _____ Township _____ County _____

Post Office _____ County _____

FINANCES: The members discussed the predicament in which the Board is placed as the result of the action of the legislature in decreasing the appropriations for salaries and the "Supply and Expense Fund", also the increased demand for the services of the Board throughout the state in the control of Bang's disease, tuberculosis, hog cholera and other infectious diseases of hogs, anthrax, supervision of the forty-four community sales pavilions, scabies in sheep, etc.

The Secretary explained that since this Board was created in 1903, as a matter of ethics and courtesy it has extended the services of our field veterinarians in the control of tuberculosis since 1926 in the control and elimination of Bang's disease, and for the past ten years in the testing of poultry to the various state institutions and experiment stations located throughout the state, without expense for their services or for their travel and subsistence while engaged in the work. He explained that since 1929, or a period of ten years, we have extended the services of one veterinarian in the control and elimination of Bang's disease. These services have been intensive, requiring numerous trips for the drawing of the blood of the cattle in state institution herds, in a number of instances every thirty days, and our laboratory at the University Farm has made the agglutination blood tests for all institution herds. We have also subjected all the cattle at these institutions to the tuberculin test semiannually. The members were agreed that as the legislature had decreased our appropriations for salaries and expense it would be necessary that we discontinue extending the services of our field veterinarian to the state institution herds.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that this Board discontinue the services of our field veterinarians in the control of tuberculosis, Bang's disease ^{and} pullorum disease of poultry to the state and government institutions located within the state after July 1st, 1939.

1855KA

RABIES: The Secretary stated there had been no new cases of rabies in the city of St. Paul or Ramsey County since January 31, 1939, and that the Proclamation Order he had issued as provided by the law, for the city of St. Paul for a period of four months, also in the townships and villages of Ramsey County, expired on May 17th in St. Paul and in the townships on dates between May 17th and May 27th, 1939. He stated that on May 22nd he had notified the authorities of St. Paul and the townships in Ramsey County that the Proclamation Order would not be renewed unless rabies reappeared. He reported further that as directed by the Board at its last meeting he had conferred with Assistant Attorney General John E. Weeks who had approved his suggestion that in the future in issuing proclamations as provided by the law when rabies appears in a territory, he should include a statement that no dogs can be permitted to be at large on the owner's premise or elsewhere unless effectually muzzled, and also insert a paragraph in the order as follows:

"All dogs shall be securely confined on the owner's or custodian's premises in a building or yard enclosed by a fence so constructed that the dog cannot get through or over, or that will permit other dogs or persons to enter, and will prevent the dog biting or coming in contact with persons or other animals, with the exception that dogs may be taken out of such enclosures on owner's premises and elsewhere except in congested districts (such as in stores and crowded streets) without muzzles, if controlled or confined on a strong leash not to exceed six feet long, securely fastened to the collar of the animal and held by a responsible person sixteen years of age or over".

B. J. PORTER: The Secretary reported that recent investigation of the activities of Dr. Bennet J. Porter of Albert Lea had disclosed he failed to make proper tuberculin tests of cattle imported into this state and placed under quarantine to be sold through community sales. He made readings of his tuberculin tests forty-eight hours after the injection and issued an official health certificate reporting that the animals had passed the official test, the certificate disclosing that it covered the full seventy-two hours; he signed this false certificate.

The Secretary reported that some time ago Dr. Porter issued a health certificate for cattle to be shipped to Nebraska, contrary to the requirements of that state; the State Veterinarian of Nebraska had called the Secretary's attention to the fact and had directed that we discontinue approving health certificates issued by Dr. Porter for the state of Nebraska. Dr. Porter's excuse at that time was that the shipper was very anxious to ship the animals on that date and in order to accommodate him he issued the health certificate without making the proper tests, etc.

After some discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that Dr. Porter be suspended as an approved and accredited veterinarian.

DR. B. J. LATTIMER: The Secretary reported that investigation had disclosed that while Dr. Lattimer was recently employed in the official area testing of all the cattle in Dodge County he made false reports of his work, issuing cards, reporting his tests of a number of herds of cattle over his signature, showing they were injected and also read on days on which he was not present in the county, also investigation has disclosed that while he was employed in area testing in Cass County he solicited the horse owners to permit him to vaccinate horses for encephalomyelitis, for which the owners paid him. This is contrary to the policy of this Board as veterinarians included in the organizations that are placed in counties for official work are not permitted to practice their profession.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that Dr. B.J.Lattimer be suspended from the list of approved and accredited veterinarians.

The evidence of Dr. Lattimer's and Dr. Porter's reports of the investigations are onfile in the office.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Chas. E. Potter
Secretary.

President.

1855KA

MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL MEETING JULY 12TH, 1939

The meeting was called to order at 10:30 A.M. by President Holland. Members present: P. O. Holland, W. S. Moscrip and W. A. Anderson.

The Secretary reported that Mr. W. S. Moscrip had recently been appointed by the Governor to succeed himself for another period of five years or until January 1st, 1944. Mr. Moscrip took the oath as required by the state law for the proper exercise and discharge of his duties. It was notarized and sent to the Secretary of State.

The minutes of the quarterly meeting April 25th were read and on motion duly seconded were approved.

The minutes of the special meeting May 24th were read and on motion duly seconded were approved.

The Secretary explained that as provided by law the quarterly meeting should be held Friday the 14th. After communicating with some of the members he learned it would be impossible to have a quorum on that date, therefore, it was necessary to call the meeting at this time in order to have a quorum and it would necessarily have to be a "special meeting". After some discussion it was decided that under the circumstances it would not be necessary to hold the quarterly meeting on the 14th.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT: The Secretary presented the Financial Statement to July 30th, 1939, explaining it is also the end of the fiscal year.

A general discussion followed relative to the work of the Board in the face of the decrease in the amount of funds appropriated by the legislature for salaries and for supplies and expense, and the failure to appropriate funds deemed necessary and which were requested for the Bang's disease and other activities.

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The Secretary explained he had not notified the Board of Control relative to the Board's action on May 24th, namely, that this Board could not continue in the future to furnish professional services to the live stock and poultry belonging to state and other governmental institutions. He stated the reason he had not done so is that under the law enacted by the legislature the Board of Control is now out of existence and under the new set-up a separate division has been established. The administration of the affairs of all state institution herds is now under way with Mr. Carl Swanson as Commissioner. Mr. Holland stated he knew Mr. Swenson personally and suggested that it might be advisable to telephone him and request he have a conference with the Board during the meeting. After telephoning to Mr. Swenson he was invited to have luncheon with some of the members of the Board if possible. Later Mr. Swenson came to the office and informed the Board it would be impossible for him to go to luncheon. It was then explained to him that the finances of the Board and the moneys available for the Board to carry out its work for the coming fiscal year, and in fact for the coming biennium, were less than the amount that had been expended for both of the past three years and because of the increase and added duties it would be impossible for this Board to continue to make the inspections and blood tests for Bang's disease, tuberculosis, and also the testing of poultry for pullorum disease, as has been done for many years without expense to the state institutions. Mr. Swenson stated he understood the circumstances and would be pleased to confer with the Board in order to take care of the difficulty.

SHEEP SCABIES: The Secretary reported he had received letters in compliance with his request for the live stock sanitary authorities of the western range states, certifying that their states were free from scabies, with the exception of South Dakota and Nebraska. He furnished the correspondence he had had relative to the conditions in South and North Dakota.

After some discussion the Board directed that the Secretary continue to administer the rules and regulations now in effect relative to the importation of sheep.

IMPORTATION OF CATTLE:

The Secretary then presented a letter containing a resolution adopted by the Community Auction Market Exchange of Minnesota on June 25th, 1939. He explained this resolution was included in a letter dated July 5th he had received from Earl I. Seekins, Secretary-Treasurer of the Community Auction Market Exchange. The resolution is as follows:

"Resolved that the Livestock Sanitary Board amend T.B. Form 47 (revised), as follows:

All out of state cattle are allowed to enter the State of Minnesota without permit, only to be accompanied by an official health certificate stating said cattle are not under quarantine for any cause. If same cattle are retained in Minnesota, steers to go free; female cattle that are kept for dairy or breeding purposes must be Bang tested; female cattle and bulls that are to be kept for feeding be branded 'F' on the left jaw and be isolated from all other cattle during period of feeding; female cattle and bulls sold for slaughter be branded 'S' on left jaw. The above regulations to apply to all private sales, concentration yards, and auction markets."

After a general discussion relative to the resolution it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that it be placed on the table.

BANG'S DISEASE: The Secretary stated that as directed by the Board at its meeting when the rules and regulations were adopted for the establishment of Bang's disease Free-Accredited Herds, and for the control of Bang's disease under the Area Plan with the understanding that they were to be approved by Drs. Fretz and Fitch, and with the further provision they would be acceptable to the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, he had referred ^{them} to Dr. W.L. Boyd of the University Farm for the reason that Dr. Fitch was sick, and also to Dr. Fretz. They were also referred to Dr. John R. Mohler, the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry. He made a few minor changes as suggested by Dr. Mohler relative to the establishment of individual accredited Bang's disease-Free Accredited Herds, including the vaccination

of cattle. He then submitted them to and they were approved by the Attorney General.

He explained also that the agreement the Board directed him to prepare for the owners of herds of cattle to sign for the testing of such herds in the control and elimination of Bang's disease for the establishment and maintenance of Bang's disease-Free Accredited Herds, which agreement the Board adopted at its last meeting, was prepared as directed by the Board, with a few changes as above explained and which were made as the result of the advice of Dr. Mohler, the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY COOPERATION IN BANG'S

DISEASE CONTROL: The Secretary stated that to date he had not been informed of the amount of funds that would be allotted by the Federal Government to this state for the expense of the control and elimination of Bang's disease and the payment of indemnity. He stated he had had a telephone conversation with the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry in which he had advised it is not the policy of the Federal Government to require the states to spend the same amount of money as the Federal Government for the expense of the testing but that as required by the Act of Congress the Federal Government could not under any circumstances pay any indemnity unless the states paid indemnity in equal amounts for each animal that reacts to the test and is condemned. He further stated that Dr. W.J. Fretz has been informed by his department that it is their intention to continue the services of the present force of veterinarians in this state and they will give consideration to an increase of the per annum men employed if conditions warranted.

The Secretary stated that the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry informed him through Dr. Fretz that after July 1st the Federal Government will not require owners of cattle to sign the federal contracts but will accept the agreement we have prepared for owners of herds to sign for the establishment and maintenance of Bang's disease-Free Accredited herds. He stated this agreement

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was now being printed and would be furnished all the federal employees as well as all practicing veterinarians in the State of Minnesota.

The Secretary further stated the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry notified him that on and after July 1st they will supply antigen to be used throughout the United States in the cooperative Bang's disease control work. He later received notice that because of the large demand it will not be possible to furnish the antigen to the various states until September 1st, 1939.

The Secretary advised he requested Dr. Fretz to obtain approval from the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry to pay salaries of four to five clerks to be placed in our office to take care of the files for the cooperative work in the control and elimination of Bang's disease within the state. He stated that as disclosed in the financial statement, there is a balance of approximately \$75,000.00 in the Bang's disease Expense Fund on July 1st and this added to the appropriation for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, of \$115,000.00, will make available a total of \$190,000.00 to be expended for expense of Bang's disease control and indemnity for cattle affected with Bang's disease for the present fiscal year. He further stated that as directed by the Board, because of the act of the legislature in decreasing the amount of appropriations for salaries for this Board for the biennium beginning July 1st, 1939, he had requested the Budget Commissioner to permit the Board to pay from this fund the salaries of three clerks who are carried as permanent employees and who have in the past been paid from the Salary Fund. The Budget Commissioner approved this request. The total amount of the salaries of these three clerks is \$3,480.00. He further stated that in his request for release of salaries for the quarter he included a request for the release of an amount sufficient to pay for a temporary clerk who has been employed for the past nine months and paid from the Salary Fund, to be paid from the Salary Fund. This request was not approved by the Budget Commissioner, however, he approved the employment of this temporary clerk to be paid from the Bang's disease Fund which is in keeping with our request to be permitted to employ the three

clerks we now have on a temporary basis engaged in Bang's disease work, and also this extra temporary clerk. He further explained he had requested a release for the payment of the salaries of the four temporarily employed field veterinarians who have been employed for some time and who have been paid from our Expense Bang's Disease Fund. The total amount of the request for the payment of salaries of temporary employees is \$12,240.00 which was approved by the Budget Commissioner. This makes a total of \$15,720.00 for salaries to be paid from our Bang's Disease Fund for the present fiscal year.

The Secretary stated that during the fiscal year terminating June 30th, 1939, the Federal Government spent \$555,712.02 for indemnity within the state and the average amount of indemnity paid by the Federal Government is \$16.00 per animal. He explained that the legislature amended the law for the payment of indemnity whereby the total amount received by owners for a grade animal is limited to \$15.00 and for a purebred \$30.00, which amounts include the total amount received by the owner from the Federal Government as well as the state, to provide that the amount of indemnity for Bang's disease paid each individual owner will be practically the same as has been paid by the Federal Government for the ten months prior to May 1st, 1939, but the state will now pay one-half of it. Under these circumstances if the amount of work in Bang's disease control for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1939, equals the amount that has been performed annually during the past two years, it will require approximately \$350,000.00 to be paid in indemnity by both the Federal Government and the state. Reasoning along these lines, it will require an expenditure of \$125,000.00 in indemnity by the state. He stated he had reason to believe that the Government intended to allow sufficient funds to pay the overhead of the expense in the state for Bang's disease work to an amount that would be limited only by the failure of the state to have sufficient moneys to pay for its share of indemnity.

