



Minnesota. Board of Animal Health.
Minutes.

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BOARD MEMBERS

W. S. MOSCRIP reappointed Jan. 1, 1939. Term to expire Jan. 1, 1944 - *Reap. and exp. 1st Monday Jan. '49*
A. L. SAYERS appointed Dec. 1, 1939, reappointed Jan. 2, '40. Term to expire Jan. 2, 1945
Dr. E. H. Gloss approved by legislature. Term to expire 1st Monday in Jan. 1946 *1950*
Dr. W. L. BOYD " " " " " " " " " " Jan. 1947
CHARLES EWALD " " " " " " " " " " Jan. 1948

FRONT

MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL MEETING, MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD - JUNE 25, 1942

Meeting was called to order by President Ewald at 7:30 p.m. in Dr. Boyd's office at the University Farm. Members present were: Mr. Ewald, Mr. Moscrip, Dr. Boyd, and Dr. Gloss. The Secretary stated Mr. Sayers had telephoned him in the afternoon stating it would be impossible for him to be present and requesting that the vote on all questions be left open. Mr. Sayers stated he would come to the Secretary's office Friday, June 26, and register his vote at that time on any questions that might be brought up at this meeting.

DR. C. A. KNORTH, RED WING, MINNESOTA: The Secretary presented correspondence he had had with Dr. C. A. Knorth of Red Wing, Minnesota, with regard to reporting the use of *Brucella abortus* vaccine and also Dr. Knorth's failure to reply to numerous letters written to him by the Secretary with reference to the identification of animals tested and the reporting of Bang's disease tests. The Secretary also presented correspondence he had had with Dr. V. S. Larson, Chief, Division of Livestock Sanitation, Department of Agriculture, Madison, Wisconsin, regarding Dr. Knorth. This correspondence showed that Dr. Knorth, when pressed for an answer regarding the use of vaccine which had been reported sold to him, had replied the vaccine had not been used in this State and that his practice was located in "more than one State". Since from the location of Dr. Knorth's office the only other State in which he could reasonably be expected to practice would be Wisconsin, the Secretary had written to Dr. Larson informing him of this statement and Dr. Larson had replied stating no permits had been issued to Dr. Knorth in Wisconsin, and also, that Dr. Knorth had informed Dr. Larson he had used no vaccine in Wisconsin. The Secretary had then written to Dr. Knorth advising him it would be necessary for him to appear at the Secretary's office before June 20, bringing with him all his records regarding calfhood vaccination following the date of the sale of *Brucella abortus* vaccine reported to the Board. The Secretary reported Dr. Knorth had not replied to this letter and had not appeared at his office. It was moved by Mr. Moscrip, seconded by Dr. Boyd, that the Secretary remove Dr. Knorth's name from the list of approved and accredited veterinarians in Minnesota and that he refuse to accept or approve tuberculin test records or records of the agglutination test for Bang's disease made by Dr. Knorth, that he refuse to approve health certificates for the interstate shipment of livestock, and that the Secretary further be instructed to communicate with the Chief, Bureau of Animal Industry,

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U. S. Department of Agriculture, informing him of this action and recommending that he also remove Dr. Knorth's name from the list of approved and accredited veterinarians. Motion carried. The correspondence with Dr. Knorth and Dr. Larson is on file in the office of the Board.

ASSOCIATED VETERINARIANS: The Secretary stated on June 9 he had received a telephone call from Dr. Fretz stating Dr. Fretz had obtained information through Dr. Kinneberg of St. Paul that the yardman at the Minnesota Transfer had made a statement that 16 carloads of Western cattle had arrived at the Transfer on June 1 and 2. The yardman had stated to Dr. Kinneberg that Dr. Orput, South St. Paul, had come out to test these cattle and brought one helper with him. He stated the cattle had been run through the chute and Dr. Orput had tagged each animal and Dr. Orput's helper had recorded the tag numbers. The yardman stated as far as he was able to observe no blood had been drawn from any of these animals. Dr. Kinneberg stated there was no lighting system at the Minnesota Transfer and the yardman had told him Dr. Orput and his assistant had worked by flashlight. The Secretary stated there were in his office health certificates signed by Dr. Orput for 635 head of Whitefaced heifers indicating they had all been tested for Bang's disease by Dr. Orput and dated June 3, 1942, and that the health certificates indicated two animals reacted positively to the test. Dr. Fretz stated in his telephone conversation that in his opinion it would have been impossible to have obtained blood samples from this number of cattle in the time they were retained at the Minnesota Transfer. He further stated it appeared to him that it was doubtful if all cattle purportedly tested at South St. Paul were being properly tested and that he had some evidence to indicate that this was the case. The Secretary reported he then drove to the Minnesota Transfer and attempted to contact the yardman who had given Dr. Kinneberg this information. He was unable to do so and since the Secretary was to attend the conference of the National Poultry Improvement Plan officials in Chicago, it was necessary for him to leave that afternoon and he did not return to the office until Saturday, June 13. On Monday, June 15, Dr. Tierney, Inspector in Charge at South St. Paul, telephoned the Secretary from Dr. Fretz' office, asking what information the Secretary had obtained at the Minnesota Transfer. The Secretary had informed him he had been unable so far to contact the yardman. Dr. Tierney requested that nothing more be done for the moment as he was satisfied cattle

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were passing through the stockyards at South St. Paul without being properly tested, and that he intended to assign one of the veterinarians on meat inspection at South St. Paul and who was not known to the cattle dealers or the Associated Veterinarians, to work as a stockyards employee in order to gain what information he could in that way and he did not wish to arouse the suspicions of the Associated Veterinarians by any other investigation until he was able to obtain information regarding the testing at South St. Paul. The Secretary stated on the morning of June 25 Dr. Tierney had come to his office and furnished him a list of cattle which a stockyards employee had given him, which the employee stated were supposed to have been tested but from which no blood had been drawn. This list indicated that the test of these cattle had supposedly been made by Drs. Bailey, Orput, and Forsythe. He also furnished a list of eartag numbers and descriptions of 17 cattle given to him by the Federal veterinarian whom he had assigned as a detective, which he stated were supposed to have been bled by Dr. Forsythe and that only two of these animals had been bled, the other 15 had passed through the chute and had been tagged but no blood had been obtained from them. Dr. Tierney stated these 17 cattle were included in a shipment of 29 consigned by the Canadian Cattle Company at South St. Paul to Falconer and Corrigan of Hutchinson, Minnesota. Dr. Tierney also presented other hearsay evidence regarding the Bang's disease and tuberculin tests made by the Associated Veterinarians at South St. Paul. There was nothing, however, that could be construed as evidence that could be considered in a court or formal hearing. The Board ordered the Secretary to send a field veterinarian to Hutchinson to immediately obtain blood samples from the 15 animals which Dr. Tierney reported had passed through the yards and had not been bled, and to keep the Board informed as to any further developments in the case.

SCABIES: The Secretary reported he had recently requested statements from the chief livestock sanitary officials of the various Western States certifying their States were free from scabies and had been so for a period of at least 12 months. He stated Mr. Tom Snell, Secretary and Chief Inspector, Sheep Sanitary Board of New Mexico, had replied that during the last year foot scab or chorioptes scab had been discovered in sheep imported from Texas. Mr. Snell stated they had been able to dip these sheep before they left the stockyards and he felt the disease had been controlled. Dr. W. H. Lyttle, Chief, Division of Animal Industry, State of Oregon, stated there had been an outbreak of sheep scab in a

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farm flock containing about 100 head but he also felt the disease had been controlled in his State. Mr. Moscrip moved that this matter be left to the Secretary and Dr. Boyd. Motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss and carried.

ILLEGAL USE OF BRUCELLA ABORTUS VACCINE: The Secretary stated he had sent one of the field veterinarians to investigate a report of illegal vaccination of calves with *Brucella abortus* vaccine by Gerhardt Vetse of Pine City. He stated Mr. Vetse freely admitted vaccinating calves in two herds about December 1, 1941. Mr. Vetse claimed he did not know that the use of *Brucella abortus* vaccine was controlled by the Live Stock Sanitary Board but he learned this fact after the vaccine had been administered to calves in the two herds and since that time he had not used any *Brucella abortus* vaccine and did not intend to do so in the future. Dr. Fred Hansen, the field veterinarian who made the investigation, reported he had talked with the County Attorney of Chisago County where the violations had been committed and the County Attorney suggested Mr. Vetse be prosecuted under the Practice Act rather than for violation of the rules and regulations of the Board as Mr. Vetse also admitted to Dr. Hansen that he was carrying on a rather extensive veterinary practice. The Board expressed their agreement with this suggestion and were of the opinion that the prosecution should be dropped and that all information obtained by Dr. Hansen be submitted to the Secretary of the State Veterinary Examining Board.

TUBERCULIN TESTING: The Secretary stated for the remainder of the calendar year there were only two counties listed for a complete tuberculin test, but several other counties were due for reaccreditation by testing infected herds only and that several of these counties were counties which had been accredited under the C. W. A. plan. He stated these counties were among the latest counties tested under the area plan in Minnesota and the percentage of infection had never been reduced in these counties as low as in the counties earlier tested. The Secretary recommended if the funds for the fiscal year permitted, these counties be submitted to a complete test this year. It was moved by Dr. Gloss, seconded by Mr. Moscrip, that when any county is due for reaccreditation by retesting the infected herds only, if in the opinion of the Secretary it is advisable, and the funds for the purpose are available, all the cattle in such counties shall be included in the test for reaccreditation. Motion was carried.

