



Minnesota. Board of Animal Health.
Minutes.

Copyright Notice:

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

I N D E X
July 12, 1940 - April 17, 1942

Anthrax Fund	186
Appropriations	265
A. V. M. A.	172, 283
Amendments to law regarding tuberculosis, Bang, etc.	211
Attorney General's ruling re. \$12,000 for Bang work-	332
Bang's Disease:	
Agreement	233, 235
Area control	179, 317
Brucella Abortus Vaccine	256
B. D. 5, Elimination of Bang's Disease in State	237
B. D. 26, Certified Bang's Disease Free herds	243
B. D. 27, Modified B. Disease-Free Areas	250
B. D. 28, Owner's Agreement . Certified Plan	227
B. D. 35, " " calfhoo d vaccination	234
Calfhood Vac. 203, 205, 363, 383, 233, 234,	270
Co. Agents and Veterinarians, letter to	332
Comittees meet with Board:	
Community Auction Market Exchange	285
Live Stock Breeders Asso.	342, 343
So. St. Paul Union Stock Yards	284
Dr. Fretz' letter re. schedule of testing	326
Dr. Mohler, conference	295
Policy for Bang's Disease control	317, 343
Plate testing	364
Retests	274, 281
U.S. Live Stock Sanitary Asso.	325
Biologics, sale of (B.29)	258, 336, to 342
Breeders Live Stock Consignment Sale	197
Budget Requests	172, 180, 184, 189, 209, 221
Bulls, sale of grade	355
Civil Service Classification	181, 182, 183
Community Sales	193, 196, 199, 213, 316, 261
County Agr. Extension Agents' Conference	331
Denver Hog Serum Co.	309, 313, 320
Election of Officers	265, 368
Election of Office and Field Force	266, 372
Farmers' Veterinary Supply Co.	222, 309, 313, 317, 323, 386
Financial	169 to 186, 207 219, 314, 369
Foot and Mouth Disease	300, 301
Frozen Meat and Meat Products	308
Goats, G 1	382
Guernsey News Item	319
Hog Cholera:	
Serum and Virus Revolving Fund	186
Vaccination in Steele & Dodge Cos.	309
Horses, mules, etc. - mallein test	200
Rules and Reg. regarding importation of	359
Importation of cattle, T.B. Form 43	374
Indemnity Legislation	211

Laboratory Appropriation	188
Legislation	210, 220
Legal Case(Mr. Neeser please not guilty	383
Office Hours	368
Placards for Modified B.Disease-Free Areas	385
Pullorum Disease Control	287
Questionnaire, monthly to veterinarians	308
Rabies in Minneapolis	171
Rendering Plants- transportation of carcasses	199
Rules and Regulations:	
B. 29 Revised	258
B. D. 5	237
B. D. 26	243
B. D. 27	250
Brucella Abortus Vaccine	256
Importation of Horses, etc.	222
Pullorum Disease Control	289
Goats, G. 1	382
T. B. Form 43	374
Sale of Live Stock at Community Sales	223
Sheep, importation of	173, 177
Sheep Scabies	286
So. St. Paul Union, Scotk Yards- community sales -	283
State Fair Sanitary Requirements ,	260
State Institutions	189
Swine Erysipelas	365
Swine Importation	379
U. S. Army Veterinary Service	191
Veterinarians:	
C. E. Cotton-resignation 202, 265,	356
J. A. Eskeldson	308
Harry Hedin	319
B. J. Porter.	170
C. A. Sotaaen 170, 186, 191, 206,	283
C. F. Steinhauser	387
C. V. Williams	191
D. M. McDonald . retired Dec. 1, 1940	194
Ralph L West 202,	265
Washington, D. C.- Secretary to confer re.funds	270
Report of conference	295

Mr. P. O. Holland died ~~Jan. 11, 1939~~ Nov. 15, 1939

Dr. C. P. Fitch died Jan. 11, 1940

A. L. Sayers appointed member of the Board Dec. 1, 1939

for Five years Jan. 2, 1940

4/26/40 minutes— Dr. W. L. Boyd appointed to fill the unexpired term of Dr. Fitch

MINUTES OF QUARTERLY MEETING MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD JULY 12TH, 1940

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

Chas. B. Cotton
Secretary

President

MINUTES DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD JULY 17TH, 1940

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

The minutes of the quarterly meeting April 26th, 1940, were read and upon motion duly seconded were approved.

The quarterly report of the Secretary and Executive Officer was considered and discussed. Mr. Moscrip moved the report be accepted. Motion seconded and carried.

There followed a general discussion relative to the financial statement as reported in the quarterly report and the problem facing the Board relative to its obligation with our present appropriations as the result of the order of the Business Administrator requiring that a reserve fund of $11\frac{1}{2}$ percent of the appropriations made available by the legislature for the present year, should not be expended. It was agreed by the members that if found necessary a request should be made to the Executive Council or the legislature to have arrangements made whereby the funds that were appropriated for the control of tuberculosis and Bang's disease be made available.

B. J. PORTER: The Secretary presented a letter from Dr. B. J. Porter of Albert Lea dated June 12th in which he stated that a little over a year ago he had been removed from the list of approved and accredited veterinarians by this Board and that he was guilty at the time he was removed from this list on May 24th, 1939. He assured the Board if there is any chance of his being reinstated by the Board he would appreciate it and agreed to comply with the state law and the rules and regulations in the future. The Secretary recommended that the Board reinstate Dr. Porter.

It was regularly moved by Dr. Boyd that Dr. Porter be reinstated. The motion was seconded by Mr. Moscrip. Dr. Boyd and Mr. Moscrip voted in the affirmative; Mr. Sayers and Mr. Ewald voted "no". President Anderson then voted in the affirmative and the motion was declared carried.

DR. C. A. SOTAAEN: Dr. C.A.Sotaaen of Windom, Minnesota, appeared before the Board. The Secretary and Executive Officer explained to the Board that Dr. Sotaaen had appeared as the result of charges received relative to his failure to make the proper tuberculin tests of cattle in one large herd in Houston County when he was employed by the Board on a per diem basis at the time of the complete test of all the cattle in Houston County in May 1940. The Secretary presented to the Board the evidence he had obtained as the result of the investigation of the complaint. Dr. Sotaaen was asked if the charges were true; he stated they were and he was guilty, that he did not know why he had failed to carry out the instructions relative to the proper confinement of the cattle so he could make the proper readings at the time he made the tuberculin tests. The evidence disclosed he had not confined the cattle so he could make the proper reading and interpretation of the test. The evidence further disclosed he had permitted the cattle to be driven by him and he stood five feet away.

Mr. Ewald voted that Dr. C.A.Sotaaen be suspended from the list of approved and accredited veterinarians in Minnesota and the Secretary be instructed to so notify him. Motion duly seconded and carried.

The report of the investigation and the evidence is on file with office records.

RABIES: The Secretary reported he had not succeeded in obtaining the support or assistance of the peace officers of the City of Minneapolis in carrying out the proclamation order issued by him and the Health Commissioner of Minneapolis, as provided by the state law, which law requires specifically that the peace officers of the city shall assist in carrying out the provisions of the proclamation.

After some discussion Mr. Sayers moved that the Secretary be directed to confer with the Attorney General and request him to communicate with the Mayor of the City of Minneapolis and the Chief of Police, calling their attention to the failure on their part to carry out their duty as provided by Section 5390, Mason's Minnesota Statutes, 1934 Supplement, and provided it is necessary, institute legal proceedings. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

BANG'S DISEASE: CARLTON COUNTY: The Secretary in his report included a report of a hearing he had held in Carlton County on the sufficiency of the petitions, on May 28th, when it was determined that more than 70 percent of the cattle owners had signed the petition for the control of Bang's disease under the Area Plan and that he issued and published the official statement of the findings, in which the date of the starting of the test was included.

Mr. Moscrip moved that the Board approve and confirm the action of the Secretary and Executive Officer in holding the hearing and in his findings relative to the sufficiency of the petition in Carlton County, in publishing the notice and setting the date for the starting of the test. Motion seconded and carried.

WATONWAN COUNTY: The Secretary then reported he had held a hearing on the sufficiency of the petitions in Watonwan County on July 2nd and a comparatively large number of farmers were present; they were all enthused and interested in the control and elimination of the disease under the Area Plan. He advised the Board that more than 70 percent of the cattle owners had signed the petition, and presented the material to the Board.

Mr. Moscrip moved that the Board approve and confirm the action of the Secretary and Executive Officer in holding the hearing, his findings relative to the

sufficiency of the petition in Watonwan County, and directed him to publish the notice of the findings of the Board and set the date for starting the test.

BUDGET REQUEST FOR BIENNIIUM BEGINNING JULY 1ST, 1941: There was a general discussion relative to the policy of the Board in the Budget Request, with particular reference to the control of Bang's disease for the coming biennium. The Secretary advised it would be necessary that the Board have a special meeting during the month of September to consider the requests and the Budget, in order to present it to the Department of Business Administration and the Budget Commissioner by October 1st, 1940.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that Dr. Boyd and the Secretary and Executive Officer attend the meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association at Washington, D.C., August 26th to 30th, 1940; also if necessary, go to Baltimore and Harrisburg to confer with the Live Stock Sanitary authorities of the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland, relative to their activities and official work in the control and elimination of Bang's disease, at the expense of the Board, provided it meets with the approval of the Governor.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Chas. E. Potter
Secretary

President

MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL MEETING MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD AUGUST 24, 1940.

The meeting was called to order by President Anderson at 1:20 P.M. in the office of the Manager of the Horse Department, Hippodrome, State Fair Grounds.

Members present: President Anderson, Mr. Moscrip, Mr. Sayers and Dr. Boyd. The Secretary reported he had received a communication from Mr. Ewald stating it would be impossible for him to be present. Dr. Bromaghim, the Assistant Secretary, and Mr. Norris Carnes, Manager of the Central Cooperative Live Stock Association, were also present.

The Secretary stated the meeting had been called for the specific purpose of considering the rules and regulations of the Board governing the importation of sheep. They provide that permits may be issued on request for the shipment of each lot of sheep without the requirement of dipping prior to shipment, from a state in which scabies is not known to exist or to have existed for the past 12 months and such fact is certified to by the live stock sanitary authorities of such state; the sheep shall be accompanied by a health certificate issued by an approved veterinarian or an inspector of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, certifying them to be free from symptoms of scabies or any other contagious, infectious or communicable disease; provided further, that they are shipped in cleaned and disinfected cars or trucks, not unloaded in any public stock yards enroute, and are unloaded in transit for water, feed and rest, in railway stock yards or pens that have been cleaned and disinfected and specially set aside and maintained for the accommodation of sheep from states that are officially certified as free from scabies. etc.

The Secretary stated that as he had explained to the Board at a prior meeting, the live stock sanitary officials of the state of Texas on May 31st, 1940, reported they could not certify that Texas had been free from

scabies for the past 12 months and that scabies of the symbiotic variety had been diagnosed and quarantines had been established on 39 premises located in 19 counties. For this reason all sheep imported into the state from Texas must be accompanied by proper health certificates and be properly dipped in a permitted dip within ten days immediately preceding the date of shipment. He stated that recently Mr. Carnes of the Central Cooperative Live Stock Association had informed him they had a buyer in Texas - Mr. Art Bayne - who had made tentative purchases of a large number of sheep in the western part of Texas and he had been informed by some of the field inspection service of the live stock sanitary authorities of the state of Texas that they were in a position to certify the areas in which such sheep were located, were free from scabies. Mr. Carnes advised him that in prior years they had been purchasing sheep to be shipped into Minnesota for feeding purposes from Montana and Wyoming but at the present time they did not wish to make purchases from such states for the reason they found many of them had been exposed to the range spear grass and they had had bad results from such shipments in the past.

The Secretary reported he has again communicated with the live stock sanitary officials of Texas and they inform him that symbiotic mange existed last fall, and as explained in this letter of May 31st, it has re-occurred again this spring, and further, that practically all of the infected sheep are located on the farms in the eastern and northeastern part of Texas. To date it has been located in 24 counties in the state and in every instance where the disease has been located quarantines have been established and the sheep submitted to two dippings. They furnished a map showing the counties in which scabies has appeared since September 1st, 1939. It was studied and the largest amount of the infection at the present time is in Bosque County which is in the eastern part of the state where a large number of community sales rings are in operation. The Secretary reported that in further correspondence with the authorities of the state of Texas they report that the seven counties in which the John Clay Commission Company have advised them the Minnesota buyer is anticipating the purchase of sheep, have not had scabies infection of the

~~sarcoptic~~^{pruritic} variety for a number of years, and that symbiotic mange has never been found in these seven counties.

The Secretary reported he had advised the live stock sanitary authorities of the state of Texas that it would be necessary to call a meeting of this Board to consider the adoption of a special ruling to permit the shipment of sheep from a tentative area in Texas without the requirement of dipping before shipment provided they could certify to such area, and if possible, limit it by natural geographical boundaries such as rivers, lines of railroad, or county lines. He requested a reply by airmail but it has not been received. He then wired August 26th, for an immediate reply by airmail but it has not been received.

Mr. Art Bayne who had just returned by airplane from Texas was then introduced to the Board by Mr. Carnes. Mr. Bayne stated he was assured the sanitary authorities would report a definite area in western Texas as having been free from scabies for more than 12 months.

After some discussion, Mr. Sayers moved that a ruling be adopted that provided the live stock sanitary authorities in Texas will certify to a definitely defined area with a buffer of one scabies-free county located between such area and the non-certified scabies-free areas in the state, on and after August 26th, 1940, sheep originating and which have been within such certified scabies-free area for a period of 120 days immediately preceding the date of importation or since birth, may be imported into the state in quarantine, for feeding purposes, without the requirement of dipping prior to shipment as provided by the rules and regulations adopted Jan'y 18th, 1936, and amended June 12th, 1936.

Motion seconded by Mr. Moscrip. Motion carried.

Mr. Sayers moved that the Secretary be instructed to prepare a ruling effective August 28th as provided in his motion, after he receives a statement from the live stock sanitary officials of the state of Texas, certifying to the scabies-free area in the western part of Texas, and that such ruling

shall definitely define a line running north and south through the state of Texas and shall be the dividing line between the certified scabies-free area and the area that cannot be certified as free from scabies, and further, that the ruling be herewith approved and adopted by the Board.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Moscrip. Motion carried.

Following is a true copy of the ruling prepared by the Secretary effective August 26th, 1940.

A-26

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD


Ruling Relative to Importation of Sheep from the Area of West Texas, including all of the Counties west of a line drawn North and South through the entire State, bordered on the East by and including the following Counties on the east border: Lipscomb, Hemphill, Wheeler, Collingsworth, Childers, Cottle, King, Stone Wall, Fisher, Nolan, Coke, Tom Green, Schleicher, Sutton and Valverde, effective August 26, 1940.

The Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board has been officially informed by the Live Stock Sanitary Commission of Texas that the following territory in Texas is and has been free from sheep scabies for more than twelve months.

THEREFORE at a special meeting August 24, 1940, as provided by Section 5396 Mason's Minnesota Statutes, the Board adopted the following ruling: On and after August 26, 1940 Texas sheep originating and which have been within the area of West Texas, including all of the counties west of a line drawn north and south through the entire State bordered on the east by and including the following counties on the east border: Lipscomb, Hemphill, Wheeler, Collingsworth, Childers, Cottle, King, Stone Wall, Fisher, Nolan, Coke, Tom Green, Schleicher, Sutton and Valverde, and such sheep have been within the area for 120 days immediately preceding the date of importation or since birth may be imported into the State of Minnesota in quarantine for feeding purposes 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 origin and that they have been within such area for 120 days or since birth, and 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, 221 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 Texas, in order that he may approve one copy and forward it to the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

There being no further business, the meeting
adjourned.


Secretary

President

MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL MEETING SEPTEMBER 18TH, 1940

The meeting was called at 10 A.M. September 18th, 1940, in the auditorium of the State Office Building. It was a joint meeting of the Minnesota Live Stock Breeders Board and this Board. The Live Stock Breeders Board was invited to meet with the Board for a conference on the policy of the control and elimination of Bang's disease. Mr. A.O.Lee, President of the Minnesota Live Stock Breeders Association, presided. The following members of the Minnesota Live Stock Breeders Board were present: A.O.Lee, W.S.Moscrip, C.B.Crandall, J.S.Jones, N.P.Grass, L.V.Wilson, W.H.Peters, E.W.Brown and Mark Thompson; Dr. W. J. Fretz, Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, W.T.Foley, Associate Editor of "The Farmer", R.A.Trovaaten, Commissioner of Agriculture, E.J.Thye, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, all the members of the Live Stock Sanitary Board, Dr. Chas. E. Cotton and Dr. W.C.Bromaghim were also present.

Dr. Cotton presented a report of the official work in the control and elimination of Bang's disease by the Live Stock Sanitary Board cooperating with the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry. He stated the control of this disease, as provided by the law enacted by the last legislature in counties under the Area Plan, to date had been limited to the northern counties. He presented the following table representing results of the work:

STATUS AREA CONTROL BANG'S DISEASE

Sept. 1st, 1940

COUNTY		TOTAL HERDS	TOTAL CATTLE	HERD	CATTLE
				INFECTION	INFECTION
Beltrami	(1st complete)	2,203	21,140	4.31%	.879%
Clearwater	(1st complete)	1,654	22,761	7.7 %	1.39 %
Hubbard	(1st complete)	1,443	12,922	5.47%	1.055%
"	(2nd complete)	1,477	15,536	4.4 %	.579%
Itasca	(1st complete)	2,528	20,346	3.95%	1.070%
"	(2nd complete)	2,614	22,889	1.37%	.292%
Koochiching	(1st complete)	1,122	10,670	6.41%	1.78 %
Lake	(1st complete)	307	1,830	3.9 %	.71 %
Lake O'The Woods	(1st complete)	669	7,674	7.62%	1.02 %
Mahnomen	(1st complete)	970	16,134	12.98%	1.36 %
Marshall	(1st complete)	2,671	42,141	10.7 %	1.47 %
Norman	(1st complete)	1,997	34,139	7.51%	1.02 %
Pennington	(1st complete)	1,311	18,447	3.43%	.715%
Polk	(1st complete)	4,031	70,839	9.57%	1.48 %
Red Lake	(1st complete)	988	15,496	3.03%	.393%
Roseau	(1st complete)	2,190	27,808	12.14%	1.94 %
		28,175	360,772		

Discussions followed by Drs. Peters, Fretz, Boyd and Anderson

and Messrs, Wilson, Sayers, Brown, Foley and Moscrip.

Following the discussions, a motion was made by Mr. Crandall and seconded by Mr. Brown that the following resolution, as presented by the Minnesota Live Stock Breeders Association, be adopted:

"BE IT RESOLVED that the plan and program of area control and testing for Bang's disease control be continued, and that the Live Stock Sanitary Board be asked to continue the program with Federal assistance and sufficient state appropriations to do the work, adopting such changes as are proposed by the Federal Government. We further recognize that a considerable amount of work has been done in experiment and research in vaccination for Bang's disease and we further emphasize that the use of vaccine within the state be under the control of and regulated by the Live Stock Sanitary Board, that pending more definite specific results from the vaccination we continue to endorse and support the present program. That we endorse the tabulation read by Dr. Cotton at this meeting, and the report of the Bang's disease committee report of American Veterinary Medical Association as adopted by the association, August 29th, 1940" Motion carried.

Mr. Moscrip moved that we request our members of Congress to introduce the proper legislation by amending the present law governing the proper manufacture and licensing for interstate movement of all biological products manufactured for use in the diagnosis and preventive or therapeutic treatment of communicable diseases of live stock and

poultry, or if this is found impracticable to introduce an act providing that all biological products including serums, vaccines, bacterins, viruses or preparations made from or through the agencies of the micro-organisms or the virus of communicable diseases of livestock and poultry, shall be manufactured under the supervision of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and shall be required to comply with the legal requirements governing the sale, distribution and use of such products, of the states of destination to which such products are shipped interstate by express, through the United States mail or otherwise.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Thompson and carried.

The joint meeting was adjourned at 12:20 P.M.

The meeting of the Live Stock Sanitary Board was called to order after luncheon at 2:00 P.M. by President W.A. Anderson. Members present: W. A. Anderson, W.L. Boyd, Chas. Ewald, W. S. Moscrip and A. L. Sayers.

BUDGET REQUEST FOR BIENNIUM BEGINNING JULY 1ST, 1941: The Secretary reported that the state law requires all state departments to submit their budget requests for the biennium beginning July 1st, 1941, to the Budget Commissioner of the State Department of Administration on October 1st, 1940.

EMPLOYEES UNDER CIVIL SERVICE DEPARTMENT: The Secretary reported he had had a number of conferences with representatives of the State Civil Service Board since the law was enacted by the last legislature and had furnished reports of these conferences ^{to the Board} at prior meetings. The Civil Service Board were not decided as to whether or not the employees of this Board should come under Civil Service and it was not officially decided until the latter part of August 1940; He stated that after this Board voted to increase the salaries of some of the employees on April 26th, 1940, as required by the law, he had submitted the request to the Civil Service Board for its approval and after obtaining their approval he was required to have it approved by the State Commissioner of Administration. The Commissioner of Administration advised he could not approve the request for the reason the Civil Service had not as yet classified the employees of this Board and if they later did so it is possible some of the employees may be placed in a classification for which the remuneration is lower than the amount requested by the

Board be paid to the employee. The Secretary then referred the question to the Attorney General and obtained a ruling that the employees of this Board are included in the Civil Service Act and should be placed under the Civil Service Board. After the Attorney General furnished this ruling the Secretary conferred with Mr. Robert Hart of the Civil Service Board who agreed that the Attorney General was correct in his ruling. After obtaining this information the Secretary then conferred with the Business Administrator who approved the Board's request for the increase in salaries.

The Secretary reported that on August 1st at the request of the Civil Service Board he furnished material relative to the classification and specifications of the veterinarians employed by this Board. The specifications the Civil Service Board had prepared for a veterinarian did not include the duties and responsibilities of a veterinarian but simply those of a lay live stock inspector. The reason for this it was explained was that the lay inspector employed by the Dairy and Food Division at the South St. Paul Yards has been reported to the Civil Service Board as a veterinarian and the classification they had prepared for such veterinarian included a salary range from \$125.00 to \$145.00 per month. The Secretary furnished the requirements, including the qualifications of veterinarians to be eligible for examination by the Minnesota State Veterinary Examining Board before they could become licensed to practice veterinary medicine in the state. He also furnished the requirements for entrance of students, the course of instruction and the number of years of study required for a degree of veterinary medicine. He recommended that the Civil Service Board provide four classifications for veterinarians, namely, Veterinarian I, Veterinarian II, Veterinarian III and Veterinarian IV. On August 27th the Civil Service Board furnished the classifications for all of the employees of this Board, classifying the salary ranges for each position. The law provided three classifications for veterinarians, namely.

	<u>MINIMUM SALARY</u>	<u>MAXIMUM SALARY</u>
Veterinarian I	\$150.00	\$200.00
" II	200.00	250.00
" III	250.00	300.00

In their classifications there were two employees, Lester Tate the Quarantine Officer, and Miss Carroll, who were placed in classifications in which the maximum salary is lower than the amount they are now receiving. The Secretary conferred with Mr. Robert Hart of the Civil Service Board who explained that Miss Carroll had complained to them and they had advised her the salary classification in which she had been placed had recently been changed and she now had no complaint as the maximum salary of her classification -Clerk III- is now \$160.00 per month which is the amount she is now receiving. Mr. Tate is classified as a "Law Enforcement Inspector I" and the salary range for this classification provides that the maximum salary is \$165.00 whereas Mr. Tate at the present time is receiving \$170.00 per month, per month/as voted by the Board on April 26th and approved by the Civil Service Board and the Business Administrator. Acting under Mr. Hart's suggestion Mr. Tate has sent a protest to the Civil Service Board requesting a reclassification and that he be classified as "Law Enforcement Inspector II". To date the Civil Service Board have taken no action.

The Civil Service Board advised that this Board in its request for funds for the payment of salaries for the coming biennium should request amounts for each position in keeping with the classifications made by the Civil Service Board.

The Secretary furnished the following table showing the classification, present salary and the minimum and maximum for each classification, as adopted by the Civil Service Board:

SALARY FUNDCIVIL SERVICE

NAME	CLASSIFICATION	PRESENT SALARY	MONTHLY SALARY	
			MINIMUM	MAXIMUM
Dr. W.C.Bromaghin	Veterinarian III	\$250.00	\$250.00	\$300.00
Dr. D.M.McDonald	Veterinarian II	250.00	200.00	250.00
Dr. W.F.Rode	Veterinarian II	250.00	200.00	250.00
Dr. H.C.McGinn	Veterinarian II	237.50	200.00	250.00
Dr. L.E.Jenkins	Veterinarian II	237.50	200.00	250.00
Dr. L.S.Englerth	Veterinarian II	225.00	200.00	250.00
Dr. C.A.Mack	Veterinarian II	225.00	200.00	250.00
Dr. F.W.Hansen	Veterinarian II	212.50	200.00	250.00
Dr. E.T.Phelps	Veterinarian II	212.50	200.00	250.00
Dr. R.G.Lovesee	Veterinarian II	200.00	200.00	250.00
Dr. O.B.Gochnauer	Veterinarian II	202.50	200.00	250.00
Dr. R.H.Bergman	Veterinarian II	187.50	200.00	250.00
Lester Tate	Law Enforcement Inspector I .	170.00	135.00	165.00
F.H.Pedersen	Accountant I	170.00	150.00	200.00
Nellie M. Carroll	Clerk III	160.00	130.00	160.00
Charles B.Schubert	Clerk III	150.00	130.00	160.00
Marie Magee	Clerk-Stenographer II	125.00	100.00	130.00
Evelyn Rolfling	Clerk-Stenographer II	115.00	100.00	130.00
Lucreta L. Beck	Clerk-Stenographer II	105.00	100.00	130.00
Dorothy Farrell	Clerk-Stenographer II	105.00	100.00	130.00
Eva Bullock	Clerk-Stenographer II	100.00	100.00	130.00
Essie M. White	Clerk-Stenographer II	95.00	100.00	130.00
Jerene E. Venne	Clerk-Stenographer I	90.00	80.00	100.00
Alice V. Deane	Clerk-Stenographer I	90.00	80.00	100.00
Hortense M. Young	Clerk-Typist I	90.00	80.00	100.00
Joyce C. Lancette	Clerk-Typist I	90.00	80.00	100.00

HOG CHOLERA FUND

Marie C. Bailey	Clerk-Stenographer II	110.00	100.00	130.00
-----------------	-------------------------------	--------	--------	--------

BANG'S DISEASE FUND

Dr. James A. Eskeldson	Veterinarian I	170.00	150.00	200.00
Dr. Harry Hedin	Veterinarian I	175.00	150.00	200.00
Dr. Chas. R. Smit	Veterinarian I	175.00	150.00	200.00
Dr. C. V. Williams	Veterinarian I	175.00	150.00	200.00
Helen Coffey	Clerk-Stenographer II	105.00	100.00	130.00
Hilda Klein	Clerk-Stenographer II	100.00	100.00	130.00
Bernice Nordstrom	Clerk-Stenographer I	85.00	80.00	100.00
Nona Salmon	Clerk-Typist I	85.00	80.00	100.00

After a general discussion Mr. Sayers moved that the Secretary be directed to include in the Budget Request for salaries for each of the fiscal years of the coming biennium a total amount in keeping with the salary ranges of the classifications of each of the employees as provided by the State Civil Service Board. The motion was seconded by Mr. Moscrip. Motion carried.

Dr. Boyd moved that the Budget Request for the biennium for the Supplies and Expense Fund be thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000.00) annually. Motion seconded by Mr. Ewald. Motion carried.

The Secretary then presented a table showing the amount of funds estimated will be necessary to expend for the expense of making tuberculin tests of cattle in counties which as required by law must be made during the fiscal years of the coming biennium, totaling eighty-four thousand, nine hundred dollars (\$84,900.00) for the first fiscal year terminating June 30th, 1942 and seventy-three thousand, nine hundred dollars (\$73,900.00) for the fiscal year terminating June 30th, 1943, or a total of one hundred fifty-eight thousand, eight hundred dollars (\$158,800.00) for the biennium. Mr. Moscrip moved that the Secretary be directed to include in the Budget Request the above amounts for Tuberculosis Control, General Indemnity and Tuberculosis Control Expense Fund, and to add thereto the amount he estimates will be required to pay indemnity for cattle condemned and slaughtered for tuberculosis, paratuberculosis and foot and mouth disease, for animals that may die as the result of vaccination as a preventive for anthrax, and also for horses condemned and slaughtered for glanders, as provided by the state law.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald. Motion carried.

Mr. Sayers moved that the Budget Request include an amount of three hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$350,000.00) annually for each of the fiscal years, for Bang's Expense and Indemnity Fund.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Moscrip. Motion carried.

The Secretary presented a statement showing the appropriations, balances and expenditures of the various funds. He called attention of the Board to

the order of the State Business Administrator requiring that ten percent (10%) of our appropriations could not be expended for the fiscal year terminating June 30th, 1940, which amounted to thirty-three thousand, four hundred dollars (\$33,400.00), and the further order requiring that eleven and one-half percent ($11\frac{1}{2}$) of the appropriations for the fiscal year terminating June 30th, 1941, representing an amount of forty thousand, seven hundred ten dollars (\$40,710.00) that will not be approved for expenditure. This makes a total amount of seventy-four thousand, one hundred ten dollars (\$74,110.00) appropriated by the legislature which cannot be expended. He explained he had conferred with the Department of Business Administration and they agreed this reserve amount could not be taken from the Salary or the Supplies and Expense Funds for the reason it would interfere with the work. He further stated that the Department of Administration had advised him the reserve would be used from the appropriations for the two fiscal years from the following funds:

Salary Fund	\$291.29
Bang's Disease Expense and Indemnity Fund	11,696.71
Tuberculosis Control, General Indemnity and Tuberculosis Control Expense Fund . .	62,122.00
	<u>\$74,110.00</u>

The Secretary explained that he understood as these funds had been appropriated by the legislature specifically for the work of the Board, the next legislature would, if they do as they have for many years in the past, reappropriate these amounts for the coming biennium; however, it might be possible on the recommendation of the Business Administrator these funds will revert to the State Treasurer. He explained that considering the balances now on hand in the various funds, because of the requirement of building up a reserve fund and the amount of work planned for the balance of the present fiscal year, in all probability there will be no balance available in any of the funds on June 30th, 1941.

HOG CHOLERA SERUM & VIRUS REVOLVING FUND: The Secretary

furnished a table relative to the status of this fund. This table disclosed a balance on September 18th, 1940, of two thousand six hundred sixty-four dollars and twenty cents (\$2,664.20). ^{in treasury office} The item nine hundred thirty-eight dollars and sixty-~~seven~~^{two} cents (\$938.62) represents the value, as per the contract this Board had with the St. Paul Serum Company, of the whole blood serum now in storage at the Booth Cold Storage Company, representing 312,875 cubic centimeters at the price of thirty cents (30¢) per Cwt. The bonding company agreement that has been extended each year for a number of years, provides that after the serum now in storage at the expense of the St. Paul Serum Company has been disposed of and the amount paid to this Board, it is agreed they will then make a cash payment of one thousand two hundred sixty-six dollars and thirty-eight cents (\$1,266.38).

After some discussion Mr. Sayers moved that the Secretary request the Attorney General to collect the unpaid balance as per the contract and agreement.

Motion seconded by Mr. Moscrip. Motion carried.

The Secretary explained there is a balance in the fund for "Biologics for Vaccination Treatment for Anthrax" of three thousand, one hundred thirty-three dollars and ninety-six cents (\$3,133.96) and it will not be necessary to request the legislature for further appropriations.

The Secretary then presented a letter from Dr. C.A. Sotaaen requesting that the Board reinstate him on the list of approved and accredited veterinarians, from which he was removed at the meeting July 17th. Mr. Moscrip moved that the consideration of Dr. Sotaaen's request be deferred until the regular quarterly meeting of the Board in October.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Chas. E. Cotton
Secretary

President

MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL (QUARTERLY) MEETING OCTOBER 10TH, 1940 .

The meeting was called to order at 10:00 A.M. by President Anderson.
Members present: W.A.Anderson, W.S.Moscrip, Chas. Ewald, W.L.Boyd and A.L.Sayers.

The Secretary stated the law provides the quarterly meeting of the Board shall be held on the first Friday after the second Tuesday in October, or October 11th, however, the members of the Board at the special meeting September 18th directed him to call the meeting October 10th for the reason some of them could not attend the quarterly meeting of the Board if held on the 11th. It was therefore necessary that this meeting be a "special" meeting. Under these circumstances, it will not be necessary to call another meeting of the Board October 11th.

The minutes of the quarterly meeting July 17th were read and on motion by Mr. Sayers duly seconded, were approved. The minutes of the special meetings August 24th and September 18th were read and on motion by Mr. Moscrip duly seconded, were approved.

The Quarterly Report of the Secretary and Executive Officer, on motion by Mr. Moscrip duly seconded, was accepted.

BIENNIAL BUDGET REQUESTS: The Secretary reported that with the assistance of the accountant he had been preparing the budget estimates as directed by the Board at its meeting September 18th. He explained he now finds it will not be possible to carry out the program for the present fiscal year and pay the expenses for the tuberculin testing of cattle in the counties we have arranged to test prior to June 30th, 1941, and he able to conserve as a reserve fund the amount of sixty-two thousand, one hundred twenty-two dollars (\$62,122.00) we have been directed not to expend from the "Tuberculosis Control, General Indemnity and Tuberculosis Control Expense Fund"; further, on studying the conditions he found if we make the tests in all the counties outlined in our program he anticipates there will be a balance for the reserve fund of forty-four thousand, forty-eight dollars and thirty cents (\$44,048.30), or eighteen thousand, seventy-three dollars and seventy cents (\$18,073.70) less than the sixty-two thousand, one hundred twenty-two dollars

(\$62,122.00) we have been directed to conserve.

After some discussion Mr. Sayers moved that the motion made by him at the special meeting September 18th, providing that the Board include in the budget request the amount of three hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$350,000.00) annually for each of the fiscal years for the "Bang's Disease Expense and Indemnity Fund", be reconsidered. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and was carried.

Mr. Sayers then moved that the budget request include the amount of three hundred thousand dollars (\$300,000.00) annually for each of the fiscal years for the "Bang's Disease and Indemnity Fund". Mr. Moscrip seconded the motion and it was carried.

The Secretary stated that as directed by the Board at the special meeting September 18th, he estimates it will require in the neighborhood of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000.00) annually for indemnity for cattle condemned for tuberculosis and paratuberculosis, also, because of the world conditions and the possibility of the appearance of foot and mouth disease in this country, if the disease should appear within the state funds should be available for the payment of indemnity for cattle destroyed, as provided by the state law. He recommended that at least the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000.00) should be included in the budget request for the payment of general indemnity. Mr. Moscrip moved that the Secretary be directed to include the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000.00) annually for indemnity. The Secretary stated that this amount added to the amount voted by the Board ^{to} be requested for the expense of testing the cattle in the counties that must be tested in each of the coming years of the biennium will amount to a total of one hundred nine thousand, nine hundred dollars (\$109,900.00) for the first fiscal year and ninety-eight thousand, nine hundred dollars (\$98,900.00) for the second fiscal year of the coming biennium.

LABORATORY APPROPRIATION:

The Secretary reported he had been informed the Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota had included in their budget estimates to be presented to the legislature for the biennium beginning July 1st, 1941, the sum

of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000.00) annually for the laboratory at the Veterinary Division, University Farm, to be used for diagnosis work for the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

Mr. Moscrip moved the Board approve this action of the Board of Regents and directed the Secretary to call attention of the Business Administrator to the University's request and its approval by this Board. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald. Motion carried.

After some consideration, Mr. Moscrip moved that the budget request for "Bang's Disease Expense and Indemnity Fund" for each of the fiscal years include the salaries of three extra clerks and one field veterinarian. Motion seconded by Dr. Boyd. Motion carried,

STATE INSTITUTION HERDS: VETERINARY SERVICE:

The Secretary called attention to the motion that was passed at the special meeting of the Board on May 24th, to the effect that the Board discontinue the services of our field veterinarian in the control of tuberculosis, Bang's disease and pullorum disease of poultry to the state institution herds after July 1st, 1939. He stated that at that meeting a special committee consisting of P.O. Holland, W.S. Moscrip and himself were appointed to confer with Mr. Carl H. Swanson, Director of the Public Institution Division. This committee had a number of conferences with Mr. Swanson and had explained to him the services of this Board had been extended to herds of cattle of the 17 state institutions and also at least 5 of the experiment stations located within the state, requiring the full time of one field veterinarian constantly, his subsistence and travel expenses in the semi-annual tuberculin testing of herds and the necessary retests of such herds, also tests for Bang's disease. The Secretary stated that at no time has the service of this Board been discontinued to the state institution herds and the herds of the experiment stations. He then furnished a table disclosing the tuberculin tests and also the large number of agglutination blood tests of all the cattle in the state institution herds that had been made practically monthly by one of the field veterinarians of this Board who has made trips to the state institutions,

drawn the samples of blood and taken them to the laboratory at the University Farm where tests were made; it was then necessary for him to again visit the farms, tag and brand and arrange for the quarantine, etc., of the infected animals.

He stated the members of the Board have expressed themselves as anxious to cooperate in the maintenance of the state and government institution herds as free from disease and were of the opinion some arrangement should be made whereby the expense of this work could be at least partially met by the Department of State Institutions. Mr. Swanson had advised at the present time the institutions did not have sufficient moneys available.

After some discussion Mr. Moscrip moved that the motion made by him on May 24th, 1939, be reconsidered. The motion was seconded by Mr. Sayers. Motion carried.

Mr. Moscrip then moved this Board continue as we have for many years, to extend our services to the state institutions and the experiment station herds. The motion was seconded by Mr. Sayers. Motion carried.