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After some discussion it was agreed that we should request the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry to pay for the salaries of the clerks necessary, or at least part of the salaries, for the keeping in our office the files and records of the Cooperative Bang's Disease Control work within the state. If we fail to obtain this assistance it will be necessary to continue to employ the necessary help to take care of the work.

The Secretary stated that the Federal Government had discharged all but four of the technicians at the laboratory in the Bang's disease work, effective July 1st, 1939.

The Secretary reported that as directed by the Board he requested the Budget Commissioner to approve the release of funds for the first quarter of the coming fiscal year to permit us to pay the salaries of three clerks who have been carried as permanent employees and have been paid from our Salary Fund, to be paid on and after July 1st from the Expense Bang's Disease Fund. The Budget Commissioner approved this request. He included a request that we be permitted to continue the employment of a temporary clerk who is now paid from the Salary Fund. This was not allowed by the Budget Commissioner but he did permit us to employ this clerk to be paid from our Bang's Disease Fund. He also approved a request for the release of the payment of the salaries from the Bang's Disease Fund for the four temporary field veterinarians and the four clerks that have been paid from the Expense Bang's Disease Fund. The total amount of these salaries is \$15,720.00.

The Federal Government in the year ending June 30th, 1938, expended in Minnesota for overhead (including laboratory expense) \$147,502.70, and for indemnity \$555,742.02, or a total of \$703,244.72; in the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1939, they expended for overhead (including laboratory expense) \$144,131.14, and for indemnity \$252,532.54, or a total of \$396,663.68. The reason for the material decrease in the amount expended by the Federal Government for indemnity in the fiscal year terminating June 30th, 1939, from the amount expended for indemnity during the year terminating June 30th, 1938, is that prior to July 1st, 1938,

indemnity was paid for cattle that reacted to the test for Bang's disease on a basis of the total difference between the appraised value and the net salvage received by the owner for the carcass, not to exceed \$25.00 for a grade animal and \$50.00 for a purebred animal. In the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1938, the Federal Government paid only one-third of the difference between the appraised value of the animal and the net salvage received by the owner for the carcass and not to exceed \$25.00 for a grade animal and \$50.00 for a purebred animal. For the months of May and June the Federal Government have paid, as provided by our amended state law, an average of only \$7.50 for a grade animal and \$15.00 for a purebred animal. The state, as provided by Chapter 171, Session Laws of 1939, which amended our laws by providing that indemnity shall be paid for cattle affected with Bang's disease not to exceed an amount of \$15.00 for a grade animal and \$50.00 for a purebred, has paid indemnity since May 1st. The Federal Government under a ruling, will not pay more than one-third of the difference between the appraised value and the net salvage received by the owner for the carcass, and for this reason it has been necessary for the state to pay the difference between the amount paid by the Federal Government for each individual animal and the amount due the owner in indemnity. When we prepared the bill to amend the law the committee that prepared it did so for the reason that we had been advised by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry that on and after May 1st the Federal Government would not pay indemnity unless the states paid an equal amount or on a fifty-fifty basis. For this reason there was a mistake made in the wording of the bill and we should not have deleted from the old law the words that the state will not pay to exceed two-thirds of the difference between the appraised value and the net salvage of the carcass. As this mistake has caused the Secretary some concern, he had the auditor furnish him with the average amount paid by the Federal Government in indemnity between May 1st and June 30th which is for cattle affected with tuberculosis and also cattle affected with Bang's disease. The following tables disclose the results:

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TUBERCULOSIS INDEMNITY

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Average Federal Indemnity</u>	<u>Average State Indemnity</u>	<u>Difference</u>
Grades	163	\$7.20	\$7.43	\$0.23
Purebreds	11	14.28	14.92	0.64

BANG'S DISEASE INDEMNITY

Grades	770	\$7.38	\$7.52	0.14
Purebreds	59	14.93	15.06	0.13

AREA CONTROL: The Secretary reported a resolution had been received from the Board of County Commissioners of Lake O'The Woods County in which they advised they were very anxious that the area plan of control of Bang's disease be initiated in that county as provided by the law enacted by the last legislature. He stated that a number of the county agents in the northern counties where the activities have been extended more than in other counties of the state, had written informing him they wished to cooperate in every way and all of them were anxious that their county be listed as the first county to have the service for the control and elimination of Bang's disease under the Area Plan. He explained that it was quite generally agreed that at the meeting of the State Live Stock Breeders' Association in August 1939, in initiating a plan for the Area Plan of Control we should endeavor to start in counties where the percentage of herd as well as cattle infection was comparatively low.

A discussion followed relative to the advisability of initiating the testing of the other counties of the state where the live stock owners are anxious that the Area Plan be put into effect. During this discussion all agreed it would be necessary to limit the area work to such an extent that we would not run out of funds in order to meet the obligations that are necessarily involved in the testing of individual herds that have been tested in the past under the Federal Contract in other sections of the state. The service of Bang's disease control work will necessarily be limited to the funds available for the work. The Secretary stated that without doubt as soon as he has furnished the rules and regulations adopted by

the Board as required by the law for the control of Bang's disease under the Area Plan, a number of the counties will demand that they be given the right under the law to circulate the necessary petitions and without doubt there will be a number of counties that will present the necessary number of petitions. It will then be his duty as the law requires to hold hearings and decide relative to the sufficiency of the petitions, etc. It will then be the duty of the Board as required by the law to decide the counties in which the work will be started.

INFECTIOUS EQUINE ENCEPHALOMYELITIS: The Secretary reported that without doubt there have been more cases of this disease diagnosed within the state during the past quarter than have been reported to this Board. He stated he had sent questionnaires to all the practicing veterinarians and blank forms requesting them to make reports of their weekly outbreaks. He presented the following table of the reports received in the office to June 30th, 1939.

The number of horses showing symptoms of the disease was 10, number of deaths 3. These 10 cases appeared on farms in 9 counties, as follows: Beltrami 1, Cottonwood 1, Douglas 1, Freeborn 1, Lincoln 1, Mille Lacs 1, Murray 1, Ottertail 1, Stevens 2.

Reports disclose that a total of 8,030 horses, located in 34 counties, have been vaccinated with the chick embryo vaccine.

REA SERUM COMPANY: The Secretary reported that the Rea Serum Company are circularizing on a business return postal card, through the United States mail, farmers on rural routes, soliciting the sale of serum and virus, stating thereon that they will sell to anyone whether or not they have a permit to use such products. He explained he had written the Rea Serum Company and had also prepared a letter of warning and sent it to all permit holders, practicing veterinarians and also county agents throughout the state, advising them this company were endeavoring to sell these products within the state contrary to the laws, etc.

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After a general discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary be directed to confer with the Attorney General and act under his advice relative to taking the matter into the courts, and to "go the limit" to prevent this practice.

HORMEL & COMPANY, DISPOSAL OF PAUNCH MANURE: The Secretary presented a report of the practice of this company in the distribution of manure from their plant at Austin to farmers within the state. He advised he had conferred with representatives of the Hormel Plant and explained the ruling of this Board relative to the use of manure from public stock yards and from abbatoirs or plants where the slaughter of live stock is conducted within the state.

After a general discussion the members approved his action and directed that he continue to advise that the manure from such plants should not be permitted to be placed on farms where it may be a source of danger to the health of the live stock.

AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary and Executive Officer and Dr. Fitch attend the meeting as representatives of the Board provided it meets with the approval of the Governor, and further that if Dr. Fitch could not attend Dr. Anderson attend.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Chas. E. Cottler
Secretary

President.

MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL MEETING, SEPTEMBER 7TH, 1939

The meeting was called to order at 10:00 A.M. by President Holland . Members present: P.O.Holland, C. P. Fitch, W. S. Moscrip and W. A. Anderson.

The minutes of the special meeting July 12th, 1939, were read, and on motion duly seconded, were approved.

The quarterly report of the Secretary and Executive Officer for the quarter terminating June 30th, which the Secretary had not furnished to the Board prior to the meeting of July 12th, and which was later mailed to the members of the Board, was discussed. It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the report of the Secretary for the quarter terminating June 30th, 1939, be accepted.

DR. B.J.LATTIMER: Dr. B. J. Lattimer of Springfield, Minnesota, appeared before the Board relative to the action of the Board in removing his name from the list of approved and accredited veterinarians at the meeting on May 24th, 1939. Dr. Lattimer stated he was guilty of the charges against him while employed by this Board in the tuberculin testing of the cattle in Dodge County and also Cass County. He stated he is now Dairy Inspector of the City of Springfield and assured the Board that if he was reinstated, in the future he would conduct himself in a professional manner and comply with the state laws and the rules and regulations of the Board pertaining to live stock and poultry.

After some discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary inform Dr. Lattimer that on and after January 1st, 1940, he would be reinstated on the approved and accredited list of veterinarians provided that prior to that time he conducts himself as a professional gentleman and complies with the state law and the rules and regulations of the Board pertaining to the health of the live stock and poultry, and to further advise him that provided he is reinstated on January 1st, 1940, if he fails to comply with these conditions the Board will remove his name permanently from the list of approved and accredited veterinarians in the state.

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SERVICES OF FIELD VETERINARIANS TO STATE INSTITUTION OWNED HERDS: The

Secretary stated he had not contacted Mr. Carl H. Swanson, Director, Public Institutions, State Security Board, as directed by the Board on July 12th. After further discussion relative to the position in which this Board is placed as a result of the failure of the legislature to appropriate the necessary funds for the employment of the field force, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that President P.O. Holland and Dr. Cotton be appointed as a sub-committee to confer with Director Carl Swanson relative to the services of field veterinarians for the herds of cattle, poultry, etc., belonging to state institutions, and that the committee should report the results of such conference to the Board.

The Secretary reported that the Commissioner of Business Administration had issued an order that after July 1st, 1939, monthly allowances for automobile mileage for all state employees will be limited to five cents per mile for the first five hundred miles, four cents per mile for the second five hundred miles and three cents per mile for all mileage over one thousand miles, per month.

There was some discussion relative to the expense of operating cars and the Secretary was directed to confer with the "Powers That Be" and recommend the order be changed and the state allow four cents per mile for all mileage.

The Secretary reported that Mr. Thomas Arnold, President, South Dakota Live Stock Sanitary Board, had called on him as a representative of his Board and requested that this Board amend its rules and regulations to provide that sheep be shipped from the section of South Dakota west of the Missouri River under special permit for each lot as provided by the rules and regulations of this Board, without dipping. The Secretary stated he had advised Mr. Arnold to have a representative meet with this Board at the special meeting on this date. Dr. R.S. Robinson, the State Veterinarian, was waiting to be heard. President Holland invited him to present his statements. Dr. Robinson stated that in the fall of 1938 the Live Stock Sanitary Board of South Dakota established a quarantine line represented by the Missouri River between the eastern and western part of the state, and adopted a ruling to prevent the

shipment of sheep from the eastern section of the state to the western section, unless they have been dipped twice, ten to fourteen days apart, under supervision. There are only four points on the river where it is possible to transport sheep from the eastern to the western section. All sections of the state west of the Missouri River are now free from scabies. He further stated there are some flocks in the eastern section of the state under quarantine for scabies; these are chiefly in the extreme eastern section of the state and the majority of them are in Codington and Day Counties. He is satisfied that the infection is spread through the live stock community sales in the eastern part of the state.

After some discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that on and after September 15th, 1939, sheep be accepted for shipment to points in Minnesota from the western section of South Dakota provided they are certified as originating from such territory and have been within the area for a period of 120 days immediately preceding the date of shipment ^{or} since the date of birth, without requirement of dipping prior to shipment, on special permit for each lot of sheep as is provided by the rules and regulations of the Board now in effect for shipments from states that are officially designated as free from scabies.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary prepare the ruling, effective September 15th, and furnish it to the railroad companies and to the Live Stock Sanitary officials of the State of South Dakota in order that it may be given proper publicity in that state.

The following is a copy of the ruling:

A-24

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

Ruling Relative to Importation of Sheep from the Area West of the Missouri River in South Dakota effective September 15, 1939.

The Minnesota Live Stock Sanitary Board has been officially informed by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of South Dakota that sheep scabies has been eradicated from all sections of South Dakota lying west of the Missouri River, and a quarantine line has been established (the Missouri River representing the line) between the eastern and western parts of the State, and no sheep can be transported or moved from the eastern section to the western section without having been dipped twice and are certified free from the infection.

THEREFORE at a special meeting September 7, 1939, as provided by Section 5396 Mason's Minnesota Statutes, the Board adopted the following ruling: On and after September 15th, 1939 South Dakota sheep originating and which have been within the area of South Dakota west of the Missouri River for one hundred twenty (120) days immediately preceding the date of importation or since birth may be imported into the State of Minnesota without the requirement of dipping prior to shipment on a special permit issued by the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board for each and every shipment. Each and every shipment of sheep shall be accompanied by a health certificate issued by an approved veterinarian or by an inspector of the United States 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 enroute in any public stockyards or other assembling points including community sales. The sheep shall be unloaded in transit for water, feed and rest in railway stockyards or pens that have been cleaned and disinfected and especially set aside and maintained for the accomodation 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, name of the consignor, his post office address, the name of the railroad or the owner of the truck, the license number of the truck, and the final destination of the shipment. 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. Copy of the health certificate upon which the special permit number has been included 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. Two copies of the health certificate shall be immediately forwarded to the State Veterinarian of South Dakota, in order that he may approve one copy and forward it to the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

Mr. E. J. Thye, Assistant State Commissioner of Agriculture, then appeared before the Board and introduced Mr. Charles Ewald, Waldorf, Minnesota, the new member of the Board appointed by Governor Harold E. Stassen, September 7th, 1939. He stated the appointment was made to fill the vacancy of Mr. O. W. Healy and his term will expire the first Monday in January, 1943. Mr. Ewald stated he had taken his oath "today" in the Governor's office. Mr. Ewald was selected by the Minnesota Live Stock Breeders Association at the annual meeting in January 1939, and was appointed as the result of the action of the State Senate at the last session of Alvin A. Baudler of Austin, Minnesota, of the legislature not confirming the appointment/made by Governor Elmer A. Benson.