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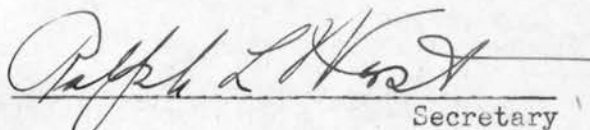
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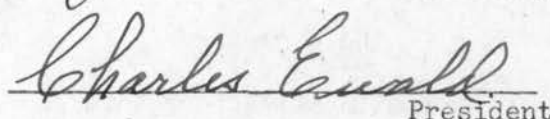
AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION MEETING: The Secretary reported he had received a letter from Dr. Hendershott of New Jersey, Chairman, National Assembly Chief Live Stock Sanitary Officials, asking if the Secretary would be present at the meeting of the National Assembly during the American Veterinary Medical Association meeting. It was moved by Mr. Moscrip and seconded by Dr. Gloss that the Secretary and Dr. W. L. Boyd, Chief, Division of Veterinary Medicine, University Farm, attend the American Veterinary Medical Association meeting at Chicago August 17 to 20, as representatives of the Board and at the expense of the State. Motion was carried.

There being no further business, the Board then adjourned.

Mr. Sayers appeared at the Secretary's office the afternoon of June 26. The Secretary made a detailed report of the Board meeting and Mr. Sayers expressed his concurrence with all actions taken by the other members of the Board.

Respectfully submitted,


Secretary


President

MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL MEETING, MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD - July 11, 1942

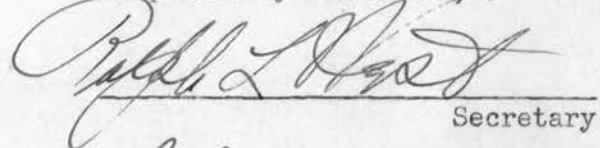
Meeting was called to order by President Ewald. Members present were Dr. Boyd, Dr. Gloss, Mr. Ewald, Mr. Moscrip, and Mr. Sayers.

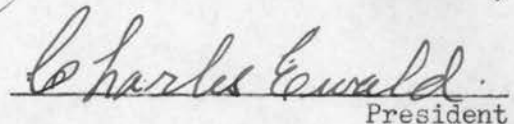
The Board immediately convened for a hearing in the matter to show cause why the Board should not refuse to approve health certificates issued by Dr. P. E. Bailey, Dr. R. H. Forsythe, Dr. E. L. Orput, and Dr. W. E. Day of South St. Paul. A transcript of the evidence presented at this hearing is on file in the office of the Secretary and Executive Officer. This hearing was adjourned until a later date so that more evidence might be presented.

The Board then re-convened and the Secretary presented correspondence he had had with the State Fair Board and with Mr. Peoples, Secretary of the Becker County Fair, relative to suspending the amended rules and regulations governing the exhibition of livestock during the war emergency. The Secretary explained to the Board members the difference between the 1941 and 1942 regulations. There was a general discussion on this subject. Mr. Moscrip then moved that the Secretary be instructed to notify the State Fair Board and also the Secretary of the Becker County Fair that the Board feels in our obligation in protecting livestock that we cannot change the regulations. Motion seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,


Secretary


President

MINUTES OF THE DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING, MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD - July 18, 1942

The meeting was called to order at 10:00 a.m. by Mr. Charles Ewald, President. Members present were: Charles Ewald, W. S. Moscrip, A. L. Sayers, Dr. E. H. Gloss, and Dr. W. L. Boyd.

On request of President Ewald, the minutes of the quarterly meeting of April 17, 1942 and the special meetings of June 25, 1942 and July 11, 1942 were summarized but not read in detail. Dr. Boyd moved, seconded by Dr. Gloss, that the minutes be approved. The motion was carried.

The Secretary presented the proofs of the group photograph taken of the Board members by the Kenneth M. Wright Studios at the quarterly meeting April 17. The Board instructed the Secretary to order seven copies of this photograph, to be paid for by the Board members.

The Secretary reported that because of the great amount of time it had been necessary for him to expend on the South St. Paul investigation, it had not been possible for him to complete his quarterly report. He stated this would be completed at the earliest possible moment and copies forwarded to the Board members.

FINANCIAL CONDITION: The Secretary reported there had been sufficient money in each of the seven funds appropriated for the use of the Board to complete the fiscal year. He reminded the Board that the 1941 legislature had passed a law requiring that all unexpended balances at the end of the fiscal year must revert to the State Treasury. He also reminded them that at the beginning of the 1941-42 fiscal year the Governor and the Business Administration had ordered the Board to conserve approximately five percent of each of these funds which would then automatically revert to the General Fund. This would amount to approximately \$16,520.00. After this order was issued, Dr. Cotton had obtained the consent of the Business Administration to deduct this amount of \$16,520.00 from any fund or funds in which there might be a surplus and it was decided a year ago that this amount should be deducted from the Tuberculosis Fund. At the end of the fiscal year, however, we found that there was a balance in each of the seven funds which totaled, including the \$16,520.00 which had been reserved in the Tuberculosis Fund, \$42,625.32 which will revert to the State Treasury. The Secretary also reported that because of the action of the 1941 legislature in requiring all balances at the end of each fiscal year to revert to the General Fund, the balance which had

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been carried from year to year in the Hog Cholera Fund had been cancelled and that the legislature at their last session appropriated \$3,500 for this fund. This proved to be sufficient as there was a balance of \$482.00 left from this fund at the end of the year. The Secretary reported that in addition to this amount, \$4,864.15 had been collected for fees for dealer and lay permits. These collections, until 1941, had always been credited to the Hog Cholera Fund but through the above mentioned action of the legislature, were now turned in to the General Fund. Therefore, the administration of the Hog Cholera Law had resulted in a profit to the State of \$1,846.15 during the last fiscal year. The Secretary also reported the same ruling had applied to the Anthrax Fund and while the amount of \$600.00 which was appropriated for the 1941-42 fiscal year was as large as the expenditures in any one recent year, when the Spring anthrax vaccinating had been completed there was a balance in this fund of only \$141.40. This left the Board in a precarious position because if a serious outbreak of anthrax should occur we would not have sufficient funds to purchase the necessary anti-anthrax serum and bacterin to control the outbreak. The Secretary reported he had conferred with the Business Administration requesting that some of the moneys in the other funds be set aside to use in case of such an emergency but had been informed this would be impossible. The Secretary was informed by the Business Administration that in case an emergency should occur in which additional funds were absolutely necessary, it would be necessary to call the Executive Council into session and obtain permission from them to use additional funds which had not been appropriated for a specific purpose by the legislature. The Secretary had inquired what procedure he should take in case such an outbreak should occur over a week-end or a holiday when it would be impossible to call a meeting of the Executive Council. He was informed that under such conditions it would be necessary to defer action until such a meeting could be called. Fortunately no emergency arose and at the present time we have the appropriation of \$600.00 for the 1942-43 fiscal year available.

SALARIES: The Secretary explained that following the action by the Board at the quarterly meeting April 17 in approving the salary schedule presented by the Secretary at that time, calling for increases for most of the employees who were not already drawing the maximum salary for their classification, he had presented this schedule to the Civil Service Board and also to the Business Administration. He stated he had received the oral

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approval of the Civil Service Board and also the approval of the Business Administration, with the qualification that if a general increase as was then suggested by the Governor was adopted the schedule as presented by the Secretary would not be approved. The budget for the first quarter of the 1942-43 fiscal year was submitted to the Budget Secretary June 3, including requests for money from the Salary Fund according to the schedule approved by the Board April 17. On June 11 he received a letter from the Department of Administration stating that a hearing was to be held on a proposed increase in salary suggested by Governor Stassen. They requested that we furnish them a list of present salaries of all classified employees and a revised list figured on the basis of five percent plus \$5.00 per month for each employe. They also requested that we furnish them some plan whereby this increase might be paid from funds appropriated to this department. The Secretary reported he had discussed the matter with the Accounting Division and the only way in which the funds could be provided for this proposed increase would be to transfer all of Dr. Englerth's salary and half of Dr. Hedin's salary from the Salary Fund to the Bang's Disease Fund. The Secretary stated this would be a logical procedure as we were already paying some salaries from the Bang's Disease Fund and that practically all of Dr. Englerth's time was taken up with Bang's Disease Control and fully half of Dr. Hedin's work was also connected with the control of Bang's disease. On June 29 we received a notice from the Civil Service Department of an amendment to Rule 19 of the Civil Service regulations which provided for the increase as outlined above. The Secretary reported he had immediately conferred with Miss Reber, the Budget Secretary, and Mr. White, her assistant, and was informed it was mandatory for all State departments to comply with the amended Civil Service regulation. He inquired of them what other departments which had no funds to which they might transfer salaries were doing to meet the situation if the salary fund of such departments did not provide sufficient moneys to do so. They informed him that in such cases it was necessary that such departments either reduce their force sufficiently so that the remaining employees might obtain salaries in accordance with the new schedule or to continue their present force under the new schedule and go before the legislature at the next session and ask for an emergency appropriation which, if denied, would necessitate their holding up activities until the new fiscal year or to obtain moneys from the Executive Council.

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The Budget Secretary expressed her opinion that it was very unlikely that such a request from the Executive Council would be granted. The Secretary inquired of Miss Reber and Mr. White if, in their opinion, it would not be beneficial from the point of view of this department to pay all salaries under the new schedule from the Salary Fund until our moneys were exhausted and then go to the legislature requesting an emergency appropriation. They informed him it was their opinion that the Legislative Committees would be much more receptive to requests for appropriations to continue our work for the ensuing biennium if we could show them that we had been able to take care of the emergency from the funds now at our command. They stated the changes described above with regard to transferring the entire salary of Dr. Englerth and half the salary of Dr. Hedin would meet with their approval. Therefore, we submitted a revised budget under this plan. It was approved and the salary for the first two weeks in July has been paid in accordance therewith.