The Secretary reported that the State Public Examiner had furnished him a report of their examination of the affairs of this Board for the three years ended June 30th, 1937, 1938 and 1939. In this report attention is called to the action of this Board on May 24th, 1939, because of reductions in the requested appropriations, discontinuing the services of the field veterinarians to the state institution herds, etc. He reported that on September 30th, 1939, he had written to the Public Examiner explaining the situation fully and advised him, without doubt, this Board at its next meeting would reconsider and rescind its action inasmuch as it had never discontinued this service and was continuing to extend it, hoping the legislature will have an understanding of the conditions and appropriate the necessary funds to permit the Board to continue to extend this service and also receive necessary appropriations to employ another field veterinarian.

REUBEN POTTER: The Secretary then presented a letter dated September 15th from Reuben Potter, the Manager of a Live Stock Community Sale at Springfield, Minnesota, relative to the rules and regulations of the Board requiring that all feeding female cattle and bulls over six months of age imported into the state shall be tested for Bang's disease.

After some discussion it was regularly moved by Mr. Moscrip and seconded by Mr. Ewald that the Secretary be instructed to write to Mr. Potter explaining it was not deemed advisable at this time to amend the rules and regulations. The motion was carried.

DR. C.A.SOTAAEN: The Secretary then called attention to a letter from Dr. C.A.Sotaaen of Windom requesting that the Board reinstate him on the list of approved and accredited veterinarians. He explained he had been removed from the list of approved and accredited veterinarians in this state at the meeting July 17th, 1940. Mr. Sayers moved that the Board defer any action. Motion seconded by Dr. Boyd. Motion carried.

U. S. ARMY VETERINARY SERVICE: The Secretary stated we have three or four field veterinarians in the employ of the Board who are reserve officers in the United States Army. He received a letter from Dr. C.V. Williams, who has a commission of Major in the Veterinary Corps, asking him to advise relative to the policy of the Board if he is called into active service.

After some discussion Mr. Moscrip moved that any employee of this Board who is called into service in the United States Army will be granted a leave of absence and his position kept open for him. He will be reinstated on his return from service. Motion seconded by Mr. Ewald. Motion carried.

BANG'S DISEASE UNDER AREA PLAN OF CONTROL: The Secretary reported that the Federal Government is continuing to maintain 37 regularly employed field veterinarians in the area control of Bang's disease in the northern part of the state; four of the veterinarians employed by this Board are cooperating with the Federal Government in this activity in the northern counties. To date 18 counties have taken

advantage of the state law and furnished petitions; he has received reports that petitions will shortly be presented from the counties of St. Louis, Crow Wing, Clay and perhaps from Becker.

AMENDMENT TO SECTION 5403 MASON'S MINNESOTA STATUTES, 1940

SUPPLEMENT: The Secretary called attention to the action of the legislature in the session of 1939 when it adopted a bill that had been prepared by the special committee of this Board and the State Breeders' Association, amending Section 5403, Mason's Minnesota Statutes, 1940 Supplement, in which a mistake was made by leaving out the words "two-thirds of the remainder shall be paid to the owner by the state", between the words "animal" and "provided" in the fifth line of the second paragraph.

After some discussion Dr. Boyd moved that the Secretary prepare a bill to be presented to the next session of the legislature to correct this mistake. The motion was seconded by Mr. Moscrip. Motion carried.

CASS COUNTY: The Secretary reported he had held a hearing on the sufficiency of the petition for the control and elimination of Bang's disease, as provided by the law, in Cass County, in the Court House at Walker on September 11th, 1940. The hearing continued throughout the day and there were a large number of farmers and cattle present, the majority of whom were enthused, interested and in favor of carrying out the testing of all the cattle in the county. There was a group of men from the vicinity of Leader, in the southern part of the county, who were opposed to the work. He reported the results of the hearing in detail and also reported that after studying the petitions he was satisfied that after removing the names of some of the men whose qualifications for signing the petitions were questioned at the hearing, there still remained 71.154 percent of the cattle owners who had signed the petition. He further reported he had sent the official notice, as provided by the law, to be published on September 20th in the official newspaper, stating this Board had conducted the hearing on the sufficiency of the petition on September 11th, 1940, and had determined that the petition was sufficient to satisfy the statutes, and

further, that the Board grants the petition. In this notice he had set the date for the starting of the test, November 9th, 1940.

Mr. Moscrip moved that the Board approve and confirm the action of the Secretary and Executive Officer in holding this hearing, his findings relative to the sufficiency of the petition in Cass County, and his publication of the legal notice of the findings of the Board on September 11th, 1940, and the setting of the date for the test for Bang's disease of the cattle in Cass County. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd. Motion carried.

LIVE STOCK COMMUNITY SALES: The Secretary stated our field force report that with one or two exceptions the managements of the live stock community sales throughout the state have completed or are in the process of completing the paving of their sales rings, alleys and pens used for swine and sheep, as provided by the amended rules and regulations of the Board. He called attention to the action of the Board at the time they amended the rules and regulations at which time he was directed to notify all the live stock community sales managers that the Board would require them to complete the paving by November 1st, 1940; otherwise, it would be necessary to cancel their permits.

The Secretary stated that Robert Melin, who is conducting a live stock community sale at the Arden Farms in Ramsey County, under a permit from this Board, requested a conference with the Board and had agreed to meet with them at 2:00 P.M.

The Board adjourned for luncheon; re-convened at 1:40 P.M. They waited until 2:30 P.M. for Mr. Melin to appear. He failed to do so and the Secretary then explained to the Board that Mr. Melin wished to have the Board make amendments to the rules and regulations whereby he could conduct sales of cattle at his sale at the Arden Farms and not be compelled to the expense of paving the sales ring or the alleys. Mr. Melin, he advised, did not sell any live stock except cattle. Mr. Melin also wished the Board to rule as to whether

or not the breeders' associations and individuals can hold consignment sales of cattle without complying with the rules and regulations governing live stock community sales., stating this was a very serious problem to him, etc.

After some discussion the Board decided no action should be taken at this time and advised the Secretary to inform Mr. Melin they would be pleased to have him meet the Board at its next meeting.

DR. D.M.McDONALD'S RESIGNATION: The Secretary presented the resignation of Dr. D.M.McDonald which he had just received, dated October 10th, 1940. Dr. McDonald requested that his resignation as field veterinarian of this Board be accepted effective December 1st, 1940.

There was a general discussion relative to the many years of faithful active service rendered by Dr. McDonald to this Board.

On motion of Mr. Moscrip, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, we accept with regret the resignation, effective December 1st, 1940, of one of our most faithful and capable field veterinarians, Dr. Donald M. McDonald, who since his appointment to this Board on August 1st, 1905, has given the thirty-five best years of his professional career to our service in the interests of this work, and

WHEREAS, Dr. McDonald has untiringly labored to combat the spread of diseases of live stock during the "Horse and Buggy Days" in the State of Minnesota when travel was far more complicated by hazardous weather and highway conditions than at present, and all these difficulties were overcome in the pursuit of his duties together with the other veteran field men, Dr. Henry G. Lyon and Morton S. Whitcomb;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That the interests of the live stock industry have been advanced through the efforts of

such individual workers in eliminating from this state such contagious and infectious diseases as glanders, tuberculosis, hog cholera, etc. Particular credit is due Dr. McDonald for difficulties overcome in elimination of glanders from the state and also his part in the initiation of the county area program for the control of tuberculosis, and previously in the tuberculin testing of cattle supplying milk to the cities of the state; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That we hereby extend our sincere appreciation and gratitude to Dr. McDonald for his long years of loyal service not only to this Board but to the live stock industry in general, and we express the hope that he may fully enjoy the well-earned rest and leisure which will now be his; and that a copy of this resolution be sent to Dr. McDonald."

There being no further business, the Board
adjourned.

Chas. E. Potter

Secretary

President

MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL MEETING MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD NOV. 29TH, 1940.

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

The minutes of the special meeting October 10th, 1940, were read and on motion by Dr. Boyd, duly seconded, were approved.

The Secretary reported he had appeared before the committee of the State Business Administration for a formal hearing on the budget requests of the Board for the biennium beginning July 1st, 1941. He furnished the Board members with copies of the material he included as explanations of the budget requests for the various funds. He stated that during the hearing he requested that if they found they could not approve the budget requests as submitted by the Board, before they made a final decision they notify him so arrangements could be made for the Board as a full Board, or for a committee of the Board, to be given the privilege of appearing before them for a second hearing. He did not however receive the assurance that this privilege would be extended.

The Secretary reported that the rules and regulations of the Board governing live stock community sales provide that when live stock is assembled for public sale anywhere in the state, with the exception of public stock yards at South St. Paul, they shall be governed by the rules and regulations pertaining to live stock community sales as well as other sales. He reported a problem had recently arisen in that it has been the custom of the various live stock breeders' associations to periodically hold live stock breeders' sales of cattle and other animals. The rules and regulations governing live stock community sales as well as other sales require that a permit must be received from this Board and the management of the sale shall execute a bond in the sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000.00), and further, that the premises where the sales are conducted shall be so constructed that they can be maintained in a sanitary condition by paving the sales rings, alleys, and the sheep and swine pens. A general discussion followed after

which Mr. Moscrip moved that the Secretary confer with the Attorney General and obtain a ruling from him relative to the advisability of this Board adopting a ruling that the breeders' live stock consignment sales can be held without complying with the rules and regulations now in effect governing the community sales. In this discussion it was brought out that the rules and regulations were adopted to govern live stock community sales held by the various concerns throughout the state, which sales are held weekly or semi-monthly, and were adopted in order to control the spread of contagious diseases. Consignment sales by the various breeders are held for the consignment of purebred live stock raised by the members of the various breeds associations, not only in this state but in other states. In every instance all such live stock consigned to these sales must comply with the sanitary requirements as provided by the state law and also the requirements of the various breed associations in so far as Bang's disease of cattle and also certificates of freedom from disease in other classes of live stock, etc., are concerned. The motion was duly seconded and carried.

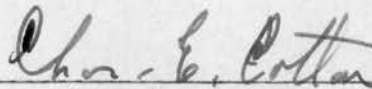
BANG'S DISEASE: The Secretary reported that as he had explained at prior meetings, Dr. John R. Mohler, the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, had informed him he would present a plan for the amendment of the Uniform Methods and Rules for the accreditation of areas as free from Bang's disease and also for the cooperative testing of individual herds of cattle for Bang's disease at the meeting of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association in Chicago December 3rd to 6th, 1940, and under these circumstances the Association would, without doubt, adopt amendments to the present rules. In order that the Board may continue to receive the cooperation and assistance of the Federal Government it will be necessary that our present rules and regulations, and perhaps our present laws, be amended.

UNITED STATES LIVE STOCK SANITARY ASSOCIATION: The Secretary reported he had requested the Governor to approve the attendance of Dr. W. L. Boyd and himself at the meeting of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association in Chicago December 3rd to 6th, 1940.

Mr. Sayers moved that the Board approve the action of the Secretary in making this request of the Governor. Motion seconded and carried.

In the discussion that followed it was agreed that it would be necessary to have a special meeting of the Board in December after we receive the amendments to the Uniform Methods and Rules for the area control of Bang's disease in individual herds in the cooperative work with the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.



Secretary

President

MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL MEETING OF THE MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARDJANUARY 11TH - 1941.

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

The minutes of the special meeting November 29th were read and on motion by Dr. Boyd, seconded by Mr. Ewald, were duly approved.

RENDERING PLANTS:(TRANSPORTATION OF CARCASSES): Attorney Kay Todd and Mr. Henry Hoglund appeared before the Board in the interest of an amendment to the present statute relative to the disposition of carcasses of diseased animals. President Anderson advised Mr. Todd the Board would take it under advisement.

There followed a general discussion relative to the advisability of amending the law that would practically prevent farmers from selling the carcasses of any animals to the mink farmers and fox farmers who may wish to use the meat, etc. The majority of the members were of the opinion that as the suggestion is a step in advance toward disease control, the Board should approve it.

Mr. Moscrip moved the Board approve this type of legislation, subject to study by Drs. Cotton and Boyd, and with the understanding Dr. Cotton will confer with Dr. A. J. Chesley of the State Board of Health relative to the rendering plants and the cooperation of his department with this Board in the construction of such plants, the maintenance under the sanitary requirements of the State Board of Health relative to the sewage disposal, pollution of water and public nuisances.

Motion seconded by Mr. Sayers. Motion carried.

CONSIGNMENT SALES OF LIVE STOCK AT COMMUNITY SALES BY PUREBRED BREEDERS: The Secretary reported that as directed by the Board at the last meeting, he had conferred with the Attorney General relative to the advisability of the Board's ruling that the administration of the present rules and regulations

of the Board governing the public sale of cattle at live stock community sales would not apply to the consignment sales conducted by the various purebred associations that are held once or twice a year at which time the animals are assembled by the various members of such associations at a central point for a public advertised sale. He reported the Attorney General had advised him that, in his opinion, it would be necessary for the Board to amend the present rules and regulations in order to make an exception of such sales.

After some discussion Mr. Moscrip moved the Secretary prepare the amendment to the rules and regulations governing the live stock community sales and submit it to the Attorney General for his approval and to then present it to the Board.

ST. PAUL SERUM COMPANY: The Secretary reported that as directed by the Board he had conferred with and also written a letter to the Attorney General informing him that the Board at a meeting on September 18th, 1940, had directed him to request the Attorney General to collect the unpaid balance due the state by the St..Paul Serum Company and the Continental Casualty Company who carry the bond. He explained the extension of the agreement terminates Jan'y 31st, 1941.

MALLEIN TEST: INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF LIVE STOCK: The Secretary reported that at the meeting of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association a resolution was adopted that in order to endeavor to obtain a uniformity of requirements for the interstate movement of live stock, for the reason there are only four states in the Union that now require horses moved interstate must have passed a satisfactory mallein test and glanders has been eliminated from the United States, provision be made for the various states not to require the mallein test for shipment except from areas where they may have found glanders to be present.

After some discussion Mr. Moscrip moved that Dr. Cotton prepare an amendment to the present rules and regulations governing the importation of horses into the state, to be presented at the next meeting of the Board. Motion seconded by Dr. Boyd. Motion carried.

BANG'S DISEASE-CROW WING COUNTY: The Secretary furnished a transcript of the hearing held as provided by the state law, in Brainerd, Minnesota, Dec. 11th, 1940, on the sufficiency of the petition of the cattle owners for the control and elimination of Bang's disease. He stated there were over four hundred persons at the meeting and the majority of them expressed themselves as opposed to the Board complying with the law, recognizing the petition, etc. Petitions were presented stated to represent six hundred signers who were opposed to the testing.

The Secretary representing the Board and acting under advice received from the Attorney General, stated the hearing was conducted on the sufficiency of the petitions of the cattle owners submitted to this Board in compliance with the law. He reported the hearing was called in the morning at Ten o'clock, adjourned for luncheon, and then continued throughout the day. There were a number present who insisted the Board comply with the law as there was more than seventy percent of the cattle owners who had requested the Board to proceed with the testing in compliance with the law, etc. The Secretary reported he had removed two names from the list as the petition had disclosed they were duplicate signatures. After studying the petition and after the elimination of the duplicate signatures, there was a total of more than seventy-four percent.

Mr. Sayers moved that the Board after examining and considering the petition and the evidence, facts, etc., finds that more than seventy percent of the cattle owners of Crow Wing County, as shown by the last assessment roll, have signed the petition which is sufficient to satisfy the statutes; therefore, grants the petition. The motion was duly seconded by Dr. Boyd. Motion carried.

Mr. Sayers moved that the Secretary set the date for the starting of the testing in Crow Wing County and publish the official notice of the findings of the Board and the date of the starting of the testing, as provided by the state law. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd. Motion carried.

RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY AND EXECUTIVE OFFICER: The

Secretary stated he had informed the members in a general conversation at the time of the meeting of the Board on October 10th, 1940, he was desirous of presenting his resignation to the Board. He explained he would be 70 years old September 18th, 1941, and it was the policy of the University and also all governments to retire men at ages varying from 65 to 72 years of age. He stated he wished to retire as soon as the Board selects his successor, or at any time the Board requested him to do so. There was a general discussion in which all the members of the Board expressed the wish that the Secretary continue in the work as long as he was equal to it.

Mr. Moscrip moved that Dr. Ralph L. West of Waseca be employed as field veterinarian to replace Dr. D. M. McDonald who has retired, with the understanding that Dr. West's employment is subject to the approval of the Civil Service Department, and with the further understanding that when Dr. Charles E. Cotton resigns as Secretary and Executive Officer Dr. West is the choice of the Board to succeed him. Dr. West is to be made Secretary and Executive Officer within one year after he has accepted and entered upon his duties as field veterinarian. Motion seconded by Mr. Ewald. The motion was passed unanimously.

BANG'S DISEASE CONTROL: The Secretary reported that, in compliance with the action of the Board and the Minnesota Live Stock Breeders' Association relative to the policy of the control of Bang's disease, the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, had presented a paper before the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association at Chicago, December 5th, in which he recommended that the vaccination of calves between the ages of four and eight months, with Bang's disease vaccine, as the result of experimental work that had been carried out, should be used as an adjunct to the testing and elimination of diseased animals in the control of Bang's disease. He stated he had furnished copies of the report of the committee on Bang's disease to the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association which report was accepted by the Association.

He stated that on December 30th Dr. Boyd had called a conference at his office relative to the program in the control of Bang's disease that would include the vaccination of calves. The members of the faculty of the Veterinary Division at the University Farm, Professor Paul Miller, the Director of the Agricultural Extension Division of the University, J. S. Jones, Secretary of the Minnesota Live Stock Breeders Association, W. T. Foley, Associate Editor of "The Farmer", W. J. Fretz, W. S. Moscrip, Charles Ewald, and the Secretary were present. At this meeting the recommendations of Dr. Mohler and the report of the committee on Bang's disease of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association, also a paper presented by Dr. R. R. Birch of Cornell University disclosing the results of his experiments, were discussed. As the result of this meeting, a special committee consisting of Professor Paul Miller, W. T. Foley, J. S. Jones, W. J. Fretz, W. L. Boyd and Chas. E. Cotton was appointed to prepare plans for the recognition of the vaccination of calves in the control of the disease.

The Secretary reported that on Jan'y 9th this special group met in our office and approved two proposed plans governing vaccination of cattle, one for herds under State-Federal supervision and cooperative agreement for the establishment of accredited Bang's disease-free herds, and one for the vaccination of calves in herds that are not under supervision for the establishment of accredited herds; also for the issuance of, permits for such vaccination. The Secretary then presented the two plans, both of which were studied and discussed in detail by the Board members. There were some changes suggested and the Secretary was directed to incorporate these changes in the two plans.

Mr. Moscrip moved that the Board approve the two plans as corrected. Motion seconded by Dr. Boyd. Motion carried.

The recognition and the use of vaccine in herds located in counties that adopt the plan of elimination of this disease as provided by the present law and are under the area plan of control, was then discussed. Dr. Fretz was present and stated there are three more counties in the northern part of the state that will take

advantage of the area law; the petition from Crow Wing County has been presented, and St. Louis and Kittson Counties where petition are being circulated, will be presented to the Board. He stated that, in his opinion, the present law requiring seventy percent of the owners to sign will not be practical in the future as he does not think it possible that seventy percent of the cattle owners would sign the petition in compliance with the present law for the test and slaughter method. All the Board members agreed that owners of herds located in counties that are now accredited or in the process of accreditation, who insist they be given permits for the use of vaccine, be granted such permits for the reason it would be class legislation not to give this privilege when we are issuing permits to owners if they comply with the proposed rules and whose herds are located in other parts of the state. All agreed that in the northern counties where the percentage of infection is small, the test and slaughter method is the proper one to be carried out for the reason that the results of the experiments in the use of vaccine to date disclose that over 3.7 percent of the cattle vaccinated as calves become reactors when they reach maturity and such results would represent a higher percentage of infection than is found when we make the first complete test of cattle located in the northern counties.

Dr. Fretz then presented a suggestion or plan whereby in the so-called "problem" herds arrangements could be made and rules and regulations adopted to provide that the slaughter of the reacting cattle would not be required in such herds until after the second retest had been made, when all of them, with the consent of the owner, would have to be slaughtered and indemnity paid for them with the understanding that all calves between the ages of four and eight months (preferably six months) of age will be vaccinated, looking to the eventual establishment of a complete negative herd, etc. There was some question relative to the United States Government complying with this plan as under the present requirements it is necessary that the cattle be slaughtered within fifteen days from the date of condemnation and appraisal. It was also understood it would necessitate an amendment to the present state law.

The amendments to the area law and the law for payment of indemnity for cattle condemned for Bang's disease were then discussed. The Secretary was instructed to prepare amendments to present to the Board, to permit the payment of indemnity for cattle that were vaccinated as calves and that react after they are $2\frac{1}{2}$ years of age, as recommended by the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and also to permit the use of milk and cream of Bang's disease reactors provided properly pasteurized.

After a further discussion Mr. Moscrip moved that the Secretary confer with the Secretary of the Minnesota Live Stock Breeders Association relative to a joint session of the Board and the Board of Directors of the Live Stock Breeders Association for a further conference regarding the proposed plan of calfhood vaccination. Motion seconded by Dr. Boyd. Motion carried.

Mr. Ewald moved that the meeting adjourn. Motion seconded and carried.

Chas. L. Pottan

Secretary

President

MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL MEETING - - JANUARY 31ST, 1941

The meeting was called to order at 10:00 A.M., by President Anderson. Members present: A. L. Sayers, W. S. Moscrip, W. L. Boyd and Charles Ewald.

The minutes of the special meeting January 11, 1941, were read, and after some discussion, corrected. After corrections were made Mr. Sayers moved that the minutes as read and corrected be approved. Motion seconded by Mr. Moscrip. Motion carried.

The report of the Secretary and Executive Officer for the quarter terminating December 31st, was summarized by the Secretary. Mr. Moscrip moved that the quarterly report be accepted. Motion seconded by Dr. Boyd. Motion carried.

DR. SOTAAEN: The Secretary reported he had had a letter from Dr. Sotaaen in which he requested that the Board reinstate him at its next meeting. After general discussion the Board decided to defer action on Dr. Sotaaen's case.

FINANCIAL STATUS: The Secretary called attention to his quarterly report in which he explained that as a result of the order of the State Business Administrator, this Board cannot expend \$74,110.00 of the amount of money appropriated for the various activities of the Board, and this will prevent the Board's completing the work in the control and elimination of Bang's disease and tuberculosis for the balance of the present fiscal year. He stated that the Business Administrator had earmarked that we should conserve and not expend the sum of \$291.29 from our Salary Fund, \$11,696.71 from our Bang's Disease Expense and Indemnity Fund, and \$62,122.00 from our Tuberculosis Control, General Indemnity and Tuberculosis Control Expense Fund. He explained however that the Business Administrator had advised him that if we could conserve more funds from the Bang's Disease Expense Fund we could expend it from the Tuberculosis Fund, it would be

satisfactory to him, but it would be necessary we conserve a total of \$74,110.00. The Secretary stated the estimated balance on hand December 31st, 1940, in the Tuberculosis Control, General Indemnity, and Tuberculosis Control Expense Fund is \$98,787.99. If we deduct the amount ordered by the Business Administrator, of \$62,122.00, this would leave a balance of \$36,665.99 to meet our obligations and pay the expense of making the retests of all the cattle between now and June 30th, 1941, in the counties of Redwood, Blue Earth, Faribault, Ramsey, Washington, Hennepin, Anoka, Cook, Itasca, Kittson, Lake and Wilkin, and also the retests of the infected herds in Polk and Kandiyohi Counties. It is necessary to test the cattle in these counties in order for us to complete our program and be in a position to reaccredit them when the present period of accreditation as Tuberculosis-Free Areas expires. We also estimate we should have at least \$7,000.00 available for the payment of indemnity for cattle that may be condemned and slaughtered for tuberculosis during this period. We estimate that the expense for making the tuberculin test in the above counties is \$55,835.00. This added to the \$7,000.00 for indemnity makes a total of \$62,835.00.

The Secretary further explained that on December 31st, 1940, we had an estimated balance in the Bang's Disease Expense and Indemnity Fund of \$95,308.13. If we deduct the amount ordered and earmarked by the Business Administrator we will then have a balance of \$83,611.42 available to carry out the work we have agreed to do in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry in making the necessary tests and paying the indemnity for the tests that will be due for the balance of the present year in the twenty counties that have presented the necessary petitions to this Board for the control and elimination of Bang's disease in the northern part of the state, and also the tests obligated to be performed under the cooperative agreement owners of individual herds of cattle throughout the state, that have been furnished to this Board, and in which the veterinarians are employed on a per diem basis by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry to make such tests without expense to the owners, etc. The Secretary reported that the Federal

Government during the past six months from July 1st to December 31st, 1940, has expended federal funds in the control and elimination of Bang's disease as follows:

Salaries	\$76,657.90
Overhead and Travel Expenses	34,251.79
Indemnity	78,294.66

Adding the estimated encumbrances for indemnity for unpaid claims that have been presented for animals that have been slaughtered during the months of November and December, of \$17,500.00, it represents a total expenditure by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry of \$216,704.35. He also stated the Federal Government from August 1st, 1934, to June 30th, 1940, expended the following amounts in the State of Minnesota:

Salaries and Expenses	\$959,776.96
Indemnity	3,495,737.63

or a total of \$4,455,514.59. This amount added to the \$206,704.35 expended during the past six months makes a total amount of funds expended in this state in the control and elimination of Bang's disease prior to December 31st, 1940, of \$4,662,218.94.

Prior to June 1st, 1939, this Board has received a total amount of appropriation for the expense of Bang's disease, of \$164,000.00. The legislature in 1939 appropriated \$35,000.00 to be immediately available in order to meet the requirements of the Act of Congress passed in June 1938 which provided that on and after May 1st, 1939, the Federal Government would not spend any more funds in the payment of indemnity for cattle affected with Bang's disease in any state unless the various states paid their share of indemnity on a 50-50 basis. Prior to May 1st, 1939, this state and none of the other states had paid any indemnity for cattle slaughtered in the cooperative work with the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry throughout the United States, affected with Bang's disease. The legislature in 1939 also appropriated \$115,000.00 for Expense Bang's Disease and Indemnity Fund for the fiscal year terminating June 30th, 1940, and \$150,000.00 for the fiscal year terminating June 30th, 1941. This makes a total of funds appropriated by the state for the control and elimination of Bang's disease, of \$464,000.00, and as above stated the unexpended balance is not sufficient to meet our obligations with the Federal Government to June 30th, 1941.

After general discussion, all the members agreed it would be necessary for the Board to explain this condition to the Finance Committee of the Senate and the Appropriations Committee of the House, and also to the Business Administrator, with the request that arrangements be made whereby the funds that were appropriated by the legislature for these activities for the present fiscal year and from which the Business Administrator has ordered \$74,110.00 be conserved, be released for these activities.

BUDGET REQUEST: Deductions recommended by the Business Administrator for the coming biennium and which recommendations were furnished by the Governor to the legislature, represents deductions to a total amount of \$395,210.00. The Secretary stated he explained this in a table presented to the Board in his quarterly report. It is as follows:

	DEPARTMENT REQUEST		RECOMMENDED APPROPRIATION		DEDUCTIONS	
	1941-42	1942-43	1941-42	1942-43	1941-42	1942-43
Salaries	\$60,440	\$62,630	\$57,500	\$57,500	\$2,940	\$5,130
Salaries & Expense	30,000	30,000	27,000	27,000	3,000	3,000
Bang's Disease Expense & Indemnity Fund	300,000	300,000	140,000	140,000	160,000	160,000
Tuberculosis Control, General Indemnity & Tuberculosis Control Expense	109,900	98,900	75,000	75,000	34,900	23,900
Biologics For Vaccination Treatment of Live Stock For Anthrax	1,000	1,000	600	600	400	400
TOTALS	\$504,780	\$496,030	\$302,800	\$302,800	\$201,980	\$193,230
BIENNIUM TOTALS	\$1,000,810		\$605,600		\$395,210	

The Secretary reported that "yesterday" ~~the secretary to~~ Senator A.J. Rockne, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, telephoned and requested him to appear before the Finance Committee on that afternoon at 2:30 P.M. to explain the budget requests of this Board. He reported he explained to the senator's secretary it would be impossible for him to comply with this request for the reason that as a result of the budget recommendations submitted by the Governor to the legislature, in which the recommendations of the State Business Administrator had been accepted, approved, approved and recommended, it represented such material decreases that a special meeting of the Board had been called for "today" to consider the situation.

After further discussion it was the opinion of all the Board members that the Secretary should request J.S. Jones, Secretary of the Minnesota Live Stock Breeders' Association, to have A. L. Lee, the President of the Minnesota Live Stock Breeders' Association, and some of the other members of the Association, including Mr. Brown, appear before the Finance Committee of the Senate and the Appropriations Committee of the House, and that these committees be informed of the action of this Board and the reasons therefore in making the estimates of the amount of moneys that should be appropriated to continue our activities for the coming biennium, with particular reference to the necessity of having the necessary funds available in order to take advantage of and receive the funds that the Federal Government, through the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture so they will continue to expend within this state in the control and elimination of cattle affected with tuberculosis and Bang's disease.

NEW LEGISLATION: The Secretary reported that in compliance with the request of the Board at the special meeting of January 11th, he had prepared amendments to the law providing for the control and elimination of Bang's disease in counties under the Area Plan, and also amendments to the present law providing for the payment of indemnity for cattle that react and are officially condemned for tuberculosis and Bang's disease. The amendments he presented are as follows:

Chapter 217, Session Laws of 1929: Amend the last sentence of Section 6, Chapter 217, Session Laws of 1939, as follows:

Delete the words: "immediately remove the reacting cattle from the premises when officially condemned and cause the same to be slaughtered". Also delete the words at the end of the sentence: "after the same have been officially condemned". The sentence as amended will read as follows:

Such owner or person in possession shall also ~~immediately remove reacting cattle from the premises when officially condemned and cause the same to be slaughtered~~ REMOVE FROM THE PREMISES OR SEGREGATE REACTING CATTLE, OR CAUSE THE SAME TO BE SLAUGHTERED, as required by said Board, and shall not use milk or milk products, or sell or dispose of the same, from reacting cattle ~~after the same have been officially condemned~~ UNLESS THE MILK OR THE MILK FROM WHICH SAID PRODUCTS HAVE BEEN MADE HAS BEEN PROPERLY PASTEURIZED.

Amend the second paragraph of subparagraph (a), Section 5403, Chapter 171, Session Laws of 1939, to read as follows:

For each animal slaughtered because of tuberculosis, paratuberculosis, glanders or Bang's disease, the value of the net salvage of the carcass shall be deducted from the appraised value of the living animal; TWO-THIRDS OF THE REMAINDER SHALL BE PAID TO THE OWNER BY THE STATE, EXCEPT THAT IN ALL CASES WHERE THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY COMPENSATES THE OWNER FOR SUCH ANIMAL, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, THEN THE AMOUNT OF SUCH COMPENSATION SO RECEIVED FROM THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHALL BE DEDUCTED FROM THE AMOUNT OF INDEMNITY PAYABLE BY THE STATE: provided that in no case shall any payment be more than \$15.00 for grade females or more than \$30.00 for any purebred animal, and that no payment shall be made unless the owner has complied with all lawful rules and regulations of the Board; and provided further that two-thirds of the appraised value of any horse slaughtered as provided herein shall be paid to the owner by the state after disposal of the carcass of said horse as directed by the Board.

Amend paragraph 7, subparagraph (b), Section 5403, by deleting the following words at the end of the paragraph:

"If the animals have been injected with live Bang's disease organisms in the form of so-called Bang's disease vaccines", and insert in lieu thereof the following words: "if animals have been injected with Bang's disease vaccine, bacterin or other preparations made from or through the agency of Brucella micro-organisms unless done in compliance with the rules and regulations of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board".

After general discussion in which Dr. W. J. Fretz of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry took part, Dr. Boyd moved that the amendments to Section 6, Chapter 217, as presented by the Secretary be adopted, and the Secretary be instructed to have the bills prepared and introduced in the legislature. Motion seconded by Mr. Sayers. Motion carried.

Mr. Moscrip moved that the amendment of the second paragraph of subparagraph (a), and paragraph 7, subparagraph (b) of Section 5403, Chapter 171, Session Laws of 1939, as presented by the Secretary, be adopted, and the Secretary be instructed to have the necessary bills prepared and introduced in the legislature, Motion seconded by Mr. Ewald. Motion carried.

Dr. Fretz stated he had corresponded with the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry relative to the plan he had proposed at the special meeting of the Board on January 11th, whereby owners of herds of cattle in which the Bang's disease infection is active, hold reacting cattle disclosed on the first test and the first and second retests separate and apart from the remainder of the cattle on the farm, and they then be condemned and slaughtered and indemnity be paid for them. He reported his Chief had replied that their department was not ready at the present time to agree to this policy.

General discussion followed relative to the probability at the present time that large numbers of owners of cattle throughout the state would request permits to vaccinate all the cattle in their herds, including all ages. All of the

members of the Board expressed their approval of the proposed two plans that had been adopted by the Board after conferring with veterinarians and live stock breeders of the state, and also in keeping with the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry's recently proposed changes in the plan, and that this Board will not officially approve or give permits for the vaccination of cattle, with the exception of calves between the ages of 4 and 8 months, etc.

LIVESTOCK COMMUNITY SALES: The Secretary reported that on January 13th he received a letter from Eldon R. Siehl, the Secretary of the Community Auction Market Exchange of Minnesota, an organization of the managers and owners of the live stock community sales operating under permits by this Board, as provided by the rules and regulations governing such sales. He stated that at the present time there are forty-nine sales organizations as listed in the quarterly report. In his letter Mr. Siehl furnished two resolutions that had been adopted at the annual meeting of this organization held at the St. Francis Hotel in St. Paul on January 5th. The Secretary wrote to Mr. Siehl under date of January 14th, informing him he would be pleased to present the resolutions at the next meeting of the Board, and suggested that Mr. Siehl's organization would perhaps be more satisfied if arrangements could be made for a committee of the organization to meet with the Board. Mr. Siehl replied, stating a committee from their organization would be pleased to meet with the Board at its next meeting, January 31st. He then presented the committee who appeared for the meeting. This committee consisted of Mr. Pedelty representing the Madelia Livestock Community Company of Madelia and the Tri-Mont Commission Company of Triumph; Mr. John Caldwell, owner and manager of the Windom Sales Company, Windom; Mr. Dodge representing the Truman Livestock Exchange, Truman; and Dr. A. H. Schmidt, the official veterinarian of the Tri-Mont Commission Company of Triumph. Mr. Pedelty read the resolutions in which it is recommended that the Board amend the rules and regulations pertaining to the importation of cattle that are consigned from other states to the livestock community sales operating within the State of Minnesota under special permits from this Board, whereby such cattle can be imported into the State of Minnesota without

special permits from this Board provided accompanied by the proper health certificates, and that female and male cattle of the butcher grade would be sold for immediate slaughter, and that under this circumstance the testing of females and bulls for feeding and grazing purposes at shipping points be not required but be left to the official veterinarians at destination to test, and with the understanding that on arrival at destination the official veterinarian, who represents this Board, and the manager of such sales will carry out the rules and regulations of the Board pertaining to the sale of such animals, and further, that the regulation be amended whereby slaughter cattle would not be required to be subjected to the test for tuberculosis and Bang's disease, but would be permitted to be shipped with the provision that they be branded with the letter "S" in order that they could be positive such animals are slaughtered by the purchaser, etc.

After some discussion, the representatives of the community sales agreed that cattle bought in other states at community sales would be required to comply with all the requirements in so far as the testing at the point of origin is concerned, as provided by the present rules and regulations, for the reason that there are veterinarians at the community sales in other states and facilities available to make such tests.

He explained that the second resolution requests this Board to take action and adopt rules and regulations to require live stock dealers throughout the state that are now operating and are not conducting public auction sales, but are doing a similar business of selling live stock for feeding and breeding purposes under the most unsanitary conditions, while their organizations are endeavoring to comply with the requirements of this Board and Article 2, Section 4, of the constitution of their organization provides that "this corporation is formed for the purpose of encouraging the cooperation of all auction markets with the Minnesota Live Stock Sanitary Board and any other organization that has for its purpose the protection and immunization of the livestock industry from communicable diseases, etc." He stated it was an

injustice to them after they had gone to the expense to equip their plants with the proper paving of their alleys and sheep and cattle pens so they can be cleaned and disinfected after each sale and kept in a sanitary condition, to permit and sanction the unrestricted sale of individual livestock dealers at concentration points in the various parts of the state that were not forced to comply with these sanitary provisions, etc.

The members of the Board assured the committee they appreciated their position and were pleased to have their cooperation, and that this Board would take it under further advisement.

Mr. Caldwell of the committee stated he was forced to meet the competition of private and individual speculators of sheep and cattle in his territory that were not operating under the rules and regulations of this Board and were not conducting public auction sales. Mr. Caldwell was of the opinion, as were the other members of the committee, that at least eighty percent -and he thought one hundred percent- of the members of their organization would be pleased to have this Board require all live stock community sales to pay a permit fee of \$50.00 to \$100.00 a year with the understanding that such funds be used by this Board to assist in the administration of rules and regulations governing not only the live stock community sales, but also all other live stock sold at concentration points that were now operating under the rules and regulations of this Board governing the live stock sales, etc.

It was the general opinion of the members of the Board that the legislature did not delegate authority to this Board to adopt rules and regulations that would provide for the payment of fees or licenses and that it would in all probability be necessary, before such a method could be adopted, to have a law enacted providing for the same.

Dr. Boyd moved that the Secretary be instructed to study the recommendations of the committee from the live stock community sales organization and

confer with the Attorney General relative to the method by which such problems could be met, and to prepare amendments to the present rules and regulations to present to the Board, Motion seconded by Mr. Moscrip. Motion carried.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Chas. E. Patton

Secretary

President

MINUTES OF THE QUARTERLY MEETING APRIL 11th, 1941.

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

Chas. E. Patton
Secretary

President

MINUTES OF THE ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING APRIL 16TH, 1941.

The meeting was called to order by Vice President Boyd.