The Secretary stated that the following states have been declared by the Live Stock Sanitary officials as free from scabies for the past twelve months:- California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. He stated that Dr. Brandenburg, Secretary of the North Dakota Live Stock Sanitary Board, had written he could not certify that the State of North Dakota had been free from scabies for the past twelve months for the reason scabies had been present in two of the eastern counties in that state. Dr. Brandenburg advised however that the state at the present time is completely free from scabies. The Secretary recommended that under the circumstances, as the Board has adopted a ruling permitting the shipment of sheep without dipping from the section of South Dakota west of the Missouri River, even though the shippers may transport sheep by truck from the eastern section of South Dakota and ship them from points in North Dakota, in his opinion, the Board should adopt some ruling to permit the shipment of sheep from the large sections of North Dakota, for feeding purposes, into the state without the requirement of dipping.

After some discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Board on and after September 15th, 1939, permit the shipment of sheep from from North Dakota under the same conditions and provisions as required for shipment of sheep from the western section of South Dakota; further, that the Secretary prepare an order to be sent to the officials of North Dakota, the railroads, veterinarians, etc.

Following is a copy of the ruling as adopted by the Board:

A-25

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

Ruling Relative to Importation of Sheep from the State of North Dakota
Effective September 15, 1939.

The Minnesota Live Stock Sanitary Board has been officially informed by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of North Dakota that sheep scabies has been eradicated from North Dakota, the last quarantines having been released in December, 1938, and on June 1st, 1939 has been officially declared free from scabies.

THEREFORE at a special meeting September 7, 1939, as provided by Section 5396 Mason's Minnesota Statutes, the Board adopted the following ruling: On and after September 15th, 1939 North Dakota sheep originating and which have been within the area of North Dakota for one hundred twenty (120) days immediately preceding the date of importation or since birth may be imported into the State of Minnesota without the requirement of dipping prior to shipment on a special permit issued by the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board for each and every shipment. Each and every shipment of sheep shall be accompanied by a health certificate issued by an approved veterinarian or by an inspector of the United States 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 enroute in any public stockyards or other assembling points including community sales. The sheep shall be unloaded in transit for water, feed and rest in stockyards or pens that have been cleaned and disinfected and especially set aside and maintained for the accomodation 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, name of the consignor, his post office address, the name of the railroad or the owner of the truck, license no. of truck, and the final destination of the shipment. 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. Copy of the health certificate upon which the special permit number has been included 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. Two copies of the health certificate shall be immediately forwarded to the State Veterinarian of North Dakota, in order that he may approve one copy and forward it to the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

BANG'S DISEASE CONTROL: The Secretary reported he had kept the members of the Board informed by mail relative to the conferences the special committee consisting of Mr. Moscrip and himself had had with Dr. W. J. Fretz of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry regarding the proposals pertaining to the laboratory testing for Bang's disease in the laboratory at the University Farm, as outlined by Dr. Fretz's letter dated July 25th to the Chief of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry. He reported that at the last meeting of the committee with Dr. Fretz, hwd August 22nd, the following agreement was made:

CONFERENCE

St. Paul, Minnesota
August 22, 1939

On this date Dr. W. J. Fretz, Mr. W. S. Moscrip and Dr. C. E. Cotton conferred relative to the four proposals pertaining to the Laboratory testing for Bang's disease in the Laboratory at the University Farm as outlined in Dr. Fretz's letter of July 25th to the Chief of U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry. The proposals submitted in the four paragraphs were agreed upon as follows:

Paragraphs 1 and 2 - Approved, with the further agreement that Dr. W. D. Murdock, or anequally competent Federal veterinarian, will indicate the animals which are negative, suspicious or reactors in accordance with the Federal code on all charts whether indemnity is involved or not, and will initial the original and two copies of such charts.

Paragraph 3 - It was agreed that all charts now at the University Laboratory will remain there, and for the next eight months previous readings of individual suspects in herds as determined from the records, will be placed on current charts. Dr. Fretz agreed to replace the two clerks now at the Laboratory with two clerks that are under Civil Service. It was further agreed that if the work requires the services of more than the two clerks maintained by the Federal Government at the laboratory, the State will furnish one additional clerk, and if the work later requires the services of more than the one additional clerk who will be paid by the State, such additional clerks shall be employed on a fifty-fifty basis with the State employing the next additional clerk.

Paragraph 4 - It was agreed that the Federal Government will continue to maintain at least two technicians and Dr. W. D. Murdock, or anequally competent Federal veterinarian, at the laboratory, and if the work increases requiring the employment of one extra technician such services shall be paid by the State. It was agreed that if the work further increases requiring the services of more than one technician that will be paid by the State, thereafter technicians shall be employed at the ratio of six Federal technicians to one State technician.

It was further agreed the payment for the services by the State for added technicians and clerks it may be necessary to employ, will be paid from the appropriation made by the legislature to the University for the maintenance of the Laboratory for the diagnosis work of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

SUPPLEMENTAL:

Paragraph A - It is further agreed that Dr. W. D. Murdock, as well as other Federal employees will work in the diagnostic part of the Laboratory under the general supervision of Dr. C. P. Fitch, who is in charge of all activity. However, it is understood and agreed, that Dr. Murdock and other Federal employees will be under the supervision of Dr. W. J. Fretz, Inspector in Charge, and all reports in regard to time employed in accordance with Federal regulations shall be sent to the office of Dr. Fretz.

Paragraph B - Since the State requires that all animals reacting to the Bang's agglutination test shall be branded and identified with a reactor tag, it is further agreed that the third copy of the chart shall be retained in the laboratory, and the original and first copy shall be mailed from the laboratory direct to the field veterinarian drawing the blood, who will return same to the Federal office, from which office the original copy of the chart will be forwarded to the office of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. It is further agreed that notices of negative status will be sent out direct from the laboratory, and T. E. Forms K and L, and other statistical matter required by the Federal Government will also be made up at the laboratory under the supervision of Dr. Fitch, and Dr. Murdock or an equally competent Federal veterinarian.

Paragraph C - It is further agreed that the Federal Government will maintain as in the past, its present agent at \$85 per month, and when required as in the past, an agent at \$3.00 per diem.

Paragraph D - It is further agreed that the two agents now doing clerical work at the laboratory will be replaced by Civil Service employees to be selected through the regular channels subject to an interview and approval of Dr. Fitch.

Paragraph E - It is further agreed that technicians will be selected by Dr. Fitch as in the past, subject to Bureau approval.

All items of agreement effective September first, with the exception of the two agents doing clerical work who shall be replaced September 15th.

This agreement in its entirety is contingent upon available State and Federal funds.

W. J. Fretz
Inspector in Charge
U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry

W. S. Noscrip
Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board

COPY

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Animal Industry
Local Office

1047 United States Post Office,
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 25, 1939

Via Air Mail

Chief,
Bureau of Animal Industry
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Reference is made to your air mail letter W-217.22 of July 24th regarding a satisfactory working agreement at the Laboratory, University Farm.

It is noted in your letter that it appears possible to work out a plan whereby Dr. Murdock could work in the diagnostic part of the laboratory, and still be under the supervision of Dr. Fitch who is in charge of all activities. It appears that there is a possible solution along the following lines which should be acceptable to all concerned:

1. That all charts bear the actual titre readings, and that disposition be made in accordance with the code.
2. That all charts involving indemnity by the Federal and State governments be initialed by Dr. Murdock as the Federal representative and the State may designate someone to do likewise.
3. That all charts now at University laboratory be transferred to this office, and a copy of all future charts filed in this office in order that the inspector in charge may review same before paying indemnity.
4. That the Bureau in the future continue to supply only sufficient technicians to expedite the handling of samples on Bang's disease in which the Federal and State governments pay indemnity, and that State technicians take care of other samples.

As your representative, before entering into any negotiations, I desire to know whether you are in accord with these recommendations. A wire to this effect would be greatly appreciated.

Respectfully,

(Signed) W. J. Pretz

W. J. PRETZ
Inspector in Charge

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Note: Paragraphs 1 and 2 representing the first two proposals furnished by Dr. Fretz on July 25th and which were approved in the above agreement, read as follows:

1. That all charts bear the actual titre readings, and that disposition be made in accordance with the code.
2. That all charts involving indemnity by the Federal and State Governments be initialed by Dr. Murdock as the federal representative, and the state may designate someone to do likewise.

Mr. Moscrip stated that he and Dr. Cotton had had numerous meetings and conferences with Dr. Fretz. Dr. Fretz communicated with his chief in the interim between the conferences.

Dr. Fitch stated that Dr. A.E.Wight, Federal Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington, D.C., would be in St. Paul September 8th for a conference relative to Bang's disease testing at the laboratory in the co-operative work of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry and this Board, at the University Farm.

After some discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that a committee of three, consisting of Mr. Holland, Mr. Moscrip, and Dr. Cotton be appointed to confer with Dr. Wight and that the committee be empowered to act for the Board.

A discussion followed relative to the testing for Bang's disease in the cooperative work with the Federal Government.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the check tests be made of the work in the field at times unknown to the veterinarians doing the work to determine their accuracy.

The Secretary reported he had had a number of requests from parties throughout the state to furnish them with the report of the tests and investigation of the Bowman's Abortion Remedy that was conducted by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry in the Wisconsin Experiment Station and which he had obtained at considerable difficulty by telegram and which was read to the

Minnesota State Senate. The Secretary stated he had refused to furnish this report, giving as his reason that he did not think it advisable to give it publicity until such time as the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry and the Experiment Station of Wisconsin had published the report. He further stated he had had considerable correspondence and had recently learned that the report had been prepared but is being held up until they can receive a ruling from the solicitor of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry relative to statements included in the report.

After some discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary obtain reprints if possible of the report when it is published or when it is available, and give it publicity throughout the state.

The Secretary reported petitions were being circulated in a number of counties for the testing for Bang's disease as provided by the law enacted by the last legislature, for the elimination of the disease under the Area Plan.

After some discussion the Secretary ^{directed} was to act as the representative of the Board in holding hearings relative to the sufficiency of the petitions as provided by the law, and also to officially set the date for the starting of the testing in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry in the northern counties in which the percentage of infection is comparatively low.

There being no further business, on motion duly seconded and carried, the Board adjourned.

Chas. E. Cottar,
Secretary

President.

MINUTES OF THE QUARTERLY MEETING OCTOBER 13TH, 1939

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

Secretary

President

MINUTES OF THE DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING OCTOBER 19TH, 1939

The meeting was called to order at 10:30 A.M. Members present: W.S.Moscrip, Charles Ewald, W.A.Anderson and C.P.Fitch.

The minutes of the special meeting September 7th, 1939, were read and on motion duly seconded and carried were approved.

The Secretary furnished the financial statement dated September 30th, 1939. He stated that under the present administration orders had been received from the Budget Commissioner that there should be a decrease of ten percent in all budget requests. He reported that in his request for release of funds for the present quarter, submitted during the month of September, the Budget Commissioner had decreased the amount of the allotment requested to one thousand two hundred two dollars and fifty cents (\$1,202.50) from the Salary Fund; and seven hundred sixty-five dollars (\$765.00) for the salaries to be paid for the present quarter from the Bang's Expense Fund, or a total decrease of one thousand nine hundred sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents (\$1,967.50). He then conferred with the Budget Commissioner and his secretary, explaining the conditions. The secretary to the Budget Commissioner informed him they have been ordered to decrease by ten percent the allotments requested for each fund for each quarter,

for the reason that appropriations made by the legislature for the various state activities represented three million dollars more than the available funds, and for that reason they had decreased the allotments requested for all of our funds by ten percent. The Secretary explained to the Budget Commissioner that it will be necessary we be allotted the total amount appropriated for the salaries of this department or we would be compelled to discharge some of our employees and thus curtail our activities. As a result of the conference it was agreed that the Budget Commissioner would approve our requested allotment for the payment of salaries of the regular employees and also the amount for salaries of the employees engaged in the Bang's disease control work, and they would deduct the amount of one thousand nine hundred sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents (\$1,967.50) from the amount they had approved and released for the payment of indemnity for cattle condemned and slaughtered for tuberculosis.

The Secretary reported that as directed by the Board he had personally informed Mr. Leslie Gravelin, Commissioner of Administration, that the Board had requested him to reconsider the order providing that the mileage of state employees shall be limited to five cents per mile for the first 500 miles, four cents per mile for the second 500 miles and three cents per mile for all mileage thereafter each month, and further, if it was necessary to decrease mileage allowances such decrease should be to a certain amount for each mile. He explained he gave as his reason that under the present order it was a premium on dishonesty, that some of our field force had a monthly mileage average of over three thousand miles and it is just as important in the work of this Board that mileage be made at the end of the month as the forepart of the month, etc. He further reported that on the request of Mr. Gravelin he had written a letter to him relative to this order.