The following is a schedule of our present salary under the plan suggested by the Governor and approved by the Civil Service Board and the Business Administration:

<u>SALARY FUND</u>		
<u>NAME</u>	<u>CLASSIFICATION</u>	<u>ADJUSTED MONTHLY SALARY</u>
Dr. Ralph L. West	Sec. & Executive Officer	\$416.66 2/3
Dr. R. H. Bergman	Veterinarian II	215.00
Dr. W. C. Bromaghim	Veterinarian III	265.00
Nellie M. Carroll	Clerk III	173.00
Dr. O. B. Gochnauer	Veterinarian II	217.50
Dr. F. W. Hansen	Veterinarian II	227.50
Dr. Harry Hedin	Veterinarian I	102.25
Dr. L. E. Jenkins	Veterinarian II	252.50
Marcella Kaplan	Clerk-Stenographer I	89.00
Hilda Klein	Clerk-Stenographer II	115.25
Joyce Lancette	Clerk-Stenographer II	110.00
Dr. R. G. Lovesee	Veterinarian II	215.00
Dr. H. G. McGinn	Veterinarian II	252.50
Dr. C. A. Mack	Veterinarian II	240.00
Marie Magee	Clerk-Stenographer II	136.25
Helen Mokrasch	Clerk-Stenographer I	89.00
Ida E. Nelson	Clerk-Stenographer I	89.00
F. H. Pedersen	Accountant I	183.50
Dr. E. T. Phelps	Veterinarian II	227.50
Dr. W. F. Rode	Veterinarian II	265.00
Evelyn Rohlfing	Clerk-Stenographer II	125.75
Chas. B. Schubert	Clerk III	162.50
Lester Tate	Law Enforcement Insp. II	183.50

SALARY FUND (Cont'd)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>CLASSIFICATION</u>	<u>ADJUSTED MONTHLY SALARY</u>
Jerene Venne	Clerk-Stenographer II	\$110.00
Essie White	Clerk-Stenographer II	110.00
Hortense Young	Clerk-Typist I	99.50

HOG CHOLERA FUND

Eva Bullock	Clerk-Stenographer II	115.25
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BANG'S DISEASE FUND

Helen Coffey	Clerk-Stenographer II	120.50
Alice Deane	Clerk-Stenographer II	110.00
Dr. L. S. Englerth	Veterinarian II	240.00
Dr. Harry Hedin	Veterinarian I	102.25
Dr. R. Steven Kufrin	Veterinarian I	183.50
Dr. Alan Morrow	Veterinarian I	183.50
Nona Salmon	Clerk-Typist I	94.25
Mary Sieber	Clerk-Stenographer I	89.00
Dr. Chas. R. Smit	Veterinarian I	188.75
C. V. Williams	Veterinarian I	188.75

There has been no increase in the salary of the Secretary and Executive Officer as this salary is fixed in the appropriation law and does not come under the classified service.

It was moved by Dr. Boyd and seconded by Mr. Moscrip that the action of the Secretary with regard to salaries for the employees be approved. The motion was carried.

TUBERCULIN TESTING: The Secretary reported the complete tuberculin test of Fillmore County for reaccreditation had been completed. He explained he had intended to complete both Fillmore and Mower Counties during June, but it had been impossible, in spite of every effort, to obtain enough practicing veterinarians to complete Fillmore County in two weeks. Only about half enough veterinarians were obtained when this testing started on June 8 so it was impossible to complete the testing in less than four weeks, instead of the usual two weeks that we plan on using for each county. That was one of the reasons for the rather large amount of money that was returned to the General Fund. The Secretary also reported that Beltrami, Koochiching, and Lake of the Woods Counties had been tested in May and June at the same time they were tested for reaccreditation as Bang's disease-free areas, thus further reducing the cost of testing. This also increased the amount of money returned to the General Fund. The Secretary further stated it was his intention that the tests in Clear ^{water} Lake and Aitkin Counties during the ensuing quarter would also be combination tests. The Secretary stated that following the action taken at the special meeting June 25,

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authorizing him to test all the cattle in counties which were due for reaccreditation by testing infected herds only when in his opinion it was advisable and the funds permitted, he had made a survey and determined that the funds would permit the testing of all cattle in all the counties due for reaccreditation during the succeeding quarter and that if there was no objection on the part of the Board, he would conduct these tests in this manner provided he was able to obtain sufficient veterinarians to do so.

BANG'S DISEASE: The Secretary reported that on July 14 he had received a letter from Howard E. Grow, County Agent of Kittson County, asking if it would be possible to test Kittson County for Bang's disease under the area plan provided sufficient additional names were added to the petition previously signed in that county and such petition forwarded to this office. He stated he had replied to Mr. Grow that it would be possible to test Kittson County this Fall but that in his opinion and on advice of the Attorney General, he did not feel that we should consider the original petition circulated in 1939 but that a new petition should be circulated and if sufficient names were obtained he would be very pleased to start the testing in Kittson County. The Board expressed their approval of the action of the Secretary in advising that since the old petition had been circulated some time ago and in view of the changed conditions, that only names placed on the petition within recent months should be considered.

The Secretary reported he had received the Memoranda of Agreement for Norman and St. Louis Counties and they were now fully accredited as Bang's disease-free areas.

The Board was reminded that at the April 17 meeting the Secretary had reported on the Theodore Neeser case in Crow Wing County and the Board had directed him to inform the County Attorney of Crow Wing County that it was their desire that this case be pushed as rapidly as possible. The Secretary stated that Mr. Ebner, the County Attorney of Crow Wing County, had informed him it was impossible to include this case at the term of court then in progress, but because of the fact that a delay in testing this herd might endanger other cattle in the county if it was deferred until the next term of court, he had been able to obtain a court order ordering Mr. Neeser to submit his cattle to a test for Bang's disease. Mr. Neeser then submitted his cattle to the test which was made by Dr. Clausen, an employe of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

On Mr. Neeser's request, Dr. Clausen did not plate test the blood samples in Mr. Neeser's presence as Mr. Neeser desired the test be performed at the laboratory at the University Farm. When the results were obtained at the laboratory and were returned to Dr. Clausen he went to the Neeser farm, and Mr. Neeser refused to allow him to brand and tag the reactors. Since the regulation requiring branding reactors is included in the Form B.D. 5, the regulations of this Board for the "Control and Elimination of Bang's Disease in Minnesota", which is a different regulation than the one requiring him to submit his cattle to a test, which is the Form B. D. 27 - "Rules and Regulations for the Establishment and Maintenance of Bang's Disease Free Areas", the County Attorney felt it would be necessary to obtain a new order requiring him to submit his cattle to branding. A hearing on this new order was set for July 7. The quarantine officer of this Board and Dr. Smit were directed to be in Brainerd on July 7 for the hearing. On their arrival there they found this hearing had been postponed until July 17 as the judge before which the hearing was to be held had just been married and was on vacation. The Secretary instructed Dr. Smit to be present at the hearing the 17th. Mr. Tate, the quarantine officer, was on his vacation and the County Attorney informed him he did not feel it would be necessary for him to cut his vacation short to be present, as the deputy sheriff would be able to give sufficient evidence that the owner had refused to submit his cattle to branding. The Secretary received a telephone call the afternoon of the 17th from Dr. Smit, who stated the hearing had been continued for one week because of the fact that the defense had argued, and the argument had prevailed, that the certified copy of the test record made at the University Farm was inadmissible as evidence for the reason it could not be proved by witnesses present that the test had been made on samples collected from the defendant's cattle, and that in order for such evidence to be admissible it would be necessary to prove each step in the handling of the blood samples from the date they were drawn from the defendant's cattle until they had been tested by the technicians at the University Farm laboratory, and the person making the test would certify that the results as shown on the chart were the results of tests of the blood actually collected from the defendant's cattle.

The Secretary also reported there had been two objectors to the test in Lake of the Woods County. Both of these men, Arthur Lund and Joseph H. Biesiot, were arrested

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and plead "not guilty". The County Attorney of Lake of the Woods County was also attempting to obtain an order requiring them to submit their cattle to a test but since the hearing on this order must also be held before the judge who had conducted the hearing in Crow Wing County and since he had been on vacation, these hearings had also been postponed. The Secretary stated both Mr. Biesiot and Mr. Lund were individuals with whom the Board had previously had difficulties with regard to Bang's disease and tuberculin testing.

The Secretary reported that following the reports of the illegal use of *Brucella abortus* vaccine several arrests had been made, convictions obtained, and the defendants penalized. The Secretary reported that in one case a sales advertisement for a farm sale had been furnished him in which the cattle were advertised as vaccinated. He had directed one of the field veterinarians to immediately proceed to these premises and determine from the owner with what product they had been vaccinated. Dr. Jenkins, our field veterinarian, reported the owner stated they had been vaccinated for Bang's disease and had furnished the name of the man who had vaccinated them. This was Henry LaTaurelle. Under the Secretary's direction, Dr. Jenkins and Dr. Hansen established a quarantine on this herd and obtained a complaint against Mr. LaTaurelle, who plead "guilty", but after doing so he maintained he had injected phenol and glycerin in these cattle and not Bang's disease vaccine. He stated the product which he had injected had been obtained from the drug store at Braham, Minnesota. The field veterinarians informed the owner of the cattle that provided his herd was negative to the test for Bang's disease, the quarantine would be released. They secured blood samples from all cattle on the premises. These blood samples were tested at the University Farm and all were negative but one animal, which was suspicious. The owner readily agreed to ship this one animal for slaughter which was done and the quarantine was released.

The Secretary stated some time ago he had prepared amendments to the regulations for the control and elimination of Bang's disease in Minnesota, B. D. 5 Revised, but that since the meeting of June 25 was arranged so that the Board members might hear objections by the practicing veterinarians during the annual short-course of veterinarians at the University Farm, he had deferred presenting them to the Board,

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pending the presentation of any amendments which might be proposed by the committee appointed at that time to consider such amendments. He stated he was presenting at this time the following amendments which, in his opinion, should be taken care of immediately:

Mr. Moscrip moved, seconded by Dr. Gloss, that the following sentence be added to Paragraph 4 of the rules and regulations for the control and elimination of Bang's disease in Minnesota, B. D. 5 Revised : "Provided that animals under 18 months of age that have been or are to be vaccinated with *Brucella abortus* vaccine according to the rules and regulations of the Board and are to remain in quarantine on the owner's premises, need not be branded or tagged with a reactor tag." Motion was carried.