Members present: Messrs. Moscrip, Ewald, Sayers and Boyd. The Secretary reported that Dr. Anderson had written it would be impossible for him to attend for the reason he was going on a trip to South Carolina. The Secretary explained the law provides the quarterly meetings shall be held on the first Friday after the second Tuesday but as it was impossible for some of the members to be present the meeting was not held. He also explained that the law further provides that officers shall be elected at the April meeting., The law further provides the Board shall select the necessary office help and field veterinarians, however a later law that established the Civil Service provides that any new help employed by this Board or any other state department must be selected in compliance with the state law and the rules of the State Department of Civil Service, etc., and the salaries paid the employees must comply with the classifications of the Civil Service Department. After some discussion it was decided the Board should defer action relative to employing the office and field force until after the legislature has adjourned and the Board will then know the amount of the appropriations that will be available for the biennium beginning July 1st, 1941. It was decided it would be necessary to hold an adjourned meeting of the Board immediately after the legislature adjourns at which time the officers for the ensuing year will be elected, also the office and field force selected and their salaries established, etc.

The minutes of the special meeting Jan'y 11th, 1941, were read, and as there were no objections the President declared them approved.

The quarterly report of the Secretary and Executive Officer was considered and on motion by Mr. Moscrip, seconded by Mr. Ewald, was accepted.

The Secretary called attention to his quarterly report in which he explained he had written a letter to the State Commissioner of Administration,

as directed by the Board, calling his attention to his order directing the Board not to expend a total of seventy-four thousand one hundred ten dollars (\$74,110) from the funds specifically appropriated by the legislature for the activities of the Board during the present biennium. On March 28th the Business Administrator extended him the courtesy of a hearing to confer relative to his order. The Commissioner of Administration was represented by the Assistant Commissioner Fred B. Wilson, Miss Florence Heber the Budget Secretary, and F. W. Wight the Budget Examiner. After the Secretary explained in detail the position in which the Board is placed if we are not permitted to expend our appropriations as it would be impossible for the Board to carry out the work outlined for the present fiscal year as provided by the law for the tuberculin testing of cattle in the counties necessary to test in order to reaccredit such counties. As a result of the hearing Mr. Wight stated that the Board will be required to conserve the total they had ordered, of thirty-three thousand four hundred dollars (\$33,400) of our appropriations for the fiscal year terminated June 30th, 1940. He stated however they would be willing to not require that we conserve the total amount of forty thousand ^{seven} hundred ten dollars (\$40,710) from the present fiscal year's appropriations terminating June 30th, 1941. He further agreed they would approve our budget request to the extent that they would release the sum of twenty-seven thousand nine hundred forty-one dollars and forty-four cents (\$27,941.44) for the Board to expend during the next quarter, thus requiring us to conserve twelve thousand seven hundred sixty-eight dollars and fifty-six cents (\$12,768.56) and not the forty thousand seven hundred ten dollars (\$40,710) they had at first ordered us to conserve from our appropriations for the present fiscal year. We have thus succeeded in having their order to conserve and not expend our funds for the present biennium, of an amount of forty-six thousand one hundred sixty-eight dollars and fifty-six cents (\$46,168.56) instead of seventy-four thousand one hundred ten dollars (\$74,110). They have thus agreed

to release a total of twenty-seven thousand nine hundred forty-one dollars and forty-four cents (\$27,941.44) that they first ordered we should not expend. He stated further that as the result of the conference they had "earmarked" for us to conserve a total of one thousand nine hundred fifty-four dollars and fifty-four cents (\$1,954.54) of the appropriation for our "Salary Fund" for the present fiscal year; two thousand dollars (\$2,000) of the "Supplies and Expense Fund"; eighteen thousand seven hundred one dollars and ninety-eightcents (\$18,701.98) of our "Bang's Disease Expense and Indemnity Fund" and twenty-three thousand five hundred twelve dollars and four cents (\$23,512.04) from our "Tuberculosis Control, General Indemnity, and Tuberculosis Control Expense Fund". The amounts released for the present quarter terminating June 30th, 1941 or to the end of the present fiscal year, added to the balances that have already been released, we hope will be sufficient to complete our program of testing the cattle in all the counties we have arranged to test prior to July 1st, however, it may be necessary for us to defer the testing in one county in which all the cattle are required to be tested and one county in which only the infected herds are required to be tested prior to that time. Mr. Wight explained that if we can save any more money from our "Bang's Disease Fund" over the amount "earmarked" to conserve we can expend the same if necessary to complete our program in the tuberculosis control.

NEW LEGISLATION

The Secretary reported that the bills the Board recommended to be introduced in the legislature for the amendments to the two laws providing for the payment of indemnity for Bang's disease and the specific law relative to the control of Bang's disease in counties under the area plan, were unanimously passed in both Houses and are now laws. The bill introduced as the result of the action of the owners of rendering plants providing that all rendering plants should be operated under a license by this Board, was passed by the House but defeated by an indefinite postponement in the Senate as the result of the action of the Senate Committee on Dairy Products and Live Stock.

BUDGET REQUESTS: The Secretary reported he had appeared before the Committee on Finance of the Senate and the Appropriations Committee of the House explaining the budget requests of this Board and had also conferred with a number of the members of the committee with the result that the bills as recommended by both Houses materially decreased the amounts requested by the Board for the activities for the coming biennium; the House Committee recommended and the House passed a bill providing fifty seven thousand dollars (\$57,000) annually for "Salaries"; twenty-eight thousand five hundred dollars (\$28,500) annually for "Supplies and Expense"; thirty-five hundred dollars (\$3500) annually for "Hog Cholera"; one hundred thirty-five thousand dollars (\$135,000) annually for "Bang's Disease Indemnity and Bang's Disease Expense Fund"; one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) for the first year and ninety thousand dollars (\$90,000) for the second year of the biennium for "Tuberculosis Control, General Indemnity, and Tuberculosis Control Expense Fund"; and one thousand dollars (\$1000) annually for "Biologics for Anthrax Vaccination".

The Finance Committee of the Senate presented a bill which has not been acted upon by the Senate to date, providing fifty-seven thousand dollars (\$57,000) annually for "Salaries"; twenty-seven ^{thousand} ~~dollars~~ dollars (\$27000) annually for "Supplies and Expense"; twenty-five hundred dollars (\$2500) annually for "Hog Cholera"; one hundred twenty-five thousand dollars (\$125,000) annually for "Bang's Disease"; only sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000) annually for "Tuberculosis Control, General Indemnity, and Tuberculosis Control Expense Fund"; and six hundred dollars (\$600) annually for "Biologics for Anthrax Vaccination".

The Secretary stated the Senate Committee had changed their action and raised the "Bang's Disease Indemnity and Expense Fund" from their first recommendation of one hundred twenty-five thousand dollars (\$125,000) annually to one hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000) annually but had not raised the amounts included in their first recommendation of sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000) annually for "Tuberculosis Control and Indemnity"; however he had received assurance from members of both committees it would be "ironed out" in the conference committee which is made up of

five members selected from the House Appropriations Committee and five from the Senate Finance Committee and without doubt they will arrange whereby the Senate would increase the amount annually appropriated for tuberculosis work and decrease the amount for Bang's disease. The Secretary advised if this was not done and we were not given at least the amount appropriated by the House for tuberculosis work it would be impossible for this Board to meet its obligations as provided by the law for the control of tuberculosis.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR IMPORTATION OF HORSES: The Secretary reported that as directed by the Board he had prepared amendments to the present rules and regulations for the importation of horses without the requirement of mallein test prior to shipment. He presented the proposed rules and regulations. After some discussion Mr. Moscrip moved that the following rules and regulations governing the importation of horses be adopted subject to the approval of the Attorney General. Motion seconded by Mr. Ewald. Motion carried.

MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING IMPORTATION OF HORSES,
MULES, AND ASSES INTO THE STATE OF MINNESOTA

Adopted

April 16th, 1941

Approved by Attorney General - - -

April 21st 1941

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 Minnesota Statutes 1927, to make such rules and regulations as it may deem expedient for the protection of the health of domestic animals of the state;

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

Paragraph 1. No horses, mules, or asses, with the exception of animals shipped into the state for temporary racing or exhibition purposes, shall be imported or brought into the state unless accompanied by an official health certificate issued by a qualified veterinarian and approved by the proper livestock sanitary official of the state of origin, certifying that the animals have been given a thorough clinical examination within 15 days prior to shipment and are free from symptoms of infectious or communicable diseases and have not been exposed to such diseases. The health certificate shall include an accurate description of each animal in the shipment. Approved copy of the health certificate shall be mailed to the Live Stock Sanitary Board.

Paragraph 2. All rules and regulations now in effect inconsistent with the provisions of these rules and regulations are herewith rescinded.

The foregoing sub-regulation
 examined and approved as
 to form and execution this 21
 day of April 1941
 J. A. A. BURNQUIST,
 Attorney General.
 By John A. Wick
 Assistant Attorney General.

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE SALE OF LIVE STOCK AT

COMMUNITY AND OTHER SALES: The Secretary reported that as directed by the Board at its last meeting, after a conference with the Attorney General he had prepared an amendment to the rules and regulations governing the sale of live stock at community and other sales permitting purebred live stock breeders associations to conduct consignment sales of purebred animals, ^{owned} by members of their associations and not requiring them to comply with the rules and regulations. Mr. Sayers moved that the following rules and regulations amending the present rules and regulations be and the same are hereby adopted. Motion seconded by Mr. Ewald. Motion carried.

224
C. S. 1. (Revised)

(B)

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

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

The foregoing ~~rules and regulations~~ examined and approved as to form and execution this 21st day of April 1941

J. A. A. BURNQUIST,
Attorney General

AMENDED April 16th, 1941 APPROVED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL By John A. Burnquist
Assistant 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,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota that subparagraph (a), paragraph 1, of the Rules and Regulations Governing the Sale of Livestock at Community and Other Sales adopted April 26, 1940, are hereby amended to read as follows:

Cut out period after the word "Board" at the end of subparagraph (a), paragraph 1, and insert a semi-colon and add the following words:

"with the further exception that legally organized pure bred live stock breeders' associations may conduct consignment sales of pure bred animals owned by members of their association, and will not be required to comply with these rules and regulations."

Subparagraph (a), paragraph 1, as amended will read as follows:

"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; with the further exception that legally organized pure bred live stock breeders' associations may conduct consignment sales of pure bred animals owned by members of their association, and will not be required to comply with these rules and regulations."

BANG'S DISEASE CONTROL

The Secretary reported that he had recently sent by mail to each member of the Board a copy of the amendment of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, dated March 3rd, 1941 (Circular No. 2303) furnished to the "Licensed Producers of Brucella Abortus Vaccine", amending their requirements embodied in Regulation No. ^{B.A.I.} 14 Order 276, including the new requirements with respect to Brucella Abortus Vaccine produced and marketed under U.S. Veterinary License. The second paragraph of this requirement provides that "box labels and enclosed circulars shall bear the following in bold-face type - "WARNING -- This vaccine is subject to state laws and regulations wherever used. Burn all containers and unused contents". He further stated that in compliance with the directions of the Board at the meeting Jan'y 11th, 1941, he had prepared proposed amendments to the present rules and regulations pertaining to the control and elimination of Bang's disease and making provision for the official calfhood vaccination under special permits in keeping with the recommendations of the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry made December 6th, 1940, at the meeting of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association. He stated he had sent copies of the proposed amendments to all the members of the Board by mail in order that each member could be prepared for their consideration at the meeting.

The Secretary reported that the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry in a letter dated December 31st, 1940, addressed to "Bureau Inspectors in Charge of Tuberculosis Eradication" included a paragraph relative to the control of Bang's disease and calfhood vaccination as an adjunct to the present plan for the control and eradication of Bang's disease, Reference ZW-2.217.1, as follows:

"In regard to some form of agreement with the owner that may be used in connection with calfhood vaccination, you will advise that it will not be necessary to have a combined Bureau and State Agreement because the Bureau has an agreement with the cooperating authorities in each state in connection with Bang's disease work, and agreements with owners in the Bang's disease program are to be handled by the state alone".

The Secretary stated this was somewhat embarrassing, without further explanation, and he requested Dr. Fretz to communicate with his Chief relative thereto. He stated that ever since the Bureau of Animal Industry had initiated their cooperation with this Board in the control and elimination of Bang's disease in July 1934 the Federal Government had insisted that no official test would be made of individual herds of cattle until the owner signs the federal agreement or contract, and after this the contract was changed by the Bureau two different times prior to April 1939. He stated that after our legislature, on the request of this Board, had amended our laws providing for the payment of indemnity for cattle condemned and slaughtered because of Bang's disease effective May 1st, 1939, and also the adoption of the law providing for the control and elimination of Bang's disease by counties under the area plan, he prepared another form of cooperative agreement that was approved by the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry for the owners of individual herds to sign before they could receive the cooperative service of the Federal Bureau and this Board in the control and elimination of Bang's disease from their cattle; the Federal Bureau then discontinued the use of the federal contract and accepted and required the cooperative agreement adopted by this Board. Dr. Fretz has communicated with his Chief and under date of April 5th, 1941, received a reply relative to a cooperative agreement with the owner for the testing of Bang's disease in Minnesota, in which his attention was called to the circular letter dated December 31st, above referred to, concerning agreements to be used in the Bang's disease work. After a conference with Dr. Fretz, and with his approval, the Secretary stated he has prepared a new form of agreement in keeping with the recommendations of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry permitting the calfhood vaccination under certain conditions and with the understanding that as a result of the letter of December 31st written by the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, the Bureau will accept this agreement if adopted by this Board.

OWNER'S AGREEMENT: After some discussion Mr. Moscrip moved that

the following Owner's Agreement for the testing of herds of cattle for the control and elimination of Bang's disease under the Certified Bang's disease-Free Herd Plan be adopted. Motion seconded by Mr. Ewald. Motion carried.

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

OWNER'S AGREEMENT

for the Testing of Herds of Cattle for the Control and Elimination of Bang's Disease.

Certified Bang's Disease-Free Herd Plan.

In consideration of receiving assistance from the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board for the purpose of freeing my herd of Bang's disease,

I, _____,

(Print Name and Address Plainly)

do hereby agree to cooperate with the State Live Stock Sanitary Board 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 certified Bang's disease-free 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, to some point where Federal meat inspection is maintained as directed by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. This paragraph shall not apply to animals vaccinated and maintained as vaccinated animals according to the Rules and Regulations of said Board, unless such vaccinated animals have attained the age of thirty (30) months.

(c). I do further agree not to allow Brucella abortus vaccine, Bang's disease vaccine, abortion bacterin or any preparation made from or through the agency of Brucella micro-organisms to be used on any cattle in my herd, except as provided in the Rules and Regulations of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

(d). I do further agree to cause 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 super-

vision of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. I will comply with all reasonable sanitary measures and other recommendations for the control and elimination of Bang's disease, as provided in the Rules and Regulations of the Board.

(e). I understand that no indemnity will be paid by the State or Federal Government for reactors slaughtered except in compliance with the provisions of the law.

The following Rules and Regulations for the control of Bang's disease in cattle and for the establishment and maintenance of certified Bang's disease-free herds in Minnesota, having been adopted by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, 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 for the prevention and control of Bang's disease.

(2). The entire herd shall be subjected to the agglutination blood test for Bang's disease and all reactors shall be shipped ^{for slaughter} within fifteen (15) days from the date of condemnation and appraisal, as provided by the State law.

(3). No cattle in the herd shall have received Brucella abortus vaccine, Bang's disease vaccine, abortion bacterin or any preparation made from or through the agency of Brucella micro-organisms, except as provided by the Rules and Regulations of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, within eighteen (18) months prior to the first official test; and the owner shall agree not to allow such preparations to be administered to his cattle except in compliance with such Rules and Regulations.

(4). If the owner decides to adopt calfhoo vaccination, the calves in the herd shall be vaccinated between four and eight months of age, preferably at six months, with Brucella abortus vaccine (Strain #19), and shall be quarantined pursuant to the Rules and Regulations governing vaccinated calves as provided by paragraph 8, B. D. 5 Revised. No vaccines shall be administered unless approved by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. Vaccination shall be performed only by a qualified, licensed veterinarian approved by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, and only after the veterinarian

has obtained a specific, written permit from said Board for each herd. A written report by the veterinarian, in duplicate, of the administration of vaccine shall be made to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, on forms furnished by the Board, within five days after each use of the vaccine. The report shall include the name and address of the owner, the legal location of the farm, the identification of each calf by tag or legibly tattooed number, the sex and age of the animal at the time of vaccination, the name and address of the veterinarian who administered the vaccine, the serial lot number of the vaccine used, the name and address of the party from whom the vaccine was purchased, and the name of the manufacturer of the vaccine. Calves vaccinated as above shall be maintained separate and apart from the remainder of the herd until they have given a negative result to the agglutination test administered at least eight months following vaccination. Animals still giving a positive reaction to the agglutination test twenty-two (22) months after date of vaccination shall be tagged and branded and shipped for slaughter under permit by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board to some point where Federal meat inspection is maintained. The State will not pay indemnity for vaccinated animals giving a positive reaction to an official Bang's test administered less than twenty-two (22) months after the date of vaccination, or for animals which were vaccinated after eight months of age, or for vaccinated animals which have not passed at least one negative official blood test ^{prior to the vaccination and} at least eight months following vaccination. State indemnity will not be paid for a vaccinated animal or animals unless the Federal Government also pays indemnity or compensates the owner for such animal or animals.

(5). A certified Bang's disease-free herd is one in which no evidence of Bang's disease has been found in ~~three~~ agglutination blood tests, at least six months apart, of all cattle in the herd six months of age and over. A herd in which the owner adopts calfhood vaccination will be certified as Bang's disease-free when all unvaccinated animals over six months of age and all vaccinated animals over two years of age have been negative to three official agglutination blood tests at least six months apart, and when all vaccinated animals under two years of age are kept separate and apart

from the remainder of the herd, as provided in paragraph 4 of these Rules and Regulations. The certification may be revoked at any time, and all certifications are void after a period of one year unless renewed.

(6). Retests of herds in which reactors or suspects are disclosed and herds to which recent additions have been made, shall be made between thirty (30) and ninety (90) days from the date of the last test. Retests of negative herds in the process of certification shall be made approximately six months from the date of the last test. Certified herds shall be retested at least annually at the owner's expense. In herds where calfhood vaccination is practiced, calves shall be tested immediately before such vaccination, and again approximately thirty (30) days following vaccination. If vaccinated calves do not give a positive reaction to such post vaccination tests, they shall be revaccinated provided they have not attained the age of eight months. Animals vaccinated as calves shall not be bred nor permitted to intermingle with the remainder of the herd until they have passed a negative agglutination blood test. The vaccination of calves and the application of all tests necessitated thereby shall be performed by an approved veterinarian at the expense of the owner, and all such tests shall be reported to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board by such veterinarian.

(7). If a retest of a certified herd discloses not more than one reactor exclusive of quarantined, vaccinated calves, such herd may be recertified providing the entire herd shall pass a retest applied not less than sixty (60) to ninety (90) days from the date of the previous test. If an additional reactor or reactors are found on such retests, or if the retest of a certified herd discloses more than one reactor, the herd shall be retested as provided in paragraph 6.

(8). When a certified herd or a herd in the process of certification is to be tested at the expense of the owner by an approved 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 approved 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 approved veterinarian shall submit a report of such tests in accordance with the Rules and Regulations of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board for the control and elimination of Bang's disease in cattle. The State Live Stock Sanitary Board reserves the right to supervise and check any tests conducted by the approved veterinarian.

(9). All milk and milk products used in a certified Bang's disease-free herd or herds in the process of certification shall be either produced by a certified Bang's disease-free herd or shall be properly pasteurized or boiled.

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

(11). Additions to herd shall be confined to:

(a). Cattle from certified Bang's disease-free herds may be added to certified herds of herds in the process of certification without test.

(b). All cattle and calves originating from a previously negative herd in the process of certification shall pass a blood test approved by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board before admission.

(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 before admission and shall be kept in strict isolation subject to a second blood test not earlier than sixty (60) nor later than ninety (90) days after such admission.

(12). Cattle removed from the farm for exhibition, community pasture or any other purpose shall not be allowed to again associate with the herd or other cattle until they have been held in isolation for a period of sixty (60) days and have then passed a satisfactory negative blood test.

(13). Any animal which aborts in any certified Bang's disease-free herd or herd

AGREEMENT FOR VACCINATION OF CALVES: The Secretary

reported that in compliance with Plans 1 and 2 that were adopted by the Board at the meeting January 11th, 1941, he had prepared a form of agreement for owners to sign who wish to adopt a plan of calfhood vaccination in their herds and who do not wish to place their herds under supervision of this Board and the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry for the control and elimination of Bang's disease-Free Herds under the Certified Bang's disease-Free Herd Plan, or who do not wish to sign the agreement for such plan. After a general discussion Mr. Sayers moved that the following agreement for owners to sign who wish to practice calfhood vaccination, be adopted. Motion seconded by Mr. Ewald. Motion carried. The agreement was adopted.

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARDC A L F H O O D V A C C I N A T I O NOWNER'S AGREEMENT

for the Testing of Herds of Cattle and Vaccinating of Calves for the Control of Bang's Disease in a Herd NOT under State Supervision for Certification.

I _____
(Print Name and Address Plainly)

hereby apply to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board for permission to employ

Dr. _____ to vaccinate calves in my herd
(Name and Address of Veterinarian)

with *Brucella abortus* vaccine (strain 19). I wish to build resistance in the calves to be used as replacement animals in my herd after they reach maturity and also to be permitted to keep any animals in my herd giving a positive reaction to the test for Bang's disease. I herewith agree upon receipt of a permit from the State Live Stock Sanitary Board to ship reacting cattle for slaughter purposes as soon as they become unprofitable from a production standpoint, and I further understand that I will not receive indemnity for such cattle from either the State or the Federal Government.

In consideration of receiving such permission I agree:

- (1). That before any animals are vaccinated in my herd:
 - (a). To have the entire herd subjected to an official agglutination blood test for Bang's disease at my expense.
 - (b). To permit all animals reacting to such test over six (6) months of age to be tagged and branded as provided in the Rules and Regulations of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.
- (2). I do further agree that only calves between the ages of four (4) and eight (8) months (preferably six (6) months) shall be vaccinated under this agreement.
- (3). I do further agree:
 - (a). To keep all animals giving a positive reaction to the test for Bang's disease under proper quarantine.

- (b). To keep all animals vaccinated as calves with *Brucella abortus* vaccine under proper quarantine until such time as they shall pass a negative agglutination blood test following vaccination, and the quarantine is released.
- (c). If impossible or impracticable to isolate the reacting cattle and vaccinated calves separate and apart from the nonreacting or negative cattle, to keep the entire herd including any negative or nonreacting cattle, under proper quarantine.
- (4). I do further agree to comply with the following provisions in the vaccination of the calves:
- (a). Vaccine shall be administered and tests for Bang's disease applied only by an approved veterinarian, and only after he has obtained a special written permit from the State Live Stock Sanitary Board for my herd.
- (b). The vaccination of all calves and the application of all tests shall be at my expense.
- (c). Calves that are to be vaccinated shall be blood tested either prior to or at the time the vaccination is administered.
- (d). No vaccines shall be administered except those approved by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.
- (5). I understand that I will not receive State or Federal indemnity for any animal in my herd which reacts to the agglutination test for Bang's disease when such animal is shipped for slaughter.
- (6). I do further agree to comply with the rules and regulations pertaining to the control and elimination of Bang's disease.

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's Signature _____
 (Signature in Writing)

Address _____ Township _____ County _____
Post Office _____ County _____

NOTE

In order to carry out a sound program looking toward the eventual establishment of a Bang's disease negative herd the State Live Stock Sanitary Board recommends the following procedures:

(a). That on or about thirty (30) days following vaccination each vaccinated animal be subjected to an official test. Only through the agglutination test following vaccination is it possible to know that the vaccinated animal is responding as it should to the vaccine. In case of a negative reaction to this post-vaccination test such animal should be revaccinated provided it has not at the time of such post-vaccination test attained the age of eight (8) months.

(b). That since vaccinated animals should be negative in at least ten (10) months following vaccination all animals vaccinated as calves should be subjected to an official agglutination test for Bang's disease thirty (30) to sixty (60) days before breeding; and only animals be bred which give a negative reaction to such test.

(c). That it is advisable to have each animal that calves or aborts retested between ten (10) days and thirty (30) days following such calving or abortion.

(d). That the entire herd exclusive of branded and tagged reactors maintained on the premises be subjected to an official agglutination test for Bang's disease at least once annually.

RULES AND REGULATIONS AMENDING OUR B.D.5 REVISED FOR THE CONTROL
AND ELIMINATION OF BANG'S DISEASE OF CATTLE WITHIN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA: The
proposed amendments to the rules were presented by the Secretary and after some
discussion Mr. Sayers moved that the following rules and regulations amending the
rules adopted February 11th/¹⁹³⁰ and amended April 26th, 1940 be amended as follows:
Motion seconded by Mr. Moscrip. Motion 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 16th, 1941 Approved by Attorney General April 21st 1941

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 the Rules and Regulations adopted February 11, 1930 and amended April 26, 1940, 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 re-

quiring 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 dis-

ease 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, herd tag number or legibly tattooed 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 definite, limited area involving a barn or 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 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 7. All persons, druggists 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 in the manufacture, sale (wholesale or retail) or distribution of Brucella abortus vaccine, Bang's disease vaccine, abortion bacterins 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, vaccines or bacterins to any person or persons, shall immediately report to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board the date of sale, the amount sold and the name or names of ~~such~~ persons to whom such products or agents are sold, furnished or supplied. No persons, druggists or companies engaged in the manufacture, sale (wholesale or retail) or distribution of antigen or other agents used in the detection of Bang's disease and also in the manufacture, sale (wholesale or retail) or distribution of Brucella abortus vaccine, Bang's disease vaccine, abortion bacterins or preparations made from or through the agency of Brucella micro-organisms shall sell or distribute such products to any person or persons in the State of Minnesota with the exception of qualified, licensed, approved veterinarians.

PARAGRAPH 8. All cattle vaccinated with Brucella abortus vaccine, Bang's disease vaccine, abortion bacterins 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 vaccinated cattle on the premises to a definite, limited area involving barn or other provided shelter. Permits for the shipment of vaccinated cattle will be issued by the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board on written request from the owner as is provided for the shipment of the reacting cattle in paragraph 6 of these Rules and Regulations. The quar-

antine on vaccinated calves will not be released until such time as they have passed a negative agglutination blood test administered at least eight months following the vaccination. When vaccinated calves are retained on premises on which reacting cattle are also maintained, the quarantine shall include the vaccinated calves and the reacting cattle. Provided it is impossible or impracticable to isolate these two groups from the negative or non-reacting cattle, then this quarantine will include such negative or non-reacting cattle in addition to the reactors and the vaccinated animals.

PARAGRAPH 9. No person except qualified, licensed, approved veterinarians shall administer or inject into any cattle in Minnesota *Brucella abortus* vaccine, Bang's disease vaccine, abortion bacterins 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. In applying for such permit the veterinarian shall agree that the vaccine to be used has been and will be stored at a temperature not over 45 degrees Fah., that it will be transported to the premises where used in such manner that it is not exposed to a temperature over 55 degrees Fah., and that all containers thereof including cartons and included packing material and the unused contents of such containers shall be destroyed by burning. No veterinarian shall administer or inject *Brucella abortus* vaccine, Bang's disease vaccine, abortion bacterins or preparations made from or through the agency of *Brucella* micro-organisms into any cattle in the State of Minnesota except calves between four and eight months of age. A written report by the veterinarian, in duplicate, of the administration of vaccine shall be made to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, on forms furnished by the Board, within five days after each use of the vaccine. The report shall include the

name and address of the owner, the legal location of the farm, the identification of each calf by tag or legibly tattooed number, the sex and age of the animal at the time of vaccination, and the name and address of the veterinarian who administered the vaccine, the serial lot number of the vaccine used, the name and address of the party from whom the vaccine was purchased, and the name of the manufacturer of the vaccine.

PARAGRAPH 10. All existing Rules and Regulations, insofar only as they are inconsistent with these Rules and Regulations, are herewith rescinded.

That regarding Rules and Regulations
 ... examined and approved
 ... and execution this 21
 of April 1941
 J. A. A. BURNQUIS,
 Attorney Gen.
 By John A. Weeks
 Assistant Attorney Gen.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF BANG'S DISEASE

IN CATTLE (B.D.26) AND FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF "CERTIFIED BANG'S

DISEASE-FREE HERDS IN MINNESOTA: The Secretary reported that many of the states had discontinued using the word "Bang's disease Accredited Herds" and were using in lieu thereof the words "Certified Bang's disease-Free Herds", and that some of the states were still retaining the words "accredited Bang's disease-Free". The Secretary presented the proposed amended rules and regulations. After some discussion the proposed rules and regulations (B.D.26) for the control of Bang's disease in cattle ^{and} for the establishment and maintenance of "Certified Bang's disease-Free Herds in Minnesota", on motion of Mr. Ewald seconded by Mr. Moscrop, were unanimously amended to read as follows:

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 CERTIFIED BANG'S DISEASE-FREE HERDS IN MINNESOTA.

Adopted April 16th, 1941

Approved by Attorney General April 21st, 1941

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 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 and for the establishment and maintenance of Bang's Disease-Free Accredited Herds in Minnesota adopted by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board May 24, 1939, are hereby amended to read as follows:

1. The owner must place his herd under the supervision of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board for the prevention and control of Bang's disease.
2. The entire herd shall be subjected to the agglutination blood test for Bang's disease and all reactors shall be shipped for slaughter within fifteen (15) days from the date of condemnation and appraisal, as provided by the State law.
3. No cattle in the herd shall have received Brucella abortus vaccine, Bang's disease vaccine, abortion bacterin or any preparation made from or through the agency of Brucella micro-organisms, except as provided by the Rules and Regulations of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, within eighteen (18) months prior to the first official test; and the owner shall agree not to allow such preparations to be administered to his cattle except in compliance with such Rules and Regulations.

- 2 -

4. If the owner decides to adopt calfhood vaccination, the calves in the herd shall be vaccinated between four and eight months of age, preferably at six months, with *Brucella abortus* vaccine (Strain #19), and shall be quarantined pursuant to the Rules and regulations governing vaccinated calves as provided by paragraph 8, B. D. 5 Revised, No vaccines shall be administered unless approved by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. Vaccination shall be performed only by a qualified, licensed veterinarian approved by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, and only after the veterinarian has obtained a specific, written permit from said Board for each herd. A written report by the veterinarian, in duplicate, of the administration of vaccine shall be made to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, on forms furnished by the Board, within five days after each use of the vaccine. The report shall include the name and address of the owner, the legal location of the farm, the identification of each calf by tag or legibly tattooed number, the sex and age of the animal at the time of vaccination, the name and address of the veterinarian who administered the vaccine, the serial lot number of the vaccine used, the name and address of the party from whom the vaccine was purchased, and the name of the manufacturer of the vaccine. Calves vaccinated as above shall be maintained separate and apart from the remainder of the herd until they have given a negative result to the agglutination test administered at least eight months following vaccination. Animals still giving a positive reaction to the agglutination test twenty-two (22) months after date of vaccination shall be tagged and branded and shipped for slaughter under permit by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board to some point where Federal meat inspection is maintained. The State will not pay indemnity for vaccinated animals giving a positive reaction to an official Bang's test administered less than twenty-two (22) months after the date of vac-

ination, or for animals which were vaccinated after eight months of age, or for vaccinated animals which have not passed at least one negative official blood test prior to the vaccination and at least eight months following vaccination. State indemnity will not be paid for a vaccinated animal or animals unless the Federal Government also pays indemnity or compensates the owner for such animal or animals.

5. A certified Bang's disease-free herd is one in which no evidence of Bang's disease has been found in three agglutination blood tests, at least six months apart, of all cattle in the herd six months of age and over. A herd in which the owner adopts calfhood vaccination will be certified as Bang's disease-free when all unvaccinated animals over six months of age and all vaccinated animals over two years of age have been negative to three official agglutination blood tests at least six months apart, and when all vaccinated animals under two years of age are kept separate and apart from the remainder of the herd, as provided in paragraph 4 of these Rules and Regulations. The certification may be revoked at any time, and all certifications are void after a period of one year unless renewed.

6. Retests of herds in which reactors or suspects are disclosed and herds to which recent additions have been made, shall be made between thirty (30) and ninety (90) days from the date of the last test. Retests of negative herds in the process of certification shall be made approximately six months from the date of the last test. Certified herds shall be retested at least annually at the owner's expense. In herds where calfhood vaccination is practiced, calves shall be tested immediately before such vaccination, and again approximately thirty (30) days following vaccination. If vaccinated calves do not give a positive reaction to such post vaccination tests, they shall be revaccinated pro-

-4-

vided they have not attained the age of eight months. Animals vaccinated as calves shall not be bred nor permitted to intermingle with the remainder of the herd until they have passed a negative agglutination blood test. The vaccination of calves and the application of all tests necessitated thereby shall be performed by an approved veterinarian at the expense of the owner, and all such tests shall be reported to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board by such veterinarian.

7. If a retest of a certified herd discloses not more than one reactor exclusive of quarantined, vaccinated calves, such herd may be recertified providing the entire herd shall pass a retest applied not less than sixty (60) to ninety (90) days from the date of the previous test. If an additional reactor or reactors are found on such retests, or if the retest of a certified herd discloses more than one reactor, the herd shall be retested as provided in paragraph 6.

8. When a certified herd or a herd in the process of certification is to be tested at the expense of the owner by an approved 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 approved 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 approved veterinarian shall submit a report of such tests in accordance with the rules and regulations of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board for the control and elimination of Bang's disease in cattle. The State Live Stock Sanitary Board reserves the right to supervise and check any tests conducted by the approved veterinarian.

9. All milk and milk products used in a certified Bang's disease-free herd

or herds in the process of certification shall be either produced by a certified Bang's disease-free herd or shall be properly pasteurized or boiled.

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

11. Additions to herds shall be confined to:

(a). Cattle from certified Bang's disease-free herds may be added to certified herds or herds in the process of certification without test.

(b). All cattle and calves originating from a previously negative herd in the process of certification shall pass a blood test approved by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board before admission.

(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 before admission and shall be kept in strict isolation subject to a second blood test not earlier than sixty (60) nor later than ninety (90) days after such admission.

12. Cattle removed from the farm for exhibition, community pasture or any other purpose shall not be allowed to again associate with the herd or other cattle until they have been held in isolation for a period of sixty (60) days and have then passed a satisfactory negative blood test.

13. Any animal which aborts in any certified Bang's disease-free herd or herd in the process of certification shall be immediately isolated and reported to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. The place where the abortion occurred shall be immediately cleaned and disinfected; the fetus and membranes shall be promptly disposed of by burning or proper burial.

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

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

16. The necessary tests for the certification 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.

17. A "Certified Bang's Disease-Free Herd" certificate will be issued to owners of herds in which no reactors have been found as required by paragraph 5, 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 foregoing rules & regulations
 examined and approved as
~~to form and execution this~~ 21
 day of April 1941

J. A. A. BURNQUIST,
 Attorney General.

By John A Weeks
 Assistant Attorney General.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL AND ELIMINATION OF

BANG'S DISEASE OF CATTLE UNDER THE AREA PLAN OF CONTROL: The Secretary then presented proposed amendments to the rules and regulations prepared as directed by the Board in compliance with the amended law for the control and elimination of Bang's disease under the Area Plan. After a general discussion Mr. Moscrip moved that the rules and regulations (B.D.27 Revised) for the establishment and maintenance of Modified Bang's disease-Free Accredited Areas in Minnesota, the testing of cattle within such areas, disposal of reacting cattle, and the quarantine requirements governing the importation of cattle, adopted May 24th, 1939 and amended January 3rd, 1940, be and the same are hereby amended to read as follows: The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald. Motion carried.

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 AREAS, DISPOSAL OF REACTING CATTLE, QUARANTINES AND REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF CATTLE.

Adopted April 16th, 1941 Approved by Attorney General April 21st, 1941

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, Sections 5460-21 to and including 5460-31 Mason's Minnesota Statutes, Supplement 1940, with the exception of Section 5460-26 which was amended by Chapter 95, Session Laws of 1941, require 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 and amended January 3, 1940, 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 ten 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 certified 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 certification as a certified Bang's disease-free 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 thirty days prior to the date of entry and shall be maintained in quarantine separate and apart from other cattle and be retested in not less than thirty or more than sixty days after the date of entry. If found free, they will then be released from quarantine.

PARAGRAPH 2. 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. Permits will be furnished to the owner on request for shipment of said steers 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 fifteen 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 fifteen days of the date 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 fifteen days of the date of the removal of the reacting animals.

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 therefore, 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 certified Bang's disease-free 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 certified 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 thirty nor later than sixty 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 definite, limited area involving a barn or other provided shelter.

PARAGRAPH 8. Whenever the owner reports or the test discloses that cattle in the herd have received *Brucella abortus* vaccine, Bang's disease vaccine, abortion bacterin or preparations made from or through the agency of *Brucella* microorganisms within eighteen 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 cattle on the premises to a definite, limited area involving a barn or other provided shelter.

PARAGRAPH 9. Whenever an owner or a person in charge of the cattle refuses to permit the tagging, branding, slaughter or the proper isolation and quarantine of Bang's diseased reactors 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 definite, limited area involving a barn or other provided shelter.

PARAGRAPH 10. During the period of quarantine, as heretofore provided in paragraphs 7, 8 and 9, no manure or any article or thing that may convey contagion shall be removed from the premises. An owner or a person in possession of the cattle shall not use the milk or milk products, or sell or dispose of the same unless the milk or the milk from which said milk products have been made has been properly pasteurized.

PARAGRAPH 11. If, as the result of a test of all the cattle required to be tested according to the provisions 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 thirty to ninety 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 thirty to ninety days until all of them pass two consecutive negative tests. And further provided that herds in which *Brucella abortus* vaccine is being

- 6 -

employed 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 re-accredited 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 as a result of such retest the number of reactors does not exceed 1% or the herd infection exceed 5%.