BANG'S DISEASE: The Secretary reported that on the request of cattle owners, as provided by the state law, he had sent blank petition forms to the following eleven counties for the cattle owners to sign: Beltrami, Cass, Clearwater, Hubbard, Itasca, Lake, Lake O' The Woods, Marshall, Pennington, Red Lake and Roseau. Petitions representing more than seventy percent of the cattle owners have been received from Red Lake and Pennington Counties. In compliance with the state law he had given official notice in a newspaper in Red Lake County to the effect that this Board would hold a hearing on October 9th relative to the sufficiency of the petition. He held the meeting and determined that 80.1 percent of the total number of cattle owners of the county signed the petition. In compliance with the law he sent an official notice to be published in the newspapers in Red Lake County, stating the Board had determined at the hearing held October 9th that more than 70 percent of the cattle owners in the county had signed the petition, and the testing of the cattle for Bang's disease would be started in the county on November 13th.

The Secretary further reported that on October 5th he had published a notice in a newspaper in Pennington County that the Board would hold a hearing on the sufficiency of the petitions in that county on October 17th, 1939.

The Secretary stated that at the last meeting of the Board a motion was adopted directing him to act as the representative of the Board in holding the hearings relative to the sufficiency of the petition and to officially state the date for the starting of the test in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry in the northern counties in which the percentage of infection is comparatively low. He reported he had conferred with the Attorney General relative to his interpretation of the law and was advised that the Board has the power to delegate such authority to the Secretary; or it would be proper, in order not to be forced to call a meeting of the Board after each hearing in these various counties, for the Secretary to arrange the dates of the hearings, conduct the same and also set the date for the starting of the testing as provided by the

law and the Board could then at the following meeting confirm the action of the Secretary.

After a general discussion, the Board decided that the Secretary should comply with the motion delegating this authority to him, as adopted at the special meeting September 7th, and at each meeting of the Board thereafter such acts of the Secretary could be confirmed.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Board approve and confirm the acts of the Secretary in holding the meetings relative to the sufficiency of the petition in Red Lake and Pennington Counties and setting the date for the starting of the test in Red Lake County.

A discussion followed relative to the cooperative testing for Bang's disease. The Secretary reported the Chief of the Bureau had assured him in a letter and also through Dr. Fretz that the Federal Government would allot sufficient funds to pay the expenses of the testing in Minnesota for the present fiscal year to the extent of the ability of the state to meet its share of indemnity for cattle slaughtered for Bang's disease; and if necessary he would consider the employment of more per diem veterinary inspectors. He stated Dr. Fretz had further informed him he had received a letter from the Chief of the Bureau advising they could not employ a larger personnel. There are now nineteen federal veterinarians allotted to Minnesota in the Bang's disease work on a per annum basis. It was explained it would be impossible to make the necessary tests of all the cattle in the eleven counties during the present fiscal year if the Federal Government did not employ an increased personnel. Dr. Cotton was directed to take the matter up with the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry and endeavor to have more federal veterinarians assigned to the work in the state.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary be authorized to employ additional ^{veterinary} help to meet the Board's obligations in the field.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary and Dr. Fitch attend the meeting of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association at Chicago December 5th to 8th, 1939, at the expense of the state.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Chas. E. Lottman
Secretary

President

MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL MEETING JANUARY 3RD - 1940

The meeting was called to order at 10:30 A.M. by Dr. W. A. Anderson, the Vice President. Members present: W. A. Anderson, W. S. Moscrip, Charles Ewald, C. P. Fitch and A. L. Sayers.

The Secretary introduced Mr. A. L. Sayers who was appointed by Governor Stassen on December 1st, 19~~39~~³⁹, to fill the unexpired term of Mr. P. O. Holland, deceased. Mr. Sayers who resides at Lakeville, stated he had executed his oath of office and the same was in the office of the Secretary Of State.

P. O. Holland: The Secretary reported that Mr. P. O. Holland, a member of the Board since January 1st, 1930, and whose second term of office would have expired January 1st, 1940, died November 15th, 1939. All the Board members and the Secretary attended the funeral at Northfield. Mr. Moscrip spoke very feelingly of Mr. Holland and his life, stating he has been closely affiliated with him for many years in various organizations in executive and committee work and that Mr. Holland had lived a complete life, performing all his duties as a citizen, etc. Other members of the Board expressed themselves with respect to the loss to the Board of Mr. Holland's advice and sound judgment.

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

WHEREAS, It was with profound sorrow we learned of the death on November 15th, 1939, of P. O. Holland, a member of this Board with whom we have been associated during the years since his first appointment by Governor Theodore A. Christianson January 1st, 1930; and

WHEREAS, It seems fitting that this Board shall record its sense of deprivation;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED; That in the death of P. O. Holland the Minnesota Live Stock Sanitary Board feels deeply the loss of a member whose keen intelligence and foresight made his counsel of particular value to us on matters of policy and business administration. His background of experience as a teacher and expert administrator of the affairs of St. Olaf College at Northfield, Minnesota, also his service as a director of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association qualified him for the many and varied demands upon his time. He could always be relied upon to give graciously and without delay the advice sought. This Board has often had occasion to utilize his astute judgment in business and financial matters. We feel that the labors of his life will be a constant stimulus to us as members of this Board; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That we extend to his widow, Mrs. P. O. Holland, our sincere sympathy in our common bereavement, and that a page be set apart in the minute book of this Board to his memory, with these resolutions inscribed thereon; also that a copy be sent to Mrs. Holland.

The minutes of the quarterly meeting October 19th were read and on motion duly seconded and carried were approved.

The Secretary stated it was necessary to call this special meeting in order to consider amending the rules and regulations adopted May 21st, 1939, for the establishment and maintenance of Modified Bang's disease-free areas.

The Secretary stated he acted as a member of the Committee on Bang's disease of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association at its meeting in Chicago December 5th to 8th, 1939, in the place of Dr. Fitch who could not attend the meeting because of sickness. The committee report was adopted by the Association and later was approved and adopted by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry. It included recommendations for the adoption of methods, rules and regulations for the establishment and maintenance of modified Bang's disease-free accredited areas. He stated he had prepared rules and regulations for the Board to consider and had mailed them to each member of the Board. He explained he had included all of the provisions of the present rules and regulations that were not in conflict with the provisions of the new plan.

The Secretary reported that all of the cattle in Pennington, Red Lake and Hubbard Counties had recently been tested for Bang's disease and that Pennington and Red Lake Counties will be eligible to be officially designated as modified Bang's disease-accredited free areas under the new uniform plan, however, this accreditation cannot be legally made in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry until such time as the Board adopts amended rules and regulations and until at least five days from the date on which such amended rules and regulations are legally published.

The proposed amended rules and regulations were then discussed by the members. The Secretary explained that paragraph 3 was literally the wording of Section 6, Chapter 217, Session Laws of 1939, providing for the control of Bang's disease under the area plan. He explained the law does not include any provision

for the punishment by fine or imprisonment of anyone who does not comply with the law. Section 5396 Mason's Minnesota Statutes, 1927, and which section was included in the original law enacted in 1903 establishing this Board, provides this Board shall adopt rules and regulations deemed expedient to protect the health of the domestic animals of the state, etc.; and section 5407 provides that any violation of any rule or regulation of the Board constitutes a misdemeanor, the minimum punishment whereof shall be a fine of \$25.00 or imprisonment for thirty days. On the advice of the Attorney General, paragraph 3 was included in the rules and regulations.

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

B. D. 27 (Revised)

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF MODIFIED BANG'S DISEASE-FREE ACCREDITED AREAS IN MINNESOTA, TESTING OF CATTLE WITHIN SUCH AREA, DISPOSAL OF REACTING CATTLE, QUARANTINES AND REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF CATTLE.

ADOPTED January 3, 1940

APPROVED BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

*Jan 4, 1940. J. A. G. Cunningham
By R. L. Smith Spec. Asst. Atty. Gen.*

WHEREAS, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota has power and authority under the provisions of Section 5396, Mason's Minnesota Statutes, 1927, to make such rules and regulations as it may deem expedient for the protection of the health of the domestic animals of the state, and

WHEREAS, Chapter 217, Session Laws of 1939, requires the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota to adopt and enforce definite rules, regulations and quarantines for the establishment and maintenance of Modified Bang's Disease-Free Accredited Areas,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota that the rules and regulations for the establishment and maintenance of Modified Bang's Disease-Free Accredited Areas in Minnesota adopted May 24, 1939 are hereby amended to read as follows:

The extent of the area shall be determined by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board cooperating with the Bureau of Animal Industry United States Department of Agriculture. When the testing is started the area shall be placed under quarantine and the following rules and regulations shall be enforced:

PARAGRAPH 1. (a) Steers may be imported without having passed a negative agglutination blood test for Bang's disease, under a special permit issued by the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board to be placed in official quarantine by said Board and held separate and apart from any other cattle.

(b) Cattle for the purpose of immediate slaughter may be imported into said counties without an approved health certificate including the record of a negative blood test for Bang's disease, on a special permit issued by the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board; such cattle must be slaughtered within 10 days and during this period be held separate and apart from all other cattle.

(c) Cattle identified as coming from negative herds in Modified Accredited Bang's Disease-Free Areas or herds officially accredited Bang's disease free, may be imported without being retested for Bang's disease, provided such cattle are apparently healthy and accompanied by a health certificate including the record of last official negative agglutination blood test.

(d) Cattle originating from negative herds in areas in the process of official accreditation or from a herd that has passed a negative test in the process of accreditation as a Bang's Disease-Free Accredited Herd shall be required to pass a negative officially recognized agglutination blood test before importation into the county and be accompanied by an approved health certificate including the record of such test.

(e) All other cattle including calves except as provided in paragraphs a, b, c, and d shall be required to pass a negative officially recognized agglutination/^{blood}test for Bang's disease within 30 days prior to the date of entry and shall be maintained in quarantine separate from other cattle and be retested in not less than 30 or more than 60 days after the date of entry. If found free, they will then be released from quarantine.

PARAGRAPH 2. All cattle six months of age or over, except steers, in the area shall be tested for Bang's disease and all cattle reacting to the agglutination blood test for this disease in dilutions of 1:100 or more shall be slaughtered within 15 days of the test. Owners or persons in possession of cattle shall remove reacting cattle from the premises and cause the same to be slaughtered immediately or within 15 days of the date when they are officially condemned/^{or appraised.} All premises where such reacting cattle were located shall be cleaned and disinfected at the expense of the owner within 15 days of the date of the removal of the reacting animals. The milk and milk products derived from reacting cattle shall not be used, disposed of, or sold.

PARAGRAPH 3. All cattle owners and persons in possession of cattle in the area shall upon demand submit the same for the Bang's disease test and physical examination by the Board or its authorized agent/^{or agents,} and all such persons shall assist the Board and its agents in applying said tests and in making such physical examinations whenever the

Board or its agents enter upon the premises where such cattle are located and makes demand therefor, or in making any retest of cattle within such area. Such owner or persons in possession shall account for all animals tagged in making such tests and retests, and shall submit all such cattle to the Board or its agents at any time when the Board or its agents visit said premises to make further tests or examinations.

PARAGRAPH 4. When reacting cattle have been removed from a herd and the premises cleaned and disinfected, replacements or added cattle may be made from infected herds in the same status. No additions from negative herds shall be made to such herds until all the cattle in the herd have passed a negative retest, with the exception of cattle from negative herds may be placed on the premises under isolation until such time as all the cattle on the premises have passed a negative retest.

PARAGRAPH 5. Cattle from negative herds and also from Bang's Disease-Free Accredited Herds may be added to negative herds without retest.

PARAGRAPH 6. All other cattle and calves which do not originate from a previously negative herd or an officially Accredited Bang's Disease-Free Herd must pass a negative blood test approved by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board and can then be placed on the premises where negative herds are maintained, in strict isolation and quarantine, subject to a second blood test not earlier than 30 nor later than 60 days. The quarantine will be released and the cattle admitted to the herd if they pass the second blood test.

PARAGRAPH 7. Whenever an owner or person in charge of cattle in the area refuses to permit the testing of his cattle, or when cattle have been brought into the area contrary to the provisions and requirements of paragraph 1 of these rules and regulations, a quarantine shall be established by the Secretary and Executive Officer or a duly authorized agent of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, restricting and restraining all cattle on the premises to a limited area involving the barn or other provided shelter.

PARAGRAPH 8. Whenever the owner reports or the test discloses that cattle in the herd have received abortion vaccine, abortion bacterin, or preparations made from or through the agencies of Brucella micro-organisms within 18 months prior to the first official test, the herd shall be immediately placed under quarantine by the Secretary and Executive Officer or a duly authorized agent of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board restricting and restraining all the cattle on the premises to a limited area involving

one barn or other provided shelter.

PARAGRAPH 9. Whenever an owner or a person in charge of the cattle refuses to permit the tagging, branding, or slaughter of Bang's diseased reactors a quarantine shall be established by the Executive Officer or a duly authorized agent of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, restricting and restraining all cattle on the premises to a limited double-fenced area involving the barn or other provided shelter.

PARAGRAPH 10. During the period of quarantine, as heretofore provided in paragraphs 7, 8, and 9 no milk, or milk products, manure, or any article or thing that may convey contagion shall be removed from the premises.