It was moved by Mr. Moscrip and seconded by Mr. Sayers that the following amendment to the rules and regulations for the control and elimination of Bang's disease be adopted: "Change the fourth sentence of Paragraph 8 to read as follows: The quarantine on vaccinated calves will not be released until such time as they have passed a negative agglutination blood test administered at least 30 days following vaccination." The motion was carried.

Paragraphs 4 and 8 of the rules and regulations for the control and elimination of Bang's disease in Minnesota, B. D. 5 Revised, will now read as follows:

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 July 18, 1942

Approved by Attorney General July 29, 1942

Edward J. Beatty
Attorney General

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 paragraphs 4 and 8 of these Rules and Regulations adopted April 16, 1941 are hereby amended to read as follows:

PARAGRAPH 4. All cattle, six months of age or over, that have given a positive reaction to a satisfactory agglutination blood test for Bang's disease shall be tagged in the left ear with the special reactor tag of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, and branded with the letter B on the left jaw not less than two or more than three inches high. All grade cattle that are tested for Bang's disease shall be tagged in the right ear with the official identification tag of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. All pure bred registered cattle shall be identified by the registry name and number, herd tag number or legibly tattooed number. Provided that animals under 18 months of age that have been or are to be vaccinated with Brucella abortus vaccine according to the rules and regulations of the Board and are to remain in quarantine on the owner's premises need not be branded or tagged with a reactor tag.

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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* microorganisms 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 quarantine on vaccinated calves will not be released until such time as they have passed a negative agglutination blood test administered at least 30 days 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.

IMPORTATION OF CATTLE: The Secretary called the attention of the Board to the rules and regulations adopted April 17, 1942, governing the admission of livestock into the State of Minnesota as they pertained to cattle. He reminded the Board the regulations now require that all cattle, with the exception of feeding cattle, be tested for tuberculosis within 30 days prior to importation, unless they originate directly from herds which have passed a negative tuberculin test within one year prior to date of importation. Paragraph 7 of the rules and regulations govern the importation of feeding cattle. Such cattle may be imported without a test for tuberculosis provided they originate in negative herds in modified accredited areas, regardless of the date of test of the herd of origin. They may also be imported without identification by ear tag, with the exception of female cattle over 6 months of age and bulls, which must be subjected to a test for Bang's disease. The regulations for feeding cattle require that the health certificate accompanying such cattle include the statement "for feeding purposes only". The Secretary stated that since these regulations became effective July 1, 1942, he had received health certificates issued for the importation of cattle including the statement "for feeding purposes only", in which the animals imported had been described as Holstein, Guernsey, etc., which were evidently not of strictly beef type and breed as required by Paragraph 7. He also stated he had received such health certificates for the importation of cattle consigned to community sales or dealers who resold the animals immediately after arrival in Minnesota. The Secretary stated if cattle imported ostensibly for feeding purposes were allowed to be sold immediately on arrival, there was no assurance that such cattle would be used for feeding purposes only and that the provisions of the importation regulations would be impossible to enforce unless a feeding quarantine could be established on all female cattle imported for feeding purposes. The Secretary recommended that quarantines be established on all shipments of cattle imported for feeding purposes only and that such quarantines remain in effect until the end of the feeding period when the cattle are shipped for slaughter, or until the cattle had been tested in compliance with the rules and regulations for the importation of cattle for purposes other than feeding. The Board agreed to this suggestion.

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IMPORTATION OF SHEEP: The Secretary stated he had had some telephone calls and also correspondence with some of the larger sheep importing companies, such as the Peterson Sheep Company of Spencer, Iowa. They stated it was difficult and almost impossible for them to obtain health certificates at the point of origin for shipments of sheep to be imported into Minnesota. They stated in the first place it was, in many cases, difficult to obtain a veterinarian at the point of origin, and in the second place, they would receive orders for a certain type of sheep from some feeder in Minnesota and until the sheep had been assembled at some assembly point such as Valley, Nebraska, from various points in the Western states, all of which they stated were in scabies-free areas, they were unable to make up a carload of the type and size of sheep ordered. They wished to have their sheep inspected and health certificates issued at the assembly points rather than at the point of origin. They stated they would be able to obtain inspection by a veterinary inspector employed by the Bureau of Animal Industry at the assembly points, which they felt was a much more satisfactory inspection than they could obtain at the point of origin. The Secretary stated it had been Dr. Cotton's practice in the past to refuse to accept certificates issued at assembly points, and that in the Secretary's opinion, unless the certificate was approved by the sanitary authorities at the point of origin, it would be impossible to determine that the sheep actually originated in scabies-free territory. The Board agreed with the Secretary's statement and decided that no change should be made in the regulations governing the importation of sheep into Minnesota and directed the Secretary to inform the Peterson Sheep Company and any other persons wishing to import sheep into Minnesota that it would be necessary that they obtain permits specifying that the sheep be accompanied by health certificates issued at the point of origin and approved by the sanitary authorities of the state of origin, or that they comply with the regulations and dip the sheep prior to importation.

SALES PAVILIONS: The Secretary stated the quarantine officer and the field veterinarians who had been assigned to inspection of sales pavilions had reported to him it was a common practice for some managers of sales pavilions to use the premises for the purchase and resale of swine in the interim between sales. He stated there was no supervision by the official veterinarian of such sales. He explained the regulations required the cleaning and disinfecting of all sales pavilion premises immediately following

the holding of the sale, but that in these cases there was usually no cleaning and disinfecting following the passage of hogs through the sales pavilion before the next sale was held. The Secretary explained that all railway shipping pens were considered infected territory and that there were rules and regulations of the Board which prohibited the resale of animals from such shipping pens, and that he felt the resale of animals from assembly points such as sales pavilions without vaccination or proper veterinary supervision was just as dangerous from a disease control standpoint as was the sale of swine from railway shipping pens. He stated this also applied to private stockyards conducted by numerous truckers. Dr. Gloss stated that to his knowledge outbreaks of hog cholera had resulted from the resale of hogs from truckers' private stockyards to buyers in the country, and the Secretary stated he had also seen such cases when in general practice. It was moved by Dr. Gloss, seconded by Mr. Moscrip, that the Secretary draw regulations prohibiting the resale of swine from private stockyards or from sales pavilions unless the rules and regulations governing community sales were complied with. The motion was carried.

VESICULAR STOMATITIS: The Secretary reported that on July 16 Dr. Pint of Austin had reported over the telephone that there was a condition in a herd of cattle near Austin which simulated foot and mouth disease. The Secretary immediately attempted to contact Dr. Boyd but he was absent from his office. The Secretary then called Dr. Fretz, who had had previous experience with foot and mouth disease, and Dr. Fretz, in company with Dr. Tierney, the Inspector in Charge at South St. Paul, had gone to Austin. He stated that Dr. Fretz had reported to him on the morning of July 17 that the herd was affected with a very severe form of vesicular stomatitis and he was positive foot and mouth disease was not present, although the mouth lesions were very similar to mouth lesions often seen in animals affected with foot and mouth disease. He stated he had obtained material from these lesions and had brought them to the laboratory at the University Farm and had given them to Dr. Boyd for animal inoculation. Dr. Boyd reported the material furnished him had been mostly sloughed membranes and were not suitable for animal inoculation, although he was attempting to inoculate animals with this material. The Secretary reported that after receiving Dr. Fretz' report, he had immediately sent Dr. F. W. Hansen, one of our field veterinarians, to Austin

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to establish a strict quarantine on these cattle. He stated he had prepared placards to post the premises, and had instructed Dr. Hansen to inform the owner of the necessity of a strict quarantine requiring that he change his clothes after caring for his cattle before leaving the premises, and that he absolutely prohibit the entrance to the premises of neighbors or anyone other than veterinary attendants. Dr. Hansen was also ordered to contact all neighboring veterinarians and the chairman of the town board of the township in which this herd was situated, and neighboring health officers, and report the condition and ask them to immediately report any other suspicious case which might come to their attention. In answer to a question by Mr. Sayers, the Secretary stated the death loss from this condition was very slight but the loss in milk flow was extremely serious; also, that the disease was very readily transmissible and a widespread epidemic through the dairy section of southern Minnesota at this time would result in the serious depletion in the amount of dairy production which could be produced, which was even more serious than usual at this time because of the war emergency. The Board agreed that the condition was serious and instructed the Secretary to see that the quarantine was enforced in all respects and to visit the premises at short intervals in order to exert every effort to see that an outbreak of this disease did not become widespread.

AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: The Secretary reported that the meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association, which he and Dr. Boyd had been authorized by this Board to attend, had been postponed from August 17-20 until August 24-27. He stated this action was due to the fact that the Stevens Hotel, where arrangements had been made to hold this meeting, had been taken over by the United States Army and it was, therefore, necessary to make new arrangements at the Palmer House. The Secretary stated he presumed there would be no objection to his and Dr. Boyd's attendance at this meeting at the latter date and no objections were offered by the Board.

The Board then adjourned for lunch and reconvened at 2:00 p.m., at which time the hearing with regard to the disqualification of the members of the Associated Veterinarians of South St. Paul was continued. This was a continuation of the hearing which had been adjourned on July 11. A transcript of this hearing is on file in the office of the Board. Following this hearing the Board reconvened in the Secretary's

office. Mr. Houston of the Attorney General's office was also present. A general discussion of the evidence followed.