PARAGRAPH 13. In areas where the percentage of reactors to the test for Bang's disease was more than 1% of all cattle tested or more than 5% herd infection, the procedure for reaccreditation of counties shall be in accordance with methods outlined in paragraph 2.

The foregoing *rules and regulations*
 examined and approved as
~~to form and execution this~~ *21*
 day of *April* 19 *41*
 J. A. A. BURNQUIST,
 Attorney General.
 By *John A. Weeks*
 Assistant Attorney General.

B29 Revised

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE SALE AND DISTRIBUTION OF BRUCELLA ABORTUS OR BANG'S DISEASE VACCINE AND ALL OTHER BIOLOGICS CONTAINING THE ACTIVE VIRUS OR INFECTIVE AGENT OR ANY COMMUNICABLE, INFECTIOUS DISEASE OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS, BRUCELLA ABORTUS OR BANG'S DISEASE BACTERIN, AND ANTIGENS, AND ALL OTHER BIOLOGICS USED IN THE DETECTION AND DIAGNOSIS OF COMMUNICABLE, INFECTIOUS DISEASES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS IN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

The Secretary explained that as the result of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry apparently having learned it was not necessary to have Congress amend the present law governing the sale, distribution and movement interstate of Brucella Abortus or Bang's disease Vaccine, have ordered licensed producers of this product to place on their labels and also enclose in their circulars a statement to the effect that the vaccine is subject to state laws and regulations wherever used. This Board will now be in a position to control and stop the permiscuous sale of this product and also other products containing the living organisms. A general discussion followed relative to the situation in Minnesota, as well as other states, in which biological houses located in other states have shipped this and other products into the state directly to farmers and retail druggists, ignoring the present rules and regulations of this Board that require them to report such sales, etc.

The Secretary reported that the testing for Bang's disease throughout the state has disclosed that a large number of farmers have vaccinated their own cattle, not only calves but animals of all ages, pregnant and non-pregnant, as the result of having been circularized by certain biological houses and companies located in other states; some of these circulats have gone so far as to recommend that the vaccine is not only a preventive but also a cure. Farmers have thus been misled and if this practice is not stopped serious results will follow. It was explained that without doubt the retail druggists when the conditions are explained to them will understand the seriousness of the situation and will cooperate with this Board when they learn the limitations of the use of the Brucella Abortus Vaccine and when they realize that all vaccinated animals will react to the test, etc. The present rules and

regulations controlling the sale of biologics containing the living or causative agents of communicable diseases of live stock require that all sales of such products must be immediately reported to this Board. These regulations do not include the sale of hog cholera virus for the reason that a specific state law governs such sales and distribution.

The Secretary reported that after conferring with the members of the Board, members of the Veterinary Faculty of the University, and our field veterinarians he has prepared proposed rules and regulations governing the sale of all biologics containing the infective or causative agents of communicable diseases of live stock. They provide that all rules and regulations now in effect inconsistent with them are rescinded. The Secretary presented the proposed rules. After some discussion in which there were a number of changes made in the proposed rules and regulations, Mr. Sayers moved that the following rules and regulations governing the sale and distribution of Brucella Abortus or Bang's disease Vaccine, and all other biologics containing the active virus or infective agents of communicable, infectious diseases of domestic animals, Brucella Abortus or Bang's disease Bacterin, and antigens and all other biologics used in the detection and diagnosis of communicable, infectious diseases of domestic animals, be and the same are herewith adopted. Motion seconded by Mr. Ewald. Motion carried.

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE SALE AND DISTRIBUTION OF BRUCELLA ABORTUS OR BANG'S DISEASE VACCINE AND ALL OTHER BIOLOGICS CONTAINING THE ACTIVE VIRUS OR INFECTIVE AGENT OF ANY COMMUNICABLE, INFECTIOUS DISEASES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS, BRUCELLA ABORTUS OR BANG'S DISEASE BACTERIN, AND ANTIGENS AND ALL OTHER BIOLOGICS USED IN THE DETECTION AND DIAGNOSIS OF COMMUNICABLE, INFECTIOUS DISEASES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS IN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.

Adopted April 16, 1941

Approved by Attorney General April 21, 1941

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, The sale, distribution, and administration of biologics containing the active virus or infective agent of any communicable, infectious diseases of domestic animals, and biologics used in the detection and diagnosis of communicable, infectious diseases of domestic animals, to prevent the spread of communicable, infectious diseases of livestock, is a source of the transmission and the introduction of communicable, infectious diseases to domestic animals of the State;

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

Paragraph 1. No person, persons, druggists, companies, or corporations located within or without the State of Minnesota, engaged in the manufacture, sale (wholesale or retail), or distribution of Brucella abortus or Bang's disease vaccine and all other biologics containing the active virus or infective agent of any communicable, infectious diseases of domestic animals, Brucella abortus or Bang's disease bacterin, and antigens and all other biologics used in the detection and diagnosis of communicable, infectious diseases of domestic animals, shall sell or distribute these products to any person or persons located within the State of Minnesota except qualified veterinarians licensed to practice veterinary medicine in the State of Minnesota, and to druggists, companies, and corporations engaged in the retail sale of such products who shall not sell to persons other than qualified, licensed veterinarians.

The seller of these products shall immediately report to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board the date of sale, the amount sold, the name and address of the manufacturer of the product, the United States Veterinary License number, the serial number on the labels of the containers of the product, and the name and address of the veterinarian to whom such product was sold, furnished, or supplied.

Paragraph 2. No person, persons, druggists, companies, or corporations engaged in the manufacture, sale (wholesale or retail), or distribution of *Brucella abortus* or Bang's disease vaccine and all other biologics containing the active virus or infective agent of any communicable, infectious diseases of domestic animals, *Brucella abortus* or Bang's disease bacterin, and antigens and all other biologics used in the detection and diagnosis of communicable, infectious diseases of domestic animals, shall sell or distribute such biological products within the State of Minnesota except such products that are licensed by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, and are in the original unopened container of the manufacturer. Such products shall at all times be maintained in storage at a proper temperature which shall not be over 45 degrees Fahrenheit and when such products are transported the temperature shall not be allowed to exceed 55 degrees Fahrenheit.

Paragraph 3. All rules and regulations now in effect inconsistent with the provisions of these rules and regulations are herewith rescinded.

Paragraph 4. These rules and regulations do not include or govern the sale, distribution, and administration of hog cholera serum and virus within the State; the State law, Section 5432 - 5458, Mason's Minnesota Statutes 1927, governs the sale, distribution, and administration of hog cholera serum and virus.

The foregoing *rules and regulations*
 examined and approved as
 to form and execution this *21st*
 day of *April* 19 *41*
 J. A. A. BURNQUIST,
 Attorney General.
 By *John A. Weeks*
 Assistant Attorney General.

STATE FAIR SANITARY REQUIREMENTS: The Secretary reported he had received a letter from Mr. D. K. Baldwin, the Assistant Secretary of the State Fair, calling attention to the Premium List for the 1940 Fair that included the sanitary regulations adopted by the State Fair Board for the exhibition of cattle, swine and sheep. They are preparing their Premium List for the 1941 Fair and wish to be advised if this Board recommends any changes in their requirements, etc. The Secretary advised Mr. Baldwin he would refer the matter to the Board. Mr. Baldwin later forwarded a letter he had received from the Schultz Hereford Ranch at Towner, North Dakota, requesting information relative to the State Fair regulations permitting the exhibition of calves that had been vaccinated with Brucella Abortus or Bang's disease Vaccine under Federal supervision, etc. A discussion followed and it was explained it would be inconsistent for the Board to require that such calves be allowed to be exhibited when our present requirements provide that no cattle can be imported into the state unless they have passed a negative agglutination blood test for Bang's disease prior to shipment, and further, that our rules and regulations that have been in effect for some time, and the rules and regulations as amended at this meeting, provide that vaccinated calves shall be placed under quarantine. It would be inconsistent to permit the importation of calves that had been vaccinated and which were reacting to the test. After a general discussion Mr. Sayers moved that the Secretary be directed to inform the State Fair Board that we do not recommend any changes in the present requirements for the exhibition of cattle or other live stock. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald. Motion carried.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY: APPROVAL OF THE FINDINGS OF THE HEARING CONDUCTED BY THE SECRETARY ON THE SUFFICIENCY OF THE PETITIONS FOR THE CONTROL AND ELIMINATION OF BANG'S DISEASE AT THE MEETING HELD AT THE COURT HOUSE IN VIRGINIA WEDNESDAY APRIL 9TH:

The Secretary reported he had held a hearing in compliance with the state law at which time there were in the neighborhood of 30 cattle owners present, a number of veterinarians and the three county agents. He stated all in attendance were enthused and anxious that the testing of all cattle for Bang's disease in the county, in compliance with the petitions that had been presented to this Board as provided by law, be made as soon as possible. He stated a study of the petitions presented to the Board disclosed there were 3,407 signers of petitions and a total of 4,707 cattle owners in the county, according to the last assessment return. 74.38% of the cattle owners signed the petition. He had sent the official notice to be published in the local newspaper, in which it is stated that as the result of the hearing conducted by this Board more than 70% of the cattle owners had signed the petition and the cooperative testing by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry and this Board would start Monday May 19th. Mr. Moscrip moved that the Board approve and confirm the action of the Secretary in holding the meeting and publishing the notice of the date of the testing in St. Louis County. Motion seconded by Mr. Sayers. Motion carried.

LIVE STOCK COMMUNITY SALES: The Secretary reported that at the special meeting of the Board January 31st, 1941, after a delegation representing the managers of the live stock community sales had conferred with the Board, he was directed to study the recommendations of the committee of the live stock community sales organizations, confer with the Attorney General relative to a method by which such a problem could be met and prepare amendments to the present rules and regulations to present to the Board at its next meeting.

He stated that in order to meet the request of the representatives of the live stock community sales, to amend our present rules and regulations for the importation of cattle (paragraph 2) that now require the Secretary and Executive Officer may issue a permit for the importation of each shipment of feeding cattle over six months of age, and bulls of all ages of strictly beef type of cattle, to be tested for Bang's disease immediately on arrival at the owner's expense provided there is no veterinarian or proper facilities available at the point of origin to subject such cattle to the test, and with the further provision that permits will not be issued for any class of cattle that originate from or through public stock yards and live stock community sales in other states where veterinarians and facilities are available. It will be necessary to make a further exception that this class of cattle can be imported into the state on a health certificate and without being subjected to the agglutination blood test for Bang's disease when consigned to live stock community sales. He explained that the committee had assured the Board that the official veterinarians at the sales would subject the cattle to the test for Bang's disease in compliance with the requirements of the Board and it would save them the expense of wiring for special permits for each lot or shipment, and further, that a number of this class of cattle were sold to packers for slaughter purposes, and if the Board comply with their recommendation they would not be required to be tested for Bang's disease, etc. A general discussion followed in which it was brought out that a number of people now request permits for the importation of cattle and swine to be consigned to them or to the live stock community sales, and in many instances such live stock did not arrive at the proper destination but is diverted after arrival in the state. After a further discussion it was regularly moved by Mr. Moscrip that no amendments be made to the present requirements for the importation

of cattle into the state. Motion seconded by Mr. Ewald. Motion carried.

Mr. Sayers moved the Board do now adjourn subject to the call of the Secretary of an adjourned meeting after the session of the legislature is over. Motion seconded by Mr. Moscrip. Motion carried.

Chas. E. Hottel

Secretary

President

MINUTES OF THE DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING APRIL 26TH, 1941.

The meeting was called to order by Vice President Boyd.

Members present: Messrs. Ewald, Sayers, Moscrip and Boyd. The Secretary reported he had sent a notice to Dr. Anderson but had had no reply and was therefore of the opinion Dr. Anderson had not returned from South Carolina.

The Secretary stated the meeting was called as directed by the Board at the April 16th meeting which was adjourned subject to a call for an adjourned meeting as soon as practicable after the legislature adjourned.

The minutes of the quarterly meeting April 16th were read. The Chairman stated - "You have heard the reading of the minutes; if there are no objections they stand approved as read". There being no objection, the minutes of the meeting April 16th, 1941, were approved.

The Secretary reported he had called the meeting as directed by the Board for this date, thinking that without question the legislature would have adjourned, however, the legislature is still in session and without doubt will adjourn some time during the day. It remains in session as of April 23rd.

He stated he was not in a position to inform the Board of the final action of the legislature relative to the appropriations for the reason that the appropriation bill as agreed upon in the conference of subcommittees of the Finance Committee of the Senate and the Appropriations Committee of the House had not been passed; however, without doubt it would be passed as agreed upon by the conference committee but it would be a few days before it would be signed by the Governor. He reported he had received reliable and definite information from members of the conference committee that they had voted the following appropriations for this Board for the coming biennium:

	<u>1941-42</u>	<u>1942-43</u>
Salaries	\$57,000.00	\$57,000.00
Supplies and Expense	27,000.00	27,000.00
Hog Cholera	3,500.00	3,500.00
Bang's Disease Indemnity & Bang's Disease Exp. Fund	142,500.00	142,500.00
Tuberculosis Control, General Indemnity and Tuberculosis Expense Fund	100,000.00	90,000.00
Biologics for Anthrax Vaccination	600.00	600.00

The Secretary reported he had also been informed the conferees of the Senate Committee had conceded to the conferees of the House Committee the adoption of provisions of the bill as adopted by the House of Representatives, that the balances in all funds on July 30th, 1941, shall revert to the General Revenue Fund and will not be reappropriated.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS: Mr. Ewald moved that Dr. W.L. Boyd be elected President of the Board for the ensuing year. Motion seconded by Mr. Moscrip. Motion carried. Mr. Moscrip moved that Charles Ewald be elected Vice President of the Board for the ensuing year. Motion seconded by Dr. Boyd. Motion carried.

SECRETARY AND EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Mr. Ewald moved that Dr. Charles E. Cotton be elected Secretary and Executive Officer for the period July 1st, 1941, to February 15th, 1942, and that Dr. Ralph West be elected to succeed Dr. Cotton as Secretary and Executive Officer February 15th, 1942, with the effective further provision that if Dr. Cotton should retire or resign prior to February 15th Dr. Ralph West will then succeed him. Motion seconded by Mr. Moscrip. Motion carried. Mr. Sayers not voting.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY: Dr. Cotton recommended that Dr. W. C. Bromaghim be elected Assistant Secretary for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1941. Mr. Sayers moved that Dr. W. C. Bromaghim be elected Assistant Secretary for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1941. Motion seconded by Mr. Ewald. Motion carried.

OFFICE AND FIELD FORCE: There was a general discussion relative to the policy of the Board in the face of the failure of the legislature to appropriate the amounts requested for the various funds for the coming biennium. The Secretary then presented a table including a list of all the employees of the Board showing the date of their employment, salary at which they started work, date and amount of their last increase in salary, their present salary and the minimum and maximum salaries as provided by the Civil Service Board in keeping with the classifications of each employee.

The Board then requested they be furnished with the ages of the older employees and information relative to their eligibility for retirement on pension. The Secretary furnished this information. A discussion then followed relative to the services of the older employees. It was explained that Miss Nona Salmon is now eligible for a pension and retirement. He explained that at the meeting of the Board in April 1940 he had advised Miss Salmon was not positive as to the date of her birth, therefore, it was impossible for the Retirement Board to make a definite decision in her case; she was not positive whether she was 65 years of age in April 1940 or 1941. He stated further he had reported at different times since Miss Salmon had been in the employ of the Board, relative to her services and ability and that as a result of requests from other parties interested in her welfare the Board had continued to carry her as an employee through the six months' probation period that the Civil Service Act provides for the employees of the various state departments, also that if the Board wished to discharge her it should have been done prior to the expiration of the six months' probation period. He explained further that through sympathy and other reasons the Board had not dis-

charged Miss Salmon as they were under the impression she would retire when she reached the retirement age.

Mr. Ewald moved that the Secretary be instructed to request Miss Nona Salmon to retire within ninety days after May 1st, 1941. Motion seconded by Mr. Sayers. Motion carried.

The table the Secretary presented to the Board disclosed that the total amount of the salaries of the employees paid from our regular Salary Fund at the present time is \$57,020 per annum. The Board requested an appropriation of \$300 to be paid for extra services of practicing veterinarians. The Board understood that under the circumstances it would be impracticable to increase any salaries of the employees now paid from the regular Salary Fund. The Secretary explained that, as has been done for the past four years, the Board can continue to pay the salaries of the four field veterinarians now engaged in the Bang's disease control work, from the Bang's Disease Control and Indemnity Fund, as provided by the ruling of the Attorney General. He further explained that when he retires on February 15th and Dr. West succeeds him, the veterinarian who will be employed to fill the vacancy left by Dr. West as a field veterinarian will necessarily start at the entering salary which under the Civil Service classification is \$1800 minimum and \$2400 maximum. He further stated that it had been the policy of the Board prior to the establishment of the Civil Service Board to pay an entering salary of \$2040 per annum.

The Secretary then explained that Dr. Bergman's salary at the present time is \$2250. Dr. Bergman has been in the employ of the Board since April 1934 and his classification by the Civil Service Board provides a minimum salary of \$2400.

After some discussion Mr. Moscrip moved that the present field and office force now paid from the regular Salary Fund, be employed for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1941, at their present salaries with the exception of Dr. Bergman whose salary shall be increased \$150, representing a total of \$2400 annually,

subject to the approval of the Civil Service Board and the State Business Administrator. Motion seconded by Mr. Sayers. Motion carried.

Mr. Moscrip moved that the present field and office force now paid from the Bang's Disease Expense and Indemnity Fund, with the exception of Miss Nona Salmon, be employed at their present salaries for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1941; with the further exception that the salary of Dr. J. A. Eskeldson be increased \$60, or a total salary of \$2100 annually; and further, that Marie Bailey whose salary is paid from the Hog Cholera Fund, be employed for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1941, at her present salary. Motion seconded by Mr. Sayers. Motion carried.

BANG'S DISEASE CONTROL: A general discussion followed relative to the policy and plan in the cooperative control and elimination work in Bang's disease as the result of the amended laws and rules and regulations of this Board, to arrange for calfhood vaccination, etc., adopted at the last meeting. The Secretary advised that, in his opinion, in order that we may continue to control and eradicate the disease under the Area Plan and also permit the owners of the so-called "problem" herds to adopt calfhood vaccination and retain their reacting cattle under rigid quarantine, the Uniform Methods and Rules providing for the official accreditation of the Bang's disease-Free Areas, recommended by the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association and adopted by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry and this Board, should be amended to provide that counties may be accredited as they are at the present time when the cattle infection has been reduced to 1% and the herd infection to 5%, and to include a provision whereby the county may be officially accredited without the present requirements of enforcing the slaughter of all reacting cattle, and if the second complete test of the cattle in the area discloses the required minimum of infected cattle and also infected herds, with the exception of herds in which the owners have not shipped their reactors, have accepted quarantines and are practicing calfhood vaccination. He stated it may be advisable to make some provision providing there should be a limited number

of herds in the county that have not destroyed their reactors and are practicing calfhood vaccination. However, under every circumstance provisions should be made whereby we can continue the Area Plan of Control and permit calfhood vaccination in such areas and also continue to officially accredit the counties. He stated that without doubt other states were facing the same problem and he did not anticipate there would be any material objection to amending the rules for the reason the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry should certainly be willing to approve such changes as it is through their recommendation that calfhood vaccination had been adopted by the various states as an adjunct to the test and slaughter method in the control and elimination of this disease. He stated it may be impossible to succeed in accrediting a county under some circumstances after two successive tests but if such a change is not made we will not succeed in getting the farmers to sign the petition for the area plan, and certainly everyone is agreed that the Area Plan of Control for the elimination of Bang's disease is the best practical method.

The Secretary stated that 21 of the 22 counties in the state that are under the Area Plan of Control are located in the extreme northern part of the state where there are comparatively few veterinary practitioners and where the infection is relatively small. He stated that if the counties in the central and southern part of the state signed up under the Area Plan, in his opinion, this Board should request the Federal Government not to use the regularly employed veterinary inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry, but use the Federal funds in conjunction with state funds and cooperate with this Board in the employment of local practicing veterinarians on a per diem basis similar to the system under which we have been carrying out the tuberculin testing under the Area Plan for the control of tuberculosis. He stated that to date he has not been able to learn the amount of funds that will be appropriated by the Federal Government to this state for the coming fiscal year as the Appropriations Bill had not been passed by Congress.

After a general discussion Mr. Moscrip moved that the Secretary be directed to go to Washington provided he found it necessary, and confer with the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry relative to the allotment of Federal funds and the policy of the control and elimination of Bang's disease since we have adopted the calfhood vaccination as an adjunct to the test and slaughter method, the employment of veterinarians to do the work, and also to confer relative to the cooperation and machinery necessary for the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry to cooperate with this Board in the efforts to control the sale and distribution of Bang's disease vaccines in keeping with the rules and regulations of this Board and the recent ruling relative to the warning on the labels of such licensed products. Motion seconded by Mr. Ewald. Motion carried.

GALFHOOD VACCINATION: The Secretary explained that he wished the approval of the Board of his plan for publicity relative to the amended laws and rules and regulations for the control of Bang's disease which were adopted in order that calfhood vaccination could be used as an adjunct in the control and elimination of Bang's disease. He further explained that he proposed to send a letter including excerpts of the state law controlling the sale and distribution of hog cholera serum and virus, the amended rules and regulations governing the sale and use of Bang's disease vaccine and other products containing the causative or infective agent of communicable diseases of domestic animals, to all the commercial laboratories throughout the United States, the retail druggists of the state, and all others who may be interested. The members of the Board all expressed themselves in favor of this plan.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY AREA TEST: The Secretary reported he had received petitions signed by more than 70% of the cattle owners of St. Louis County and that, in compliance with the state law, had held a hearing relative to the sufficiency of the petition, in the Court House in the city of Virginia on April 9th, 1941. He stated that as a result of the hearing he had determined that materially more than 70% of the cattle owners had signed the petition. He further stated that at the hearing all the farmers present were enthusiastic and in favor of the test of all the cattle performed as soon

as possible. Under date of April 14th he had published in the local newspaper an official notice to the effect that the hearing was held by this Board on April 9th, 1941, and as a result of the hearing the Board has determined that the petitions are sufficient to satisfy the statutes, and grants the petition. He further stated he had set the date for the starting of the test effective May 19th, 1941. Mr. Moscrip moved that the action of the Secretary and Executive Officer, as a result of the hearing held in St. Louis County relative to the sufficiency of the petition, its publication in the local newspaper, the findings of the Board at such hearing and setting the date of the test on May 19th, 1941, is herewith approved. Motion seconded by Mr. Ewald. Motion carried. ✓

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Secretary

President

MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD JUNE 21ST, 1941.

The meeting was called to order at 10:00 A.M. by Vice President Ewald. Members present: Chas. Ewald, W. S. Moscrip and W. A. Anderson. Mr. J. S. Jones, Secretary of the Minnesota Live Stock Breeders Association and the Minnesota Farm Bureau, and Dr. W. J. Fretz of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry were present.

The Secretary reported he had explained in his letter to the Board members the necessity of calling a meeting at this time. He reported Dr. Boyd could not be present for the reason he is out of the state. The Secretary explained that Mr. A.L.Sayers had conferred with him at the office the afternoon of June 20th and informed him it would be impossible for him to attend the meeting. He explained to Mr. Sayers all the details and the circumstances relative to the two questions that would be considered at this special meeting.

PENNINGTON COUNTY CASE: The Secretary reported the recent decision in the Justice Court at Thief River Falls, Pennington County, in the proceedings brought by the quarantine officer Mr. Tate as the representative of the Board, against G.A. Kolstrand for refusal to permit the official test of his herd of cattle for Bang's disease. The order of the judge May 31st, 1941, found "the defendant not guilty of the offense charged against him". The Secretary explained that the County Attorney informed him it would be necessary for the Board to adopt a formal order or make definite and specific rules with respect to the testing and retesting of cattle for Bang's disease, including specific delegation of the execution of these rules or orders to the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board. If the Board did so we would then be in a position to have one of the field veterinarians visit Mr. Kolstrand to make a retest of his cattle and if he then refuses he is satisfied a conviction could be obtained as the judge's ruling depended entirely upon the contention of the attorney for the defendant, with which the judge agreed, that this Board had not made a definite order requiring the retest of the cattle in Pennington County. The Secretary explained that

Section 5460-25 Mason's Minnesota Statutes, Supplement 1940, as amended by Chapter 95 Minnesota Session Laws of 1941, providing for the control of Bang's disease under the Area Plan, requires the Board shall periodically make such retests as in its opinion are necessary until the county is officially accredited, and after the area has been accredited subsequent tests of cattle and retests of infected herds, and any and all retests necessary to keep and maintain said area free from Bang's disease, shall be made in the discretion of the Board, etc. He stated that as the result of the first test of all the cattle in Pennington County the county was officially accredited; three successive retests were made of all infected herds and two successive retests of all suspect herds. He stated that because of our experience in other counties in Northern Minnesota in which the second complete tests of all the cattle had disclosed some reactors in the herds that had passed a negative test during the first test for accreditation, and after conferring with Dr. Fretz and also reporting to this Board, it was decided it would be advisable to make a second complete test of all the cattle. This test was made in March and April 1941 and disclosed we were justified in making such test for the reason there were a few herds that had passed a negative test on the first complete test and in which reactors were disclosed on the second test. He stated this case is the first one in which we have experienced any difficulty in obtaining a conviction when owners had refused to let us test. The herd of the defendant in this action had passed the first test without disclosing reactors but he refused to permit his herd to be retested. He was the only herd owner in the county who refused to permit the test and because of complaints received from other cattle owners it was decided the necessary court proceedings should be initiated. The County Attorney's complaint included a statement that Mr. Kolstrand had refused to permit the test to be made by this Board. In this case we were unable to show a specific order of the Board. We endeavored however to explain to the court that the Secretary and Executive Officer had ordered the testing, acting as the representative of the Board in the administration of the law. This did not satisfy the court.

Mr. Moscrip moved that the following Order directing the Secretary and Executive Officer to order and conduct the necessary tests and retests in counties under the Area Plan, be adopted:

WHEREAS, The State Sanitary Livestock Board is empowered by Section 5460-25, Mason's Minnesota Statutes, Supplement 1940, as amended by Chapter 95 of the Minnesota Session Laws of 1941, to make tests and retests for Bang's disease in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, of all herds of cattle in the several counties of the State of Minnesota, including retests of infected herds and retests of other herds as the Board shall deem necessary, and

WHEREAS, The Board deems it necessary and expedient to retest the herds of cattle in all counties heretofore tested in order to maintain said areas free from Bang's disease:

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED That retests for Bang's disease be made of all the cattle heretofore tested in the State of Minnesota, in accordance with the rules and regulations of this Board for the establishment and maintenance of Modified Accredited Bang's disease-Free Areas.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED That Dr. Chas. E. Cotton, Secretary and Executive Officer of this Board, be empowered and directed to carry out the provisions of this Order in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, and that the said Chas. E. Cotton is hereby empowered to order and conduct such tests and retests for Bang's disease as he shall deem necessary in order to establish and maintain a Modified Accredited Bang's disease-Free Area as defined by the rules of this Board.

The motion was seconded by Dr. W.A. Anderson. Motion carried.

The Secretary stated he had explained all the details to Mr. A. L. Sayers and furnished a statement signed by Mr. Sayers dated June 20th, 1941, that he is "familiar with the facts involved in the legal proceedings in Pennington County relative to the requirements of the necessary retests of cattle for Bang's disease that will be considered at the called meeting of the Board at Ten A.M. June 21st, 1941" and that "I herewith cast my vote in favor of the action of the Board in adopting the resolution directing the Secretary and Executive Officer to make the necessary retests of cattle in counties under the Area Plan, he deems necessary in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry to control Bang's disease in such counties".

CROW WING COUNTY AREA TEST FOR BANG'S DISEASE: The Secretary reported that as provided by the state law for the control and elimination of Bang's disease under the Area Plan and as reported at prior meetings of the Board, a letter of protest was received from more than twenty percent of the cattle owners of Crow Wing County and he had personally made some investigation relative to the sufficiency of the petition and the facts and evidence of all the parties who had signed the letter of protest relative to the testing; also Dr. Fred W. Hanson, one of the field veterinarians, had made a further investigation relative thereto. As Executive Officer of this Board he had conducted the re-hearing requested by the letter of protest, at the Court House in Brainerd. Mr. J. S. Jones, Secretary of the Minnesota Live Stock Breeders' Association, Dr. W. J. Fretz, County Agent Roth and Dr. Fred W. Hanson were present. The Secretary introduced Mr. Jones and in doing so explained to the audience that this Board had had a joint meeting with the Board of Directors of the Minnesota Live Stock Breeders' Association, of which Mr. Jones is Secretary, prior to the time the law was enacted by the legislature for the control and elimination of Bang's disease under the Area Plan in 1939 and the law was prepared by the joint committee of the Minnesota State Live Stock Breeders' Association, the Extension Division of the Agricultural Department of the University of Minnesota, and this Board, and that Mr. Jones was familiar with all the

circumstances, etc. Mr. Jones then addressed the meeting. He advised that the Live Stock Breeders of the state for many years have cooperated with the Live Stock Sanitary Board and the legislature in adopting the necessary laws and rules and regulations for the control and elimination of tuberculosis and Bang's disease of cattle. He explained the work as it is carried on in other states in the control and elimination of this disease and the danger to the human family.

The Secretary stated he had had one of the clerks from the office attend the hearing to take notes of the proceedings. There were 434 cattle owners who had signed the letter of protest asking for the re-hearing; 102 of these cattle owners had also signed the original petition requesting that all the cattle in the county be tested as provided by the law. He furnished the report of Dr. Hanson of his contacts and conferences with the various cattle owners and also the report of the transcript of the notes taken at the time of the hearing.

He reported he explained to the audience that this Board had deferred making an investigation after receiving the letter of protest signed by more than twenty percent of the cattle owners until after the legislature had amended the Area Law and also the law providing for the payment of indemnity for cattle affected with Bang's disease, in order that calfhood vaccination could be established in the so-called "problem" herds in which high infection is disclosed and whereby owners of cattle may waive indemnity and not be compelled to slaughter their resting cattle provided they are maintained under proper quarantine until such time as they become non-productive, when the owner will ship them to market, and also in order that owners may be permitted to vaccinate the calves at the proper age, in compliance with the rules and regulations of the Board.

He stated there were forty-eight people attending the re-hearing who, in his opinion, were owners of cattle. He also stated that at the first hearing there were approximately 156 cattle owners. He reported that an organization known as "The Cattle Protective Association" had been formed and money had been collected to employ attorneys to oppose the testing and that Miss Nolan, an attorney at

Brainerd, was at the meeting as the representative or spokesman of the cattle owners who were opposed to the testing of all the cattle in the county as requested by the letter of protest of the cattle owners that had been presented to this Board. The attorney for the opposition made a statement that the petition furnished the Board by the cattle owners is not sufficient for two reasons: 1-There are a large number of names of cattle owners on the petition whose names do not appear on the last assessment list in the County Auditor's office. 2-There are some instances in which herds of cattle are owned by two or more parties and all of these parties signed the petition as owners of cattle when only one of the names of such parties appeared on the assessment records as owner of the cattle.

The Secretary reported that both Dr. Fretz and he had explained at the meeting that in the Lincoln County District Court case on the sufficiency of the petition for tuberculosis control, and in which the verbiage of the law providing for the control of tuberculosis under the Area Plan is the same as the verbiage in the law providing for the control and elimination of Bang's disease, Judge Olson ruled that where there is a joint ownership in a herd of cattle and such owners had signed the petition, although all the names did not appear on the assessment record, they were cattle owners and could be counted in determining the sufficiency of the petition. He further ruled that bona-fide cattle owners who had signed the petition -even though their names were not on the preceding assessment roll- should be counted. Dr. Fretz stated to the Board that he had conferred with Victor E. Anderson who is now the United States District Attorney and who as a Deputy Attorney General of the State of Minnesota had represented this Board in the Lincoln County case. Mr. Anderson stated to Dr. Fretz that he recalled very well there were some 28 witnesses heard on the question relative to the joint ownership and the fact that some of the names did not appear on the assessment return and that Judge Olson ruled as above stated. Dr. Cotton then stated that in the Lincoln County case the contention relative to the sufficiency of the petition was not carried to the Supreme Court but the decision of Judge Olson against the state in

the same trial, to the effect that at the time the original petitions were presented by the Board for the control and elimination of tuberculosis, the law provided that indemnity should be paid by the state for steers, and some three years expired after the time the petitions were presented to the Board before the first test was made; in the meantime the law had been amended whereby indemnity would not be paid for steers and therefore he decided against the state. For this reason the state appealed to the Supreme Court where the decision of Judge Olson in favor of the plaintiff (members of the County Board of Lincoln County) was reversed and the state's arguments sustained. For this reason there is no opinion of the Supreme Court on record relative to the contention of Miss Nolan.

The Secretary reported he had had verbal rulings a number of times from the office of the Attorney General and he had made it a practice to inform county agents of the 22 counties from which petitions have been received by this Board in compliance with the law for the control and elimination of Bang's disease under the Area Plan, that the Attorney General had ruled it is not necessary that the names of cattle owners who signed the petitions be included in the last assessment record but it is necessary that no one should be permitted to sign the petition and be accepted unless he is a bona-fide resident cattle owner in the county at the time he signs the petition. The law provides that if 70% of the cattle owners residing in the area, as determined by the last preceding assessment roll, shall be presented to the Board, the Board is authorized to make the test of all the cattle in the county without expense to the owners of the cattle, etc.; in determining the percentage of the cattle owners who signed the petition, the total number of the owners who signed the petitions shall represent 70% of the total number of cattle owners listed in the assessment roll. He stated that at the re-hearing one of the opponents to the test stated he had received positive statements from six cattle owners who were listed as signing the petition presented to this Board, that they had not signed it. He also stated that Attorney Nolan reported she had noticed on the list of signers of the

petition the name of a lady was included (Mamie Fisher) who she was satisfied did not own cattle. she stated if she did own cattle she (Miss Nolan) would be willing to swim the Pacific Ocean. As the result of the re-hearing the Secretary stated he had removed two names from the list of signers at the first hearing, that were questioned, and if we now remove seven more names from the list of signers of the petition as compiled by the office of the County Agent there still remain 1107 signers of the petition, representing 74.4% of the total/cattle owners listed on the assessment roll in the County Auditor's office.

The Secretary reported he had talked with Deputy Attorney General John A. Weeks relative to the results of the re-hearing and Mr. Weeks advised that it is the duty of the Board if after considering and examining the reports of the investigation and the reports of the re-hearing conducted by the Secretary and Executive Officer as the representative of this Board on June 19th, they find there are more than 70% of the cattle owners who have signed the petition, to grant the petition as provided by the law and to proceed to make the test of all the cattle in compliance with the law and the rules and regulations of the Board for the control and elimination of Bang's disease of cattle and the accreditation of Crow Wing County as a Modified Bang's disease-Free Area in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry.

Mr. Jones stated to the Board that, in his opinion, one-half of the 48 cattle owners who were present at the re-hearing were in favor of the work. He named a number of them with whom he had conferred and who insisted that the Board comply with the petition of the majority of the cattle owners and proceed with the testing as provided by the law. He stated there were perhaps 10 or 12 men present at the re-hearing who were against the testing and would "fight it". Dr. Fretz stated he had conferred with 18 men who were present at the re-hearing in a conference after the meeting and all of them wished information relative to the vaccination; all were in favor of proceeding with the test.

The Secretary reported that prior to adjournment of the re-hearing in Brainerd Attorney Nolan, also Clyde Stowell, Chairman of the "Cattle Protective Association", representing the opponents to the test, served verbal notice that ^{if} another petition is circulated in which 70% of the cattle owners whose names are shown on the last assessment return but which may include names of owners of cattle who have moved into the county after the assessment return had been made, is not obtained by this Board they will seek ways and means to nullify the present petition, etc. He stated the County Agent following this statement proposed that a new petition be circulated that would meet the objections of the opponents, who represent a comparatively small number of cattle owners.

Dr. Fretz then stated Attorney Victor E. Anderson had advised him it is the clear duty of the Live Stock Sanitary Board to determine to the best of their ability whether there is a sufficient petition and if they do so to proceed to set the date for the testing of all the cattle in the county as provided by the law. Attorney Anderson also advised Dr. Fretz that under no circumstances is the County Agent justified in the suggestion that a new petition be circulated for the reason that the large number of cattle owners who had signed the petition were not present at the hearing.

After some discussion all the members of the Board agreed, as advised by Deputy Attorney General Weeks and also by Attorney Victor E. Anderson, that as there are more than 70% of the cattle owners of the county who have signed the petition, the law requires this Board to make this determination and proceed as provided by the law to set the date for the testing in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry.

Mr. Moscrip moved that the Board after examining and considering the petition and the evidence, facts and things offered in support of and against the petition, are convinced that more than 70% of the cattle owners of Crow Wing County as shown by the last preceding assessment roll have signed the petition, which is

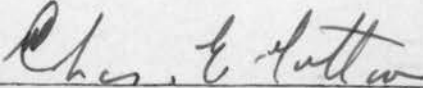
sufficient to satisfy the statutes, and direct the Secretary and Executive Officer to set the date and proceed with the testing of all the cattle in the county for Bang's disease. Motion seconded by Dr. W. A. Anderson. Motion carried.

Mr. Moscrip moved that the Secretary and Executive Officer publish the final notice of the findings of the Board in a legal newspaper published in Crow Wing County, and set the date for the starting of the test on July 21, 1941. Motion seconded by Dr. W.A. Anderson. Motion carried.