PARAGRAPH 11. If, as the result of a test of all the cattle required to be tested according to the provision of paragraph 2 above, the number of reactors does not exceed 1% nor the herd infection exceed 5%, the area may be declared an Accredited Bang's Disease-Free Area for a period of three years by the State and Federal cooperating agencies in charge of the work, provided that all infected herds shall be placed in quarantine and the cattle in them retested for Bang's disease at intervals of from 30 to 90 days until all of them pass two consecutive negative tests and pass a further negative test not less than six months from the date of the second negative test and further provided that all herds disclosing suspects only, shall be retested for Bang's disease at intervals of from 30 to 90 days until all of them pass two consecutive negative tests. And further provided that herds in which Bang's disease vaccine is being employed and in which cattle six months of age and over are positive to the test shall be maintained under strict quarantine and for purposes of herd percentage shall be classed as infected herds.

PARAGRAPH 12. At the expiration of the three year period the area may be reaccredited for an additional three year period if not less than 10% of all the herds, including 10% of the cattle six months of age or over, except steers, are retested and all herds located in the area that were found to contain reactors upon the last complete area test or county check test for Bang's disease, are retested, provided that the percentage of reactors among the cattle retested does not exceed 1% of all the cattle tested in the area.

PARAGRAPH 13. In areas where the percentage of reactors to the test for Bang's disease was more than 1% of all cattle tested, the procedure for reaccreditation of counties shall be in accordance with methods outlined in Paragraph 2.

FINANCES:

The Secretary presented the financial statement for the quarter ending December 31, 1939. This statement showed satisfactory balances in all the funds. He explained he had experienced some difficulty with the State Budget Commissioner as the result of the ruling that all departments will be compelled to conserve and not spend ten percent of the specific funds appropriated for their work. He reported he had a formal hearing with the Budget Commissioner and a

representative of the State Business Administrator and as a result, in order to meet our obligations during the present fiscal year, they agreed they would not insist on decreasing by ten percent each of the funds appropriated for our work for the reason it would curtail the work if the special appropriations for "Salaries" and "Supplies and Expense" funds were decreased. It was definitely agreed that for the balance of the fiscal year this Board would limit its expenditures to the extent that the amount of ten percent of the total of all the funds appropriated for the Board's activities would be deducted and not expended from the appropriations for "Tuberculosis Control, General Indemnity Fund and Tuberculosis Control Expense" fund.

The financial statement disclosed that the balance in the "Bang's disease Expense and Indemnity" fund on June 30, 1939, was eighty-three thousand, nine hundred forty-three dollars and one cent (\$83,943.01) and it was encumbered on that date to the amount of nine thousand, seventy-four dollars and fifty-seven cents (\$9,074.57), thus leaving an actual balance on June 30, 1939, of seventy-four thousand, eight hundred sixty-eight dollars and forty-four cents (\$74,868.44). This amount added to the appropriation of one hundred fifteen thousand dollars (\$115,000.00) for the present fiscal year made a total amount available of one hundred eighty-nine thousand, eight hundred sixty-eight dollars and forty-four cents (\$189,868.44). The estimated total expenditures from this fund for the six months ending December 31, 1939, were fifty-nine thousand, six hundred six dollars and forty^{seven} cents (\$59,606.47), thus leaving an estimated balance in the "Bang's disease Expense and Indemnity" fund of one hundred thirty thousand, two hundred sixty-one dollars and ninety-seven cents (\$130,361.97).

The Secretary reported he had been disappointed in the fact that the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry had failed to comply with its assurance both by letters and telephone conversations with the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, to place sufficient personnel and expend the necessary funds for the Bang's disease work, which they had advised would only be limited by the amount of state funds available for indemnity. He stated Dr. A. E. Wight of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry had informed Dr. W. J. Fretz at the meeting of the United States

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Live Stock Sanitary Association in Chicago that it would be impossible for the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry to assign more veterinarians employed on a perannum basis to this state. He further explained that the Federal Government had decreased very materially the number of veterinarians employed on a per diem basis within the state. This resulted in our having this balance in the funds. He further stated there were a large number of owners of herds of cattle who had signed the cooperative individual agreement adopted by the Board and the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, effective July 1, 1939, that some of these men have employed their local veterinarians at their own expense to make the tests but a large majority were waiting and expecting their herds to be tested as the result of the federal funds promised to be available in this state for the present fiscal year. He further stated he had been indirectly informed the Government was removing a number of their perannum men from the State of Wisconsin.

After some discussion, the Board decided the Secretary should telephone to Dr. Mohler, the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, and request that he furnish an increased personnel as otherwise it would be necessary for this Board to employ more veterinarians in order to meet the obligations of the Board as we had this balance in the fund. The Secretary then telephoned to Dr. Mohler who assured him he would take the matter up with Dr. Fretz and would assign increased personnel to Minnesota if possible. The Chief explained that their quota of veterinary inspectors lacked 87 men, that they would hold examinations during the month of January and were hoping they would succeed in obtaining an increased personnel on their force. The Chief further explained they had lowered their requirements to permit veterinarians under 45 years of age to take the examinations whereas prior to this time no one over 35 years of age was eligible for employment by the Federal Bureau on a permanent basis.

After a general discussion relative to the area work, the Board directed the Secretary and Executive Officer to employ an increased number of veterinarians on a temporary basis to endeavor to meet the obligations of the Board in the Bang's disease control work for the balance of the present fiscal year provided the Federal Government failed to detail more veterinary inspectors to this state.

AREA TESTING FOR BANG'S DISEASE:

RED LAKE COUNTY: The Secretary reported the complete test for Bang's disease of all the cattle in Red Lake County was made by 24 federal veterinary inspectors, the three field veterinarians now temporarily employed by this Board and assigned to Bang's disease control, and also four of our regularly employed field veterinarians. The test was made November 13th to November 27th, 1939, disclosing 988 herds tested containing 15496 cattle, of which 61 animals reacted or a percentage of cattle infection in the entire county of 0.393%. The reacting cattle were disclosed in 30 herds, or a percentage of herd infection of 3.03% in the entire county.

PENNINGTON COUNTY: All the cattle in Pennington County were tested November 27th to December 8th, 1939, by 23 federal veterinary inspectors and seven state field veterinarians. The test included 1311 herds containing 18447 cattle, of which 132 reacted, or a percentage of cattle infection of 0.715%. There were 45 herds in which reacting cattle were disclosed, or a percentage of herd infection of 3.03% in the entire county. ✓

He stated that as soon as the rules and regulations as amended by this Board have been printed and were legal he would sign the Memoranda of Agreement for the official accreditation of Red Lake and Pennington Counties, by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry and this Board, as Modified Accredited Bang's disease-free herds for a period of three years.

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HUBBARD COUNTY:

The Secretary reported that all the herds of cattle in Hubbard County were tested for Bang's disease December 4th to December 16th, 1939. This test was made by 24 federal veterinarians and seven state field veterinarians. There were 1443 herds tested containing 13922 cattle of which 147 reacted, or a percentage of cattle infection of 0.055%. There were 79 herds in which reacting cattle were disclosed, or a percentage of herd infection of 5.473%. In the first summary made of this test, as compiled by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry's local office, there were 1443 herds reported as tested, containing 13915 cattle, of which 138 reacted or a percentage of cattle infection of 0.991%. The reactors were disclosed in 75 herds, or a percentage of herd infection of 5.19%. He reported that immediately previous to the complete test there were five herds tested containing 16 cattle, and on the complete test of the herds four of these herds were retested and no reactors were disclosed. He further reported that the results of the tests in Hubbard County will not permit its accreditation under the amended rules and regulations. The Secretary stated further that in the amended rules and regulations, also in the recommendation of the committee on Bang's disease of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Uniform Rules and Regulations as adopted by the U. S. Live Stock Sanitary Association in December 1939 and approved by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, there is no provision made for the time when all the herds of cattle in a county shall be retested when the first complete test discloses more than one percent cattle infection or more than five percent herd infection.

After some discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that all infected herds in Hubbard County should be retested every thirty days until they have passed two complete negative tests, after which all the cattle in the county shall be subjected to a complete test.

The Secretary presented a copy of Dr. Fretz's letter written to the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry December 15th, 1939, relative to the cooperative control of Bang's disease in this state and also a copy of the letter Dr. John R. Mohler, the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, had written in reply. In this letter Dr. Fretz suggested that in order to expedite the work we discontinue the testing in the 1:200 dilution in the routine area field work. Dr. Mohler in his reply stated - "It will be agreeable to discontinue the testing in the 1:200 dilution in the routine ~~afai eild~~ field work under the area plan if that arrangement is agreeable to the cooperating state officials".

After some discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that -

"The Board approves and adopts the procedure of the area plan of testing as outlined in Dr. Fretz's letter to the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry dated December 15th, 1939, with the exception that we insist that all reactors disclosed by the two dilutions, 1:50 and 1:100, be confirmed by higher dilutions; and we instruct the Secretary to convey the action of the Board to the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry and to Dr. W. J. Fretz".

The Secretary reported he had been furnished with the blank form for the Memorandum Of Agreement for the official accreditation of counties as modified accredited Bang's disease-free areas by the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry and this form includes the statement that "all of the dairy and breeding cattle over six months of age in the county have been officially tested for Bang's disease", etc. He stated that this is contrary to the Uniform Methods and Rules recently adopted for the establishment of accredited areas and approved by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry in that the rules provide all cattle over six months of age, with the exception of steers, shall be

tested. He further stated that on Jan'y 2nd, on his request, Dr. W. J. Fretz had written to the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, advising him of their mistake and that we would insist in Minnesota at least, that the wording be changed by deleting the statement that "the dairy and breeding cattle over six months of age have been officially tested", and insert in lieu thereof the following: "All the cattle six months of age or over, except steers in the county, have been officially tested".

The Secretary reported he had published notice on October 26th in a local newspaper in PENNINGTON COUNTY that as the result of the public hearing held by the Board October 17th, it had been determined that over 70 percent of the cattle owners had signed the petition and the testing would start in PENNINGTON COUNTY November 27th, 1939.

He reported that in compliance with the law he had held a hearing on the sufficiency of the petition at Park Rapids November 7th, 1939, and on November 8th he had published a notice in a local newspaper in HUBBARD COUNTY stating the Board at this hearing had determined that more than 70 percent of the cattle owners had signed the petition and had set the date for the starting of the testing in HUBBARD COUNTY December 9th, 1939.

He reported he had held a hearing on the sufficiency of the petition in BELTRAMI COUNTY at the Court House in Bemidji November 8th and on November 9th he had published a notice in a local newspaper in BELTRAMI COUNTY stating the Board at the hearing on November 8th had determined that more than 70 percent of the cattle owners, as disclosed in the last assessment return, had signed the petition and had set the date of the starting of the testing in BELTRAMI COUNTY December 11th, 1939.

He stated he had held a meeting on the sufficiency of the petition in ITASCA COUNTY at Grand Rapids November 14th and had published a notice in a local newspaper on December 21st, 1939, stating the Board had determined at the hearing November 14th that more than 70 percent of the cattle owners had

signed the petition, and further, had set the date for the testing to start in ITASCA COUNTY January 22nd, 1940.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Board approve and confirm the acts of the Secretary in publishing the results of the hearings on the sufficiency of the petition in PENNINGTON COUNTY and setting the date for the starting of the testing of all the cattle; in holding the meetings relative to the sufficiency of the petitions, publishing the notices therefor, and setting the dates for the starting of the tests in HUBBARD, BELTRAMI, AND ITASCA COUNTIES. ✓

The Secretary reported that petitions had been circulated in ROSEAU, LAKE O'THE WOODS, LAKE, KOOCHICHING, POLK, WILKIN, MEHNOMEN, CASS, CLEARWATER, NORMAN, KITTSON AND MARSHALL COUNTIES.

SHEEP SCABIES: The Secretary reported that as the result of the importation of feeding sheep from public stockyards at South St. Paul, also direct importation of sheep from Nebraska and Missouri, and the movement of sheep within the state from some of the infested flocks before quarantines were established, there were now 46 flocks in the state under quarantine for sheep scabies. We have two regularly employed field veterinarians in the field supervising and assisting in the dipping of these flocks.

RABIES: The Secretary reported that quarantines and Proclamation Orders for the confinement of dogs had been released in all parts of the state with the exception of White Bear Township, including White Bear Village, in the County of Ramsey.

ST. PAUL SERUM COMPANY: The contract or agreement with the St. Paul Serum Company and the Bonding Company was explained by the Secretary. He stated the agreement that had been extended annually by the Bonding Company, the St. Paul Serum Company and the Attorney General would expire January 31st, 1944. He has conferred with all the parties concerning arrangements for the extension of the agreement for another year.

There being no further business the Board adjourned.

Chas. E. Patton

Secretary

President

MINUTES OF THE QUARTERLY MEETING JANUARY 12TH, 1940

The meeting was not called for this date for the reason it was impossible to obtain a quorum.

Secretary

President

MINUTES OF THE DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING JANUARY 24TH, 1940

The meeting was called to order by Vice President Anderson at 11:00 A.M. Members present: W.A. Anderson, W. S. Moscrip and A.L. Sayers.

The minutes of the special meeting January 3rd were read and on motion duly seconded and carried were approved as read.

DR. C.P.FITCH: The Chairman, followed by the other members of the Board, expressed their shock and sorrow at the sudden death of our esteemed member Dr. C. P. Fitch who passed away January 11th, 1940.