Mr. Houston stated it was the duty of the Board to judge as to the credibility of the witnesses who had testified, and that if they were assured the evidence presented was true, he saw no other alternative than that the Board refuse to approve the health certificates issued by the veterinarians charged with misconduct. He stated he felt the Board would be censured unless some definite action in this regard was taken. It was moved by Mr. Sayers and seconded by Mr. Moscrip that Dr. W.E. Day be exonerated of all charges. The motion was carried unanimously. It was moved by Mr. Moscrip and seconded by Mr. Sayers that Dr. E. L. Orput of South St. Paul be notified that the Board would refuse to approve records of tuberculin and Bang's disease tests issued by him or health certificates issued by him, and that the Secretary be further instructed to communicate with the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, informing him of this action and recommending that he remove Dr. Orput's name from the list of approved and accredited veterinarians in Minnesota. The motion was carried unanimously. It was moved by Mr. Moscrip and seconded by Mr. Sayers that Dr. P. E. Bailey be notified that in view of the evidence submitted at the hearing on July 11 and July 18, the Board would no longer approve tuberculin tests or Bang's disease tests made by him or health certificates issued by him. The Secretary was further directed to notify the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture of this action and to recommend that Dr. Bailey's name be removed from the list of approved and accredited veterinarians in Minnesota. Mr. Moscrip moved, seconded by Dr. Boyd, that the Secretary inform Dr. R. H. Forsythe of South St. Paul that in view of the evidence presented at the hearings July 11 and July 18, the Board would no longer approve tuberculin tests or Bang's disease tests made by him, or health certificates issued by him, and that the Secretary be further directed to communicate with the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry informing him of this action and recommending that Dr. Forsythe's name be removed from the list of approved and accredited veterinarians in Minnesota. The motion was carried by the following vote:

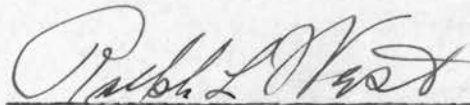
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Moscrip - Aye
Boyd - "
Gloss - "
Sayers - No

There being no further business, Dr. Boyd moved that the Board adjourn.

Motion seconded by Dr. Gloss. Motion carried.

Respectfully submitted,



Secretary



President

MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL MEETING, MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD - September 19, 1942

The meeting was called to order at 9:15 a.m. by Mr. Charles Ewald, president. Members present were: Dr. W. L. Boyd, Dr. E. H. Gloss, Mr. W. S. Moscrip, Mr. A. L. Sayers, and Mr. Charles Ewald.

The minutes of the deferred quarterly meeting held July 18 were read. Dr. Boyd moved, seconded by Dr. Gloss, that the minutes be approved. Motion was carried.

SIOUX CITY STOCKYARDS: Mr. Harry J. Boyts, Livestock Commissioner of the Public Stockyards at Sioux City, Iowa, appeared before the Board. Mr. Boyts stated the rules and regulations of the Minnesota Live Stock Sanitary Board which require that female cattle which originate or pass through public stockyards must be tested for tuberculosis before importation into Minnesota, cause an unnecessary hardship to farmers and cattle feeders in Minnesota. He said practically all other feeding States allowed the importation of such cattle without a test for tuberculosis provided the cattle were quarantined on arrival. He stated he realized that in view of the work being done in Minnesota under the Bang's disease control program that the Bang's disease test was probably necessary and they did not object to this test even though most other States did not require it. He stated the tuberculin test, however, required the holding of the cattle at the stockyards for an additional three days and made it impractical for feeders in Minnesota to purchase feeding cattle at the stockyards in competition with farmers in other States, especially Iowa, who were able to remove their feeding cattle from the stockyards the same day they were purchased. He requested that the rules and regulations of the Board be so amended that it would be possible to import feeding female cattle from the stockyards at Sioux City without the requirement of a tuberculin test. Mr. Boyts was then excused and the Board discussed the question. The Secretary pointed out that the tuberculin testing of female feeding cattle over six months of age was required before cattle could be removed from South St. Paul for movement to other points in Minnesota as well as for the importation of such cattle into Minnesota from all other public stockyards. He stated if cows and heifers over six months old were allowed to be imported without this test it would result in numerous cases of such cattle being added to breeding and dairy herds as there was not sufficient personnel nor sufficient funds to properly oversee the quarantines

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which it would be necessary to establish. It was moved by Dr. Boyd, seconded by Dr. Gloss, that the request made by Mr. Boyts be denied. Motion was carried unanimously.

HORMEL & COMPANY: Mr. J. L. Olson, Vice-President of Hormel & Company, appeared before the Board. He explained at the present time a large number of native lambs were arriving at the Hormel & Company slaughtering establishment at Austin from Southern Minnesota and Northern Iowa. He stated these lambs were brought directly from the farms by the owners in about 50% of the cases and the remainder were sent to the slaughtering establishment by country buyers employed by Hormel & Company. Mr. Olson stated a varying percentage of the lambs arriving in this manner were not sufficiently finished for slaughtering and that if bought as slaughter lambs it would result in a serious loss to the growers as well as result in a decrease of meat supply, which was especially serious during this time of emergency when all meat products were so necessary for the war effort. He stated Hormel & Company owned a farm approximately four miles from the slaughtering plant which was equipped with fencing and buildings for feeding a large number of lambs. He said this feeding plant was equipped with a building which would provide for holding pens which could be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected and also with facilities for dipping. He requested that Hormel & Company be allowed to remove thin lambs from the slaughtering establishment to the feeding plant, the lambs to be hauled in trucks owned by the company. He stated lambs would then be immediately sheared and dipped, held in the quarantine pen until dry, and then allowed to mix with the other feeding lambs which might be maintained on the premises. Mr. Olson stated Hormel & Company would be willing to employ a veterinarian authorized by this Board to supervise the dipping, etc. The Secretary explained when he had recently visited the Hormel & Company plant he was informed the practice at that time was to unload native lambs over the scales from trucks arriving from Southern Minnesota and Iowa and the lambs were then sorted in a sorting pen and the thin lambs returned over the scales and weighed back to the shipper who then returned them to the farm. He explained under this procedure lambs might be exposed to scabies as it was highly

probable the scales and sorting yards would from time to time contain lambs affected with this disease. He stated he had informed Hormel & Company at the time he visited the plant that this procedure must be stopped. Mr. Olson said he did not believe this had been the regular procedure. He stated it had been allowed but in each case the trucker had been given definite warning that such procedure might result in the infection of his lambs and in that way infect the flock on the home premises. In reply to a question by the Secretary, Mr. Olson stated there were no dipping facilities at the slaughtering establishment at the present time, and that due to priorities it was improbable that the Hormel Company would be allowed materials for their construction. He stated there were adequate facilities, however, at the feeding plant and also for holding the lambs in quarantine at the feeding plant until dipped. Mr. Olson was then excused and the Board discussed his request. It was generally agreed that the situation presented a serious problem and should merit consideration under the emergency conditions which now exist. It was moved by Dr. Gloss that the Secretary frame regulations allowing the removal of sheep from slaughtering establishments for feeding purposes under the following conditions:

1: That the premises to which such sheep would be removed must be double fenced where they adjoined any premises on which other sheep are or may be maintained.

2: That the premises include facilities for proper dipping.

3: That each lot of sheep removed from the plant be dipped immediately preceding such removal or held in a properly constructed quarantine pen on the premises to which they are removed until dipped in a permitted dip, and not allowed to contact other sheep until such dipping has been accomplished.

4: That a permanent quarantine be established on the premises where such sheep are maintained.

5: That the person removing the sheep from the slaughtering establishment agree to employ a veterinarian authorized by the Board as its representative to supervise all dipping and to issue permits for the removal of each lot of sheep from the quarantined premises.

Motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

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MOVEMENT OF LIVESTOCK FROM SLAUGHTERING ESTABLISHMENTS:

The Secretary explained that following his visit to the Hormel & Company plant he had searched the records of the Board and was unable to find any rules and regulations which prohibited the movement of livestock from slaughtering establishments for purposes other than immediate slaughter. He stated the rules and regulations for the importation of livestock into Minnesota allowed various classes of livestock to be imported if consigned to slaughtering establishments without the requirement of health certificates, dipping, testing, etc., required for the importation of livestock for purposes other than slaughter. If livestock is allowed to then be moved from slaughtering establishments for purposes other than slaughter, this would result in an evasion of the rules and regulations for the importation of livestock. For this reason he recommended that rules and regulations be adopted to provide that no livestock be removed from such establishments excepting under definite rules and regulations of the Board. Mr. Moscrip moved that the Secretary and Executive Officer be instructed to prepare rules and regulations prohibiting the movement of livestock from slaughtering establishments excepting under such rules and regulations as the Board may from time to time adopt. Motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss and carried.

ASSOCIATED VETERINARIANS: DR. P. E. BAILEY, who was disqualified

by the Board July 18, appeared before the Board. He stated he was requesting reinstatement. He stated to the best of his knowledge all health certificates issued by the Associated Veterinarians in the past were a true record of the results obtained by testing the cattle described therein and he believed the testing had been done properly in all respects. In reply to a question by Mr. Moscrip, he stated he would agree henceforth to abide explicitly by the rules and regulations of the Board.

DR. R. H. FORSYTHE, also disqualified by the Board July 18, then appeared before the Board. He stated he now realized the Associated Veterinarians should have been represented by an attorney at the hearings July 11 and 18, but at the time he did not realize the seriousness of the charges and felt they could easily be explained. He stated he wished to apologize for his statements regarding the police record of Lloyd Cole. He stated it was a fact, however, that Mr. Cole had caused trouble from time to time which was not on the police record and he thought when he made the statement

that such instances would be found on the police record. Dr. Forsythe said the evidence given by a witness at the July 18 hearing that he had bled only 2 animals in one lot of 17 was false. He stated these animals were all bled and the witness could easily have determined this fact by counting the blood sample vials if he had wished to. He stated the evidence regarding the examination of the animals' necks should not be considered as in a great many instances there was no evidence discernible on examination of an animal's neck whether it had or had not been bled. Dr. Forsythe stated because of the contradictory orders given by the Bureau of Animal Industry, it was difficult to know just what was desired of them in complying with the rules and regulations. He said it was possible they may have "cut corners" to a certain extent but he was positive they had never knowingly passed diseased animals and that the health certificates issued by them were accurate records of the results obtained by them of their testing in the South St. Paul Yards. Dr. Forsythe requested that he be reinstated at this time.