The Secretary reported that on the afternoon of June 20th, 1941, Mr. A. L. Sayers, a member of the Board, conferred with him in this office, at which time he informed Mr. Sayers of the results of the investigation and the transcript of the statements made at the re-hearing at Brainerd on June 19th. He then presented a statement signed by Mr. Sayers dated June 20th, as follows:

"I am familiar with the conditions and details involved relative to the sufficiency of the petition of the cattle owners of Crow Wing County requesting the testing of all the cattle as provided by the state law under the Area Plan and results of the first hearing relative to the sufficiency of the petition, also the results of the investigation and the re-hearing relative thereto in Crow Wing County, to be considered at the called meeting of the Board June 21st, 1941. I definitely vote in the affirmative on the sufficiency of the petition of the cattle owners in Crow Wing County".

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.


Secretary

President

MINUTES OF THE QUARTERLY MEETING JULY 11th, 1941

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

Chas. E. Lott
Secretary

President

MINUTES OF THE DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING JULY 16TH, 1941

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

The minutes of the adjourned quarterly meeting April 26th, 1941, were read and on motion of Mr. Moscrip seconded by Mr.Ewald, were approved.

The minutes of the special meeting June 21st, 1941, were read and on motion of Mr. Moscrip seconded by Mr. Ewald, were approved.

The report of the Secretary and Executive Officer for the quarter ending March 31st, 1941, was considered and on motion of Mr. Ewald seconded by Mr. Sayers, was accepted and ordered placed on file.

DR. C.A.SOTAAEN: After some consideration Dr. Anderson moved that the Secretary be instructed to notify Dr. Sotaaen that the Board have reinstated him as an approved and accredited veterinarian in Minnesota on the condition that in the future he will comply with the state law and the rules and regulations of the Board relative to the control of communicable diseases of the livestock of the state. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald. Motion carried.

REPRESENTATIVES AT THE MEETING OF THE AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA: Mr. Moscrip moved the Executive Officer, Dr. Chas. E. Cotton, and Dr. W.L.Boyd attend the meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association at Indianapolis August 11th to 15th, 1941, as representatives of this Board.

COMMITTEE OF SOUTH ST.PAUL UNION STOCKYARDS: Norris Carnes, manager of the Central Cooperative Association, Frank Luhrs, who conducts a cattle market at South St.Paul public stockyard, and C.E.Swanson, / the business representative and president of the Traders Livestock Exchange of South St. Paul, appeared before the Board relative to the rules and regulations of this Board pertaining to the sanitary requirements governing livestock community sales located in various parts of the state. They requested this Board to make a study of these requirements and requested something be done whereby the requirements of livestock community sales will be on a parity with the requirements for the sale and movement of livestock from the public stockyards at South St. Paul to points in Minnesota. They stated they understood that for the reason the public stockyards is under Federal inspection, this

Board must consider them, as it has always done, in the same position as other states relative to the movement of livestock from such yards to points in Minnesota. They complained relative to the present regulations permitting cattle to be sold at some of the community sales to dealers who take the same cattle to other sales to be re-sold and under these circumstances the eventual buyers or purchasers are not protected from the standpoint of exposure and health, etc. Mr.Luhrs complained particularly relative to the requirements of livestock sanitary authorities of other states, particularly the eastern states. After some discussion he stated he realized this Board did not have jurisdiction or control over the requirements of other states, however, he was strongly of the opinion this Board should use its influence with other states and with the Federal government in order that more uniformity will prevail in the requirements of the various states for the importation of livestock. Mr.Luhrs stated he was particularly interested in the requirements of other states that no cattle can be imported into such states, with particular reference to Pennsylvania, unless they originate from herds that have passed a complete negative test for Bang's disease, etc. He stated that some of the states now permit the importation of lots of cattle that have passed one negative test and these cattle are placed under quarantine for retest, etc. Mr.Swanson complained relative to the fact that the commission firms at the South St.Paul public stockyards are required to have feeder cattle tested for tuberculosis and Bang's disease when sold to points in Minnesota whereas some of the other states, particularly Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana, are permitting feeder cattle, including feeder females, to be imported under quarantine without the requirements for test for either Bang's disease or tuberculosis prior to shipment. Mr.Carnes stated they were satisfied this Board's regulations and requirements pertaining to the paving and other sanitary provisions at the community sales for the sale and movement of sheep were satisfactory and he complimented the Board on such requirements. He stated, however, he trusted the Board would make some arrangements whereby the requirements for the sale of cattle at such community sales will be comparable with those for cattle shipped from South St.Paul.

Mr.Moscrip moved that Drs. Cotton and Boyd be instructed to study

the requirements for sales of cattle at the community sales and those at South St. Paul relative to a basis of equity in so far as sanitation and disease control are concerned, and to report to the Board. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald. Motion carried.

COMMITTEE REPRESENTING COMMUNITY AUCTION MARKET EXCHANGE OF MINNESOTA:

The Secretary reported that as directed by the Board at its meeting on April 16th, 1941, he had informed the special committee representing the Community Auction Market Exchange of Minnesota that their request had been considered and the Board decided it would not be advisable to amend or change the rules and regulations now in effect, including requirements for the importation of cattle and other livestock into the state. The Secretary stated he had informed the committee that after conferring with this Board he was of the opinion some plan could be arranged whereby he could issue a blank form of special permit to be used by individuals provided each livestock community sale would report to this office that such men are in their employ and acting as their representatives when they purchase cattle and other livestock from other states to be consigned to the managers or owners of the livestock community sales in this state. The Secretary reported that he, with the assistance of Mr. Tate and Dr. Jenkins, had prepared a tentative or proposed blank form for such permit and had sent it to the secretary of the Community Auction Market Exchange of Minnesota. He advised he had received a reply from Mr. John Caldwell, secretary-treasurer of the organization, advising their committee had discussed the proposed blank form, etc., and wished to meet with this Board at the meeting June 16th. He further reported that he had just received a letter from Mr. Caldwell, dated July 14th, advising it would be impossible for the committee to meet with the Board for the reason that of the three men who constituted the committee, two of them were having sales on this date and the other would be out of the state.

The Secretary then presented the form of permit he had prepared. He stated the committee of the sales organization had informed him by mail they were pleased with the form of permit but they all agreed the rules and regulations of this Board should be changed to provide that cattle sold for immediate slaughter shall be branded with the letter "S" on the jaw and not be identified by eartags; the "S" brand would thus

identify the cattle that will not be required to be tested under the present regulations for the reason they are to be slaughtered.

After some discussion the Board decided it is not advisable to amend our regulations to require the branding of the cattle sold at community sales for slaughter purposes and should require that they comply with the present rules and regulations. The Secretary was instructed to cooperate with the livestock community sales organization and with the managers of the individual sales whereby we could issue blank permits with the understanding that a copy of such permit used by the representatives of the community sales at the time they ship cattle into Minnesota, will be mailed immediately to this Board, and with the further understanding that the plan of issuing the blank permits is for a trial only and if found to be impracticable the practice would be discontinued.

SHEEP SCABIES: The Secretary reported that as provided by the rules and regulations permitting the importation of sheep from states in which the livestock sanitary officials certify they have been free from sheep scabies for a period of more than twelve months, he had reports of freedom from this disease for a period of twelve months from the following states: California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming. He stated that the State of Nebraska certified they were not free from scabies although they were of the opinion they were getting it under control and would be free within another year. The State of South Dakota reported that they have been free from scabies, including the eastern section, for a period of twelve months. The Texas authorities report they have discontinued the control of symbiotic scabies. He referred the correspondence he had with the officials of the State of Texas to the Board. During the discussion that followed, all the members of the Board expressed themselves of the opinion that even though the State of Texas has decided it is not necessary to control symbiotic mange and apparently the sheep men of that state are satisfied the infestation of symbiotic mange does not materially interfere with their success, that this Board under no circum-

stances will make any exception in the administration of the rules and regulations which provide that all sheep shipped into the State of Minnesota must be accompanied by a proper health certificate, and that they be dipped in a permitted dip within ten days prior to shipment. Further, as the livestock sanitary officials of the State of Texas stated they are not in a position to certify that their state has been free from scabies in sheep for a period of twelve months, that the Secretary and Executive Officer shall not issue special permits for the shipment of sheep from the State of Texas waiving the requirement of the dipping prior to shipment. Dr. Anderson moved the Secretary be directed to administer the present rules and regulations relative to the importation of sheep from the State of Texas and all other states. Mr. Moscrip seconded the motion. Motion carried.

PULLORUM DISEASE CONTROL: The Secretary reported that at a conference called by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry in Chicago, June 17 to 20, 1941, on the National Poultry Improvement Plan, representatives of the Minnesota Poultry Improvement Board were in attendance. Upon their return they reported material changes pertaining to pullorum disease control were made in the regulations of the National Poultry Improvement Plan. Changes affecting pullorum disease control were agreed upon as follows:

(a) Beginning this Fall, the tolerance in all pullorum tested flocks will be set at nine percent, with retests required for all flocks testing nine percent or over. This percentage will be decreased one percent each year until the tolerance reaches five percent in 1945.

(b) A second class in the pullorum classes was set up, namely; a class to be known as the U.S. Pullorum-Controlled stage, for flocks with less than two percent reactors. Four classes are thus made in the pullorum control National Plan.

The Secretary reported that this Board, by resolution, in 1937 provided that if the first test of the flocks under the supervision of this Board disclosed ten percent or more reactors such flocks must be retested not earlier than thirty days thereafter. He stated that during the past year 1747 flocks were tested, of which 327 disclosed more than ten percent reactors on the first test. The exact percentage of reaction was 18.19%. The retest after thirty days expired disclosed the average percent of reaction was 3.12% in 319 flocks retested, 15.62% in 5 retested flocks, and the remaining 3 flocks

were not retested by the hatcheries. The Secretary recommended that under the circumstances the Board amend the requirements the coming season to provide that if the first test disclosed seven percent or more reactors, the flock must be retested not earlier than thirty days.

After some discussion, Dr. Anderson moved that effective immediately, if the first test of flocks under the supervision of this Board disclosed a percentage of infection of seven percent or more, all the birds in the flock shall be retested not earlier than thirty days thereafter. Motion seconded by Mr. Ewald. Motion carried.

The Secretary reported that at the meeting of the Minnesota Poultry Improvement Board, of which he is a member, on July 11, 1941, the resolution was adopted providing that all of the hatcheries under the supervision of that Board in the Fall of 1942, for the hatching season of 1943, must be placed under the supervision of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board for the U.S. Pullorum-Tested or higher stages. The Secretary recommended that the Board adopt a resolution in keeping with the above resolution of the Minnesota Poultry Improvement Board.

Dr. Anderson moved that all hatcheries under the supervision of this Board for the control and elimination of pullorum disease in their flocks, starting in the Fall of 1942, for the 1943 hatching season and thereafter, must be under the supervision of the Minnesota Poultry Improvement Board for the U.S. Approved or higher breeding stages. Motion seconded by Mr. Ewald. Motion carried.

The Secretary then presented proposed rules and regulations for the control of pullorum disease. He explained he had prepared these amended rules to comply with the changes made in the National Poultry Improvement Plan and that our present rules and regulations had been adopted in 1938 when this Board decided to cooperate with the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry under the National Poultry Improvement Plan that had been adopted by practically all the other states. The amendments provided to include the fourth class or stage, namely: U.S. Pullorum-Controlled, for flocks in which the test disclosed less than two percent reactors. After some discussion, Mr. Ewald moved that the following rules and regulations for the control of pullorum disease be adopted. Motion seconded by Dr. Anderson. carried.

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF PULLORUM DISEASE (BACILLARY WHITE DIARRHEA) .
 ADOPTED *Judge R. C. Ch., 1941* APPROVED BY ATTORNEY GENERAL,

John A. Weeks
July 30, 1941

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 the livestock 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, Section 5460-12, Mason's Minnesota Statutes, Supplement 1934, provides that the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board shall have exclusive jurisdiction and control of all matters pertaining to poultry diseases and the control and eradication thereof; and further 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 Pullorum Disease (bacillary white diarrhea);

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That the rules and regulations hereinafter set forth for the control of Pullorum Disease (bacillary white diarrhea) are hereby adopted:

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

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

(b) In order to qualify as a U.S. Pullorum-Tested or U.S. Pullorum-Controlled 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, 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.

All birds tested for pullorum disease shall be properly banded with an official State identification leg band, and recorded on official test charts.

All tests for pullorum disease shall be properly recorded on official test charts and mailed to the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board immediately upon completion of the tests.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9. CLASSES

1. U.S.PULLORUM-TESTED FLOCKS: Flocks, any members of which are used as breeders, which when tested for pullorum disease under the supervision of the Board contain from two to seven percent reactors, the last test being made within twelve months immediately preceding the date of sale of hatching eggs or chicks from such flocks. Individual birds introduced into U.S.Pullorum-Tested flocks shall have passed within twelve months a negative test for pullorum disease.

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

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

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

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

2. U.S.PULLORUM-CONTROLLED FLOCKS: Flocks, any/members of which are used as breeders, which when tested for pullorum disease under the supervision of the Board, contain less than two percent reactors, the last test being made within twelve months immediately preceding the date of sale of hatching eggs or chicks from such flocks. Individual birds introduced into U.S.Pullorum-Controlled flocks shall have passed within twelve months a negative test for pullorum disease.

U.S.PULLORUM-CONTROLLED HATCHERY: A hatchery operating under the supervision of the Board and hatching only eggs from U.S.Pullorum-Controlled flocks.

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

U.S.PULLORUM-CONTROLLED EGGS: Eggs from U.S.Pullorum-Controlled flocks.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BANG'S DISEASE: The Secretary reported that as directed by the Board, he went to Washington, D.C. and on June 27 conferred with Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief, Bureau of Animal Industry, relative to the cooperative work of his department with this Board in the control and elimination of Bang's disease for the coming fiscal year and the extension of the work to include the proper vaccination of calves he has recommended as an adjunct to the test and slaughter method. The Secretary reported that through arrangements made by Dr. Mohler, he had also attended the annual conference on Bang's disease of the livestock sanitary officials and laboratory workers and scientists held in Baltimore June 25 and 26, 1941. Dr. Mohler informed him that the appropriations bill had not been passed by Congress, but this apparently did not worry Dr. Mohler as he assured the Secretary that he and his department would be pleased to cooperate with this Board during the coming fiscal year on practically the same basis as they have the past two fiscal years. They are desirous that the area work be continued. Dr. Mohler agreed that he would use his influence with the Committee on Bang's Disease of the U.S. Livestock Sanitary Association to include in their report at the next meeting in December 1941, a recommendation to amend the uniform rules and regulations for the establishment of accredited Bang's disease free areas in such a manner that counties can be officially accredited as free from the disease, and permit the owners who practice calfhood vaccination to do so and retain the reacting cattle under proper quarantine on their premises. Dr. Mohler stated that in his opinion the rules and regulations now in effect requiring the percentage of infection be reduced to one percent or less of cattle infection and five percent or less of herd infection, that the quarantined herds in which calfhood vaccination is officially carried out and in which reacting cattle are maintained under quarantine, should be excluded in the count for the accreditation of the county. The Secretary explained he informed Dr. Mohler that this Board at a recent meeting agreed that we should encourage efforts of the cattle owners to take advantage of our area law that was amended by the past Legislature, and to present the necessary petitions in order that the area plan can be initiated in the counties of the state. He stated he explained we were of the opinion that in counties where sufficient signers to the petition were not obtained, that this Board cooperating with the Bureau of Animal Industry should

place organizations in such counties and proceed to make the tests of the herds of owners who had signed the petitions and of others who did not sign the petition, provided they sign the individual owner's agreement to place their herds under the supervision of this Board and the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, and that Dr. Mohler fully agreed with the plan and approved it. Dr. Mohler agreed with the Secretary that as soon as the owners of cattle become educated to the limitations in the effect of vaccination, and that vaccination is not a cure but that it is of value when administered to the calves in building up a mature herd that has acquired at least some immunity, that without doubt more interest will be demonstrated in the control and elimination of the disease and the service rendered by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry and this Board to the livestock industry.

The Secretary informed Dr. Mohler that in his opinion the Federal force now assigned to this state should remain in the northern part of the state in order to complete the testing in the counties under the area plan, and that Federal funds be used in cooperation with this Board to employ accredited veterinarians in the central and southern parts of the state where there are sufficient qualified veterinarians to do the work. He stated he informed Dr. Mohler that if this is not done we cannot expect to have the support of the practicing veterinarians who continue to complain relative to "state medicine". Dr. Mohler informed the Secretary he could not agree to the plan to use Federal funds to employ accredited veterinarians on a per diem basis at the rate of \$10.00 per day in cooperation with this Board as we formerly did in the testing for tuberculosis. He stated that because of the civil service ruling his department could not pay more than \$5.56 per day for the services of a veterinarian. He stated, however, that the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry could arrange to employ veterinarians on a per diem basis in advance of the date on which the test is started, and that he would employ veterinarians in the counties surrounding the county in which the test would be initiated but that the government could not pay them more than \$5.56 a day for their services. He said if the state would pay the balance up to \$10.00 per day the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry would be willing to cooperate to that extent, and would

also be willing to pay \$3.00 per day for the employment of assistants to the veterinarians. By this plan each veterinarian would be required to do a full day's work, whereas under the present plan the veterinarians employed by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry on a per diem basis have limited their work each day as the result of an understanding with Dr. Fretz for the reason that they receive only \$5.56 per day and a limitation for the amount of mileage allowed by the Federal government. Dr. Mohler agreed that the amount of the expense of the mileage for each veterinarian could be increased as it is an administrative question and does not depend on a ruling of the civil service commission.

Dr. Mohler also advised that the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture had just signed an amendment, Amendment 15 to B. A. I. Order 276, amending Part III, Chapter 1, Letter 9, Code of Federal Regulations, that will not be effective until January 1, 1942, that requires all licensed establishments, manufacturers, distributors, and importers to keep detailed records satisfactory to the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, showing the sale, shipment or other disposition made of viruses, serums, toxins, analogous products handled, and further, that no person shall ship, deliver, or transport from one state or territory any virus, serum, toxin, or analogous products consisting in whole or in part of live viruses or live organisms, including Brucella abortus vaccines, anthrax vaccines, black leg vaccines, fowl-laryngotracheitis vaccines, fowl pox vaccines, ovine-ecthyma vaccines, hog cholera vaccines, canine distemper vaccines, or like products, unless the shipper forwards a notice on forms supplied by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry to the proper livestock sanitary officials at the state or territory to which the shipment is consigned. Also, such report shall be forwarded to the Chief, Bureau of Animal Industry, etc.

Dr. Cotton then discussed the information he had received and gained while attending the eastern conference on Bang's disease. He reported that with the exception of the representative of one state, namely: Massachusetts, the representatives of the twenty-two states attending the conference were agreed that under no circumstances should the requirements for the importation of cattle at the present time be amended to permit the importation of calves that have been officially vaccinated with the proper

agents against Bang's disease, and that no cattle shall be permitted to be imported unless they have passed a complete negative agglutination blood test for Bang's disease. He also reported a number of important items, including statements of laboratory workers and men who are studying the Bang's disease vaccine, and that all of the laboratory workers and control men at the conference agreed that the question of vaccination of cattle as a preventive or to immunize cattle, particularly with Strain 19, was still in the experimental stage, and that further work and investigation must be carried on.

A general discussion followed in which it was agreed that the Secretary should proceed to extend the cooperation of this Board with the Bureau of Animal Industry to herd owners who signed the agreement to place their herds under the supervision of the cooperative agencies and to encourage the extension of the area plan of control.

OTTERTAIL COUNTY: The Secretary reported he had received a letter from the county agent of the eastern section of Ottertail County in which he wished to know if it would be possible for this Board to initiate the control and elimination of Bang's disease under the area plan provided seventy percent of the cattle owners of the eastern section signed the petitions. After some discussion the Board agreed that the Secretary should inform the county agent that the policy of this Board as adopted after the area law was enacted, to accept petitions of cattle owners representing seventy percent or more of the cattle owners in a complete county, should not be changed at this time, and to advise him that under the circumstances petitions should be obtained from the complete county.

CLAY COUNTY: The Secretary held a hearing for the Board, in compliance with the state law, at the court house in Moorhead on May 27, 1941, on the sufficiency of the petitions for the control and elimination of Bang's disease in Clay County. There were very few men at the hearing. All there were in favor of the test of the cattle as requested in the petitions with the exception of two parties, both of whom own cattle. Dr. Cotton explained at the meeting he had the petitions with him and if anyone wished to study them relative to their

sufficiency, they were at liberty to do so and to make their complaints at that time. One farmer was opposed to the test because it was compulsory and also stated he was opposed to the tuberculin area testing when it was initiated in the county. He complained relative to the character of the work performed by the veterinarians, etc. One other farmer was not opposed to the testing but was opposed to having it start during the summer months and wished it to be deferred until later in the Fall, for the reason that he conducted a community pasture where it would be impractical to subject the cattle to the test.

The Secretary stated that the petitions according to the compilation prepared by the county agent showed that there were 74.9% of the cattle owners who had signed the petitions. He further stated that the county agent had informed him this percentage included only the signers to the petition who also were on the assessment roll, and if the signers to the petition who were not on the assessment roll were counted it would be over 80%.

Mr. Moscrip moved the Board approve and confirm the action of the Secretary in holding the meeting and publishing the date of the start of the testing in Clay County on July 7, 1941. Motion seconded by Mr. Sayers. Motion carried.

PENNINGTON COUNTY: The Secretary reported that as a result of the Board at its special meeting on June 21 adopting an order directing the Secretary and Executive Officer to make the necessary retests for Bang's disease in accordance with the rules and regulations for the establishment and maintenance of a modified accredited Bang's disease free area, that the quarantine officer had again instituted criminal proceedings against the owner of cattle who had been prosecuted and in which the justice did not sustain the prosecution. As a result the judge found the party guilty and agreed to rescind the fine on condition that the owner would permit the testing of his cattle before sundown on the day of the decision. As a result, the owner of the cattle permitted us to retest his herd for Bang's disease and paid the cost of the trial.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE: Mr. Moscrip informed the members of the Board of the seriousness of the situation in this country at the present time, as a result of the national administration and the good-neighbor policy taking advantage of authority conveyed for national defense and removing the control of the importation of livestock and meat products that under normal conditions is regulated by treaty or convention and is under the control of the Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S.Senate. He stated that the recent action in March, permitting the importation of canned meat and meat products from South American countries, including Argentina and other countries in which foot and mouth disease exists, was an entering wedge and that it is evident that the bars will be let down further to permit the importation of refrigerated and frozen meats from these countries. The Secretary stated that on June 27 Dr. Mohler informed him in Washington that it was a very serious situation and that he was using every official effort to oppose letting down the bars further.

After some discussion relative to these conditions, Mr. Moscrip moved the Secretary and Dr. Boyd be directed to prepare a proper resolution protesting and importuning the President of the United States and the Congress of the United States to refrain from any action designed to repeal or modify the present embargo relating to the importation of dressed meat and meat products of all kinds from foreign lands where foot and mouth disease and other communicable diseases exist, and to send copies of the resolution to the members of Congress from Minnesota and to the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of both houses of Congress, and also to the livestock sanitary officials of the various states. Motion seconded by Mr.Sayers. Motion carried.

The following is a copy of the resolution prepared as provided by the above motion:

Ever desirous of promoting national defense through animal disease control and eradication and thus enabling our nation to have at all times adequate meat supplies as well as safeguarding our livestock industry, the following resolution was adopted by the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board at its regular quarterly meeting of July 16, 1941.

RESOLUTION

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

WHEREAS, as a result of repeated outbreaks of "foot-and-mouth disease" in these United States prior to 1927, there was enacted in that year a congressional embargo against the importation into this country of dressed meats and meat products from any country where foot-and-mouth disease exists; and

WHEREAS, prior to the imposition of this embargo the spread of that disease in this country seriously demoralized the domestic livestock industry, jeopardized public health and resulted in the expenditure of millions of dollars by federal and state governments and by the owners of livestock for eradication of that evil; and

WHEREAS, the wisdom of that congressional embargo, embodied in the Smoot-Hawley tariff act, has been indubitably justified as attested by the fact that since January 1, 1927, there has been only one minor recurrence of foot-and-mouth disease - in the State of California in 1929 - which outbreak has since been found to have resulted from a violation of federal regulations relating to the unloading of certain materials; and

WHEREAS, there is at present increasing evidence from authoritative sources that a serious attempt is now being made to influence the President of the United States and Congress to circumvent or remove the embargo upon the importation of dressed meats and meat products for the benefit of certain foreign countries in which foot-and-mouth disease is prevalent; and

WHEREAS, any modification of that embargo would be inimical to the best interests of this nation and would cause a recurrence of the evils existing prior to 1927 as enumerated above; and

WHEREAS, the agricultural and livestock industry of this nation is playing and must continue to play, a vital and indispensable part in the program of national defense and nothing would more seriously affect that burden and the program of national defense than a relaxation of the existing barriers to the importation of diseased livestock;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that we hereby respectfully and earnestly importune the President of the United States and the Congress of the United States for reasons herein stated, to resist all attempts, and to refrain from any action, designed to repeal, circumvent or modify the embargo act of 1927 relating to the importation of dressed meats and meat products of all kinds from foreign lands in which there exists foot-and-mouth disease, the most dreaded disease known to attack cloven hoof animals (cattle, sheep, swine and goats.)

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the members of the Congress be instructed to use their influence to bring about the defeat of the Bill designated as Senate File 1613 or House Record 5032 which under Section 3 would nullify the sanitary pact.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Chas. E. Patton
Secretary

President

MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL MEETING MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD AUGUST 2ND, 1941

The meeting was called to order at 10 A.M. by President Boyd.

Dr. E. H. Gloss, Gaylord, Minnesota, was introduced as the new member of the Board. The Secretary stated he had received a letter from Governor Stassen, dated July 29th, advising he had appointed Dr. Gloss as a member of the Board for the period ending January 1st, 1946, succeeding Dr. W. A. Anderson. Dr. Gloss stated that he had taken the oath of office in the Secretary of State's office.

Members present: President Boyd, Messrs. Sayers, Ewald, Moscrip and Dr. Gloss.

The Secretary stated he called this special meeting, after conferring with some of the members of the Board, to permit representatives of cattle owners and Representatives Halstad and Schwanke of Crow Wing and Morrison Counties, and also the Attorney representing the cattle owners to appear before the Board to protest the action of the Board and its findings relative to the sufficiency of the petition of owners of cattle as provided by the area law for the control and elimination of Bang's Disease in Crow Wing County. The delegation from Crow Wing County appeared before the Board. The delegation consisted of Miss Eleanor Nolan, attorney employed by some of the cattle owners, Representatives Schwanke and Halstad of the 55th District, and Mr. Andrew Jackson a cattle owner.

President Boyd requested the Secretary to explain the situation to the members of the Board. The Secretary called the attention of the Board to its actions and findings at the meetings that the Board held January 11th and June 21st, 1941 as a result of the hearings held by the Board in Crow Wing County as provided by the State law for the control and elimination of Bang's disease under the area plan. He explained that Attorney Nolan, acting for four cattle owners, viz., Clarence Converse, William Van Zant, Clyde Stowell and August Kuschel as plaintiffs, entered a complaint in the District Court, 15th Judicial District, against the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board and Charles E. Cotton, defendants. Summons was issued on July 9th, 1941 asking that the defendants be enjoined and restrained from proceeding with the testing

of cattle in Crow Wing County for Bang's disease pending the final determination of the issues.

An order to show cause was also served on the Secretary and Executive Officer, for himself and the Minnesota Live Stock Sanitary Board, signed by D. H. Fullerton, Judge of the District Court, dated at Brainerd, July 9th, 1941, ordering the defendants to absolutely desist and refrain from testing any cattle in Crow Wing County until the hearing of the said motion of the defendant had been held. The hearing was set for July 19th, 1941. The Secretary reported that Assistant Attorney General, John A. Weeks, had represented the Sanitary Board and furnished the answer in the action. Attorney Weeks also appeared for the Board at the hearing at Brainerd on Saturday, July 19th. He stated that the complaint issued called attention to the fact that a very large number of cattle owners, or supposedly cattle owners, had signed the petition whose names were not disclosed on the 1940 assessment roll. The Attorney for the plaintiff contended that no name should be counted in determining the percentage of cattle owners that was not on the assessment roll. The State's answer contested this statement and called attention to the decision of District Court Judge in 1927 in the case of the State of Minnesota versus the Board of County Commissioners Lincoln County, in which the same question was involved relative to the sufficiency of the petition as provided by the law for the control and elimination of tuberculosis. The ruling of the Judge was to the effect that the names of cattle owners who were not on the assessment roll can be counted provided they are bona fide cattle owners, and further that if there is a partnership and more than one party have a monetary interest in the cattle and provided each person in the partnership signs the petition it is proper to count them.

The Attorney for the plaintiff then stated to the court that they contended that many names of the petitioners had been forged and also that many names on the petition were not cattle owners. Judge Fullerton then directed that the hearing be deferred for one week or until July 26th and instructed that the attorney for the plaintiff be given the week to obtain affidavits from signers of the

petition to be presented to the court on July 26th.

The Attorney for the plaintiff notified Assistant Attorney General Weeks on July 25th that they could not obtain the necessary number of affidavits and under the circumstances, she would request the Judge to dismiss the action. The Secretary reported that on July 26th, 1941, Judge Fullerton issued an order to the effect, "IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that the order heretofore made on the 9th, day of July 1941 restraining the defendants from proceeding with the test of cattle in Crow Wing County for Bang's Disease be, and is hereby vacated"; "IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, that the above entitled action be, and hereby is in all things, dismissed"; "Let judgment be entered accordingly, without cost to either party."

The Secretary stated that on Thursday, July 24th, Representatives Halstad and Schwanke accompanied by a number of cattle owners including one of the County Commissioners, came to the office and complained relative to the unfairness of the Board as a result of the two hearings held in Crow Wing County on the sufficiency of the petitions presented to the Board by the cattle owners of the County. The delegation stated that the members of the Board should have respected petitions of cattle owners who objected to the test and which were presented at the first hearing of the Board in the County on December 11th, 1940. The Secretary informed them that the Board had acted under the advice of the Attorney General, and that he had not counted two names on the petition reported as duplicates at the first hearing and six names objected to at the second hearing. The Secretary stated that the County Agent had compiled the list of the men who had signed the petition and had not included duplicate signers, and the County Agent had also prepared a list of the cattle owners on the assessment roll, and that after taking the eight names off the petition the total number of cattle owners who signed the petition represented 74.4 per cent of the total number of cattle owners as certified to him by the County Auditor, on the assessment roll of 1940. During the conference with the delegation on July 24th, the Secretary informed them that he would request a special meeting of the Board be held provided the

Court denied the restraining order and prior to the date on which the testing would be started as provided by the area law.

Attorney Nolan then stated to the Board her clients contention that since the petition was presented to this Board, petitioners have changed their mind and that a very large percentage of the cattle owners in the county are antagonistic to the test, and if the Board starts the official test they will experience serious trouble, etc. She presented two suggestions: 1st--that the test be withheld for the present time; 2nd--that a second petition be circulated before the Board undertakes to make the test. She stated that 692 cattle owners had signed a petition objecting to the test and that the attitude of the cattle owners was "bad"; they think that everything has not been done as it should have been done. Dr. Cotton stated that he was of the impression that cattle owned by 60 per cent of the cattle owners of the County have been tested for Bang's disease in the Federal work that has been carried out in that County. Attorney Nolan stated that at least 50 per cent of the cattle owners who had not had their cattle tested were opposed to the work, etc. Mr. Moscrip then discussed the feeling of the 60 per cent of the cattle owners whose herds have been tested and who have signed the petition and wish the county test. Attorney Nolan stated the objectors think a second petition should be circulated. Mr. Andrew Jackson, farmer and cattle owner, stated that he was talking from the farmers viewpoint and that he represented a group of about 700 objectors of the test. He stated that in his opinion 600 parties that signed the original petition were W.P.A. workers. Many of them did not know what they were signing and thought they were signing W.P.A. papers, etc. He stated that there were a number of the group of cattle owners in the county that would not permit the test of their cattle. He stated that he personally is in favor of "cleaning up the County" and getting rid of the disease but that he thinks the test should be deferred. Representatives Halstad and Schwanke were of the opinion that the test should be deferred until such time as the cattle owners are educated to the importance of it, etc. etc. Mr. Halstad stated that it required two years

from the time the petition was started until it was completed. Dr. Cotton disagreed and stated he was positive he had sent the blank forms to the county agent the latter part of January 1940 and that the petitions were furnished to him on November 18, 1940, and the first hearing was held December 11th, 1940. Representative Schwanke stated that the opposition to the test in the County was extensive.

Mr. Sayers and Mr. Moscrip both questioned the delegation and stated that in their opinion the feeling of opposition was very much enlarged and without doubt, when the work was started the opposition would not be as great as they had expressed, etc.

Attorney Nolan and Representatives Schwanke and Halstad were all agreed in their request the Board delay the test from 3 to 6 months because of the opposition of the cattle owners, etc. During the discussion that followed, Dr. Cotton explained that there is over 30 Federal regularly employed salaried field veterinarians assigned to the State without expense to the State, and that the arrangements to make the test in Crow Wing County had been made to start on July 21st but because of the restraining order issued by the court it was necessary to defer the test and as a result the Federal veterinarians and also the three State field veterinarians assigned to Bang's control work had been assigned to testing in other counties. The second complete test in Wilkin County is now in process and on August 4th the second complete test for Bang's disease and the tuberculin test of all the cattle in Norman County will be started. He stated that it would be necessary to arrange to make the test of the cattle in Crow Wing County to fit in with the obligations we have in other counties as per schedule.

After some discussion, Mr. Moscrip moved that Dr. Cotton be instructed to proceed with the test of the cattle in Crow Wing County as per schedule. Motion seconded by Mr. Ewald and Mr. Sayers. Motion carried.

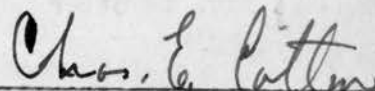
FIELD VETERINARIANS: The Secretary reported that Dr. Eskeldson, as he had before reported to the Board, was given a leave of absence last May as he had been called into active service in the United States Army. The Secretary stated that he had endeavored to find a veterinarian in the place of Dr. Eskeldson but he was having trouble in interesting desirable men.

After some discussion, Mr. Ewald moved that the Secretary be directed to employ a veterinarian in place of Dr. Eskeldson as soon as he could find one that in his opinion is qualified for the position. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss.

QUESTIONNAIRE: The Secretary reported that he had been disappointed in the results of the questionnaire he had sent to the practicing veterinarians in the State monthly asking them to report the number of cases in their practice of communicable diseases. After some discussion the Board expressed themselves of the opinion that the efforts be continued hoping that the veterinarians would become more interested and make the reports.

EMBARGO ON FROZEN MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS: The Secretary reported that as directed by the Board he had sent a copy of the resolution adopted by this Board pertaining to the lifting of the embargo by this country on frozen meat and meat products to the Government officials and congressmen, also to all the live stock sanitary officials in the United States and had received encouraging replies from them to the effect that they would also use their influence with the members of congress.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.


Secretary

President

MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD SEPTEMBER 24, 1941.

The meeting was called to order at 10:30 A.M. Members present: W. L. Boyd, W. S. Moscrip, Chas. Ewald, A. L. Sayers and E. H. Gloss.

The minutes of the deferred quarterly meeting July 16, 1941, were read and on motion of Mr. Ewald, seconded by Dr. Gloss, were approved.

The minutes of the special meeting August 2, 1941, were read and on motion of Mr. Sayers, seconded by Mr. Ewald, were approved.

The Secretary stated the meeting was called to consider information received as the result of investigation of complaints received from farmers in Steele and Dodge Counties, of losses of hogs following vaccination by the serum-virus treatment performed by two laymen. The investigation disclosed that the Denver Hog Serum Company, through their branch office located in Mankato, Minnesota, had not furnished reports of their sales of serum and virus to this office as provided by the State law and the rules and regulations of the Board; and further, this company had reported sales of large amounts of virus to one lay permit holder with knowledge that this party could not possibly have used the amount of virus purchased at various times from them, on hogs owned by him. Investigation also disclosed that the Farmers Veterinary Supply had sold hog cholera serum and virus to a lay permit holder and had failed to report the sales of virus that evidence had disclosed was purchased from them.

The Secretary reported that both these companies have Dealers Permits to sell and distribute hog cholera serum and virus as provided by the State law.

A general discussion followed relative to the evidence, and the reports of the investigations made by the Quarantine Officer, Lester Tate.

Mr. Moscrip moved that the Secretary and Executive Officer, as provided by Section 5443 Mason's Minnesota Statutes 1927, arrange for hearings by the Board relative to the revocation of the Dealers Permits issued by this Board to the Denver Hog Serum Company and the Farmers Veterinary Supply Company, and further, that the Board appoint Dr. Ralph West, field veterinarian of the Board, to act as referee for the Board to receive the evidence at both hearings. Motion seconded by Dr. Gloss. Motion carried.

The Secretary reported that he had had some correspondence with Wallace Miller, County Agent of Scott County, relative to a plan or project that has recently started in Scott County for organizing an association of cattle owners to extend the service of artificial insemination of cattle to the members. Mr. Miller wished to combine in this project the service of calfhood vaccination for the members of the organization. The Secretary explained he had agreed to appear before the group October 20 to explain the rules and regulations of this Board and the provisions for the official vaccination of calves. He had also definitely stated to the county agent that under no circumstances would the Board agree to have the official employed by the organization act as the representative of this Board in extending this service for the vaccination; he explained to Mr. Miller that the official vaccination, under the rules and regulations of this Board, could be extended to any farmer who wished to sign our application and comply with the rules and regulations.

A general discussion then followed relative to the advisability of encouraging or supporting a plan whereby the Extension Division of the University will approve or be a party to the service of artificial insemination to a club or group of farmers that is not carried on by graduate licensed veterinarians. All the members of the Board agreed that the Extension Division should certainly give it very serious consideration for the reason that a precedent might be established whereby the service would be officially started in the State recognizing men who are not educated or who have not had practical experience in the diseases affecting the generative organs of cattle and also in the diagnosis and determination of pathological conditions that would result in sterility of individual females, etc. Dr. Boyd stated he had had conferences with the Extension Division and that he would take the matter up further with them.