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

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WHEREAS, God in His wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst a valued member of this Board, Doctor Clifford P. Fitch, who died on January 11th, 1940, at an age when we could have looked forward to many more years of his helpful services given since his first appointment as a member on January 1st, 1922, by Governor J.A.O.Preus, and

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

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That in the death of Doctor Fitch the Minnesota Live Stock Sanitary Board has been deprived of a member who was especially valuable because of his scientific knowledge and its practical application. His duties as Chief of the Veterinary Division of the University Farm, involving research and experimental work, augmented his knowledge, thus making him most valuable to this Board and highly respected in the scientific world where he was recognized as an outstanding pathologist and bacteriologist. He was distinguished in the field of control of communicable diseases of livestock and poultry and was also well known for his contributions to medical and veterinary literature. We sincerely feel that it will be difficult to find a successor who will possess this unusual combination of scientific and practical knowledge, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That we extend to his widow, Mrs. Clifford P. Fitch, and to his family, our sincere sympathy in our common bereavement and that a page be set apart in the Minute Book of this Board to his memory with these resolutions inscribed thereon; also that a copy be sent to the family of Doctor Fitch.

BANG'S DISEASE:

The Secretary reported:

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The current business of the Board was taken care of at the meeting January 3rd with the exception of the policy of the Board relative to the extension of the work in the control and elimination of Bang's disease. As directed by the Board on January 3rd, he had written to the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, enclosing a copy of the letter from Dr. W. J. Fretz, the Federal Inspector in Charge in Minnesota, relative to the action of the Board in its approval of the procedure under the Area Plan of testing for Bang's disease as outlined in Dr. Fretz's letter to the Chief of the Federal Bureau dated December 15th, with the exception that the Board insists all reactors disclosed by the two dilutions, 1:50 and 1:100, be confirmed by higher dilutions. Dr. Fretz advised him he would be pleased to comply with this action of the Board.

He later again conferred with Dr. Fretz relative to the balance of state funds available on January 1st, 1940, for expense for indemnity for Bang's disease. During the conference he stated the Chief of the Bureau had assured this Board by letter and also through a letter to Dr. Fretz that the Government would place sufficient funds in the state to continue the work in the testing, control and elimination of Bang's disease to the limit of funds available for the payment of the state's share of indemnity for cattle condemned, paid on a fifty-fifty basis. Dr. Fretz agreed with the suggestion that we endeavor to have more personnel assigned to this state to be paid by the Federal Government for the balance of the fiscal year. Dr. Fretz, in compliance with the Secretary's request, sent the Secretary a letter dated January 17th; copies of this letter were made and mailed to each member of the Board.

The Secretary then presented the following table to the Board, showing the amount of Federal funds that had been expended for Bang's disease in the state, beginning with the fiscal year 1934-1935, by years, to June 30th, 1939, and for the six months July 1st to December 31st, 1939:

BANG'S DISEASE CONTROL - - - - - FEDERAL BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

	<u>OVERHEAD</u>	<u>INDEMNITY</u>
1934-1935	\$170,500.11	\$1,059,772.09
1935-1936	173,272.55	863,826.35
1936-1937	181,297.51	658,371.15
1937-1938	147,502.71	555,742.02
1938-1939	133,937.19	252,532.54
July 1 to December 31st, 1939	50,986.30	55,306.98
	<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	\$4,303,047.49

The state legislature made its first appropriation for "Expense, Bang's disease" in the 1935 session at which time it appropriated \$75,000.00 annually for the biennium terminating June 30th, 1937, and had transferred \$14,000.00 from the "Hog Cholera Serum and Virus Revolving Fund", to be made available in April 1935 for "Expense, Bang's disease". This Board did not request an appropriation by the legislature in 1937 for the reason there was no law providing for the payment of indemnity by the state, and practically all the expense of the testing and the payment of indemnity was being paid by the Federal Government. He called the attention of the Board to the ruling of the Federal Government that they would discontinue to expend any more funds for work in any state after May 1st, 1939, unless the state arranged to provide funds for the payment of indemnity for cattle on a fifty-fifty basis for each animal condemned. As a result of this, on request of the Board, the legislature at its session in 1939 appropriated \$35,000.00 to be available on May 1st, 1939; \$115,000.00 for the fiscal year terminating June 30th, 1940; and \$150,000.00 for the fiscal year July 1st, 1940 to June 30th, 1941. The Secretary stated he made a mistake at the meeting on January 3rd in the estimate he furnished the Board of the estimated balance in the fund for expense of payment of indemnity for Bang's disease and he now estimated that on January 1st, 1940, there was a balance of \$128,095.75 in

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this fund. If the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry agrees with the plan as outlined in Dr. Fretz's letter to the Secretary dated January 17th and the testing is extended to the counties outlined in this letter, the estimated amount of state indemnity will be \$108,713.00; also we will require approximately \$14,000.00 of the state's appropriation for salaries of the field veterinarians employed by this Board, the office staff and the employment of laymen to assist the field veterinarians in the testing. This added to the estimated amount to be paid for indemnity totals \$122,633.00, leaving an estimated balance in this fund on June 30th, 1940, of \$5,462.00.

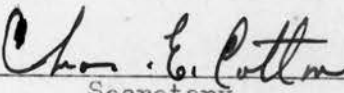
Some of the counties suggested in Dr. Fretz's letter were included not because he is especially interested in the testing in these counties but because of the comparatively small number of herds in such counties. He stated that, in his opinion, as sixteen counties in the state had or were now circulating petitions, it would be very desirable if St. Louis and Carlton Counties could be included in the work. The reason for the testing of Carlton County is that eastern buyers come to this state to buy cattle and the farmers in Carlton County are in a position to furnish Guernsey cattle to the eastern market, etc.

After a general discussion relative to the plan outlined in Dr. Fretz's letter of January 17th to the Secretary, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Board approve the general plan and provided it is approved by the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry and he agrees to employ more per diem and per annum men in order to expedite the work, the Board will cooperate and the testing will not be limited to the northern counties as has been done since July 1st, 1939.

After some discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary notify cattle owners in all the counties, through the county agricultural agents, that if they desire to take advantage of the state law, Chapter 217, Session Laws of 1939, providing for the testing of the cattle for the elimination of Bang's disease in counties under the Area Plan, they should

comply with the provisions of the state law and have sufficient petitions submitted to this Board; and further to advise that the testing will be started in the counties in the order in which sufficient petitions have been presented to this Board, and with the further provision that there are sufficient funds and personnel available for the expense of carrying out the testing of the cattle and the payment of indemnity for the reacting animals, as provided by the state law.

There being no further business, the Board
adjourned.


Secretary

President

MINUTES OF THE QUARTERLY MEETING MINNESOTA LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD, APRIL 12th, 1940.

The meeting was called but as it was impossible to obtain a quorum, it was deferred to April 26th, 1940.

Secretary

President

MINUTES OF DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING MINNESOTA LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD, APRIL 26TH, 1940.

The meeting was called to order at Ten A.M. by President Anderson. Members present: W.A.Anderson, W.S.Moscrip, Chas. Ewald, W. L. Boyd and A.L.Sayers.

Dr. W.L.Boyd, St. Paul, Chief of the Veterinary Division, University of Minnesota Department of Agriculture, appointed by Governor Stassen to fill the unexpired term of Dr. C.P.Fitch as a member of the Board, was introduced.

Mr. A.L.Sayers of Lakeville stated he had received his re-appointment as a member of the Board on January 2nd, 1940, ~~for a period of five years.~~

The minutes of the special meeting January 24th were read and on motion made by Dr. Boyd and duly seconded, were approved.

The Secretary reported he had not completed his report for the quarter ending December 31st, 1939, at the time the special meeting of the Board January 3rd, but had furnished the Financial Statement for the quarter at that time and later mailed the quarterly report to all the members. He further stated he had mailed his report for the quarter ending March 31st, 1940, to all the Board members.

Mr. Moscrip moved that the report of the Secretary and Executive Officer for the quarters December 31st, 1939, and March 31st, 1940, be accepted. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald. Motion carried.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS: Mr. Ewald moved that Dr. W.A.Anderson be elected President of the Board for the ensuing year. The motion was seconded and unanimously carried.

Motion was made by Mr. Moscrip that Dr. W.L.Boyd

be elected Vice President for the ensuing year. The motion was duly seconded and unanimously carried.

Mr. Moscrip moved that Charles E. Cotton be elected Secretary and Executive Officer for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1941. The motion was seconded and unanimously carried.

Dr. Cotton recommended that Dr. W.C. Bromaghim be elected Assistant Secretary for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1941. Motion was made by Mr. Moscrip that Dr. Bromaghim be elected Assistant Secretary for the year ending June 30th, 1941. The motion was seconded and unanimously carried.

A discussion followed relative to the practice of the Board in the past of not inserting the names of the members making motions acted upon by the Board. It was explained that for a number of years it had been the practice of the Board that unless a member distinctly requested that his vote be recorded in the minutes, when a motion prevailed the minutes would not include the name of the member making the motion or the seconding record, and it would be stated in the minutes that the motion was made, duly seconded and carried. Mr. Sayers then moved that in the future the minutes shall include the name of the member making the motion. This motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

The Secretary reported that Dr. Robert Rydell, field veterinarian employed by the Board, had resigned effective April 6th, 1940, to enter private practice.

OFFICE AND FIELD FORCE:

A discussion followed relative to the situation in which the Board is placed in so far as increasing the salaries of the veterinarians now employed by the Board is concerned, in keeping with the salaries of veterinarians employed by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture and also by other states. It was explained that as a result of the failure of the legislature to appropriate funds requested by the Board, it had been impossible to increase the salaries of the field veterinarians since July 1937.

The Secretary explained that the Board at a prior meeting had directed him to employ increased personnel in the control and elimination of Bang's disease and as approved by a ruling of the Attorney General the Board has employed three field veterinarians since 1937 and four veterinarians part of this period, also two to four office clerks assigned to Bang's disease work. Since July 1st, 1939, two of the clerks who had been paid from the regular Salary Fund have been paid from the Bang's Disease Expense Fund.

The Secretary stated that in order to meet the obligations in the counties that had furnished petitions for the control of Bang's disease under the Area Plan, although the Federal Government had increased the number of veterinarians employed on a salary basis in Minnesota, to twenty-five men, and also increased the employment of practicing veterinarians throughout the state on a per diem basis to over one hundred men, it would be necessary for this Board to employ veterinarians residing in the counties for short periods of time the same as we have in the past in our tuberculosis work, to meet the obligations for the testing for Bang's disease under the Area Plan during the balance of the fiscal year and also the fiscal year terminating June 30th, 1941.

Mr. Moscrip moved that the Board do not now employ a veterinarian in the place of Dr. Rydell, in order to be in a position to increase the salaries of some of the field veterinarians and other employees. The motion was duly seconded and unanimously carried.

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Mr. Moscrip then moved that the present field and office force be employed for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1940, at the following salaries:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SALARY</u>
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	2,850.00
Dr. L. E. Jenkins	2,850.00
Dr. C. A. Mack	2,700.00
Dr. L. S. Englerth	2,700.00
Dr. E. T. Phelps	2,550.00
Dr. F. W. Hansen	2,550.00
Dr. O. B. Gochnauer	2,430.00
Dr. R. G. Lovesee	2,400.00
Dr. R. H. Bergman	2,250.00
Dr. Harry Hedin	2,100.00
Dr. Chas. R. Smit	2,100.00
Dr. C. V. Williams	2,100.00
Dr. James A. Eskeldson	2,040.00
Lester Tate	2,040.00
F. H. Pederson	2,040.00
Nellie M. Carroll	1,920.00
Chas. E. Schubert	1,800.00
Marie Magee	1,500.00
Evelyn Rolfig	1,380.00
Marie C. Bailey	1,320.00
Lucretia Auftenast	1,260.00
Dorothy Farrell	1,260.00
Helen Coffey	1,260.00
Eva Bullock	1,200.00
Hilda Klein	1,200.00
Essie M. White	1,140.00
Alice Deane	1,080.00
Jerene Venne	1,080.00
Hortense Young	1,080.00
Joyce Lancette	1,080.00
Nona Salmon	1,020.00
Bernice Nordstrom	1,020.00

The motion was seconded and unanimously carried.

It was moved by Mr. Moscrip that the salaries of the field veterinarians Harry Hedin, C. E. Smit and C. B. Williams, assigned to testing for Bang's disease, be increased to \$2,100.00 annually beginning July 1st, 1940. Motion carried.

The Secretary explained he would submit the request to the Civil Service Board and also the Department of Administration for the increases in salaries as voted by the Board, for approval.

The Secretary reported that the Business Administration, as provided by the ruling of the Civil Service Board, has directed that in the future the office hours should be limited to a minimum of $37\frac{1}{2}$ hours a week; the winter schedule effective October 1st ^{through} May 30th shall be from 9:00 A.M. to 4:45 P.M. Monday through Friday with a lunch period of one hour daily, and from 9:00 A.M. to 12:30 P.M. on Saturday; the summer schedule effective June 1st through September 30th, a minimum of 35 hours shall constitute a week's work: - Monday through Friday the regular hours of employment to be from 8:30 A.M. until 4:30 P.M. with a lunch period of one hour daily; provided these provisions do not in any way interfere with the special services to be rendered by any department. Time spent for services rendered to the public in any department on Saturday morning may be taken off at times designated or it may be accumulated to a total of six days for addition to annual leave. The Secretary explained that during the administration of Governor Floyd B. Olson orders were received that the state offices should not be open Saturday morning, not only during the summer months but also during the winter months, but it was left to the discretion of the heads of departments. This Board never closed the office Saturday morning but retained half of the force alternately each Saturday; the employees who worked Saturday morning were permitted to have the same number of hours free during the following week. He stated that during the administration of Governor Benson an order was received to close offices Saturday morning but as directed by the Board we continued to keep open Saturday morning in order to take care of the requests by letter, telephone and telegraph, for permits, approval of health certificates, etc., for live stock moved interstate both export and import in Minnesota, also movement through community sales. He stated that half of the office force continued to work each Saturday morning.