DR. E. L. ORPUT, also disqualified by the Board at the same time as the two above mentioned veterinarians, appeared before the Board and stated to the best of his knowledge all health certificates issued by the Associated Veterinarians had been in good order and represented the actual tests and results as determined by such tests. He stated that if reinstated he would follow the rules and regulations and instructions of the Board explicitly.

A general discussion regarding the reinstatement of the three above-named veterinarians followed. The Secretary stated he had examined the records of the Board and could find no instance in which a veterinarian disqualified because of falsification of health certificates had been reinstated within a period of less than one year. He stated if these veterinarians were reinstated at this time he did not see how the Board could justify actions previously taken regarding other veterinarians. The Secretary stated in his opinion there would be only two possible reasons for reinstatement. One would be the Board felt that the action taken July 18 was in error due to insufficient evidence, or two, that new evidence had been presented which would justify reinstatement. He stated insofar as he could see there was no new evidence presented. The Secretary further stated he wished to emphasize the seriousness of the situation and as

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an illustration informed the Board that during the early Spring he had had correspondence with the Illinois Department of Agriculture regarding the quarantine of cattle imported into Illinois from public stockyards. He stated he had assured the State Veterinarian of Illinois that the testing at the South St. Paul Stock Yards was done by qualified men and he could be assured that the cattle imported into Illinois from South St. Paul had been properly tested. He stated when the evidence at the hearing showed the testing was not being done properly, it put the Board as well as the Secretary in an extremely embarrassing position and unless the Board could be definitely assured that the testing was being done as reported on the health certificates, they were doing a great injustice not only to the cattle owners of this State who purchased cattle at the South St. Paul Yards but to the cattle owners and livestock authorities of other States who relied upon health certificates approved by this Board in allowing the importation of cattle from South St. Paul into their respective States. No action was taken by the Board.

DR. L. S. ENGLERTH: In reply to a question by Dr. Gloss, the Secretary stated Dr. Englerth had requested a year's leave of absence in order that he might associate himself with Dr. H. A. Meehan and Dr. I. O. Burington of South St. Paul to conduct tuberculin and Bang's disease tests and perform other veterinary work at the South St. Paul Stock Yards. He stated he had recommended the approval of this leave of absence to the Civil Service Commission. The Secretary reported it had been the custom since he had been employed by the Board, to allow leaves of absence on the request of employees who were severing their connection with the Board since that allowed them, in case they desired re-employment before the time the leave expired, to return to employment under the same status which they had when they left. Several members of the Board expressed their disapproval of the action of the Secretary in approving this leave of absence. They stated in view of the action taken by the Board regarding the three members of the Associated Veterinarians at South St. Paul, the granting of a leave of absence to Dr. Englerth, who had been employed by this Board, to go to South St. Paul to undertake the same work which had been done by the veterinarians now disqualified put the Board in an extremely embarrassing position. It was moved by Dr. Gloss, seconded by Mr. Moscrip, that Dr. Englerth be asked to immediately return to his duties as a field veterinarian or to resign his position. Motion was carried by the following vote:

Dr. Boyd - Aye
Mr. Moscrip - "
Mr. Ewald - "
Dr. Gloss - "
Mr. Sayers - Did not vote.

At this point Mr. Sayers expressed his strong disapproval of the failure of the Board to take action regarding the reinstatement of Drs. Bailey, Forsythe, and Orput and left the meeting.

IMPORTATION OF CATTLE: The Secretary reminded the Board that at the last meeting on July 18 he had suggested that feeding cattle imported without a tuberculin and Bang's disease test in conformity with the requirements for cattle other than feeding cattle be quarantined upon arrival in Minnesota. He stated at that time many cattle imported ostensibly as feeding cattle were being re-sold through community sales immediately on arrival and there was no assurance that such cattle would be maintained for feeding purposes only. At the meeting of July 18 the Secretary recommended that quarantines be established on all shipments of cattle imported for feeding purposes only, and that such quarantines remain in effect until the end of the feeding period or until the cattle had been subjected to tests in compliance with the regulations for the importation of cattle other than feeding. The Board at the meeting of July 18 had agreed with this suggestion but no definite action was taken. The Secretary explained he had ordered quarantines established according to his recommendation of July 18, but that in carrying out this procedure he was embarrassed by the fact that no rules and regulations of the Board definitely provided for such quarantines. He therefore presented for the consideration of the Board an amendment to the rules and regulations governing the importation of cattle into Minnesota. It was moved by Mr. Moscrip, seconded by Dr. Boyd, that Paragraph 7 of the 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, be amended as follows:

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF CATTLE INTO THE STATE OF MINNESOTA AS AMENDED SEPTEMBER 19, 1942 AND APPROVED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

October 2 1942
Sam W Campbell
Special Asst. Atty 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 35.03, Minnesota Statutes 1941, to make such rules and regulations as it may deem expedient for the protection of the health of the domestic animals of the State, and

✓ WHEREAS, Section ^{5416 Minnesota Statutes, 1927} ~~35.20~~, Minnesota Statutes 1941, requires the State Live Stock Sanitary Board to enter into agreement with the county commissioners of the several counties of the State to cause the testing of all cattle in the counties for tuberculosis, and that such agreement shall specify such quarantine rules and regulations as the Board may deem advisable relative to the control of tuberculosis among cattle in the counties, 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, and

out WHEREAS, Paragraph 7 of the rules and regulations governing the importation of cattle into the State of Minnesota as amended April 16, 1942 and approved by the Attorney General April 27, 1942 provide that cattle for feeding purposes may be imported without certain tests for tuberculosis and Bang's disease,

out THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, In order to be assured that such cattle will be used for feeding purposes only after importation into Minnesota and for the further protection of the health of the livestock of Minnesota, said Paragraph 7 of these rules and regulations be amended to read as follows:

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 state-

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ment 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 includes 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 stockyards 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.

All feeding cattle imported into Minnesota under the provisions of this paragraph shall be quarantined on arrival at destination in Minnesota. They shall be maintained in isolation separate and apart from all other cattle with the exception of other quarantined feeding cattle. The quarantine may be released by the Secretary and Executive Officer under the following conditions:

(a) When he has received satisfactory evidence that the cattle have been shipped to a public stockyards or slaughtering establishment.

(b) When cattle imported without a test for tuberculosis have passed a satisfactory negative tuberculin test and female cattle under six months of age at time of importation imported without a test for Bang's disease have passed a satis-

factory negative agglutination test for Bang's disease and the records of such tests have been received in the office of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

Feeding female cattle over six months of age and feeding bulls of all ages which originate from or pass through public stockyards must be tested for tuberculosis before importation into Minnesota.

Motion was carried unanimously.

BUDGET: The Secretary stated the State law requires all State departments to submit their budget request for the biennium beginning July 1, 1943 to the Budget Commission of the State Department of Administration on or before October 1, 1942. He presented an outline showing the amount requested for the last biennium, the amount appropriated by the last Legislature, the actual expenditures from each fund for the years 1940-41 and 1941-42 and estimated expenditures for the year 1942-43.

Salary Fund: The Secretary referred to the salary schedule presented to the Board at its meeting July 18, which provided for salary increases based on the war adjustment salary plan and reminded them that in order to meet these increases it had been necessary to transfer the salary of Dr. L. S. Englerth and half of the salary of Dr. Harry Hedin to the Bang's Disease Fund. The Secretary said in his opinion the Board should request sufficient money for the Salary Fund so that these salaries might be returned to the Salary Fund where they more properly belonged. In order to provide for the return of these salaries to the Salary Fund, pay the present salaries which are being paid from the Salary Fund, including the war adjustment increases, and to provide for a reserve of \$375.00 to pay temporary employes who might be required in emergencies, the Secretary recommended that the amount of \$62,000.00 be requested for each year of the biennium beginning July 1, 1943.

Supplies & Expense Fund: The Secretary reported that the amount of \$27,000.00 appropriated for each of the two years of the past biennium had been practically exhausted each year for the necessary expenditures of the department. He stated there were already increases in costs of various items and services necessary for the proper conduct of the department and he recommended an increase of \$3,000.00 or the amount of \$30,000.00 for each year of the biennium 1943 to 1945 to cover these increased costs.

Hog Cholera Fund: The Secretary stated no request was made before the last Legislature for an appropriation to the Hog Cholera Fund as there was a balance of several thousand dollars in this fund at the time the budget request was prepared in the Fall of 1940, and it had been the custom to re-appropriate to this fund all receipts collected. However, the Legislature in 1941 ordered that all balances and all receipts revert to the General Revenue Fund and appropriated \$3,500.00 for the Hog Cholera Fund. Since presumably this same procedure will be followed by the next Legislature and due to the fact that only one employe is paid from this fund and in the normal course of employment will be entitled to increases of salary during the biennium, the Secretary recommended that the amount of \$3,600.00 be requested.

Bang's Disease & Expense Fund: The Secretary explained that in spite of the fact that the Board had requested \$300,000.00 for each year of the last biennium for this fund, the Legislature appropriated only \$142,500.00 annually for the biennium 1941-43. In the fiscal year 1941-42 the Federal government spent \$237,996.85 in Bang's disease control in Minnesota. It is impossible at this time to determine whether the Federal government will continue to furnish funds for Bang's disease control during the coming biennium. If they fail to do so, it will become necessary for the Board to undertake to maintain the counties now testing under the area plan free from Bang's disease as well as to provide for the payment of indemnity for animals which react to tests for Bang's disease made at the owner's expense in counties not testing under the area plan. It will also be the duty of the Board to initiate testing for Bang's disease under the area plan in any county which may submit a petition requesting that Bang's disease be controlled in such counties under the area plan as provided by the State law. The Secretary therefore recommended that the Board request the amount of \$300,000.00 for each year of the biennium 1943-45.