The Secretary explained that the regular quarterly meeting of the Board as provided by the law should be called on the first Friday after the second Tuesday of October, which will be October 17. Some of the members stated it would be impossible for them to attend and it was decided that the meeting be called for October 29.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Chas. C. Cottar

Secretary

President

MINUTES OF THE QUARTERLY MEETING MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD OCTOBER 17, 1941.

The meeting was called and it was found impossible for enough members to be present to constitute a quorum.

Secretary

President

MINUTES OF THE DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD OCTOBER 29, 1941

The meeting was called to order at 9:30 a.m. by President Boyd.

Members present: W. L. Boyd, E. H. Gloss, W. S. Moscrip, and Chas. Ewald. Mr. A. L. Sayers arrived at approximately 10:00 a.m.

The minutes of the Special Meeting of the Board September 24, 1941 were read and on motion by Mr. Moscrip, seconded by Mr. Ewald, were approved.

The Secretary reported that as directed by the Board at the Special Meeting of September 24, 1941, he had written letters to the Farmers Veterinary Supply Company of St. Paul, and the Denver Hog Serum Company of Denver, Colorado and their branch depot at Mankato, notifying them to appear before this Board for a hearing to show cause, if any, why their Dealers' Permit should not be revoked. The Farmers Veterinary Supply Company were notified to appear for the hearing at this office at 10:00 a.m. October 15, 1941. The Denver Hog Serum Company was cited to appear for the hearing to be held at 10:00 a.m. October 22, 1941. An attorney employed by the Denver Hog Serum Company communicated with Assistant Attorney General John Weeks, explaining that the attorney who had been retained by the Denver Hog Serum Company to represent them at the hearing was sick and asked for a continuance for a period of two weeks. On the advice of Assistant Attorney General Weeks, the Secretary reported that he had agreed that Mr. Weeks should notify the attorney that the Board would grant the delay of the hearing until November 5.

Farmers Veterinary Supply Company
The Secretary reported he had mailed each member of the Board a copy of the transcript of the hearing of the Farmers Veterinary Supply Company of St. Paul held October 15 before Dr. R. L. West, who the Board, at the Special Meeting on September 24, had appointed to act as referee.

The Secretary then requested Dr. R. L. West and Mr. Lester Tate, the quarantine officer, to appear before the Board. Dr. West called the Board's attention to parts of the transcript of the proceedings of the hearing, with particular reference to the State's exhibits referred to in the proceedings. Each member of the Board stated he had studied the transcript that the Secretary had mailed to him. There was a general discussion

relative to the evidence, including special reference to the disclosure that without doubt the evidence was conclusive that the State's Exhibit No. 4, reporting the sale of "Capsules" was hog cholera virus and not capsules containing other material.

Mr. Moscrip then moved that the permit of the Farmers Veterinary Supply Company of St. Paul be revoked. Motion seconded by Mr. Ewald. Motion carried un-animously. Copies of the transcript of the evidence of hearing are on file in the office.

The report of the Secretary and Executive Officer for the quarter ending September 30, 1941, that had been mailed to all the members, was then considered.

Mr. Moscrip moved that the quarterly report of the Secretary and Executive Officer be accepted.

The Secretary then called attention to the financial report included in his quarterly report. He stated that the Business Administrator, through the Governor's order, had directed us not to expend \$16,530.00 representing eleven percent of the total amount of the appropriations for all of our activities for the present fiscal year. He explained that the Business Administrator advised him they were not particular from what fund this amount be conserved, but insisted that the total amount be conserved and that it was up to this Board to determine from which fund it should be reserved. He advised he had been of the opinion that the appropriation for Bang's disease would be the safest fund from which this total could be conserved for the reason that if the Federal Government continue to furnish the same material assistance both in the number of veterinarians annually employed as Federal inspectors as it had in the past two years and also the necessary funds to employ the same number of practicing veterinarians on a per diem basis, that provided more counties did not take advantage of the area work it would be the safest procedure for the Board to adopt. He explained that during the quarter terminating September 30th, over eleven hundred more cattle were condemned for Bang's disease than in the same quarter in 1940, and that the largest number of reactors were disclosed in the testing of the individual herds throughout the State. He stated further that ten of the regularly employed Federal inspectors had left the State and entered the U. S. Army and the Government had not replaced them. He had been advised by the Government it was

impossible for them to replace them at present because of lack of personnel. He stated he had had some correspondence with the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry and Dr. W. J. Fretz, Veterinarian-in-Charge of the Federal Bang's Disease and Tuberculosis Control in this State, and that he had mailed copies of the correspondence to each member of the Board. In this correspondence the Chief of the Bureau had stated that the Federal Government would not agree to pay for the services of the assistants to the veterinarians that the State employ in the Bang's disease work, but he did agree to give commissions to practicing veterinarians to be employed by the Government on a per diem basis at the rate of \$5.55 per day if employed on area testing and this Board would pay the balance of \$4.45 in order that each veterinarian would receive \$10.00 per day for his services. However, the Federal Government will not pay for the assistants to these veterinarians and the State will be compelled to do so. The Federal Government also agree to pay the mileage of veterinarians employed on a per diem basis to the limit of 80 miles per day. He explained that under this circumstance it will be necessary, if the Board is forced to conserve the \$16,530.00, that it should be conserved from the appropriation given for the Expense Control and Elimination of Tuberculosis. He stated that the program for the testing that we have arranged and carried on for many years had been so arranged that the complete tests of all the cattle in the counties that must be tested for reaccreditation have been so arranged that the tests be made under weather conditions permitting the work to be performed more economically, and for this reason we were testing counties three and four months prior to the date on which the official accreditation period expires. He stated that under this condition we could defer the testing of some of the counties we have arranged to test in the latter part of the present fiscal year and not test them until after July 1, 1942 and that under this circumstance if it was found that there were not sufficient moneys available to complete the testing we are obligated to do during the fiscal year terminating June 30, 1943, that the Board could then request the Legislature at its next session to make a special appropriation in order that the work could be completed and the testing performed that the law provides this Board is obligated to do in order to keep the counties free from the infection. The members of the Board expressed themselves that under the circumstances it seemed to be the only practical solution at this

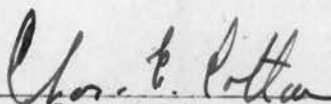
time, as under this circumstance we will be in a position to extend the Bang's disease control work during the present fiscal year to a larger number of farmers, who are anxious that the tests of their herds be made, than we would otherwise and provided we cannot do so the extension of Bang's disease work may have to be stopped and all testing discontinued prior to the end of the present fiscal year and until moneys are available after July 1, 1942.

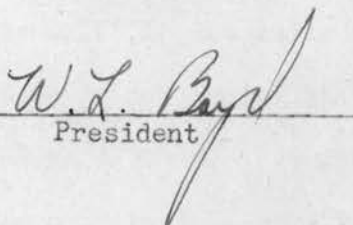
The Secretary then referred a letter he recently received from the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry and a copy of his reply relative to the necessity of amending the Uniform Method and Rules for the accreditation of counties as free from Bang's disease. Some discussion followed. It was explained it would be necessary for the Board to hold another special meeting after the hearing on November 5 of the Denver Hog Serum Company in order to consider the evidence in the case, etc., and that further consideration relative to the amending of the Uniform Method and Rules be deferred until the later meeting.

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE UNITED STATES

LIVESTOCK SANITARY ASSOCIATION: Mr. Moscrip moved that Dr. Chas. E. Cotton and Dr. W. L. Boyd attend the meeting of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association in Chicago December 2 to 5, 1941.

There being no further business the Board adjourned.


Secretary


President

MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL MEETING OF THE MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD NOVEMBER 26, 1941

Meeting called to order by President Boyd at 1:30 p.m..

Members present: W. L. Boyd, W. S. Moscrip, A. L. Sayers, Charles Ewald, and E. H. Gloss.

FARMERS VETERINARY SUPPLY COMPANY, DR. POGORILER: M. P. Firestone, an attorney representing the Farmers Veterinary Supply Company, owned by Dr. J. Pogoriler, appeared before the Board. The Secretary introduced him to the Board, explaining he had requested he be given the opportunity of presenting an appeal to the Board in behalf of Dr. Pogoriler. Attorney Firestone then stated to the Board he had come in behalf of his client, Dr. Pogoriler. Acting on the assumption that the Board was correct in revoking Dr. Pogoriler's permit to sell and distribute hog cholera serum and virus, and realizing that without doubt Dr. Pogoriler had been guilty of loose practices, he appealed to the Board for sympathy, stating Dr. Pogoriler and his son owned the business and the two families were supported by it. He stated the Pogorilers had lost approximately \$800.00 in business since the permit had been revoked. Attorney Firestone stated that in his opinion Dr. Pogoriler has been sufficiently punished and he would personally assure the Board that if Dr. Pogoriler is reinstated or given another permit he would comply with all the rules and regulations of this Board, etc. Mr. Firestone then expressed his appreciation to the Board for permitting him to be heard. President Boyd then stated to Mr. Firestone that the Board would take it under consideration. Mr. Firestone then retired. After a general discussion, Mr. Moscrip moved that the Secretary notify Attorney Firestone that the Board will take his request under consideration. Motion seconded by Mr. Ewald. Motion carried.

POLICY FOR BANG'S DISEASE CONTROL: Dr. W. J. Fretz, who is in charge of the Federal Bang's Disease Control Work in Minnesota, then appeared before the Board. The Secretary explained to the Board that at the last meeting he had informed them he had received a letter from Dr. Fretz relative to the program for the testing of cattle for Bang's disease and the cooperative work for the balance of the present fiscal year, at which time the Board deferred taking any action until its next meeting. At that

time the Board expected to have a meeting shortly after November 5 to receive the report of the hearing, conducted by their referee, of the Denver Hog Serum Company. The hearing had been postponed until November 19 and it was therefore necessary he call this special meeting so that the Board could consider the proposition of Dr. Fretz relative to making the official agglutination blood test of cattle in counties that are now accredited as Bang's Disease Free Areas prior to the time the three year period of accreditation expires, etc. Dr. Fretz then presented data he had prepared showing the results of the successive testing for Bang's disease in the twenty-two counties in which the area plan is being carried out in this State, and advised that in his opinion this Board should assist him in "selling" to his chief the importance of making retests of all cattle in these accredited areas within eighteen months to two years after the last complete test. An extended discussion followed, after which it was moved by Mr. Moscrip that we herewith instruct our two representatives to the U. S. Livestock Sanitary Association to attempt to get an amendment to the Uniform Method and Rules for the establishment of Modified Accredited Bang's Disease Free Areas to provide that a complete retest of all the cattle in the county shall be made within two years after the date of the last complete test when the county is accredited; or to provide an amendment that the period of accreditation shall be for a period of two years rather than three years as the present Uniform Method and Rules provide; and that the representatives be instructed if they find that the first recommendation does not receive the approval of the committee, that they endeavor to have the Uniform Method and Rules amended to provide that the livestock sanitary authorities cooperating with the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry in any state in the Union will be permitted to accredit the areas for a period of two years in lieu of the present provision of three years; and further, that Dr. W. J. Fretz be requested to assist and join with our representatives to obtain these amendments to the Uniform Method and Rules. Motion seconded by Mr. Sayers. Motion carried.

The Secretary reported it would be necessary for him to send the Budget Release for the quarter beginning January 1, 1942 prior to December 1st. He explained the Board had elected Dr. R. L. West to succeed him as Secretary and Executive Officer on February 15, 1942, thus leaving a vacancy in the field veterinary inspector

staff, and that the salary is paid from our regular Salary Fund. He stated that Dr. Harry Hedin, who is now in the employ of the Board and paid from the Bang's Disease Expense and Indemnity Fund, had worked as a regularly employed field veterinarian of this Board from October 1, 1920 to April 1, 1927 when he resigned. At the time of his resignation he was receiving \$2,300.00 per year or \$191.66 per month. On December 1, 1937 he was employed as a field veterinarian of the Board and assigned to the Bang's disease control work and started at a salary of \$2,040.00 per year or \$170.00 per month. On July 1, 1940 his salary was increased to \$2,100.00 per year or \$175.00 per month. After some discussion Mr. Sayer moved that Dr. Hedin be assigned as a regularly employed field veterinarian of the Board, to be remunerated from our regular Salary Fund, and that his salary be increased beginning February 15, 1942 to \$200.00 per month or \$2,400.00 per year. Motion seconded by Dr. Gloss. Motion carried.

The Secretary then presented the November issue of the Minnesota Guernsey News, the official organ of the Minnesota Guernsey Breeders' Association, in which there is an editorial written by C. E. Muns, the secretary. He stated the editorial was first brought to his attention by a person over the telephone and that he then telephoned Mr. Muns and asked him if the editorial was fathered by the Minnesota Guernsey Breeders' Association and if they were responsible for it. Mr. Muns stated that is true, but perhaps he should state that his Executive Board was responsible. He then stated he had written the article and was personally responsible. The Secretary then requested Mr. Muns to send sufficient copies for each one of the Board members. Mr. Muns sent three copies, advising he had no more available. He also wrote to the Secretary, informing him that if he wished to answer the editorial they would be pleased to print the answer in the January issue. A general discussion followed in which the members all expressed themselves to the effect that the editorial contained statements that were not based on facts and that the Secretary should not answer for publication but that the matter would be discussed at the annual meeting of the Minnesota Breeders' Association in January.

DENVER HOG SERUM COMPANY: The Secretary reported the hearing for the revocation of the permit of the Denver Hog Serum Company was held November 19 and that the full day was taken up by the State's evidence. The hearing was adjourned until December 1 and since that time has been deferred again until December 9. The Secretary reported he had a copy of the transcript of the case to date and it would be mailed to each Board Member.

TRADERS' LIVESTOCK EXCHANGE, SOUTH ST. PAUL: The Secretary presented a letter, dated November 24, he had today received from C. E. Swanson, president of the Traders' Livestock Exchange, South St. Paul, relative to the Board's amending the rules and regulations permitting feeding cows and heifers to be shipped from South St. Paul stockyards to points in the State without tuberculin test, for the reason that all cattle consigned to the South St. Paul stockyards originate in accredited areas with the exception of Canadian cattle. He stated it would be agreeable to them to continue to make the necessary test for Bang's disease and extend their full-hearted support, etc.; and also require the Bang's test of cattle to be used for dairy or breeding purposes. The Secretary explained a committee of South St. Paul interests had appeared before the Board a few months ago, at which time this and other problems were discussed and a special committee consisting of Dr. Boyd and the Secretary was appointed to make a study of the rules and regulations and to recommend to the Board amendments that could possibly be adopted whereby the same requirements will be made of all livestock that is sold at the public stockyards at South St. Paul as the present rules and regulations provide shall prevail when livestock is sold at livestock community sales operating under the rules and regulations of this Board governing such sales. Mr. Moscrip moved the committee be instructed to make further investigation and report to the Board.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Chas. E. Pottier
Secretary

W. L. Bay
President

MINUTES OF SPECIAL MEETING, MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD, DECEMBER 18, 1941.

Meeting called to order by President W. L. Boyd at 1:30 p.m. Members present: Dr. W. L. Boyd, A. L. Sayers, Dr. E. H. Gloss, W. S. Moscrip, and Chas. Ewald.

The Secretary stated the meeting was called to consider the evidence presented at the hearings November 19 and December 9, 1941, of the Denver Hog Serum Company, conducted by Dr. Ralph L. West, referee for the Board. He stated he had informed the members by letter that the attorney of the Denver Hog Serum Company wished to be heard by the Board and that Mr. John A. Weeks, Assistant Attorney General, who represented the Board at the hearings, will be present to represent the State in the presentation and consideration of the evidence.

Mr. B. D. Grogan, attorney for the Denver Hog Serum Company, and Mr. John Weeks were present and were introduced to the members. President Boyd stated to Mr. Grogan that the Board extends to him the privilege of the floor. Mr. Grogan then addressed the Board in behalf of his client, Mr. C. A. King, manager of the Mankato branch of the Denver Hog Serum Company. He analyzed the evidence in behalf of his client and in his talk he stated that the evidence disclosed that his client had failed to report the sales of some virus, and further, that he had made some sales to non-permit holders, but he insisted that all these non-permit holders had held permits and failed to renew them, etc. He stated, however, that there was nothing intentional or willful on the part of Mr. King to circumvent and get around the State law, etc. He stated that Mr. King had depended on his brother to make the reports and that his brother had lost his wife and was under a mental strain and had failed to comply with the State laws, etc. He further stated that in the majority of the instances where the evidence introduced by the State disclosed that sales were made to non-permit holders, and also to parties whose permits had expired, were made by the sub-stations or druggists, and by the Renville County Service Company which is a subsidiary of the Renville County Farm Bureau, and argued that Mr. King should not be held responsible for the failure of these distributing agencies, etc., to make the proper

reports and their failure to comply with the State law and the regulations of the Board. He stated that there had been a technical violation of the regulations, and further, that these violations had been admitted as shown by the evidence, but that the evidence is not sufficient and that the Board is not justified to conclude such violations were intended and take whatever measures it may desire to take.

Mr. John A. Weeks, Assistant Attorney General, then addressed the Board and made his analysis of the evidence with particular reference to parts therein that were contrary to the statements and arguments of Mr. Grogan. He stated that the record clearly indicates the Denver Hog Serum Company is guilty of violation of the statutory and regulatory provisions. He further stated that the records will support any action the Board deems necessary and wishes to take. Mr. Weeks further stated that the Board should be judge of the willfulness of the action of the serum company and also decide the case on the record of the evidence.

Some argument then followed between Mr. Grogan and Mr. Weeks relative to the testimony of Mr. John Reiners as disclosed in the records. The members of the Board asked some questions of both Mr. Grogan and Mr. Weeks and there was a discussion relative to the evidence as it had been presented, then President Boyd advised the attorneys that the Board would take the evidence of the case under consideration. Mr. Grogan then retired.

Attorney Weeks was asked to remain and the question was asked him if the statutes empowered the Board to suspend the permit rather than to revoke it. Mr. Weeks answered in the affirmative. He said that the Supreme Court had recently ruled in a similar case of Walker vs. Minnesota State Veterinary Examining Board that the statutes empowering the Board to revoke the license also extends the power to suspend a license to practice veterinary medicine.

Dr. Cotton then stated to Mr. Weeks that Attorney Firestone, representing the Farmers Veterinary Supply Company, owned and operated by Dr. Pogoriler, whose permit had been revoked by the Board on November 29, 1941, had informed him by telephone that it was his duty to his client, if the Board will not give him another permit to sell and distribute hog serum and virus, to take the case into the District

Court, and that it is necessary for him, if he desires to take such legal action, to do so within sixty days of the date on which the permit was revoked. Mr. Weeks stated that it is true and that the statute of limitations provides that such action shall be made within sixty days of the date of revocation of the permit.

The Secretary then reported to the Board and Mr. Weeks that the agreement executed by the St. Paul Serum Company in 1936, Mr. Mangan the attorney representing the bonding company, and the Attorney General representing the State, and which has been extended annually each year successively, will expire on January 31, 1942. He stated that Mr. Weeks understands all of the circumstances. The Secretary further reported that the St. Paul Serum Company during the past year, or from the date on which the agreement was extended, has purchased 84,000 cc. of serum and paid checks to a total amount of \$252.00, and further stated that there now is a balance due the State for serum in cold storage and which in itself has no value, but for which the bonding company had agreed to protect the State to an amount of \$686.62, and further, that the agreement provides that the serum company shall pay in cash after the disposal of the serum in the amount of \$1,266.38. This makes a balance of \$1,953.00 that the bonding company is obligated by the terms of the agreement to pay the State.

After some discussion, Mr. Moscrip moved that the Secretary be instructed to request the Attorney General to proceed to collect the moneys due the State from the bonding company who carries the bond of the St. Paul Serum Company. Motion seconded by Dr. Gloss. Motion carried. Mr. Weeks then retired.

The Board then discussed the request of Attorney Firestone, representing the Farmers Veterinary Supply Company, owned by Dr. Pogoriler, that the Board issue another permit or reinstate the permit that was revoked at the meeting on October 29, 1941.

After a general discussion, Mr. Moscrip moved that the Secretary orally inform Attorney Firestone that the Board will consider favorably an application for

a permit for the Farmers Veterinary Supply Company, owned by Dr. Pogoriler, to sell and distribute hog cholera serum and virus after six months from the date on which his permit was revoked, namely on October 29. Motion seconded by Mr. Sayers. Motion carried.

There followed a general discussion relative to the evidence disclosed in the hearing of the Denver Hog Serum Company. Mr. Ewald moved that the permit of the Denver Hog Serum Company to sell and distribute hog cholera serum and virulent blood, and also the permits issued to them for the sale of these products by the druggists, individuals, and organizations as their distributing agents, be revoked. Motion seconded by Mr. Sayers. Motion carried unanimously.

President Boyd then informed the Board that he and Dr. Cotton would be pleased to report the actions taken by the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association, to which the Board delegated them. He stated that Dr. Cotton, Dr. Fretz, and he appeared before the Committee on Bang's Disease and that Dr. Cotton addressed the Committee.

Dr. Cotton then stated to the Board that the tentative report that had been prepared by the Committee on Bang's Disease prior to its meeting in Chicago, included an amendment to the present uniform method and rules for the control and elimination of Bang's disease under the area plan, making provision that when not more than one percent of the cattle owners of a county decide to practice official calfhood vaccination as an adjunct in the control and elimination of Bang's disease in their herds and to retain the reactors under quarantine on their premises, that such herds will not be included in the counting of the infected herds, and that under this circumstance the counties can be officially accredited as provided in the present uniform method and rules for accreditation as Modified Accredited Bang's Disease-Free Areas. Dr. Cotton said that he argued in favor of the Committee's adopting this amendment and that Mr. A. J. Glover, a member of the Committee, argued against the proposal. Mr. Glover argued that the present rules permit five percent herd infection and the new amendment would permit more infected herds, and also infected cattle, to remain

in the county and that it was dangerous to the neighbors, etc. Dr. Cotton answered the argument by stating that the Uniform Methods and Rules require that all infected herds in which the reactors have been removed must be retested every thirty days until all have passed three negative tests, therefore, after a county is accredited the five percent infected herds are cleaned up until none remain.

Dr. Cotton stated that Dr. Fretz then addressed the Committee and furnished them the results of the testing under the area plan in Minnesota, and the importance of making retests of all the cattle in the counties eighteen months to two years after the last complete test. Dr. Cotton stated that he then requested the Committee to include the provision whereby the Uniform Methods and Rules for an establishment of Modified Accredited Bang's Disease-Free Areas be amended to provide that the period of accreditation shall expire two years after the county is accredited rather than three years, or further, that if the Committee did not deem it advisable that it then amend the Uniform Methods and Rules to provide that all cattle in such counties shall be retested within two years after the date on which the county is accredited.

Dr. Cotton stated he had mailed to each Board member a copy of the final report of the Committee on Bang's Disease that was approved by the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association. He stated that it is disappointing that the Committee and the Association failed to respond to the request as presented to them by this Board and that the Uniform Methods and Rules for accreditation of such counties for a period of three years was not changed, and further, there was no provision made providing for the official retest of cattle two years from the date on which the last complete test was made in officially Modified Accredited Bang's Disease-Free Areas.

The Secretary then read the following letter, dated December 16, 1941, he had received from Dr. Fretz:

December 16, 1941

Dr. Charles E. Cotton
Secretary & Executive Officer
State Live Stock Sanitary Board
231 State Office Building
Saint Paul, Minnesota.

Dear Dr. Cotton:

It seems advisable at this time that I go on record concerning future activities on Bang's work in this state which was discussed with you on several occasions since the recent Chicago meeting.

You were advised during these conferences that the Bureau approved my proposed schedule of advancing the testing of counties to be put into effect on January 2, 1942. This approval by the Bureau is based on the fact that it feels that it has an obligation to these 41,462 herd owners within counties.

It quite naturally follows that the obligation of the Bureau will cease unless the state approves this proposed schedule of testing, and freezes sufficient funds to carry on area testing for the balance of the fiscal year, as you are aware that state funds are being dissipated at a rate which precludes any possibility of carrying through June 30, 1942. Therefore, it is highly important that the State Live Stock Sanitary Board either approve or disapprove the Bureau's proposal at an early date on account of the fact that we are completing all retests as well as the complete test of Cook county by December 20th.

I have requested that all Federal men take annual leave beginning December 22nd, and it is very necessary that the Bureau be advised promptly of your action in order that early distribution of these men be made to other activities.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) W. J. Fretz

W. J. FRETZ
Inspector in Charge

Dr. Fretz then appeared before the Board and conferred with them relative to the importance of making retests of cattle in these counties and thus be able to retain his twenty-five veterinary inspectors that are now in the State and whose salaries and expenses are paid completely by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry.

There was a general discussion relative to the limited balance in the Bang's Disease Expense and Indemnity Fund, also to the importance of making some arrangements whereby these herds can be tested prior to the expiration of the present period of accreditation of such counties, and also the legality of the Board's setting aside or freezing the sum of \$12,000.00 for this specific purpose under our present laws. The Board were unanimous in the opinion that they should do everything in their power to arrange whereby this work can proceed in these areas and to maintain the present Federal veterinary inspectors in this State in order that they will be available after July 1, or beginning of the next fiscal year, to meet the obligations in the control and elimination of Bang's disease.

Dr. Cotton stated he had recently received petitions, that the county agent stated exceeds more than seventy percent of the cattle owners, for the control and elimination of Bang's disease in Aitkin County under the area plan, that he would hold the meeting relative to the sufficiency of these petitions in Aitkin on December 23 and if he found there were sufficient petitions arrangements will be made to start the testing within a month after the publication of the notice of the findings of the sufficiency of the petitions, and that arrangements will be made to start the first test of the cattle in Aitkin County the latter part of January, probably January 26.

There was a general discussion and all the Board members expressed themselves in favor of the Board's adopting a motion directing the Secretary and Executive Officer to arrange to make the retest of all cattle in areas that are now officially accredited as Bang's Disease-Free Areas at intervals of eighteen months or less if deemed necessary; and further, to set aside and conserve the sum of \$12,000.00 provided such action meets with the approval of the Attorney General. After some discussion and

with the understanding that the Secretary and Executive Officer obtain a ruling from the Attorney General, Mr. A. L. Sayers moved that the following resolution be adopted:

RESOLVED, That the Executive Officer be directed to set aside the sum of \$12,000.00 from the Bang's Disease Control Fund to insure continuous retesting of cattle in those counties now engaged in the State and Federal cooperative area test plan for the control of Bang's disease. Such test to be repeated at intervals of eighteen months or less if it is deemed necessary.

The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss. Motion carried unanimously.

Mr. Sayers moved that we do now adjourn. Motion seconded by Mr. Ewald.

Motion carried.

Chas. E. Pottam
Secretary

W. L. Bayel
President

MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL MEETING, MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD, JANUARY 24, 1942.

Meeting called to order at 11:00 a.m. Members present: W. L. Boyd, W. S. Moscrip, A. L. Sayers, E. H. Gloss, and Chas. Ewald.

The minutes of the quarterly meeting of October 29, 1941 were read and on motion by Dr. Gloss, seconded by Mr. Ewald, were approved.

The minutes of the special meeting November 26, 1941 were read and on motion by Mr. Ewald, seconded by Dr. Gloss, were approved.

The minutes of the special meeting December 18, 1941 were read and on motion by Mr. Sayers, seconded by Mr. Ewald, were approved.

The quarterly report of the Secretary and Executive Officer was presented and on motion by Mr. Ewald, seconded by Dr. Gloss, was accepted.

AITKIN COUNTY: The Secretary reported he had held a hearing at the Court House in Aitkin on December 23, 1941, on the sufficiency of the petitions of the cattle owners of Aitkin County for the control and eradication of Bang's disease in cattle under the area plan as provided by Mason's Minnesota Statutes Supplement 1940, as amended by Chapter 95, Session Laws 1941. He had received the petitions representing more than 70% of the cattle owners prior to the meeting, and at the meeting more petitions were furnished, making a total of 71.99% of the cattle owners in the county who had signed the petitions, as verified by the certificate of the county auditor of the total number of cattle owners included in the last assessment roll on file in his office. He reported the meeting was a large one, including representative farmers from all parts of the country. There was no question raised by anyone at the meeting relative to the sufficiency of the petitions. He reported that acting for the Board, he had published the notice of the hearing in a legal newspaper in Aitkin to the effect that at the hearing of the Board on December 23 it had determined that more than 70% of the cattle owners had signed the petitions and included a statement that the official testing of all the cattle in the county will be started January 26, 1942.

Mr. Moscrip moved that the Board approve and confirm the action of the Secretary and Executive Officer in holding the hearing, his findings for the Board

relative to the sufficiency of the petitions in Aitkin County, and the publication of the notice of the Board of the determination that more than 70% of the cattle owners had signed the petition. Motion seconded by Dr. Gloss. Motion carried.

COMMITTEE FROM THE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION AGENTS ASSO-

CIATION: The Secretary stated a committee from the County Agricultural Extension Agents Association had requested a hearing and were waiting, and that the committee consisted of J. Russell Gute, county agent of Steele County, and Cletus Murphy, county agent of Waseca County. These gentlemen appeared and were introduced.

Mr. Murphy stated that the Livestock Committee of the County Agents Association wished to present a few things to the Board relative to the cooperation they received from the veterinary inspectors in the cooperative Bang's disease control work throughout the State:

First, he stated in some instances the county agents did not have the cooperation of the veterinarians and their assistants during the official testing of the cattle for Bang's disease; that the farmers came to the offices of the county agents with their complaints, etc.

Second, that they had complaints from farmers that their livestock was roughly handled by the veterinarians, and that the veterinarians' attitude in some instances was of such a nature that the farmers resented it; the farmers complained they did not receive notice of the time of arrival of the veterinarians to draw the blood of their cattle for the testing; that in one instance it was reported the veterinarian had arrived on farms and asked the owners, "Where the hell are your cattle? Get them in right away for the test." - the farmer resented this action and ordered the veterinarian off the place; in one case the farmer told the veterinarian the county agent had advised him relative to the method in which the test should be conducted, etc., and the veterinarian had replied, "Who the hell is the county agent anyhow?"

Third, the farmers report some of the veterinarians are careless and do not disinfect their needles and stated that the farmers were compelled, under the rules and regulations, to comply with all the sanitary requirements and under

this circumstance the veterinarian should do likewise, etc.

Mr. Murphy stated the county agents in practically every instance were responsible for getting a sufficient number of petitions of the cattle owners as provided by the State law for the control and eradication of Bang's disease under the area plan, and he felt more courtesy should be extended to the county agents, etc.

Mr. Gute then addressed the Board, stating he was county agent in Watonwan County at the time the petitions were circulated and at the time the first complete test was applied and that he found in most instances the troubles were the result of two different personalities in that the veterinarian and the individual farmer, or the veterinarian's assistant who is a farmer located in the neighborhood, may be antagonistic to the farmer, and that they had established a committee of farmers to iron out some of the difficulties that arose. He said frequently if one veterinarian could not succeed in testing the farmer's cattle and iron out difficulties, it frequently followed that by sending another veterinarian or by leaving the assistant who accompanied the veterinarian out of the picture, that the individual problem was ironed out properly.

Dr. W. J. Fretz, Inspector in Charge of the Federal force in Minnesota, consisting of the 35 veterinary inspectors employed by the Federal government, stated both he and the office of the Live Stock Sanitary Board have always tried to cooperate with the county agents and that there were individual problems that had to be ironed out on the ground, etc. He agreed with Mr. Gute that the veterinary inspector or his assistant in some instances clashed with individual farmers and it had been the policy to leave the farm and then send another veterinarian to make the contact and in a great majority of cases the difficulties were ironed out without further difficulty.

Mr. Murphy then stated that in Waseca County during the area official tuberculin test the veterinarians frequently complained relative to the meals that were furnished to them by the farmers who boarded them, etc.

Dr. Cotton explained that ever since this Board was established its relations with the county agents and extension service had been very pleasant and that the Board had received the full cooperation of the county agents in our official tuberculin

testing and trusted they would continue to receive it; he said if it had not been for the assistance of the county agents it would have been impossible to succeed in obtaining the necessary petitions for the official work in the control of not only Bang's disease but also tuberculosis.

A general discussion followed relative to the complaints.

Dr. Fretz stated when the county agents receive complaints from the farmers they should immediately take the matter up with the supervisor or the veterinarian in charge of the official work in order that the matter might be taken care of, and not wait until after the testing was over and then make complaints when it was too late to take care of them. Dr. Cotton stated all of the complaints that came to this office were taken care of in the best possible manner, and copies of correspondence with the farmers were furnished to the county agents.

It was agreed that the Board should write a letter relative to its duties as provided by the law, and policy pertaining to the control and elimination of the communicable diseases of livestock, with particular reference to the control of Bang's disease, including calfhood vaccination. In the discussion it was explained that farmers who decide to adopt the calfhood vaccination as an adjunct in the control and elimination of Bang's disease in his herd, should understand the importance that his herd should be tested prior to the vaccination and tested annually thereafter; and further, that after he starts vaccinating it will be necessary for him to continue to do so for a number of years.

Mr. Sayers moved that the Secretary and Executive Officer prepare and send a letter to the county agents and veterinarians pertaining to the policy of the Board in the control and elimination of communicable diseases of livestock, with a special emphasis on the control of Bang's disease. Motion seconded by Mr. Ewald. Motion carried.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S RULING RE: BANG'S DISEASE CONTROL: The Secretary reported that as directed by the Board at its meeting December 18, 1941, he had conferred with Assistant Attorney General John A. Weeks and requested a ruling from him relative to the legality of the Board's resolution to set aside or freeze

the sum of \$12,000.00 from the present balance in our Bang's disease fund to be used for payment of indemnity and the testing of cattle located in the counties now officially accredited as Bang's disease free by this Board and the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry. He stated Mr. Weeks advised him he was very busy preparing an important case of the State vs the Federal government to be tried in the United States courts at St. Louis, and that under the circumstances he was not in a position to study the matter and present the ruling. He directed the Secretary to send him a letter requesting a ruling and he would refer it to one of the other Assistants. The Secretary wrote the letter under date of December 26, 1941 and did not receive a reply to it until January 14, 1942. He then presented the following ruling prepared by Geo. B. Sjoselius, Assistant Attorney General:

January 14, 1942

State Livestock Sanitary Board
STATE OFFICE BUILDING

Attention of Dr. Chas. E. Cotton,
Secretary and Executive Officer

Dear Sir:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo addressed to Attorney General J. A. A. Burnquist, which has been referred to the undersigned for attention.

You state:

"The Board wishes to now set aside the sum of \$12,000.00 in the present balance of our Bang's Disease Expense and Indemnity Fund for the fiscal year, in order that we may continue to have the assistance of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry in our cooperative control and elimination of Bang's disease in cattle under the area plan as provided by the statutes. The Federal Government at the present time have a force of twenty-five regularly employed veterinary inspectors assigned to this work in the State. The salaries and expenses of these veterinary inspectors are paid by the Federal Government. The Federal Government also pays half the indemnity for animals reacting to the test for Bang's disease which are condemned and slaughtered in these counties and also other parts of the State. If this sum is set aside there will not be a sufficient balance in this fund to continue, until the end of the fiscal year, the activities that we are now carrying on in the control and elimination of this disease in individual herds under specific contracts or agreements which we execute with the owners as provided by the rules and regulations of this Board in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry when these owners wish to have their herds tested and whose herds are not located in our area counties. Sub-paragraph 14 of paragraph (b), Section 5403, 1941 Supplement, Mason's Minnesota Statutes 1927, provides if, at any time, the annual appropriation for payment of indemnities becomes exhausted as a result of condemnation and slaughter of animals, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board shall discontinue making further official tests or to authorize such tests, with the exception that if an owner signs a waiver, on blanks to be furnished by said board, for payment of indemnity for any animals that may be condemned as the result

of a test and inspection, and releasing the state from any obligation to pay indemnity from any future appropriation. If we now set aside \$12,000.00 for the payment of indemnity and expense involved in these area counties and we find that our funds become exhausted with the exception of this \$12,000.00, the question then arises as to whether or not this Board can legally refuse to pay indemnity or refuse to permit the testing of an individual herd located in a county not under the area plan whose owner has signed or wishes to sign our official contract or agreement to have his herd tested at his expense by his veterinarian with the understanding that reacting cattle will be officially condemned and indemnity received by the owner from the State as provided by the statutes."

You ask:

"*** whether or not this Board can now legally set aside or 'freeze' the sum of \$12,000.00 from the present balance in our Bang's Disease Expense and Indemnity Fund to be used only for the payment of indemnity, for cattle condemned and slaughtered in herds located in the counties now officially accredited as Bang's disease-free areas by this Board and the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry; and, since under this circumstance the amount remaining in the Bang's Disease Expense and Indemnity Fund will be exhausted before the end of the fiscal year, can the Board then refuse to test or refuse to authorize the testing at owner's expense of herds located in the sixty-four counties not under the area plan whose owners have executed and signed the official contracts or agreements with this Board and the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, and who would be entitled by law to indemnity for any reactors disclosed when the funds in the Bang's Disease Expense and Indemnity Fund have become exhausted with the exception of the \$12,000.00 set aside for area counties and not withstanding the fact that said \$12,000.00 or some part thereof still remains unexpended."

The State Livestock Sanitary Board is charged with the duty of protecting the health of the domestic animals of the state and carrying out the provisions of Mason's Minnesota Statutes of 1927, Chapter 30, as amended, relating thereto. It is authorized to employ such means and make such rules and regulations as it may deem proper to that end. Id. Section 5396.