Mr. Sayers moved that a skeleton force shall be in the office each Saturday morning. The motion was duly seconded and unanimously carried.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT: The Secretary reported that he anticipated there will be a sufficient balance in the appropriation for "General Indemnity Expense Tuberculosis Eradication Fund" to take care of the ten percent total decrease of the budget requests for the expenditure of our various funds as had been agreed upon with the Business Administration and as explained to the Board in prior meetings. He further stated that he had deferred the dates of the testing in four counties until after July 1st, 1940, in order to conserve the ten percent.

LIVE STOCK COMMUNITY SALES: The Secretary reported that the rules and regulations governing the sale of live stock at community sales provide for a personal bond. The Attorney General before he approves such bonds requires that the Secretary and Executive Officer shall assume the responsibility of the financial status or credit of the persons signing the bonds. This necessitates increased expense and in some instances it has been necessary to send the Quarantine Officer or one of the field veterinarians to different parts of the state to make a personal investigation relative to the financial status of the personal sureties.

He reported that during the past year an infectious enteritis ("black scours") of swine has been disclosed in lots of hogs consigned to some of the community sales in the southwestern part of the state and hogs infected with this disease transmitted it to hogs owned by farmers making purchases at such sales. The majority of the community sales do not have pens for swine and sheep and the alleyways paved; many of them are not under roof, therefore, it is practically impossible to maintain them in a sanitary condition or properly disinfect them.

The Secretary further explained the present rules and regulations provide that all owners of live stock consigned to the sales shall present a statement that the animals have not been exposed within thirty days prior to the date of the sale to other animals affected with communicable diseases. It has become a practice of live stock dealers who own trucks, to buy and consign live stock to the community sales and sign statements as the owners of live stock, relative to the freedom of or exposure to communicable diseases. They are the owners of the live stock when brought

to the sale but they are not in a position to have any knowledge as to their being free from or exposure to communicable diseases; they may possibly also bring animals that have been under quarantine by this Board for some specific purpose.

Mr. Moscrip moved that the rules and regulations be amended to require surety bonds in lieu of personal bonds for live stock community sales to be furnished before the Board will issue a permit to conduct the sales. The motion was seconded and un-animously carried.

After a general discussion Mr. Moscrip moved that the rules and regulations be amended to provide that live stock community sales rings and live stock pens and alleys used for sheep and swine shall be so constructed that they can be maintained in a sanitary condition and shall be properly paved. The motion was duly seconded and carried.

Mr. Sayers moved that the rules and regulations governing the sale of live stock at community sales be amended to include a paragraph requiring truckers of live stock to the sales shall furnish a statement signed by the owners from whom they have purchased all the animals in their consignments, and provided the animals consigned originate from other states or the public stockyards at South St. Paul the truckers shall furnish proper health certificates for such live stock to the management of the sale, who shall furnish them to the official veterinarian of the sale for his approval, before the animals will be permitted to be sold. The motion was duly seconded and carried.

Mr. Moscrip moved that the Secretary and Executive Officer notify the owners and managements of the live stock community sales now holding permits that it will be necessary that they comply with the amended rules and regulations and properly pave the live stock pens, alleys and the sales pavilion rings, prior to November 1st, and further, permits will not be issued in the future to live stock community sales owners except in compliance with the amended rules and regulations.

Mr. Moscrip moved that the Secretary prepare and submit it to the Attorney General for his approval, amendments to the rules and regulations adopted April 28th, 1939, governing the sale of live stock at community sales, to include the

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provisions for surety bonds, requirement of truckers to furnish statements of the owners from whom they purchase the live stock they consign, and also the proper construction of pavements in the sales rings, pens and alleys, and that the Board herewith adopt the rules and regulations as approved by the Attorney General.

The following is a true copy of the rules and regulations as amended and approved by the Attorney General on May 11th, 1940:

C. S. 1 (Revised) MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE SALE OF LIVESTOCK AT COMMUNITY AND OTHER SALES.

Adopted April 26th, 1940 * * * * * Approved by the Attorney General _____

 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

Mason's Minnesota Statutes 1927, to make such rules and regulations as it may deem expedient for the protection of the health of ^{the} domestic animals of the State; and

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

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

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota, that the rules and regulations governing the sale of livestock at community and other sales adopted April 28th, 1939 be amended to read as follows:

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

No person or persons, corporations, or associations shall conduct or operate such sales within the State unless he or they have been granted a permit by the Board.

(b) Live Stock Community Sales Plants including buildings, livestock pens and alleys shall be so constructed that they can be maintained in a sanitary conditions. The sales pavilion rings and alleys, and also the livestock pens used for swine and sheep, shall be properly paved. The management of such sales before conducting sales as defined in subparagraph (a) of this paragraph, shall file an application for a permit with the Secretary and Executive Officer of the ^{State} Live Stock Sanitary Board. The Secretary and Executive Officer will have a field representative make an inspection of the buildings and premises in which such sales will be conducted and will report his findings. On receipt of the report that the premises and buildings are properly constructed and suitable for such sales, and on receipt of a surety bond issued by a responsible surety company, in the sum of \$2,000.00, and after such bond has been approved by the Attorney General of the State, the Secretary and Executive Officer will issue a permit to such applicants authorizing them to conduct a sale in the place named in the application.

The permit and bond shall be of the same date and shall remain in force for a period of one year unless revoked. The Secretary and Executive Officer may refuse to grant or may revoke the permit when he is satisfied the applicant or permit holder has violated the laws of the State or the rules and regulations of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, governing the interstate or intrastate movement, shipment, or transportation of animals,

or these and all other rules and regulations of the Board pertaining to the control and elimination of infectious, communicable diseases of livestock. The surety bond in the sum of \$2,000.00 upon a form prescribed by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board shall be 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 livestock so consigned and delivered to the permittee, for sale forthwith upon the sale of such livestock and also a full compliance with all the terms and requirements of these regulations, and when the bond is approved by the Attorney General of the State it shall be filed with the Board.

Actions at law on said bond may be brought 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 of the permittee of any of these rules and regulations. Copies of 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.

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

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

(c) Truckers of livestock to the sales shall furnish a statement signed by the owners of all animals included in his consignment, from whom he has purchased such animals as required in subparagraph (a) of this paragraph, and provided the animals he consigns to the sale originate from other states or the public stock yards at So. St. Paul, the truckers shall furnish proper health certificates for such livestock to the management of the sale who shall furnish it to the official veterinarian for his approval before the animals will be permitted to be sold.

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

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

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

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

5.(a)The owner or management operating such sales shall employ a duly licensed veterinarian to inspect and examine all livestock offered for sale. Said veterinarian if acceptable to the Board will be authorized to act as a representative of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board. He shall prohibit the sale of any animal or animals that in his opinion are affected with, or showing symptoms of infectious communicable diseases, except cattle affected with actinimycosis (lumpy jaw) that may be sold as provided by subparagraph (b) of this paragraph. He will examine and accept, or refuse to accept health certificates on all animals consigned to the sale, vaccinate the hogs and make the tuberculin tests and agglutination blood tests for Bang's disease of cattle and issue the official quarantine when necessary as required by the State law and the rules and regulations of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board. He will also supervise the cleaning and disinfection of the sales pavilions, yards, pens, premises, and vehicles used for transporting animals, immediately following each sale. Veterinarians employed by the management of such sales, acting as authorized agents of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board, will be furnished with the official blank forms of quarantine and health certificates for reporting records of test. The authorized veterinarians, immediately after each sale, shall mail duplicate copies of all quarantines of animals, and also the certificates of tuberculin and agglutination blood tests of cattle, etc., to the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board, 221 State Office Building, St. Paul, Minnesota.

The management of the sales immediately after each day's sale shall mail to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board a report of all quarantined livestock sold ^{through} such sale furnishing the name and address of the consignor of such livestock and the name and address of the purchaser. This report shall correspond with the quarantines issued by the authorized veterinarian at such sale. If there is no livestock sold subject to quarantine at any one sale the management shall so notify the Live Stock Sanitary Board immediately after the sale.

(b) The veterinarian may issue a permit for the sale of cattle affected with actinimycosis (lumpy jaw) for the purpose of slaughter only, provided the purchaser agrees to have them slaughtered within 5 days, at a point where the Federal Government maintains postmortem meat inspection service or if killed locally slaughtered under the inspection of a qualified veterinarian; the veterinarian shall identify the cattle with the official Live Stock Sanitary Board ear tag and brand each animal with the letter "S" (three inches high) on the left jaw.

NOTICE.

SECTION 5407, MINNESOTA GENERAL STATUTES 1923, PROVIDES THAT EVERY PERSON VIOLATING ANY RULE OR REGULATIONS MADE BY THE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD SHALL BE GUILTY OF A MISDEMEANOR, THE MINIMUM PUNISHMENT WHEREOF SHALL BE A FINE OF \$25.00 OR IMPRISONMENT FOR THIRTY (30) DAYS.

The foregoing regulation
 examined and approved as
 to form and legality this 11 day of
May 1940

J. A. A. BURNQUIST,
 Attorney General.

By John A. Weeks
 Assistant Attorney General

SCABIES: The Secretary reported that on March 21st, with the approval of the Governor of the state, he attended a conference on sheep scabies at Sioux City, Iowa, called by the Executive Officer of the South Dakota Live Stock Sanitary Board. The meeting was attended by the state veterinarians of South and North Dakota, ^{Kansas, Missouri,} Nebraska, Iowa and Minnesota. It was called for the reason that the South Dakota Sanitary Authorities are of the opinion the control of sheep scabies is not a state problem but one that requires the adoption of uniform control requirements by the states. It was reported that sheep scabies had been practically eliminated from the section of South Dakota west of the Missouri River and they are exercising intensive measures, with the assistance of the federal veterinary inspectors, to control and eliminate scabies from the eastern section of the state. The Secretary presented to the Board for its consideration the recommendations that were adopted at this conference. A general discussion followed, the members of the Board expressing themselves as favorable to adopting the suggested measures with the exception of the recommendation that all sheep infested with sheep scabies be maintained for a period of six months after they have been properly dipped. The members of the Board were of the opinion that in Minnesota where bands of sheep are small, the period of quarantine should not exceed ninety (90) days after dipping and the inspection discloses freedom from scabies. The members of the Board agreed that the rules and regulations should be amended providing for the branding of sheep that are sold at live stock community sales.

After further discussion Dr. Boyd moved that the rules and regulations for the control of scabies in the State of Minnesota, adopted January 18th, 1936, be amended to read as follows, and are hereby adopted; the motion was seconded and carried. The following is a copy of the amended rules and regulations as approved by the Attorney General:

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MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

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

ADOPTED APRIL 26th, 1940.

APPROVED BY ATTORNEY GENERAL _____ 1940.

WHEREAS, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota has power and authority under and pursuant to the provision of Section 5396, Mason's Minnesota Statutes 1927, 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 paragraph 2 and 5 of the Rules and Regulations for the control of scabies in the State of Minnesota adopted January 18th, 1936 be amended to read as follows:

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 branded with a red letter "S" not less than four inches in length on the back, using branding paint. All quarantined sheep shall be dipped and redipped in a permitted dip in compliance with the minimum requirements as provided by the rulings of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, at intervals of not less than 10 or more than 14 days under the supervision of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. The quarantine shall be maintained for a period of at least ninety days after the last dipping, and not released until two inspections are made by a field veterinarian or authorized agent of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board; when it is determined the sheep are free

from scabies the quarantine shall be released by the Board or a duly authorized agent of the Board and the sheep shall be branded on the back with the letter "R" not less than four inches in length in black paint.

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 purposes 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 redipped 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 10 nor later than 14 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; and they shall be branded on the back with a letter "K" in red paint not less than 4 inches in length.

(b) Sheep found by the authorized veterinarian at community or other sales to be infected with or exposed to scabies shall be immediately branded with a red letter "S" not less than 4 inches in length using branding paint and 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 20 degrees above zero Fahrenheit sheep may be moved from community and other sales without dipping provided they are branded on the back with two letter "K's" with red paint and provided further that 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.

The foregoing regulation
 examined and approved as
 to form and legality this 11 day of
May 1940

J. A. A. BURNQUIST, (d)
 Attorney General.

By J. A. A. Burnquist
 Assistant Attorney General

(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 State 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 air-slacked lime) and 24 pounds flowers of sulphur, or sulphur flour to 100 gallons of water.

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

The dipping solution should be used at a temperature of 95 degrees to 105 degrees Fahrenheit. It must at all times be maintained at a strength of 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.

RABIES: The Secretary called attention to his quarterly report relative to the present outbreak of rabies in Hennepin County in which there have been 27 cases disclosed since January 1st, 18 of which were in the city of Minneapolis, Diagnoses of these cases, with the exception of 2 clinical cases in Minneapolis, were confirmed by laboratory findings.

He further reported that 2 cases had appeared in Wright County, 1 in the village of Hanover and 1 in the Township of Frankfort; 2 cases in Le Sueur County in the village of New Prague. Quarantines are now in effect in the city of Minneapolis, the villages of Brookfield Center, St. Paul Park, Richfield and Greenwood Townships, Hennepin County; Frankfort Township, Hanover Village in Wright County, and the city of New Prague, Le Sueur County; Helena Township in Scott County.