Tuberculosis Control, General Indemnity, & Tuberculosis Control Expense Fund: The Secretary presented a table showing the estimated cost based on costs of previous years of the tuberculin testing of counties which will be due for reaccreditation during the coming biennium. He stated all indications were that the cost of such testing would be somewhat increased due to the fact that it will probably be impossible to employ

veterinarians or their assistants on the same basis as formerly. It is also necessary that enough money be appropriated to this fund to include the amount necessary for the payment of indemnity for cattle condemned and slaughtered for tuberculosis, para-tuberculosis, foot and mouth disease, for horses that are condemned and slaughtered for glanders, or for animals that may die as a result of vaccination as a preventive for anthrax as provided by the State law. The Secretary recommended that the Board request for this fund \$100,000.00 for the year 1943-44 and \$90,000.00 for the year 1944-45.

Biologics for the Vaccination Treatment of Livestock for Anthrax Fund:

The Secretary reported that for the same reason as applied to the Hog Cholera Fund, no appropriation was requested of the 1941 Legislature for this fund. However, the balance in this fund also reverted to the General Revenue Fund pursuant to action by the Legislature and they appropriated the amount of \$600.00 for each year of the biennium 1941 to 1943. The Secretary stated as reported at a previous meeting, when the Spring vaccinating on previously infected premises was completed there was a balance of only \$142.00 remaining in this fund, which would have been insufficient to purchase necessary serum and bacterin should an extensive outbreak of anthrax have occurred before the end of the fiscal year. For this reason he recommended that the Board request the amount of \$800.00 per annum for the biennium 1943 to 1945.

Employees' Compensation: The Secretary presented a budget form prepared by the accountant, showing that the amount of \$2,026.96 had been paid from the State Compensation Revolving Fund under the State Industrial Commission for compensation to various employees of this department. He therefore advised that the Board request that this amount be appropriated and refunded to the State Compensation Revolving Fund.

Hog Cholera Serum & Virus Revolving Fund: The Secretary reported that this fund is now inactive. Court action has been started by the Attorney General to collect on the bond of the St. Paul Serum Company to collect the balance due to the State under an agreement made between the Attorney General and the bonding company for the St. Paul Serum Company. When this amount is collected it will be possible to cancel this fund.

It was moved by Mr. Moscrip and seconded by Dr. Boyd that the budget request for the biennium include the amounts recommended by the Secretary for each of the above

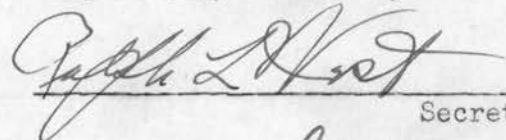
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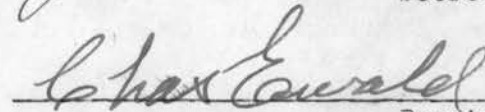
funds and that the Board express their endorsement of the request of \$25,000.00 which is included in the budget request of the University of Minnesota for the maintenance and operation of the Diagnosis Laboratory maintained by the Veterinary Division at the University Farm. The motion was carried.

Mr. Moscrip moved that the Board direct the Secretary and Executive Officer and Dr. W. L. Boyd, Board member and Chief of the Veterinary Division, University of Minnesota, to proceed to Baltimore, Maryland, at the expense of the Board, there to make a thorough study of the methods of Bang's disease control, with special reference to calf-hood vaccination as carried on in the State of Maryland, and to make a thorough study of the experiments regarding calfhood vaccination in the United States Bureau of Animal Industry experiment station at Beltsville, Maryland, and that the Secretary and Dr. Boyd investigate the records of the Maryland Livestock Sanitary Service, State Board of Agriculture, with special reference to Bang's disease testing of animals which have at one time reacted positively to the agglutination test for Bang's disease and have later become negative to such test. Motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.


Respectfully submitted,

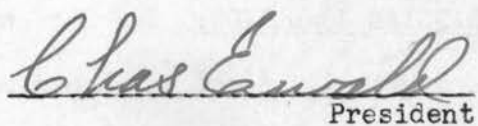

Secretary


President

MINUTES OF QUARTERLY MEETING, MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD - October 16, 1942

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


Secretary


President

MINUTES OF DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING, MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD - November 4, 1942

Meeting was called to order at 9:30 a.m. by Mr. Chas. Ewald, president. Members present: Dr. W. L. Boyd, Dr. E. H. Gloss, Mr. A.L. Sayers, Mr. W. S. Moscrip, and Mr. Chas. Ewald.

The minutes of the special meeting of September 19 were read and on motion of Dr. Boyd, seconded by Dr. Gloss, were approved.

FINANCIAL CONDITION: The Secretary discussed the financial condition as reported in the quarterly report which had been submitted to the Board members. The attention of the Board was called to the fact that more than twenty-five percent of the Supplies & Expense Fund had been expended during the first quarter of the fiscal year. He stated he was informed by the accountant that this was commonly true in previous years as expenditures during the first quarter were normally heavier than during the remaining quarters of the year. However, the Board was informed it would be necessary in order to continue the activities through the remainder of the fiscal year, to use the utmost care and economy in the expenditure of the money still available in this fund.

OFFICE VENTILATION: The Secretary reported as suggested to the Board at a previous meeting, he had consulted with the Purchasing Department regarding the installation of window ventilators in the office. He said the Purchasing Department had recommended the purchase of such ventilators and had sent a salesman for a company handling this equipment to confer with the Secretary. He said the salesman agreed to install the ventilators on trial and if this equipment did not give satisfactory service it would be removed free of expense. The salesman estimated it would be necessary to install at least five such ventilators at a total cost of \$441.00. The Secretary explained he had had several calls from the Purchasing Department asking him what had been decided by the Board regarding these ventilators and he had been informed by the Purchasing Department it would be necessary to order the ventilators as soon as possible as due to priorities the manufacture of these articles had now been discontinued and the company which handled them had only a few on hand. He said because of the several postponements of the quarterly meeting he had conferred with Dr. Boyd and Mr. Moscrip and they had advised him he should

order the ventilators at once. In order to do so it was necessary to transfer funds which had been released for other purposes from the Supplies & Expense Fund and he had requested this transfer from the Budget Supervisor. Miss Florence E. Reber, the Budget Supervisor, had replied disapproving this transfer for this purpose, stating Mr. Glen Copeland, Plant Operating Superintendent, had checked our offices as to the advisability of installing the ventilators and had felt that such installation was not advisable and would not give us the results desired. He had advised the installation of humidifiers which might be installed at a much smaller cost, would give more satisfactory results, and was in keeping with an Executive order that the expenditure of State funds for equipment be kept at the very minimum. Dr. Boyd moved that the Secretary investigate the matter of office ventilation or the use of humidifiers and be authorized to order the installation of the same as he considered advisable. Motion seconded by Dr. Gloss and carried.

GASOLINE RATIONING: The Secretary reported he had conferred with Mr. Sunde of the Division of Commodity Allocation, Office of Civilian Defense, regarding gasoline rationing. Mr. Sunde is the State Director of this rationing. He reported Mr. Sunde had informed him that the employees of the Board would be allowed sufficient gasoline to carry on their official duties but the exact procedure was still somewhat uncertain. The Secretary stated he had been unable to obtain a sample copy of the application form which the field veterinarians and other employees of the Board must complete and file with their local rationing boards before additional quantities of gasoline could be obtained over and above the basic amount allowed by the "A" cards which would be allowed to all car owners, but he would make every endeavor to determine this procedure and inform the field veterinarians at an early date so that little time would be lost from their official duties pending the issuance of rationing cards allowing them this additional gasoline.

INCREASED PAY OF VETERINARIANS AND ASSISTANTS IN PROJECT EMPLOYMENT: The Secretary informed the Board that in completing the organization for making the reaccrediting tuberculin test in Lincoln County the county agent had informed them he was unable to obtain assistants at the salary which had formerly been offered by the Board. The Secretary stated he had conferred with Dr. Boyd and Mr. Moscrip over the telephone and they had agreed that if the Civil Service Board would allow him to offer an increased salary, he

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should do so. The Secretary explained he had conferred with the Civil Service Department and had been informed it would be satisfactory with them for the Board to offer the following salaries to veterinarians and their assistants on project employment such as tuberculin and Bang's disease tests: Veterinarians - \$11.00 per day, and provided they drove their own cars mileage would be allowed at the rate granted State employees. Assistants to Veterinarians - \$6.00 per day provided they furnish a car for transporting the veterinarian, or, \$4.00 per day if they ride with the veterinarian and are transported in the veterinarian's car. The Secretary said this salary schedule had been used in Lincoln County and was now in effect in Mower County. He stated even with the increased salary it was difficult to obtain enough veterinarians in Mower County and they were now operating three veterinarians short in that county. The Board expressed their approval of the above salary schedule.

VACANCIES IN THE VETERINARY FIELD FORCE: The Secretary presented a letter of resignation from Dr. L. S. Englerth. This letter was in response to a letter from the Secretary written as instructed by the Board at their special meeting of September 19, 1942, requesting Dr. Englerth to return to active duty or resign. Dr. Englerth stated that due to his commitments with Drs. Burington and Meehan at South St. Paul, it would be unfair to them for him to return to active duty at this time and he was, therefore, resigning. He assured the Board of his full cooperation in the future as he had given them in the past fifteen years while employed as a field veterinarian by the Board. The Secretary stated this resignation together with the fact that Dr. C. R. Smit had recently been called to the Army and the fact that Dr. C. V. Williams was expecting to be called to the Army in the near future, would leave three vacancies in the field force. He stated he was not sure he would be able to fill these vacancies at the salary allowed by the Civil Service Board but he would attempt to do so and if unable would request that the Civil Service Board allow him to employ veterinarians at an increased salary. Dr. Boyd moved that the Secretary be authorized to employ veterinarians to fill the vacancies in the field force at his discretion and offer such salaries as were acceptable to the Civil Service Commission. Motion seconded by Mr. Moscrip and carried.