Its duties with reference to the eradication of Bang's disease are laid down in Mason's Supplement 1940, Section 5403, as amended by Laws 1941, Chapter 67. For the purpose of carrying out those provisions, there was appropriated to the State Livestock Sanitary Board by Laws 1941, Chapter 548, Section 36, Item 4, the sum of \$142,500 for each year of the biennium. There is no restrictive language in the appropriation act other than the limitation that it shall be used for "Bang's disease indemnity and Bang's disease expense fund." The question which you submit must therefore be answered by the provisions of id. Chapter 30, as amended, and not by the provisions of the appropriation act. The Livestock Sanitary Board is vested with discretion in performing the duties imposed upon it by law. It may not exercise that discretion arbitrarily, but must exercise it upon the basis of some factual determination. The provisions of law relating to the eradication of Bang's disease were enacted not for the benefit of the individual owners of cattle affected with such disease, but for the benefit and safety of the public. It is, in our opinion, within the discretion of the Livestock Sanitary Board to determine where within the State of Minnesota the funds appropriated to it for the eradication of Bang's disease should be spent. Such determination must be, as we have said above, not an arbitrary one, but one made upon the basis of scientific facts and need. In other words, if and when the board should find that the moneys available are not sufficient to carry on a program of eradication throughout the whole state, it may by proper action determine where the greatest need for eradication of Bang's disease exists. It may set aside all or part of the money available to a specific part or parts of the state providing that such action is not arbitrary.

If the board has heretofore adopted a policy state-wide in its application and has operated upon the basis thereof, it should now, if it finds it is unable to continue such program, take appropriate action by resolution to provide for such new policy as it may deem proper to establish for the eradication of Bang's disease within the state.

If the board should by appropriate action determine that by reason of shortage of funds or other cause it cannot continue its program of eradication of Bang's disease on a state-wide basis, it is in our opinion, within the authority of the board to confine its program to a specified area or areas where the need is most acute, taking into consideration that the main objective is the protection of the health of the people of the state through protection of the health of domestic animals. In other words, the board should apply the means at its disposal so as to accomplish the maximum public benefit. If the board for valid reasons should so determine to limit its activities, it would have power, in our opinion, to refuse to authorize the killing of animals entailing payment of indemnity outside of the designated areas, always bearing in mind that the application of this procedure is not a matter of private right of individual cattle owners but rather of general public protection.

Yours very truly,

J. A. A. BURNQUIST
Attorney General

(Signed) Geo. B. Sjoselius

GEO. B. SJOSELIUS
Assistant Attorney General

The Secretary stated he had mailed a copy of his letter to the attorney general and a copy of the attorney general's ruling, to each member of the Board and that because of the wording of the attorney general's ruling he thought it advisable that the resolution adopted by the Board at its meeting December 18, 1941, setting aside \$12,000.00 in the Bang's Disease Control Fund and providing for repeated blood tests of cattle in counties under the area plan of control at intervals of eighteen months or less, be reconsidered and amended, or that another resolution be adopted in keeping with the attorney general's ruling. A general discussion followed relative to the attorney general's ruling.

Mr. Ewald moved that the resolution adopted December 18, providing for the setting aside of the sum of \$12,000.00 from the Bang's Disease Control Fund to insure continuous retesting of cattle in those counties now engaged in the state and federal cooperative area test plan for the control and eradication of Bang's disease, and providing that repeated tests be made at intervals of eighteen months or less if it is deemed necessary, be reconsidered. Motion seconded by Dr. Gloss. Motion carried.

Mr. Ewald moved that the following resolution be adopted in lieu of the resolution adopted December 18, 1941. Motion seconded by Dr. Gloss. Motion carried.

RESOLVED, That since the favorable progress attained through the expenditure of public funds in the control and eradication of Bang's disease in counties now engaged in the State and Federal cooperative Bang's disease test plan will be jeopardized to the detriment of the welfare, economy and health of the public unless the testing and retesting of cattle in these counties is continued, we direct the Secretary and Executive Officer to set aside the sum of \$12,000.00 of the Bang's Disease Expense and Indemnity Fund appropriated for the present fiscal year to be used in the continuous retesting of cattle in these counties. The Secretary and Executive Officer is hereby empowered to order and conduct tests and retests of cattle for Bang's disease in counties which have adopted the area plan of Bang's disease control, to be repeated at intervals of 18 months or less as he shall deem necessary to keep and maintain said counties free from Bang's disease, and to use the aforesaid \$12,000.00, or any part thereof in the testing of said counties.

The Secretary then called attention to his communications to the Board members relative to the recent order of Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard revoking his order of June 16, 1941, which was to become effective January 1, 1942. He called attention to the fact that this Board for a number of years had used every effort to induce the United States Secretary of Agriculture to amend the order governing the preparation, sale, and shipment of biological products, and also to the efforts of the sanitary officials of all the other states, and that as a result of these efforts on March 3, 1941 Circular Letter #2301 was issued by Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief, Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, addressed to licensed producers of *Brucella abortus* vaccine requiring that box labels and enclosed circulars relative to this product shall bear the following in bold faced type: "WARNING: This vaccine is subject to state laws and regulations wherever used. Burn all containers and unused contents." He stated the Secretary of Agriculture went still further and on June 16, 1941 issued the following order, effective January 1, 1942:

(Amendment 15 to B. A. I. Order 276)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
TITLE 9 - ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS
CHAPTER I - BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY
ORDER AMENDING PART 111, CHAPTER I,
TITLE 9, CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture by section 2 of the act of Congress approved February 2, 1903 (32 Stat. 792; 21 U. S. C. 111), and by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 832-833; 21 U. S. C. 151-158), and in order better to effectuate the purposes of these acts, Part 111, Chapter I, Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations, (paragraphs 1 and 2, section 1, regulation 11, B. A. I. Order 276, August 18, 1922) is hereby revoked and the following is substituted and prescribed in lieu thereof:

PART 111--RECORDS AND NOTICES

Sec. 111.1 Licensed establishments, manufacturers, distributors, and importers to keep records. Permanent, detailed records of the sources of the preparation, of tests for purity and potency, and of methods of preservation of each batch of virus, serum, toxin, and analogous products shall be kept by each licensed establishment and by each manufacturer producing such products for importation into the United States. Permanent, detailed records in a form satisfactory to the Chief of the Bureau shall be maintained by each licensed establishment, each distributor, and each importer, showing the sale, shipment, or other disposition made of the viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products handled. (37 Stat. 832-833; 21 U. S. C. 151-158).

Sec. 111.2 Notices of shipments required. No person shall ship, deliver for shipment, or transport from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia to any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia any virus, serum, toxin, or analogous product consisting in whole or in part of live virus or live organisms, including brucella abortus vaccines, anthrax vaccines, blackleg vaccines, fowl-laryngotracheitis vaccines, fowl-pox vaccines, ovine-ecthyma vaccines, hog-cholera viruses, canine-distemper viruses, or like products, unless the shipper at the same time forwards a notice in the following form to

the Bureau of Animal Industry and to the proper livestock sanitary official in the State or Territory or the District of Columbia to which the shipment is consigned:

This amendment, which for purpose of identification is designated Amendment 15 to B. A. I. Order 276, shall be effective on and after January 1, 1942.

(SEAL)

Done at Washington this 16th day of June 1941. Witness my hand and the seal of the Department of Agriculture.

(Signed) Claude R. Wickard
Secretary of Agriculture.

Under date of December 24, 1941 he issued the following order revoking his order of June 16. It will be noted the revocation was made prior to the time the order of June 16 was to become effective:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
TITLE 9 - ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS
CHAPTER I - BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY
ORDER AMENDING PART 111, CHAPTER I,
TITLE 9, CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture by section 2 of the act of Congress approved February 2, 1903 (32 Stat. 792; 21 U. S. C. 111), and by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 832-833; 21 U. S. C. 151-158), and in order better to effectuate the purposes of these acts, Sec. 111.2, Part 111, Chapter I, Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations, (paragraph 2, section 1, regulation 11, B. A. I. Order 276, August 18, 1922, as amended) is hereby revoked.

(SEAL)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 24th day of December, 1941.
Witness my hand and the seal of the Department of Agriculture.

(Signed) Claude R. Wickard
Secretary of Agriculture

The Secretary reported he had been informed during the meeting in Chicago that efforts were being made by commercial biological houses to induce the Secretary of Agriculture to revoke his order of June 16, 1941, and the Report of the Committee on Biologics of the National Assembly, Chief Livestock Sanitary Officials, and which report was adopted by the Assembly, included the following statements and commended the Secretary on his recognition of the fundamental truths for disease control. Following is a copy of the Committee report approved by the National Assembly:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BANG'S DISEASE (BRUCELLOSIS)

Your Committee wishes to report that satisfactory progress has been made with the program of Bang's disease control and eradication during the year. The program is being hampered by lack of funds and personnel due to the emergency, and may be further hampered in this respect. Your Committee recommends that every possible effort be made by disease control officials and livestock owners in this country to make progress and not lose, during the national emergency, any ground that has been gained. Your Committee is gratified to report that herds of cattle free from Bang's disease and cattle in modified accredited Bang's disease free areas in this country are proving extremely useful in national defense, as well as profitable to the owners, and further efforts in this respect can be considered no other than a national defense measure. Your Committee recommends that animal disease control officials and livestock owners in this country expend every possible effort to maintain adequate appropriations and personnel for the continuance of the Bang's disease eradication program.

Your Committee reports that there are now 446 counties in 23 states containing approximately 3,976,455 cattle in Bang's disease modified accredited free areas, and that area work is in progress in 200 additional counties in 24 states. In addition to this, Bang's disease eradication and control is being carried on under the individual herd plan, and there were on October 1, 1941, 70,504 accredited Bang's disease free herds containing approximately 1,391,000 cattle.

In the last annual report your Committee suggested a plan for calfhood vaccination, and during this year 39 states have adopted plans for calfhood vaccination, and 48,000 calves have been vaccinated with Brucella Vaccine, Strain 19. This procedure should give additional information as to the efficiency of this method of controlling Brucella infection. Your Committee is unanimous in again recommending that research with immunization procedures be continued.

The United States Bureau of Animal Industry, at the last annual meeting of this Association, recommended calfhood vaccination as an adjunct or aid to other methods of controlling Brucellosis infection in this Country. Your Committee reports that this procedure has not been properly carried out in many instances as recommended by this Association and the United States Bureau of Animal Industry last year, and all too frequently the method has been used as a substitute for other control methods. Your Committee strongly recommends that this practice be discontinued and that testing and herd sanitation be carried on in herds where calfhood vaccination is practiced. Your Committee is agreed that calfhood vaccination is a means to an end, and should be used only to assist other approved methods of control.

Cattle owners should be aware of the fact that if living germ vaccines are improperly used, there is grave danger that they may eventually result in more harm than good to the cattle industry. Each infected herd presents a problem, the solution of which in every case should

give the same answer, namely, a Bang's disease free herd. The basic principles involved in all cases are the same, and the success in obtaining the solution depends upon the facilities available and thoroughness in the execution of the basic principles. Repeated blood tests and elimination of reactors may never result in the elimination of the disease unless supplemented by proper herd management and sanitation. The cardinal principle in connection with herd management is the suppression of exposure to infection, and this principle is essential in all methods of control.

Thirty-nine states have adopted methods of calfhood vaccination, and the majority are centered around the following three methods:

- a - Test and immediate elimination of positive reactors with indemnities.
- b - Test and immediate elimination of positive reactors with calfhood vaccination and indemnities.
- c - Test and gradual elimination of positive reacting animals with calfhood vaccination and without indemnities.

Your Committee in previous reports to this Association has recommended that producers and distributors of Bang's disease vaccine in this Country be required to report each shipment of Brucella Abortus vaccine to the officials of the state of destination. The United States Department of Agriculture is commended for carrying out this recommendation during the year, and your Committee on Bang's Disease urgently recommends that all states adopt and carry out suitable companion measures within each state.

Your Committee urges that persons responsible for the distribution, handling and administration of Brucella vaccine be fully instructed by the manufacturers or the United States Bureau of Animal Industry and their respective state livestock sanitary officials, in the proper handling and administration of this product. This is a living organism, and any beneficial results that may be obtained are dependent upon living organisms.

Complete written instructions as to the proper handling and administration of this product should accompany every package.

Your Committee again recommends that every possible effort be expended to discourage and to discontinue the promiscuous and irrational use of Brucella Abortus vaccine, and that its official use be limited to approved, qualified veterinarians under official federal state supervision.

Your Committee again desires to call attention to the fact that Brucellosis is a disease of farm animals and man, and is not confined to the bovine species.

Your Committee urges research organizations to study Brucella infections in animals other than cattle, and their relation of these reservoirs of infection to the control and eradication of Brucellosis.

(signed) V. S. LARSON	H. C. GIVENS, Chairman
C. P. BISHOP	A. E. WIGHT
W. J. BUTLER	C. R. DONHAM
A. J. GLOVER	W. H. HENDRICKS

After general discussion, Mr. Moscrip moved the adoption of the following resolution to be sent to the Secretary of Agriculture, and further, that a copy of same be sent members of Congress from Minnesota:

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD AT THEIR QUARTERLY MEETING JANUARY 24, 1942.

WHEREAS, the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board and the livestock sanitary officials of all the states have for a number of years used every effort to induce the United States Secretary of Agriculture, in order to obtain the support and cooperation of the Federal Government in assisting the state livestock sanitary officials in the proper control of the sale, distribution and use of biologics containing live viruses or live organisms of communicable diseases of livestock and poultry, to issue an order amending B. A. I. Order 276 to require all federally licensed establishments, manufacturers and distributors of such products to limit their shipments and sales in compliance with the laws and requirements of the states to which such products are shipped, and

WHEREAS, the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board was greatly pleased and gratified by the order of the Secretary of Agriculture dated June 16, 1941, to be effective on and after January 1, 1942, known as Amendment 15 B. A. I. Order 276, and felt that this order, especially Paragraph 2 thereof, would be of material assistance in forging the missing link in its efforts to control the indiscriminate distribution and use of such biological products; and

WHEREAS, the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board was greatly shocked and dismayed to learn that Paragraph 2 of Amendment 15 of B. A. I. Order 276 had been revoked by the Secretary of Agriculture on December 24, 1941 before it had become effective, and

WHEREAS, the entry of the United States into the world wide conflict greatly increases the need of control of biologics containing the living organisms or causative agents of communicable diseases to prevent the spread of such diseases either by the careless handling of such biologics by incompetent individuals or through sabotage by enemy agents, to the great detriment of food production now so necessary to the successful prosecution of the war; and

WHEREAS, such revocation is a deterrent to the control of livestock diseases, markedly dangerous in this time of emergency and of benefit only to certain manufacturers of biological products interested only from a commercial standpoint in increasing their sales of such products without regard to the resulting damages by establishing new centers of infection and outbreaks of communicable diseases;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: that the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board at a special meeting January 24, 1942 earnestly protests the order dated December 24, 1941 revoking Paragraph 2, Amendment 15 to B. A. I. Order 276 and urges the Secretary of Agriculture to immediately reinstate this order or to issue a new order limiting the sale and distribution of all biological products containing the living viruses or live organisms of communicable diseases of livestock to licensed veterinarians or other persons holding special permits from the official disease control agencies of the various states for the use of such products.

BANG'S DISEASE CONTROL: A general discussion followed relative to the policy of Bang's disease control including calfhood vaccination as an adjunct to the test and slaughter method, the criticism of groups of cattle breeders relative to our requirements, etc.

Mr. Moscrip moved that the Secretary and Executive Officer arrange to call a joint meeting of the Board with the Board of Directors of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association to confer relative to the policy of Bang's disease control and to invite representatives from any of the cattle breeds associations who present petitions to this Board relative to the policy in the control of the disease, to attend this meeting. Motion seconded by Mr. Ewald. Motion carried.

Mr. Sayers moved that we do now adjourn. Seconded by Dr. Gloss. Motion carried.

Chas. E. Patton
Secretary

W. L. Bayl
President

MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL MEETING, MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD, LOWRY HOTEL -
FEBRUARY 13, 1942.

A joint meeting of the Board with the Board of Directors of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association, as directed by the Board at the special meeting January 24, 1942, relative to the policy and the control of Bang's disease, was held at the Lowry Hotel, St. Paul, Minnesota. In attendance were: A. O. Lee, president of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association, who presided, W. S. Moscrip, N. P. Grass, W. H. Peters, I. Clinton, C. E. Muns, Leslie Smith, J. S. Jones, W. L. Boyd, R. L. West, W. T. Foley, E. A. Brown, E. H. Gloss, Chas. Ewald, A. L. Sayers, and C. E. Cotton.

After the joint session was adjourned at 11:00 a.m., President Boyd called a special meeting in one of the parlors of the Lowry Hotel. Present were: W. L. Boyd, E. H. Gloss, W. S. Moscrip, Chas. Ewald, A. L. Sayers, R. L. West, and C. E. Cotton.

The minutes of the special meeting of January 24, 1942 were read and on motion by Dr. Gloss, seconded by Mr. Sayers, were approved.

BANG'S DISEASE: A short discussion followed relative to the policy and the plan for the control and elimination of Bang's disease in cattle. During the discussion it was agreed by all that the joint meeting was a valuable one in that practically everyone present had agreed, with the exception of Mr. C. E. Muns, Secretary, Minnesota Guernsey Breeders' Association, that the proposed policy and plan providing for calfhood vaccination as an adjunct to the test and slaughter method should not be changed, with the exception of more permanent identification of calves that have been vaccinated. Mr. Moscrip moved the Secretary and Executive Officer investigate and study the plans that had been adopted in some of the other states, especially Oklahoma and Arkansas, in identifying calves by proper tattoo of the ear and which is proving permanent, and to report at the next meeting of the Board with the understanding that if such a plan is found practicable, the rules and regulations of the Board will be amended to provide for more permanent identification of such calves. Motion seconded by Mr. Ewald. Motion carried.

SALE OF GRADE BULLS: The Secretary presented a letter he had received from Senator A. J. Rockne complaining of the practices of certain men buying inferior grade bulls, placing them on farms at a rental price for breeding purposes, and moving them from one farm to another, etc. The Secretary stated he had written to Senator Rockne explaining the Board had given this matter considerable thought and study and from the standpoint of disease control it had done everything possible to control such practices; however, if they would adopt rules and regulations stopping this movement of such grade bulls and limit it only to purebred animals, it would be considered class legislation and would not be in keeping with disease control for the reason our present rules and regulations require such animals to comply with the same rules and regulations as purebred bulls. It was brought out that the Stallion Registration Board will not permit the use of stallions for breeding purposes for which fees are charged unless such animals are licensed, and they will not license any stallion unless it is purebred and registered. The problem was also discussed at the joint meeting with the Breeders, at which a special committee was appointed to obtain legal advice, and Mr. W. T. Foley advised that in his opinion legislation could be constitutional and not be considered class legislation to provide that all bulls purchased for breeding purposes must have a permit and such permit not to be issued except for purebred registered animals for the reason that the practice of using grade bulls for which a fee is charged, and even though a fee is not charged the fact that the animal is rented out to the farmers to be fed and fattened constitutes a fee, may be construed to constitute public service and be subject to regulation by law.

POULTRY DISEASES: The Secretary then stated this was the last meeting he would attend as Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board for the reason he was retiring February 15. He called to the attention of the Board the fact that the statutes provide that the control of diseases of poultry is vested in this Board; that the income from the poultry industry in this state is second only to the income from our dairy products; in the past few years infectious diseases have been introduced and spread in the poultry industry as a result of the shipment by federally licensed

commercial laboratories of biologics containing the living organism or causative agent of fowl pox, infectious laryngotracheitis, and other infectious poultry diseases; these products have been sold indiscriminately to anyone who had the price and wished to purchase them through high-powered salesmanship and also through the media of the baby chick hatcheries, of which there are between 500 and 600 in the state. It is impossible for this Board to undertake to initiate or even obtain appropriations to control such diseases without the education of the poultry industry and particularly of the average farmer who buys his baby chicks or hatching eggs from the hatcheries and who is induced to use these vaccines by the hatcherymen in order to make a sale of the vaccines. Unless the poultry industry itself wakes up to the necessity of controlling these diseases, and the Board can obtain its cooperation, it will be impossible to succeed in establishing control methods of poultry diseases or to obtain the proper legislation. Prior to its cooperation with the Federal Bureau, this Board made a survey of birds in this state, sometimes complete townships, and disclosed that fifty percent of the flocks of poultry in the state are affected with avian tuberculosis and the percentage of bird infection varied from seven to fifty percent. The Board, in cooperation with the Federal Government, then instituted plans by which farmers would agree to carry out the plan recommended, in which representatives of this Board and the Federal Government, in cooperation, would make a test of the flocks and determine if tuberculosis existed therein and if so all farmers agreed to market all birds immediately after the first laying period and prior to the molting period, and to clean and disinfect the premises, etc. We succeeded in having the temporary support of some of the farmers for a short time. They gradually lost interest. The Secretary reported in his opinion it would be impossible to undertake the control of avian tuberculosis until such time as the Federal Government set up some interstate requirements that no poultry or poultry product could be moved interstate unless accompanied by proper health certificates, and that dressed poultry cannot be shipped interstate unless it has passed Federal Bureau of Animal Industry Inspection Service. Under this circumstance, we would then succeed in getting the average farmer interested in the control and elimination of avian tuberculosis, which has been disclosed to be directly responsible for the detention of hogs on the killing floor, but in which the carcasses of swine are not condemned because the disease in a good many cases is

confined to the lymph glands of the neck, which are removed at time of slaughter.

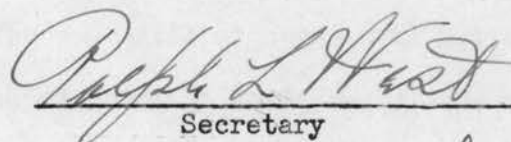
Mr. Moscrip moved that the following resolution be adopted:

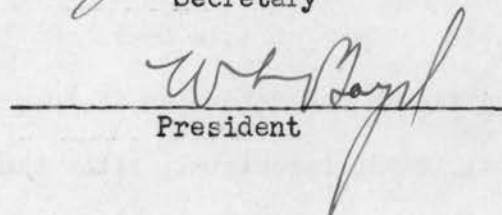
RESOLVED, that the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board deeply regrets that the time is approaching for the retirement of Dr. Charles E. Cotton, the Secretary and Executive Officer; that the Board does not consider his retirement as a severance of relations, that they will continue to seek his advice and guidance in all their activities, and that Dr. Cotton be hereby elected Executive Officer Emeritus of the Live Stock Sanitary Board, and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this resolution be spread in the minutes of the Board and that a copy be mailed to Dr. Cotton.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried unanimously by a rising vote.

There being no further business, on motion of Mr. Ewald, seconded by Mr. Sayers, the meeting adjourned.


Secretary


President

MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL MEETING, MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD, MARCH 13, 1942

Meeting called to order by President Boyd at 10:00 a.m. Members present: President Boyd, Messrs. Sayers, Ewald, Moscrip, and Dr. Gloss.

The minutes of the special meeting of February 13, 1942 were read and approved.

The Board members examined the proofs of the group photograph taken by the Kenneth M. Wright Studios at the meeting of February 13, 1942. It was the opinion of the Board that neither of the proofs was satisfactory and the Secretary was ordered to communicate with the studios and ask them to send a bill for the negative, but that no pictures should be ordered at this time.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE IMPORTATION OF HORSES: The Secretary informed the Board that the South St. Paul Horse Market had complained because the rules and regulations for the importation of horses as amended April 16, 1941, while they eliminated the requirement for a mallein test, did not provide for the importation of horses under permit to be inspected at destination as the regulations previous to that time had provided. The Horse Market stated that the present regulations were evaded by truckers and also by shippers shipping by railroad. The horses imported by truck were being brought to the Market with no health certificates in many cases, and the horses shipped by railroad were often consigned to eastern points and diverted to South St. Paul and released by the railroad without the proper health certificate. The Secretary stated complaints were also received from veterinarians in other States who inspected the horses at point of origin and issued the health certificates as required by the present rules and regulations, and when the horses arrived at the South St. Paul Market the shippers were charged for inspecting the animals and applying the mallein test. The Secretary reported he had conferred with Dr. Harold Meehan, the veterinarian employed by the South St. Paul Horse Market, and Dr. Meehan had explained that the custom of inspecting and testing the horses at that Market had become established during the time when nearly all of the horses had been imported under permit to be tested and inspected at destination. He stated many horses from the South St. Paul Yards were sold to go into States other than Minnesota, some of which still require the mallein test, and therefore the custom had been continued so that the veterinarian at the South St. Paul Horse

Market could furnish a proper health certificate with each animal purchased regardless of its destination. The Secretary also explained that in case the rules and regulations were amended to provide for importation without a health certificate to be inspected at destination, difficulties might be encountered in the importation of horses into the northern part of the State where there would be no veterinarians available for such inspection, and also, it was inconsistent to require health certificates on all other classes of livestock and to allow horses to be imported into the State without health certificates. He also pointed out that the present rules and regulations were inconsistent in that the rules and regulations governing public exhibition of livestock and poultry in Minnesota stated that all livestock, including horses, etc., to be exhibited shall be accompanied by a health certificate, whereas the rules and regulations governing the importation of horses adopted April 16, 1941, stated no horses, mules, or asses, with the exception of animals shipped into the State for temporary racing or exhibition purposes, shall be imported or brought into the State unless accompanied by an official health certificate. A general discussion of these regulations followed. It was moved by Mr. Moscrip and seconded by Dr. Gloss that the rules and regulations governing the importation of horses, mules, and asses into the State of Minnesota as adopted April 16, 1941, be amended by deleting the words "with the exception of animals shipped into the State for temporary racing or exhibition purposes". The rules and regulations as now adopted would read as follows:

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD
RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING IMPORTATION OF HORSES,
MULES, AND ASSES INTO THE STATE OF MINNESOTA

Adopted March 13, 1942

Approved by Attorney General _____
March 18 1942
John A. Weeks Asst. Atty. Gen.

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 Minnesota Statutes 1927, to make such rules and regulations as it may deem expedient for the protection of the health of domestic animals of the state;

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

Paragraph 1. No horses, mules, or asses shall be imported or brought into the State unless accompanied by an official health certificate issued by a qualified veterinarian and approved by the proper livestock sanitary official of the State of origin, certifying that the animals have been given a thorough clinical examination within 15 days prior to shipment and are free from symptoms of infectious or communicable diseases and have not been exposed to such diseases. The health certificate shall include an accurate description of each animal in the shipment. Approved copy of the health certificate shall be mailed to the Live Stock Sanitary Board.

Paragraph 2. All rules and regulations now in effect inconsistent with the provisions of these rules and regulations are herewith rescinded.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE EXHIBITION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY IN

MINNESOTA: The Secretary informed the Board he had received a letter February 26 from the Minnesota State Fair Board requesting him to advise them if any changes were desired in the sanitary regulations to be published in the 1942 State Fair Premium List. He stated he had conferred with Drs. Englerth and Jenkins and had examined the rules and regulations for the public exhibition of livestock together with them, and that he felt certain changes in these regulations should be adopted at this time so that the sanitary requirements as published in the State Fair Premium List could be properly amended. The Secretary offered amended rules and regulations governing public exhibition of livestock and poultry in Minnesota. These proposed regulations provided for recognition of Bang's disease-free accredited areas by allowing the exhibition of animals originating in negative herds therein without further test. They also provided for the Board to furnish a veterinarian as the official veterinarian of county fairs held in the northern part of the State 50 miles or more distant from the nearest office of a veterinarian licensed to practice in Minnesota. These two changes were disapproved by the Board and were deleted from the proposed rules and regulations. The proposed rules and regulations also provided that cattle originating in negative herds in modified accredited tuberculosis-free areas must be tuberculin tested within one year previous to the date of the exhibition, and that hogs and sheep must be accompanied by a health certificate issued by a qualified veterinarian. These changes were approved. On motion of Mr. Ewald, seconded by Dr. Gloss, the following rules and regulations governing the public exhibition of livestock and poultry in Minnesota were adopted:

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY IN MINNESOTA

Adopted March 13, 1942

Approved by Attorney General March 18, 1942

*John A. Wick
Att. Gen.*

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, Chapter 30, 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, including poultry, and to establish and maintain quarantines when in its judgment it is necessary to protect the health of the domestic animals or poultry of the State; and

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

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: By the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota that the rules and regulations hereinafter set forth are deemed expedient and advisable for the protection of the health of domestic animals and poultry of the State and to prevent the spread of infectious and communicable disease, and are hereby adopted.

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

2. The management of such exhibition shall provide the services of a duly licensed veterinarian as the official veterinarian of the exhibition or show, to inspect and examine all livestock, including poultry, consigned to such exhibitions. Said veterinarian shall be approved by and authorized as the representative of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board to administer these rules and regulations at each exhibition. The veterinarian shall inspect all livestock and poultry at the time of its entry and he will make frequent inspections (at least daily) of all livestock and poultry.

3. All buildings, including exhibition halls or rings, stables, yards, pens, shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with an approved disinfectant under the supervision of the veterinarian prior to the exhibition. A quarantine division shall be established by the management of the exhibition. All animals and poultry affected with an infectious communicable disease shall immediately be removed to the quarantine division and the quarters housing such livestock and poultry shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

4. All livestock, including horses, cattle, sheep, goats, swine and dogs, to be exhibited shall be accompanied by health certificates issued by qualified veterinarians approved by the livestock sanitary officials of the State of origin. Certificates for all livestock consigned from other States shall comply with the rules and regulations of the Live Stock Sanitary Board for the importation of livestock into Minnesota and with such further provisions as are required under these rules and regulations. All health certificates shall include a statement that the animals described therein are free from symptoms of infectious or communicable diseases, and such additional statements as are required in the following paragraphs for each species of livestock. An approved copy of the health certificate shall be furnished the official veterinarian of the exhibition on or before the opening date of the exhibition.

NOTE: No health certificate is required for poultry; however, no poultry affected with or exposed to pullorum disease, fowl plague, fowl cholera, infectious laryngotracheitis, fowl pox, coccidiosis, tuberculosis or any other infectious or communicable disease shall be exhibited at any livestock exhibition in Minnesota.

5. Horses shall be accompanied by a health certificate as provided in Paragraph 4.

6. Cattle shall be accompanied by a health certificate as provided in Paragraph 4. The health certificate must also include the proper identification of the cattle by ear tag number, tattoo number, or registry name and number and a record of satisfactory negative tests for tuberculosis and Bang's disease; such tests to be made within 60 days prior to the opening date of the exhibition, with the following exceptions:

(a) Cattle originating from accredited tuberculosis-free herds and negative herds in modified accredited tuberculosis-free areas may be admitted if the health certificate contains a statement certifying such origin, the accredited certificate number if accredited, the date and a record of the last official test of the animals to be exhibited; such test in no case to be made more than one year previous to the opening date of the exhibition.

(b) Cattle originating in herds officially designated and certified free from Bang's disease may be admitted for exhibition if the health certificate accompanying them contains a statement certifying such origin, the herd certificate number, the date and record of the last official test of animals exhibited.

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

7. Swine shall be accompanied by a health certificate as provided in Paragraph 4. The health certificate shall include a statement that hog cholera, swine erysipelas, and other communicable diseases of swine have not existed on the premises from which swine have been removed for a period of not less than 60 days immediately prior to the date of removal. It shall also include a statement by the veterinarian, or be accompanied by an affidavit by an owner authorized by the sanitary officials of the State of origin to administer hog cholera serum and virus, that the swine described therein have been immunized with a protective dose of hog cholera serum not more than 15 days prior to the opening date of the exhibition when serum alone is used, or not less than 30 days prior to such date when the serum and virus treatment is used.

8. Sheep shall be accompanied by a health certificate as provided in Paragraph 4, including a statement certifying that said sheep have not, within 30 days prior to the opening date of the exhibition, been exposed to scabies.

9. Milk goats shall comply with the requirements as provided for cattle.

10. Dogs shall be accompanied by a health certificate as provided in Paragraph 4, including a statement certifying said dogs have not been exposed to rabies.

NOTICE

Section 5407, Mason's Minnesota Statutes 1927, provides that every person violating any rule or regulation made by the Live Stock Sanitary Board shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, the minimum punishment whereof shall be a fine of \$25.00 or imprisonment for thirty (30) days.

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK INTO MINNESOTA:

The Secretary stated several neighboring states require that dairy and breeding cattle originating in negative herds in modified accredited areas, when imported into those states, must be accompanied by a health certificate including a record of tuberculin test made within one year of date of importation. The Secretary stated in his opinion this was a very desirable regulation as the cattle in many modified accredited areas now had not been tested for from four to six years and a test of herds that long previous to the issuing of a health certificate was of little value. He also stated he felt the regulations for the importation of sheep and hogs should be amended to require that they be accompanied by health certificates issued by qualified veterinarians rather than by an affidavit of the owner. On the suggestion of Mr. Moscrip, Dr. Boyd appointed Drs. Boyd, Gloss, and West as a committee to draw up amended rules and regulations governing the importation of livestock to be presented at the next meeting of the Board. Dr. Gloss stated the Secretary and Dr. Boyd should determine the length of time following the administration of living erysipelas culture to swine that such swine might eliminate the infection and thus infect susceptible swine with which they might come in contact, and that such time should be considered in drawing up the suggested rules and regulations. The Board all agreed it would be advisable to require that all cattle be tuberculin tested within a period of at least one year before importation.

IDENTIFICATION OF VACCINATED CALVES: The Secretary stated that as instructed by the Board at the special meeting February 13, 1942, he had written to the livestock sanitary authorities of Oklahoma and Arkansas with reference to their method of permanent identification of calves that had been vaccinated with *Brucella abortus* vaccine by tattooing the ear. He stated he had received a reply from the State Veterinarian of Oklahoma but had received no reply from Arkansas. The Secretary further stated that the Oklahoma method was exactly as Dr. C. E. Cotton had outlined it at the previous meeting, and that the State Veterinarian of Oklahoma informed him that the instruments and material for tattooing were obtained by them from the regular veterinary supply houses. There was a general discussion of the tattoo method of permanent identification. Several members felt it would be advisable to use some method that was more easily discernible and that the tattoo might inter-

fere with the private tattoo identification of purebred animals. It was moved by Dr. Gloss and seconded by Mr. Sayers that the rules and regulations for the control and elimination of Bang's disease in Minnesota be amended to provide that all animals vaccinated with *Brucella abortus* vaccine be identified by a hole cut in the center of the left ear in the shape of a "V" or triangle, that this hole be large enough to remain permanently and be readily identified. Motion was carried.

The Secretary stated there were probably a few other minor amendments that should be included when the rules and regulations for the control and elimination of Bang's disease in Minnesota be amended, and he was instructed by President Boyd to draw up amended regulations including the identification of vaccinated calves to be presented at the next meeting.

PLATE TESTING: The Secretary stated the Board had received letters at various times during the past year from the Chief of the Division of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture of Iowa, requesting that veterinarians approved by this Board to conduct the plate agglutination test for Bang's disease of cattle for interstate shipment have such tests made at the laboratory at the University Farm. They also had received complaints from some practicing veterinarians who conduct plate testing that cattle imported under their certificates had been quarantined on arrival, to be retested by the Iowa authorities. The Secretary stated he had communicated with Dr. C. C. Franks, Chief, Division of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, Des Moines, Iowa, and Dr. Franks stated they had had several unfortunate circumstances following the importation of cattle into Iowa from Minnesota which had been tested before importation by the plate method by veterinarians authorized by this Board to conduct such tests, and that while he did not state he would refuse to accept such health certificates, he felt the testing should be done at the laboratory at the University Farm. The Secretary explained at the present time the Board authorized veterinarians to conduct plate tests for interstate shipment following special instruction at the University Farm, but that before they would accept such plate tests for official work in Minnesota they required further instruction in the field by a field veterinarian employed by the Board, and that they further required that "check

tests" be sent to the laboratory to confirm the work of the authorized veterinarians. The Secretary stated in his opinion there should be only one class of veterinarians authorized to conduct plate testing in Minnesota, that he felt we should not approve health certificates for interstate shipment, including record of plate agglutination tests conducted by the veterinarian issuing the certificate, unless we could also approve the plate tests of that veterinarian for other official work in Minnesota. The Secretary recommended that all veterinarians now authorized to conduct plate tests for either interstate shipment or other official work in Minnesota be required from time to time, at least once annually, to send "check tests" to the laboratory, and that if the results of such tests did not correspond with the laboratory results that they take additional instruction at the laboratory and continue to send "check tests" until the results did correspond with the laboratory results. It was moved by Mr. Moscrip and seconded by Mr. Ewald that this procedure be adopted. Motion was carried.

RABIES IN FILLMORE COUNTY: The Secretary reported rabies had been diagnosed clinically in a cow in Fillmore County by Dr. R. A. Scothorn of Spring Valley. He stated the cow's head had been taken to Dr. C. F. Schlotthauer of the Mayo Foundation, Rochester, Minnesota, who had confirmed the diagnosis microscopically, and that slides prepared from the brain had been sent to Dr. Fenstermacher, University Farm, who had confirmed the microscopic examination. The Secretary stated Dr. F. W. Hansen had been ordered to make an investigation. Dr. Hansen reported he could find no evidence of further cases in that territory. The Secretary said no rabies proclamation and quarantine had been issued, but that the health officers of that township and surrounding townships had been notified and had been asked to immediately report any suspicious cases that might appear.

SWINE ERYSIPELAS: The Secretary reported that following a paper given on swine erysipelas at the winter meeting of the Minnesota State Veterinary Medical Society by Dr. W. A. Peterman, the veterinarian in charge of the live culture erysipelas experiments conducted by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, there had been a general discussion which indicated there were many more cases of swine erysipelas in Minnesota than had been generally recognized. He stated he had written a circular letter, which was now being mimeographed, to all practicing veterinarians, requesting reports of all cases of


swine erysipelas. He further stated that if the incidence of this disease was as great as indicated in the discussion, he felt definite steps should be taken for its control. The Secretary was instructed to draw up rules and regulations for the control of swine erysipelas to be presented at a future meeting for the consideration of the Board.