Proclamations as provided by the state law have also been issued including these territories, requiring that no dogs shall be permitted to be at large on the owners' premises or elsewhere unless effectually muzzled, with the exception they can be confined within a fence so constructed that the dog cannot get through or over, or that will permit persons or other dogs to enter, and that will prevent the dog from biting or coming in contact with persons or other animals.

Dogs can be taken out of such enclosures without muzzles provided they are on a leash at least six feet in length, securely fastened to the collar and held by a responsible person 16 years of age or over, except in congested districts such as crowded streets and buildings.

He stated further that the City Council of Minneapolis had made provision to maintain two wagons to pick up stray dogs on the streets without muzzles and destroy them; also, the Police Department of Minneapolis (at least apparently) are inclined to cooperate in the carrying out of the provisions of the state law better than they did during the outbreak that was recently prevalent in Hennepin County. He further stated the outbreaks in the rural communities had been limited to the original dogs and he was having the full support of the health and peace officers.

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A discussion followed relative to the issuance of permits for the removal of dogs from areas under quarantine for rabies. During the discussion it was disclosed that in the fall of 1938 permits were issued in large numbers for owners of hunting dogs to remove them from the quarantined areas to be used in various parts of the state for hunting purposes, that it was impracticable and impossible for dogs to retrieve when properly muzzled and many complaints were received from the rural communities condemning this procedure, thus exposing not only people but also dogs and other live stock.

Mr. Ewald moved that no permits be issued for the removal of dogs from rabies quarantined areas for hunting purposes. The motion was seconded by Mr. Moscrip. Motion carried.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON COMMUNICABLE DISEASES OF LIVE STOCK:

The Secretary stated that in his opinion the Board should endeavor through the practicing veterinarians to obtain monthly reports of contagious communicable diseases experienced in their practice. This information would be of practical value to the Board and also the live stock industry of the state from an economic standpoint. He advised that if we could succeed in obtaining the cooperation of the veterinarians it might later require increased office personnel but it would be of sufficient importance to later obtain sufficient moneys for these purposes.

A general discussion followed. Mr. Moscrip moved that the Secretary be instructed to prepare the necessary forms and furnish return stamped envelopes to the practicing veterinarians, requesting them to make monthly reports for the office to compile. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd. Motion carried.

BANG'S DISEASE: The Secretary reported the Federal Government have maintained 25 regularly employed salaried veterinary inspectors in the state during the past quarter and have increased the number of practicing veterinarians employed on a per diem basis to 102 during the quarter. He reported he had assigned 4 of our regularly employed field veterinarians to the Bang's Disease Area Cooperative testing in northern Minnesota in addition to the 3 field veterinarians employed and paid from the Bang's Disease Fund.

Petitions representing more than 70 percent of the cattle owners have been received from the following counties:

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>DATE RECEIVED</u>
Roseau	January 8th
Marshall	January 9th
Clearwater	February 1st
Lake	February 8th
Koochiching	February 13th
Polk	February 19th
Mahnomen	February 29th
Norman	March 7th
Wilkin	March 20th

The Secretary stated he had conducted hearings as required by the law and had determined as the result of such hearings that more than 70 percent of the cattle owners had signed the petition, and had published official notices to the effect that as the result of the hearings it was disclosed there were more than 70 percent of the cattle owners who had signed the petition and he had included the date on which the testing would start in each of the following counties in the notices:

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>DATE OF HEARING</u>	<u>DATE SET FOR TESTING</u>
Roseau	January 29th	March 4th
Marshall	January 29th	March 11th
Lake Of The Woods	January 30th	March 4th
Clearwater	February 27th	April 8th
Koochiching	February 28th	April 8th
Lake	March 5th	April 22nd
Polk	March 12th	April 29th
Mahnomen	March 19th	April 29th

Mr. Moscrip moved the Board approve and confirm the action of the Secretary and Executive Officer in holding the hearings and his findings relative to the sufficiency of the petitions in the above/eight counties, publishing the notices therefor and setting the dates for the starting of the tests. Motion duly seconded and carried.

The Secretary reported he conducted a hearing on the sufficiency of the petitions in Lake Of The Woods County January 30th. Dr. W. J. Fretz, Inspector in Charge of Federal Tuberculosis Work in Minnesota, the county agent and his assistant, and four cattle owners were present at the hearing. There were no objections at the hearing relative to the sufficiency of the petitions. He stated that prior to the

hearing he had received a certified statement from the County Auditor that the total number of cattle according to the last assessment return was 615, and based on this report, 72.8 percent of the cattle owners had signed the petitions. On February 27th he received a letter of protest signed by 160 cattle owners in Lake Of The Woods County, requesting that a rehearing be held relative to the sufficiency of the petitions. As provided by the law, he then published a notice in the March 22nd issue of a local newspaper, setting April 3rd, 1940, as the date for the rehearing. As provided by Section 3 of the law, he assigned Dr. Fred W. Hansen, one of our regularly employed field veterinarians, and Dr. W. T. Adamson, a federal inspector, to act as agents of this Board to make an investigation, study the petitions, etc. These men after studying and investigating the signers of the petitions and comparing them with the assessment return in the books of the County Auditor's office, learned the Auditor had made a mistake when he officially certified to this office relative to the cattle owners in the county; he had certified the total number of cattle as shown by the 1938 assessment return. After the mistake was explained to him the Auditor then sent another certificate to the office stating there was a total of 649 cattle owners, according to the last assessment return. In the meantime 69 more cattle owners signed the petition.

The Secretary reported he had conferred with the Attorney General relative to the matter of conducting the hearing prior to holding it. The Secretary then presented the Board with the reports of the investigation and a transcript of the proceedings of the rehearing conducted April 3rd, 1940

The Board, after due consideration of these reports, determined there were more than 70 percent of the cattle owners in the county who had signed the petition, and further, the reports disclosed there are very few cattle owners in the county who are not in favor of the Area Plan of Control of Bang's Disease.

Mr. Ewald moved that the Board after reviewing the reports of the investigators and the petitions disclosed at the rehearing held April 3rd, has determined there are a sufficient number of petitions signed by the cattle owners of the county and more than 70 percent have signed the petition; further, the Secretary as provided by law be instructed to publish the notice of this determination by the Board and set the date for the starting of the test in the county. Motion duly seconded and unanimously carried.

The Secretary reported he conducted a hearing on the sufficiency of the petitions in Wilkin County at Breckenridge April 23rd, 1940. The hearing included ^a large number of cattle owners who were desirous that the control of Bang's disease under the Area Plan be initiated. He reported that according to the last assessment return there were 1182 cattle owners in the county and 918 cattle owners signed the petition, or 77.66 percent.

Mr. Moscrip moved that the Board approve and confirm the action of the Secretary and Executive Officer in holding the hearing in Wilkin County April 23rd, 1940, and his findings and determination that there were over 70 percent of the cattle owners who had signed the petition, and to direct the Secretary to publish the notice of the findings and set a date for the starting of the test. Motion seconded by Mr. Ewald and unanimously carried.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR BANG'S DISEASE CONTROL: The Secretary explained the law for the control of Bang's disease under the Area Plan provides that all cattle in the county shall be included in the test and the law amended by the last legislature provides that no indemnity shall be paid for steers, further, that the present rules and regulations provide we shall test all cattle six months of age or over, with the exception of steers, and the rules and regulations do not provide for the quarantining of steers that are not tested. He further stated the Federal Government will not pay indemnity for calves that react to the test for Bang's disease provided they are under six months of age, but the state law provides the

state shall pay indemnity for such calves when condemned. It has been the custom in the area work to include steers in the testing and also the calves; however, the Board had agreed at a former meeting that calves under three months of age, even though they do react, shall not be condemned as reactors unless the test of the dams are positive, etc.

The Secretary then presented for the consideration of the Board an amendment to paragraph 2 he had prepared relative to the rules and regulations for the maintenance of Modified Accredited Bang's Disease Free Areas, adopted January 3rd, 1940. After some discussion Dr. Boyd moved that paragraph 2 of the rules and regulations providing for the establishment and maintenance of Modified Bang's Disease-Free Accredited Areas, adopted April 26th, 1940, be amended and the same is hereby adopted, to read as follows:

B. D. 27 (Revised)

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF MODIFIED BANG'S DISEASE-FREE ACCREDITED AREAS IN MINNESOTA, TESTING OF CATTLE WITHIN SUCH AREA, DISPOSAL OF REACTING CATTLE, QUARANTINES AND REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF CATTLE.

ADOPTED APRIL 26, 1940.

APPROVED BY ATTORNEY GENERAL _____ 1940.

WHEREAS, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota has power and authority under the provisions of Section 5396, Mason's Minnesota Statutes, 1927, 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, Section 5460-27, Mason's Minnesota Statutes, 1940 Supplement, authorizes the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota to adopt and enforce definite rules, regulations and quarantines for the establishment and maintenance of Modified Bang's Disease-Free Accredited Areas,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota that paragraph 2 of the rules and regulations for the establishment and maintenance of Modified Bang's Disease-Free Accredited Areas in Minnesota adopted January 3, 1940, is hereby amended to read as follows:

All cattle, except steers, in the area shall be tested for Bang's disease. Steers that are not tested shall be placed in quarantine to be maintained separate and apart from all other cattle, and permits will be furnished to the owner on request for their shipment for slaughter purposes after which the quarantine

will be released. Calves under three months of age will not be condemned and appraised as reactors unless the test of the dam is positive. Calves between the ages of three and six months will not be condemned and appraised as reactors unless more mature cattle in the herd are affected with the disease. When an individual calf reacts in a herd, and it is determined such animal is a recent introduction into the herd, it will be condemned and appraised in accordance with the laws of the State of Minnesota. All cattle reacting to the agglutination blood test for this disease in dilutions of 1:100 or more shall be slaughtered within 15 days of the test. Owners or persons in possession of cattle shall remove reacting cattle from the premises and cause the same to be slaughtered immediately or within 15 days of the date when they are officially condemned or appraised. All premises where such reacting cattle were located shall be cleaned and disinfected at the expense of the owner within 15 days of the date of the removal of the reacting animals. The milk and milk products derived from reacting cattle shall not be used, disposed of, or sold.

The foregoing regulations
 examined and approved as
 to form and legality this 11 day of
May 1940

J. A. A. BURNQUIST,
 Attorney General.

By John A. Weeks
 Assistant Attorney General

The Secretary presented for the consideration of the Board amendments he had prepared to paragraphs 6 and 8 of the rules and regulations for the control and elimination of Bang's disease of cattle adopted May 24th, 1939. He explained his suggested amendment to paragraph 6 is to facilitate the administration by the office and also in the field, of the law and the rules and regulations for the shipment for slaughter of cattle that react to the test so the owner may receive indemnity, also for the quarantining of such animals. The

suggested amendment of paragraph 8 is to clarify the wording and to provide that no persons other than qualified licensed and approved veterinarians shall administer or be given permits by the Board to treat cattle in the state with Bang's disease or abortion vaccines.

After some discussion Mr. Sayers moved that paragraphs 6 and 8 of the rules and regulations for the control and elimination of Bang's disease of cattle adopted May 24th, 1939, be amended and adopted to read as follows:
Motion seconded and unanimously carried.

B. D. 5 (revised)

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

Adopted April 26, 1940

Approved by Attorney General _____ 1940

WHEREAS, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota is required by the law to protect the health of the domestic animals of the State and has power and authority pursuant to the provisions of Section 5396, Mason's Minnesota Statutes, 1927, to make such Rules and Regulations as it may deem expedient to that end, and

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

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota that paragraph 6 and paragraph 8 of the Rules and Regulations adopted May 24, 1939 are hereby amended to read as follows:

PARAGRAPH 6. Permits for the shipment of Bang's diseased cattle will be issued by the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board on a written request by the owner, to public stock yards at South St. Paul or to slaughter establishments approved by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry where the Federal Government maintains inspection, provided the identification tag number, the Bang reactor tag number of each animal, and the name and address of the commission firm to which such cattle are to be consigned, are furnished. Such permits must be used within 15 days from the date issued. The quarantine of the animals shipped under such permit will be released on receipt of information from the owner of the name and address of the commission firm or slaughter establishment to which the animals were consigned and the date they were slaughtered.

PARAGRAPH 8. All cattle vaccinated with abortion vaccine, abortion bacterin or preparations made from or through the agency of Brucella micro-organisms, shall be quarantined by the Secretary and Executive Officer or a duly authorized agent of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. The quarantine shall restrict and restrain the cattle on the premises to a limited area involving the barn or other provided shelter. No person, except qualified, licensed, approved veterinarians, shall administer or inject into any cattle in Minnesota, abortion vaccine, abortion bacterin, or preparations made from or through the agency of Brucella micro-organisms. No veterinarian shall administer

these products except on special written permit issued by the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Live Stock Sanitary Board. Veterinarians shall identify all cattle, purebred and grade, to which they have administered these products under permit, by the official identification tag of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board placed in the right ear and shall furnish a description of the cattle, the name and address of the owner, and the legal description of the premises in order that the proper quarantine can be established by the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board. Permits for the shipment of vaccinated cattle will be issued by the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board on written request by the owner, as provided in paragraph 6.

The foregoing resolutions
 examined and approved as
 to form and legality this 1 day of
May 1940*

J. A. A. BURNQUIST,
 Attorney General.

By J. A. A. Burnquist
 Assistant Attorney General

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Chas. E. Patton
 Secretary

 President.

STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

310 GLOBE BUILDING

ST. PAUL 1, MINN.