AREA BANG'S DISEASE TESTING IN WATONWAN COUNTY: The Secretary read a letter he had received from Mr. E. M. Perrier, county attorney of Watonwan County, dated March 3, 1942, stating he had been ordered by the Board of County Commissioners of Watonwan County to inform this Board that the County Board of Watonwan County recommended the discontinuance of Bang's testing under the area plan in Watonwan County. They stated it was their opinion that violence might ensue if the testing was continued, and that they wished the Secretary to take up the matter with the Attorney General's office and see if there was any way in which the testing might be discontinued. The Secretary reported he had immediately communicated with Mr. John A. Weeks, Assistant Attorney General, that he had shown him the letter, and that Mr. Weeks had informed him it was obligatory on the part of this Board to continue the testing and retesting of the cattle in Watonwan County until the county was declared a modified accredited Bang's disease-free area, but that after the county was declared a modified accredited area further tests would be at the discretion of the Board. The Secretary stated at the suggestion of Mr. Weeks, he then telephoned Mr. Perrier, confirming the conversation by a letter, suggesting that Mr. Perrier arrange a meeting with the Board of County Commissioners and not to exceed five cattle owners representing the group desiring to discontinue testing, at which the Secretary would be present. Mr. Perrier later telephoned and stated he had arranged this meeting for March 10, 1942, 8:00 p.m., at the Watonwan County Court House at St. James.

The Secretary reported he had attended this meeting. There were present the four members of the County Board, the County Auditor, the County Attorney, and thirty-five or forty farmers. The Secretary informed the meeting that he did not wish to enter into any argument with the group with regard to the efficiency of the agglutination test for Bang's disease or any phase of the disease, such as the immunology or pathology, but was there simply to explain the rules and regulations. He further

stated he would be glad to listen to any complaints with regard to the administration of the test or any other actions of the veterinarians employed in the testing, or their helpers. Mr. Fred Engelbrecht, the spokesman for the group of farmers, called on twenty or twenty-five farmers to give their views as to the area testing. A large number of complaints were voiced by this group. The Secretary then informed the group of the ruling of the Attorney General during the conference with him following receipt of Mr. Perrier's letter, and stated that under any circumstance the test would continue until such time as the county was declared a modified accredited area. The Secretary's complete report of the meeting is on file in this office.

There being no further business, on motion of Mr. Moscrip, seconded by Mr. Sayers, the meeting adjourned.


Secretary

President

MINUTES OF THE QUARTERLY MEETING, MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD, APRIL 17, 1942

Meeting was called to order at 10:00 a.m. by Dr. W. L. Boyd, president. Members present: President Boyd, Messrs. Ewald, Moscrip, Sayers, and Dr. Gloss.

The minutes of the special meeting of March 13, 1942 were read and on motion by Mr. Sayers, seconded by Dr. Gloss, were approved.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS: Mr. Moscrip moved that Mr. Ewald be elected President for the ensuing year. Motion seconded by Mr. Sayers. Motion carried unanimously.

Mr. Ewald moved that Mr. Moscrip be elected Vice-president for the ensuing year. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss and carried unanimously.

The Secretary explained it had been the practice to elect the Secretary and Executive Officer and the Assistant Secretary for the fiscal year, and that at the quarterly meeting in April 1941 Dr. Chas. E. Cotton had been elected as Secretary and Executive Officer from July 1, 1941 to February 15, 1942 and that Dr. Ralph L. West had been elected at that time for the remainder of the fiscal year from February 15, 1942 to July 1, 1942. Mr. Sayers moved that Dr. Ralph L. West be elected Secretary and Executive Officer for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1942 and ending July 1, 1943. Motion was seconded by Mr. Moscrip and carried unanimously.

Mr. Ewald moved that Dr. W. C. Bromaghim be elected Assistant Secretary for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1942 and ending July 1, 1943. Motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss and carried unanimously.

The Secretary explained that the employment of the other employees of the Board was determined by the Civil Service Commission under the Civil Service Law. Mr. Moscrip inquired as to the newspaper reports regarding a protest meeting held by State employees against the proposed change in the Civil Service regulations which would eliminate the summer schedule for the duration of the War. The Secretary stated he was not present at this meeting and did not know exactly what had been stated there, but he understood that some Union official had done most of the talking. A general discussion of the hours worked by the employees followed. The Board agreed that in view of the short hours now worked by State employees, a protest against amending the rules to require three hours work on Saturday during the summer months was ill advised. It was moved by Mr. Moscrip that the Board

recommend to the Civil Service Board that during the emergency the hours be extended to at least forty hours per week. Motion seconded by Mr. Ewald and motion carried.

Dr. Boyd moved that the Quarterly Report as submitted by the Secretary be accepted. Motion seconded by Dr. Gloss and carried.

Mr. Moscrip stated he had received information that trade agreements were now in process of negotiation between the United States and Mexico and he thought it would be advisable for the Secretary to communicate with Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, inquiring if the agreements included the importation of animals or animal products, and assuring him he would have the support of the Minnesota Live Stock Sanitary Board in any action necessary to prevent the introduction of diseased animals or animal products under such treaties. The Board agreed that such a letter should be sent Dr. Mohler by the Secretary.

FINANCIAL STATUS: The Secretary called the attention of the Board to the Financial Statement as given in the Quarterly Report, and stated there evidently were sufficient moneys in all the funds for the remainder of the fiscal year. He called attention especially to the Bang's Disease Expense and Indemnity Fund in which there was still a balance of \$42,703.29, and reminded the Board that at the time a portion of this fund was frozen to be used in the area testing for Bang's disease, it was decided that the part of our entire appropriation that the Department of Administration had required that we conserve was to be taken from our Tuberculosis Control, General Indemnity and Tuberculosis Control Expense Fund. In view of the fact that we have such a large balance now in the Bang's Disease Expense and Indemnity Fund, the Secretary recommended that part of this reserve fund be conserved from the Bang's Disease Expense and Indemnity Fund and we ask the Budget Secretary to release more of the money from the Tuberculosis Control, General Indemnity and Tuberculosis Control Expense Fund so that we might be able to test an additional county for tuberculosis during this fiscal year. The Secretary also reported that four of the counties due for re-accreditation as free from tuberculosis, namely, Beltrami, Koochiching, Lake of the Woods, and Clearwater, were in the area which is testing for Bang's disease under the area plan. He stated arrangements were being made with Dr. W. J. Fretz to carry on a combination test in these counties so that the herds therein might be tested for tuberculosis and Bang's disease simultaneously. This procedure will result in further savings of State funds as well as being much more convenient for the cattle owners.

The Secretary presented a table showing the proposed tuberculin tests for the biennium 1943-44 and 1944-45, which would indicate that the amount of money required for the tuberculin testing for reaccreditation of counties for tuberculosis during that biennium would require a total of \$163,102.50. The Secretary explained that probably in the biennium following considerably more money would be required for the reason that now practically all the counties were being accredited for a period of six years and that eventually that would result in one-sixth of the 87 counties in Minnesota being tested once a year, whereas in the next biennium only 10 counties were due for complete tests in the first year and 11 in the second year. He stated if it were possible to add one or more counties during the present fiscal year, an effort would be made to anticipate the dates of accreditation and advance the date of testing in other counties so as to spread the cost of testing evenly over a period of years in order that practically the same amount would be spent from year to year. The Board agreed that this would be advisable.

Mr. Moscrip suggested that the Secretary consider the possibility of combination tuberculin and Bang's disease tests in all counties which were due for a retest for tuberculosis, and wherever advisable that the facts be brought to the attention of the county agents of the counties in which the tuberculin tests were to be conducted previous to conducting such tests, informing the county agents that such a combination test could be conducted and with this in view it would be an opportune time to circulate petitions for the area test for Bang's disease in such counties.

SALARIES OF EMPLOYEES: The Secretary presented a table giving the names of the present employees of the Board, the date they were employed, starting salary, date of last increase, amount of last increase, present salary, and minimum and maximum salaries allowed under the Civil Service rating. The Secretary explained that there were only two employees of the Board, aside from the Secretary and Executive Officer, who were now drawing the maximum salary for their classifications, namely, Dr. W. F. Rode and Miss Nellie M. Carroll. The Secretary stated many of the State departments increased the salary of their employees systematically until such time as they were receiving the maximum salary of their classifications. He also stated that due to the increase in living costs and the length of time since most of the employees had received an increase of salary, he

felt some increases should be made at this time. He stated that the Salary Fund available July 1, 1942 would amount to \$57,000.00 and that the employees paid from this fund, according to their present salaries, would require \$56,210.00. However, Dr. L. S. Englerth is employed almost entirely on Bang's disease control work and the Secretary recommended that half of Dr. Englerth's salary be paid hereafter from the Bang's Disease Expense and Indemnity Fund, thus leaving a balance in the Salary Fund which might then be divided among the other employees salaries. Following is a table showing the list of employees of the Board, their Civil Service classification, date employed, date of last increase, their present salaries, and the increases recommended by the Secretary, subject to approval by the Civil Service Board and the Budget Commissioner:

Name	Classification	Date Employed	Date Last Increase	Present Salary	Amount Proposed Increase
<u>SALARY FUND</u>					
Dr. Ralph L. West	Sec. & Exe. Officer	Feb. 1941	Feb. 1942	\$5,000.00	--
Dr. W. C. Bromaghim	Veterinarian III	Jan. 1927	July 1937	3,000.00	\$120.00
Dr. W. F. Rode	Veterinarian II	Oct. 1917	July 1937	3,000.00	--
Dr. H. G. McGinn	Veterinarian II	Apr. 1922	July 1940	2,850.00	120.00
Dr. L. E. Jenkins	Veterinarian II	May 1922	July 1940	2,850.00	120.00
Dr. C. A. Mack	Veterinarian II	Apr. 1928	July 1940	2,700.00	120.00
*Dr. L. S. Englerth	Veterinarian II	Sept. 1927	July 1940	2,700.00	60.00
Dr. E. T. Phelps	Veterinarian II	July 1923	July 1940	2,550.00	90.00
Dr. F. W. Hansen	Veterinarian II	Jan. 1938	July 1940	2,550.00	90.00
Dr. O. B. Gochnauer	Veterinarian II	July 1930	July 1940	2,430.00	90.00
Dr. R. G. Lovesee	Veterinarian II	Sept. 1929	July 1940	2,400.00	120.00
Dr. R. H. Bergman	Veterinarian II	Apr. 1934	July 1941	2,400.00	120.00
Dr. Harry Hedin	Veterinarian I	Dec. 1937	Feb. 1942	2,280.00	--
Lester Tate	Law Enfor. Insp. II	Aug. 1927	July 1940	2,040.00	120.00
F. H. Pedersen	Accountant I	Sept. 1925	July 1940	2,040.00	120.00
Nellie M. Carroll	Clerk III	May 1903	--	1,920.00	--
Chas. B. Schubert	Clerk III	Oct. 1925	July 1940	1,800.00	60.00
Marie Magee	Clerk-Steno. II	July 1919	Aug. 1924	1,500.00	60.00
Evelyn Rohlfing	Clerk-Steno. II	Jan. 1925	July 1940	1,380.00	60.00
Essie White	Clerk-Steno. II	Apr. 1938	Feb. 1941	1,200.00	60.00
Jerene Venne	Clerk-Steno. II	July 1937	Feb. 1941	1,200.00	60.00
Hortense Young	Clerk-Typist I	Jan. 1936	Feb. 1940	1,080.00	60.00
Joyce Lancette	Clerk-Steno. II	Oct. 1938	Apr. 1942	1,200.00	--
Helen Mokrasch	Clerk-Steno. I	Apr. 1942	--	960.00	--
Marcella Kaplan	Clerk-Steno. I	Apr. 1942	--	960.00	--
Hilda Klein	Clerk-Steno. II	Nov. 1936	Apr. 1942	1,260.00	--
Ida Nelson	Clerk-Steno. I	Dec. 1941	--	960.00	60.00
				<u>\$56,210.00</u>	<u>1,710.00</u>

Name	Classification	Date Employed	Date Last Increase	Present Salary	Amount Proposed	Pro-posed Increase
<u>HOG CHOLERA FUND</u>						
Eva Bullock	Clerk-Steno. II	Sept. 1937	Oct. 1941	\$1,260.00		\$60.00
<u>BANG'S DISEASE & INDEMNITY FUND</u>						
*Dr. L. S. Englerth	Veterinarian II	Sept. 1927	July 1940			\$60.00
Dr. Chas. R. Smit	Veterinarian I	Nov. 1937	July 1940	\$2,100.00		60.00
Dr. C. V. Williams	Veterinarian I	Dec. 1937	July 1940	2,100.00		60.00
Dr. R. Steven Kufirin	Veterinarian I	Apr. 1942	--	2,040.00		--
Dr. Alan Morrow	Veterinarian I	Apr. 1942	--	2,040.00		--
Helen Coffey	Clerk-Steno. II	Dec. 1930	Oct. 1941	1,320.00		60.00
Nona Salmon	Clerk-Typist I	June 1935	--	1,020.00		--
Alice Deane	Clerk-Steno. II	Mar. 1938	Oct. 1941	1,200.00		60.00
Mary Sieber	Clerk-Steno. I	Mar. 1942	--	960.00		--
				\$12,780.00		300.00

*Dr. L.S. Englerth's salary has been paid from the Salary Fund but under the proposed schedule, one-half of his salary will be paid from the Salary Fund and one-half from the Bang's Disease Expense and Indemnity Fund.

The Secretary explained that if the salaries as recommended were adopted, there would be a balance in the appropriation for the Salary Fund for the fiscal year 1942-1943 of \$430.00 for the payment of other salaries which occasionally become necessary. The Secretary also recommended that Miss Eva Bullock receive an increase of \$60.00 per year to be paid from the Hog Cholera Fund, as is her salary at the present time, and that Dr. C. R. Smit, Dr. C. V. Williams, and Miss Helen Coffey each receive an increase of \$60.00 per year to be paid from the Bang's Disease Expense and Indemnity Fund. This, with one-half of Dr. Englerth's salary which would now amount to \$2820.00 or \$1410.00, would require that \$14,430.00 be paid from the Bang's Disease Expense and Indemnity Fund for salaries of employees working principally on Bang's disease control. It was moved by Mr. Moscrip that subject to the approval of the Civil Service Board and the Commissioner of Administration, the following salaries be paid the employees of the Board beginning July 1, 1942, as recommended by the Secretary, and that one-half of Dr. Englerth's salary be paid from the Bang's Disease Expense and Indemnity Fund. Motion seconded by Dr. Gloss and carried unanimously:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Salary</u>
<u>SALARY FUND</u>	
Dr. Ralph L. West	\$5,000.00
Dr. W. C. Bromaghim	3,120.00
Dr. W. F. Rode	3,000.00
Dr. H. G. McGinn	2,970.00
Dr. L. E. Jenkins	2,970.00
Dr. C. A. Mack	2,820.00
*Dr. L. S. Englerth	1,410.00
Dr. E. T. Phelps	2,640.00
Dr. F. W. Hansen	2,640.00
Dr. O. B. Gochnauer	2,520.00
Dr. R. G. Lovesee	2,520.00
Dr. R. H. Bergman	2,520.00
Dr. Harry Hedin	2,280.00
Lester Tate	2,160.00
F. H. Pedersen	2,160.00
Nellie M. Carroll	1,920.00
Chas. B. Schubert	1,860.00
Marie Magee	1,560.00
Evelyn Rohlfing	1,440.00
Essie White	1,260.00
Jerene Venne	1,260.00
Hortense Young	1,140.00
Joyce Lancette	1,200.00
Helen Mokrasch	960.00
Marcella Kaplan	960.00
Hilda Klein	1,260.00
Ida Nelson	1,020.00
	<u>\$56,570.00</u>

<u>HOG CHOLERA FUND</u>	
Eva Bullock	\$1,320.00

<u>BANG'S DISEASE & INDEMNITY FUND</u>	
*Dr. L. S. Englerth	\$1,410.00
Dr. Chas. R. Smit	2,160.00
Dr. C. V. Williams	2,160.00
Dr. R. Steven Kufrin	2,040.00
Dr. Alan Morrow	2,040.00
Helen Coffey	1,380.00
Nona Salmon	1,020.00
Alice Deane	1,260.00
Mary Sieber	960.00
	<u>\$14,430.00</u>

*One-half Dr. L. S. Englerth's salary to be paid from the Salary Fund and one-half from the Bang's Disease Expense and Indemnity Fund.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE IMPORTATION OF LIVESTOCK: The Secretary reported that the committee appointed at the special meeting on March 13, 1942 to draw up rules and regulations for the importation of livestock recommended the following rules and regulations for the importation of cattle into Minnesota:

T.B. Form 43 Revised

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF CATTLE INTO THE STATE OF MINNESOTA
AS AMENDED April 17, 1942 AND APPROVED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL April 27 1942
John A. Weeks
Asst. Atty. Gen.

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 Minnesota Statutes 1927, to make such rules and regulations as it may deem expedient for the protection of the domestic animals of the State, and

WHEREAS, Section 5417, Mason's Minnesota Statutes 1927, 1940 Supplement, 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 State Live Stock Sanitary Board and the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, as Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Areas, and

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

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the rules and regulations adopted May 24, 1939, governing the importation of cattle into the State of Minnesota are hereby amended, effective on and after July 1, 1942, to read as follows:

PARAGRAPH 1. Apparently healthy cattle of any class may be consigned without a health certificate, tuberculin test, or test for Bang's disease to the public stock yards at South St. Paul, and apparently healthy cattle to be used only for immediate slaughter may be consigned without a health certificate, tuberculin test, or test for Bang's disease 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 or Bang's disease may be consigned to these points in compliance with Federal regulations for movement of such cattle interstate.

PARAGRAPH 2. 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 stock yards in other States to points in Minnesota without a health certificate, tuberculin test, or test for Bang's disease 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 3. All cattle imported into the State of Minnesota, with the exception of those described in paragraphs 1 and 2, shall be accompanied by a health certificate issued by an approved or an accredited veterinarian after a careful physical examination, certifying that the animals described are free from symptoms of contagious, infectious or communicable diseases. Except where specifically exempted in the following paragraphs, the health certificate shall include the identification of each animal in the shipment. Purebred cattle shall be described by name of breed, official registry name and number, tattoo or ear tag number, sex, and age. Grade cattle shall be identified by color markings, sex, approximate age, and ear tag number. The health certificate, except where specifically exempted in the following paragraphs, shall include satisfactory negative tests for tuberculosis and Bang's disease made within 30 days previous to date of importation. The agglutination blood test shall be made by laboratories or veterinarians approved by the sanitary authorities of the State of origin. The antigen used shall also be so approved and the name of the manufacturer of the antigen shall be noted on the health certificate. If the tuberculin or Bang's disease test is made by some veterinarian or laboratory other than the veterinarian issuing the certificate, the name and address of such veterinarian or laboratory shall be included on the certificate. A copy of the health certificate approved by the sanitary authorities of the State of origin shall be immediately mailed to the office of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

PARAGRAPH 4. Cattle originating directly from accredited tuberculosis-free herds may be imported into Minnesota without a tuberculin test previous to importation but the record of the last official test of all animals in the shipment shall be included on the health certificate, together with the date of such test and the accredited herd certificate number.

PARAGRAPH 5. Cattle originating directly from herds officially certified as Bang's disease free may be imported into Minnesota without a test for Bang's disease previous to importation but the health certificate must include the record of the last official test of all animals in the shipment, together with the date of such test and the certified herd certificate number.

PARAGRAPH 6. Cattle originating directly from negative herds in modified accredited tuberculosis-free areas may be imported into Minnesota without a test for tuberculosis provided the last official test of the herd of origin was made within one year prior to date of importation, and further, provided that the date and a record of the last official test of the animals included in the shipment be included on the health certificate. Cattle from negative herds in modified accredited tuberculosis-free areas, provided the last official test of the herd of origin was made more than one year previous to date of entry, shall pass a negative test for tuberculosis within 30 days previous to date of entry, but if the health certificate includes a statement certifying the origin of such cattle, they may be imported without quarantine or retest.

PARAGRAPH 7. Steers, spayed heifers, and feeding female cattle of strictly beef type and breed, under 6 months of age, originating in negative herds in modified accredited areas, may be imported into Minnesota without identification by ear tag number and without tests for tuberculosis or Bang's disease, provided the health certificate includes a statement certifying such origin and a further statement that the cattle described are imported for feeding purposes only. Feeding female cattle over 6 months of age and feeding bulls of all ages of strictly beef type and breed, originating directly from negative herds in modified accredited tuberculosis-free areas, may be imported into Minnesota without a test for tuberculosis if the health certificate in-

cludes a statement certifying the origin of such cattle and the further statement that they are to be imported for feeding purposes only. Feeding female cattle over 6 months of age and feeding bulls must be subjected to a test for Bang's disease within 30 days prior to date of shipment, with the exception that if facilities are not available for conducting a test for Bang's disease at the point of origin the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Live Stock Sanitary Board may issue a special permit for the importation of each shipment of this class of cattle only, to be tested for Bang's disease immediately on arrival at the owner's expense. Permits will not be issued for cattle originating from or through public stock yards or 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 test for Bang's disease shall be identified according to the rules and regulations of the Live Stock Sanitary Board, and shall be immediately shipped on official permit for the purpose of slaughter only to a point where the Federal government maintains inspection.

PARAGRAPH 8. Cattle that have given a positive or suspicious reaction to the agglutination blood test for Bang's disease may be imported or brought into 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 that such cattle will remain in his possession in quarantine, to be kept separate and apart from all cattle except cattle that have given a positive reaction to the agglutination blood test. Such cattle shall be accompanied by a health certificate as described in paragraph 3, including the test for Bang's disease to which they have reacted. The health certificate shall include the statement "Bang's disease reactors".

PARAGRAPH 9. Cattle under 18 months of age which have been officially vaccinated by a qualified veterinarian with *Brucella abortus* vaccine, Strain 19, may be imported into Minnesota on a special written permit if accompanied by a health certificate complying in all other respects with the above paragraphs, but without a test for Bang's disease provided the health certificate includes a record of a negative test

for Bang's disease previous to the date of vaccination, the name and address of the veterinarian administering the vaccine, the date vaccine was administered, and a statement that such vaccine was administered to the cattle when they were between 4 and 8 months of age. Permits for the importation of vaccinated cattle shall be issued only after the owner has filed with the Board a calfhood vaccination owner's agreement in conformity with the rules and regulations for the control and elimination of Bang's disease in Minnesota. Vaccinated cattle imported into Minnesota without a negative test for Bang's disease shall be quarantined on the premises of the owner until they have passed a satisfactory negative test for Bang's disease.

PARAGRAPH 10. All cattle imported into Minnesota, except those described in the above paragraphs, shall be quarantined upon arrival on the premises of the owner until they have passed a retest for tuberculosis made not less than 60 nor more than 120 days following the date of importation.

PARAGRAPH 11. All cattle imported into counties in Minnesota which have been declared modified accredited Bang's disease-free areas, or areas in the process of accreditation, shall comply with such further regulations with regard to importation of cattle into such areas as are embodied in the rules and regulations for the establishment and maintenance of Bang's disease-free areas in Minnesota.

PARAGRAPH 12. All rules and regulations now in effect inconsistent with these rules and regulations are hereby rescinded.

Mr. Moscrip moved that these rules and regulations be adopted. Motion seconded by Dr. Gloss and motion carried.

The Secretary stated the committee recommended the adoption of the following rules and regulations for the importation of swine into Minnesota:

H.C. Form 6 Revised

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF SWINE INTO THE STATE OF MINNESOTA
 AS AMENDED April 17, 1942 AND APPROVED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL April 27, 1942

*John A. Wedgley
 Secy. of Agr.*

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 Minnesota Statutes 1927, to make such rules and regulations as it may deem expedient for the protection of the domestic animals of the State, and

WHEREAS, The Federal Bureau of Animal Industry has recently licensed certain establishments to produce and distribute erysipelo-thrix rhusiopathiae (erysipelas live culture) vaccine, such vaccine to be administered to swine as preventive treatment for swine erysipelas in States cooperating with the Bureau of Animal Industry in the control of this disease, and

WHEREAS, Animals inoculated with erysipelo-thrix rhusiopathiae vaccine for the proper immunization against swine erysipelas may disseminate erysipelas infection for an indefinite period following such inoculation and are possible sources of infection to swine associated with them, and

WHEREAS, The incidence of erysipelas in Minnesota is very low at the present time,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the State Live Stock Sanitary Board deems it expedient for the protection of the domestic animals of the State to amend the rules and regulations governing the importation of swine into the State of Minnesota adopted July 17, 1929, and that said regulations are hereby amended, effective on and after July 1, 1942, to read as follows:

Paragraph 1. FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER: All swine imported or brought into Minnesota for the purpose of immediate slaughter, must be consigned to approved slaughter houses where the Federal government maintains inspection. Swine for immediate slaughter so consigned may be imported without a health certificate.

Paragraph 2. No swine shall be imported into Minnesota, nor from public stockyards in South St. Paul to points in Minnesota, for purposes other than immediate slaughter, that have been subjected to an injection of erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae vaccine (erysipelas live culture) unless such injection was administered more than 90 days previous to date of importation.

Paragraph 3. PUREBRED SWINE: Purebred swine may be imported by express in crates when accompanied by a health certificate issued by a qualified veterinarian including a statement that the swine show no symptoms of cholera, mange, erysipelas, or other contagious, infectious, or communicable swine diseases, and that no such disease has existed on the premises from which the swine originated for a period of 60 days immediately prior to date of shipment, and also a statement that the swine have not been injected with erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae vaccine (erysipelas live culture) within 90 days of date of shipment. The health certificate shall also include a statement, or be accompanied by an affidavit of an owner authorized by the sanitary authorities of the State of origin to administer hog cholera serum and virus, that the swine have been immunized with a protective dose of hog cholera serum not more than 15 days prior to date of importation when serum alone is used, or with serum and virus treatment not less than 30 days prior to date of importation. Copy of health certificate, including a copy of the affidavit, shall be approved by the sanitary authorities of the State of origin and immediately forwarded to the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

Paragraph 4. SWINE FROM PUBLIC STOCK YARDS: Swine from public stock yards, for purposes other than immediate slaughter, may be imported or brought into the State only when shipped in compliance with the regulations of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, and when shipments are made within twenty-four hours after immunization and dipping. Permits for such shipments must first be obtained by applying in writing to the Executive Officer of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. Such shipments must be held in quarantine at destination for at least twenty-one days, and until the inclosures have been properly cleaned and disinfected. Cleaned and disinfected cars or other vehicles only shall be used for shipment.

Paragraph 5. ALL OTHER CLASSES OF SWINE: All other classes of swine, except those included in paragraphs one, two, three, and four, imported or brought into Minnesota must be accompanied by a health certificate issued by an approved veterinarian and endorsed by the sanitary authorities of the State of origin, showing them to be free from cholera or other contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases, and also that said swine have been immunized with a protective dose of hog cholera serum not more than 15 days prior to date of importation when the serum alone is used, or the serum and virus treatment not less than 30 days prior to date of importation. Provided, however, that swine may be imported or brought into the State for FEEDING PURPOSES without having been immunized before shipment if accompanied by the proper health certificate and on the receipt of a special permit from the Executive Officer of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, in quarantine, to be immunized by the serum and virus treatment at destination at the expense of the owner. Such special permit and health certificate shall be attached to the waybill, or if the swine are transported by truck, it shall be in possession of the truck driver. The swine must be shipped in cleaned and disinfected cars or other means of conveyance and must not be unloaded in public stock yards or stock pens where trading in livestock is conducted.

Mr. Sayers moved that the rules and regulations as submitted by the committee be adopted. Motion seconded by Mr. Ewald. Motion carried.

The Secretary then reported that the committee recommended the adoption of the following rules and regulations for the importation of goats into Minnesota:

G. Form 1

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF GOATS INTO THE STATE OF MINNESOTA
 AS ADOPTED April 17, 1942 AND APPROVED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL April 27 1942

John A. Weeks
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 Minnesota Statutes 1927, to make such rules and regulations as it may deem expedient for the protection of the domestic animals of the State, and

WHEREAS, A large number of goats are now maintained in Minnesota for dairy purposes and the milk and milk products from these goats are used as human food, in many cases without pasturization, and

WHEREAS, Goats may be affected with Bang's disease (Brucellosis), also known as Malta fever, a communicable disease of goats and other domestic animals, and

WHEREAS, The caprine form of Brucellosis is highly virulent and easily contracted by human beings from the consumption of milk or milk products produced from goats affected with this disease,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the State Live Stock Sanitary Board deems it necessary and expedient for the protection of the domestic animals of the State to adopt rules and regulations governing the importation of goats into the State of Minnesota, and the following rules and regulations, effective on and after July 1, 1942, are hereby adopted:

No goats shall be imported into the State of Minnesota unless accompanied by a health certificate issued by an approved or accredited veterinarian. The health certificate shall include a description of each animal included in the shipment by age, sex, color, and markings. It shall also include a statement that the goats are free from symptoms of contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases, and a record of a negative test for tuberculosis and Bang's disease (Brucellosis), such test to be made not more than 30 days previous to date of importation. A copy of the health certificate approved by the sanitary officials of the State of origin shall be immediately forwarded to the office of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

Mr. Sayers moved that these rules and regulations be adopted. Motion seconded by Mr. Moscrip. Motion carried.

BANG'S DISEASE: The Secretary reported that following the meeting at St. James in Watonwan County, of the Watonwan County Commissioners, cattle owners who protested against the Bang's disease test, and the Secretary, the testing had progressed satisfactorily and the second complete test in Watonwan County had been completed.

The Secretary also reported it had been necessary to cause the arrest of Mr. Theodor Neeser, Fort Ripley, Crow Wing County, for failure to submit his cattle to the test. Mr. Neeser had plead not guilty and on the suggestion of Mr. Ebner, Crow Wing County Attorney, the Secretary had gone to Brainerd at the time of Mr. Neeser's trial. The Secretary stated Mr. Neeser had appeared without counsel and had pleaded his own case, and that upon advice of the municipal judge, Richard C. Ebert, he did not present any defense, was found guilty, and fined \$100.00. The fine was suspended provided Mr. Neeser would submit his cattle to a test within 10 days. The Secretary presented a letter which he had received from the County Attorney, in which Mr. Ebner stated Mr. Neeser had appealed his case to the District Court and had requested to know whether or not his case would be tried at the present term of court which is now being held in Brainerd. Mr. Ebner stated in his letter he had informed Mr. Neeser that would depend upon the decision of the Live Stock Sanitary Board. The Board expressed their wish that this matter be taken care of as promptly as possible, and that if agreeable with the attorney, it should be heard during the present term of the District Court at Brainerd.

The Board then adjourned for lunch.

Following lunch the Board re-convened in Room 4 on the sixth floor of the St. Paul Athletic Club. Dr. Chas. E. Cotton, Secretary Emeritus of the Board, then appeared and joined in the discussion.

The action taken by the Board March 13, 1942, with reference to permanent identification of animals vaccinated with Brucella abortus vaccine by cutting a triangular or "V" shaped hole in the left ear, was discussed. The Secretary stated in his opinion this method would meet with a great deal of opposition from cattle owners and would not be acceptable

to many practitioners. He stated that since the meeting March 13 he had received a reply to his letter to the State Veterinarian of Arkansas which, like Oklahoma, had adopted the tattoo method of permanent identification for this purpose, and that both Oklahoma and Arkansas officials seemed to be well-satisfied with the tattoo method. A general discussion followed. The Secretary stated that in his opinion, until there was more agreement as to the need and feasibility of such permanent identification, we should continue to identify the animals individually by ear tag or registry name and number only. It was moved by Mr. Sayers that the action taken March 13 with regard to permanent identification of calves vaccinated with *Brucella abortus* vaccine be reconsidered. Motion seconded by Mr. Moscrip. Motion carried.

The Secretary reported Dr. W. J. Fretz had telephoned him several times within the last few days protesting vigorously against the policy of retesting herds for Bang's disease in which the owner had retained reactors disclosed on previous tests, and which herds were now under quarantine. The Secretary stated Dr. Fretz felt that since such herds were quarantined they should all be considered reacting animals and he could see no reason for spending the time and expense necessary to retest them. The Secretary explained that this matter had been brought up several months ago and that Mr. Tate, our quarantine officer, had reported in Watonwan and Crow Wing Counties many owners had objected to testing and retesting their herds because of the fact that adjoining herds or herds in the neighborhood had retained the reactors and were then allowed to keep their herds in quarantine and no further tests were required. He explained that following this report Dr. Cotton had conferred with Dr. Fretz and they had decided they would in the future subject the negative animals in such herds to retests when other infected herds in the county were retested. Dr. Cotton substantiated this statement. The Board expressed themselves as being in favor of continuing the procedure of testing the negative animals in infected herds under quarantine in which reacting animals were maintained.

Mr. Moscrip stated that in his opinion laws should be passed, or, if it could be

done legally, that rules and regulations should be adopted by this Board, requiring that all cattle sold at public sale be required to pass a negative test for Bang's disease. The Secretary explained that for a number of years there was a law on the statutes requiring cattle sold at public sale to first pass a negative test for tuberculosis, but after the entire State became accredited the Board had requested the Legislature to repeal this law, which they had done. Dr. Cotton stated in his opinion rules and regulations would not be advisable without a specific law. He also thought it might be inadvisable to attempt to promulgate such rules and regulations. It was moved by Mr. Moscrip that Drs. Gloss, Boyd, Cotton, and West be appointed a committee to consult with Mr. John Weeks, Assistant Attorney General, regarding the advisability and feasibility of adopting regulations requiring the testing of cattle for Bang's disease before they could be sold at public auction. Motion seconded by Mr. Sayers. Motion carried.

The Secretary presented a letter from Mr. O. R. Grover, County Agricultural Agent, Breckenridge, Minnesota, enclosing a copy of a suggested placard for the use in posting counties which had been declared Modified Accredited Bang's Disease-Free Areas. The Secretary explained that before the entire State was declared a Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Area it had been the practice to post all counties testing under the area plan with placards stating that the county was in the process of accreditation, and quoting the law and the rules and regulations of the Board with reference to the importation of cattle into such counties. Dr. Cotton stated in his opinion that was much preferable to posting a county after it became a modified accredited area. He also stated the matter had been considered from time to time ever since the testing for Bang's disease under the area law had been instituted in Minnesota. He said the only reason such a program had not been carried out was because of the expense. He stated that considering the balance now in the Bang's Disease Expense and Indemnity Fund it would be highly advisable to adopt some such plan, but he felt it should be extended to all areas testing under the area plan and that the form of placard should correspond with that formerly used in counties testing under the area plan for tuberculosis. Dr. Gloss moved that the Secretary take steps to have the proper placards printed and posted in all counties testing for Bang's disease under the area plan. Motion seconded by Mr. Moscrip. Motion carried.


The Secretary presented the application, including a bond and check for \$15.00, from the Farmers Veterinary Supply Company, Joseph Pogoriler, Manager, for a Dealer's Permit to sell and distribute hog cholera serum, virulent blood and virus in the State of Minnesota. The Secretary explained that since the Dealer's Permit for that company had been cancelled by the Board on November 3, 1941, he felt he was not justified in issuing a permit without definite action taken by the Board, but recommended that a permit now be issued. Mr. Moscrip moved that a permit be issued to the Farmers Veterinary Supply Company, provided the bond was approved by the Attorney General. Mr. Ewald seconded the motion and the motion was carried.

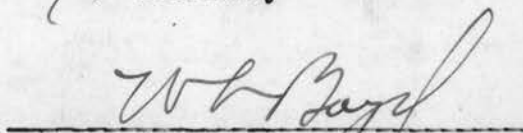
The Secretary reported that at a recent meeting of the Minnesota Poultry Improvement Board, which he attended as an ex officio member, Mr. Dyer, Secretary and Executive Officer of that Board, stated in his opinion it would be desirable for some veterinary representative of the Live Stock Sanitary Board to attend the conference of official state agencies to be held in Chicago on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, June 10, 11, and 12. The Secretary presented a letter from Dr. John R. Mohler explaining this conference. Dr. Cotton stated he felt it would be highly advisable for the Board to send a representative to this conference and that this representative should by all means be the Secretary and Executive Officer. It was moved by Mr. Moscrip and seconded by Mr. Ewald that the Secretary and Executive Officer represent the Live Stock Sanitary Board at this conference, and that if it were impossible for the Secretary and Executive Officer to attend that he should arrange to have some other veterinarian employed by the Board, preferably Dr. L. E. Jenkins, attend at the expense of the Board. Motion carried.

The Secretary presented a letter received from Mr. Harry J. Boyts, Livestock Commissioner of the Livestock Sanitary Committee at Sioux City, Iowa, requesting a conference with the Secretary, preferably at Sioux City. Mr. Boyts stated that if the Secretary could not come to Sioux City for such a conference, he would be pleased to come to the office of the Live Stock Sanitary Board at St. Paul. The Secretary was instructed to write to Mr. Boyts stating he would be pleased to confer with Mr. Boyts at the office of the Live Stock Sanitary Board and, if Mr. Boyts so desired, arrangements would be made for him to confer with the Board at a regular or special meeting.

The Secretary presented correspondence he and Dr. Cotton had had with Dr. C. F. Steinhauser of Mountain Lake, with reference to reporting the identification of animals vaccinated with *Brucella abortus* vaccine. The Secretary stated Dr. Steinhauser had failed to reply to a number of letters during the Spring and Summer of 1941 and that Dr. Cotton had at that time sent Dr. Steinhauser a telegram stating unless he received an immediate reply including the identification of these animals, his name would be reported to the Board with the recommendation it be removed from the list of approved and accredited veterinarians in Minnesota. Following this telegram Dr. Steinhauser replied he would obtain the identification of these animals before July 25, 1941 and forward the same to this office. The Secretary said that following this letter no further word was received from Dr. Steinhauser. He reported he had written to Dr. Steinhauser at least five times since July 25, 1941 but had received no reply to any of his letters, until on April 14, 1942 he sent a registered letter to Dr. Steinhauser informing him that unless he received a complete report of the administration of vaccine to animals in the herd of John S. Freissen, which was the herd in question, previous to this meeting, he would be reported to the Board with the recommendation that his name be removed from the list of approved and accredited veterinarians. The Secretary stated on April 16 he had received this report. Mr. Moscrip moved that the Secretary inform Dr. Steinhauser that if in the future he failed to reply to official letters from this Board or failed in any way to comply with the rules and regulations of the Board, he would be immediately removed from the list of approved and accredited veterinarians in Minnesota, without further notice. Motion seconded by Dr. Gloss. Motion carried.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.


Secretary


President