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING IMPORTATION OF CATTLE INTO MINNESOTA: The Secretary reported that the quarantine officer and the field veterinarians employed by the Board who were assigned to duty supervising the activities of the community sales under the supervision of the Board, reported there was much dissatisfaction among the managements of the community sales and dealers in livestock engaged in importing cattle for feeding purposes from Western states to be resold in Minnesota, with the rules and regulations recently adopted by the Board requiring the quarantining of cattle imported for feeding purposes. The Board expressed their opinion that such dissatisfaction was unfounded and that the regulations should stand as adopted, as they were necessary for the protection of the health of the livestock of Minnesota. The Secretary called the attention of the Board to the last sentence of the first paragraph of Paragraph 7 of the rules and regulations governing the importation of cattle into Minnesota. He stated this sentence was somewhat ambiguous in that the word "react" was not qualified so as to designate whether the reaction involved was positive, negative, or suspicious. He suggested that this sentence be corrected. Mr. Moscrip moved the adoption of the following rules and regulations. Motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss and carried.

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF CATTLE INTO THE STATE OF MINNESOTA AS AMENDED NOVEMBER 4, 1942 AND APPROVED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

J. A. Burman
November 5, 1942 *Atty Gen.*

WHEREAS, The rules and regulations governing the importation of cattle into the State of Minnesota as amended September 19, 1942 and approved by the Attorney General October 2, 1942, provide in Paragraph 7 of said rules and regulations for the importation of feeding cattle under certain conditions to be tested for Bang's disease upon arrival at destination, and

WHEREAS, It is desired to modify the last sentence of the first paragraph of Paragraph 7 providing for the disposition of cattle giving a positive or suspicious reaction to the test for Bang's disease on arrival,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota that it is necessary and expedient for the protection of the health of the domestic animals of the State to amend the last sentence of the first paragraph of Paragraph 7 of said rules and regulations to read as follows:

All cattle tested pursuant to any special permit as granted hereunder which do not evidence a completely negative reaction to the test for Bang's disease shall be identified as positive to the test according to the rules and regulations of the State 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, or shall be otherwise disposed of as may be provided by order of the Board.

* * * * *

RULES AND REGULATIONS PROHIBITING REMOVAL OF LIVESTOCK FROM SLAUGHTERING ESTABLISHMENTS EXCEPTING UNDER CERTAIN PROVISIONS:

The Secretary presented rules and regulations governing the movement of livestock from slaughtering establishments to points in Minnesota which he had been instructed to prepare at the meeting of September 19.

Mr. Sayers moved the following rules and regulations be adopted. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

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MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE MOVEMENT OF LIVESTOCK FROM SLAUGHTERING ESTABLISHMENTS TO POINTS IN MINNESOTA AS ADOPTED NOVEMBER 4, 1942 AND APPROVED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Alfred J. A. Burquist
November 5, 1942
Att. Gen.

WHEREAS, The State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota has power and authority under and pursuant to Section 35.03, Minnesota Statutes 1941, to make such rules and regulations as it may deem expedient for the protection of the health of the domestic animals of the State, and

WHEREAS, Section 35.15 provides that it shall be unlawful for any transportation company, owner or driver of any truck for hire, or private truck, or a person, to bring into the State, or drive or lead over the highways of the State, any animals or poultry for work, feeding, breeding, or dairy purposes, except in compliance with the rules and regulations now or hereafter adopted by the Board, and

WHEREAS, The Live Stock Sanitary Board has heretofore adopted rules and regulations for the importation of livestock into the State of Minnesota which provide that domestic animals consigned for slaughter only to slaughtering establishments where the Federal government maintains inspection may be imported without health certificates and certain tests which are required for livestock consigned to other points in Minnesota other than slaughtering establishments, and

WHEREAS, The removal of such livestock and animals exposed thereto from such slaughtering establishments for purposes other than immediate slaughter constitutes evasion of the rules and regulations of the Live Stock Sanitary Board governing the importation of livestock into the State for purposes other than immediate slaughter and may be a menace to the health of the livestock of the State,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota that the following rules and regulations are necessary and expedient for the protection of the health of the domestic animals of the State and are hereby adopted:

PARAGRAPH 1. No cattle, sheep, or swine shall be removed from slaughtering establishments or the yards immediately contiguous thereto and operated by such slaughtering establishment as holding, sorting, or weighing pens, to other points in Minnesota except

as provided in the following paragraph unless such establishments and yards are located within public stockyards where the Federal government maintains inspection.

PARAGRAPH 2. Apparently healthy sheep may be removed from slaughtering establishments under quarantine for feeding purposes under the following conditions:

(a) The person having custody of such sheep before removal shall employ a qualified veterinarian licensed to practice veterinary medicine in the State of Minnesota, such veterinarian to be approved by the Board. The approved veterinarian shall inspect the sheep before removal, supervise the dipping of such sheep as provided in these rules and regulations, establish the necessary quarantines, and perform such further duties and make such reports to the Board as the Board may from time to time require. The services of such veterinarian shall be paid for by the owner or custodian of the sheep and shall be free of expense to the Board.

(b) The premises to which the sheep are removed shall be so fenced as to be sheeptight, and if adjacent to other premises where sheep are or may be maintained shall be double fenced in such a manner that there can be no contact between sheep on the quarantined premises and those on adjacent premises, the two lines of fence constituting the double fence to be at least 16 feet apart.

(c) The premises on which these sheep are maintained shall be quarantined. The quarantine shall be established immediately upon the arrival of sheep which have been removed from slaughtering establishments and shall remain in effect until released in writing by the Board. The quarantine may be released when there are no longer any sheep which have been removed from a slaughtering establishment or other sheep exposed thereto on the premises and the premises have been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected and such cleaning and disinfection certified to the Board by the veterinarian in charge. While the quarantine is in effect no sheep shall be removed from the premises except on permit from the Board or the veterinarian in charge. Permits may be issued for the removal of sheep to public stockyards or slaughtering establishments only. When the permit is issued by the veterinarian in charge a copy shall be immediately mailed to the office of the Live Stock Sanitary Board. The permit shall in-

clude the number of sheep to be removed from quarantine and the name and address of the slaughtering establishment or other point to which they will be consigned.

(d) The sheep shall be dipped in a permitted dip under the supervision of the veterinarian in charge immediately before leaving the slaughtering establishment and shall be loaded directly into cleaned and disinfected trucks or cars after such dipping and transported directly to the premises on which they are to be quarantined: Provided that if there are no facilities for dipping at the slaughtering establishment and proper facilities are available on the premises to which the sheep are to be removed, and provided the facilities on such premises include an isolation yard or yards so constructed that they may be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected and kept in a sanitary condition at all times, the sheep may be removed from the slaughtering establishment to such premises without dipping. But if any such sheep are so removed under this proviso without dipping, then such sheep shall be unloaded into the isolation pens only and held in such pens until properly dipped. No sheep on the quarantined premises shall be allowed in the isolation pens after being dipped. Sheep removed from slaughtering establishments without dipping as provided in this paragraph, shall be transported in trucks owned or controlled by the slaughtering establishment or the owner of the sheep. Such trucks shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected at least once each day while employed in transporting sheep from the slaughtering establishment to the quarantined premises, immediately after such transportation is accomplished and under any circumstance before such trucks are used for the transportation of other sheep for any other purpose whatsoever.

BANG'S DISEASE TESTING REQUIREMENTS FOR IMPORTATION INTO IOWA AND MINNESOTA: The Secretary reported he had conferred with Dr. C. C. Franks, Chief, Division of Animal Industry, State Department of Agriculture, Des Moines, Iowa, when attending the meeting of the Tri-State Veterinary Association at Sioux City, Iowa, October 16. He stated Dr Franks suggested that both Iowa and Minnesota amend their regulations governing importation of cattle to require all agglutination tests for Bang's disease required by such regulations be made at the laboratories maintained by the sanitary authorities of the state of origin. The Secretary said that on consideration of this suggestion he did not agree but was now

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recommending to the Board that steps be taken to be assured that the testing done by the veterinarians in the field by the rapid plate method be more accurately and competently conducted. He recommended to that end regulations be adopted providing for only one class of veterinarians qualified to conduct plate testing in Minnesota and that such veterinarians be required to submit samples from time to time to the State laboratory for "check testing" and that unless the results obtained by the veterinarian from his rapid plate testing agreed to all practical purposes with the results obtained by the laboratory, the veterinarian be disqualified from future plate testing until he had taken further instructions and corrected any deficiencies in his technique. Mr. Moscrip moved that the Secretary, Dr. Gloss, and Dr. Boyd confer regarding the plate agglutination test for Bang's disease as conducted by practicing veterinarians, and that they prepare rules and regulations requiring veterinarians authorized to conduct such tests to submit samples to the Diagnosis Laboratory at the University Farm for check testing at specified intervals, and in case discrepancies appear in the results obtained by the test conducted by the veterinarian and those obtained by the Laboratory, that the veterinarian be disqualified from further plate testing until any errors in technique are corrected and a sufficient number of check tests have again been submitted to the Laboratory with satisfactory results, said regulations to be presented to the Board at its next meeting. Motion was seconded by Mr. Sayers and carried.

BANG'S DISEASE TESTING BY LAYMEN: The Secretary reported to the Board he had received information that some individuals, not veterinarians, engaged in buying cattle for shipment to other states were making a practice of drawing blood samples from cattle they intended to purchase and conducting an unofficial agglutination test of such samples. These cattle buyers purchase the cattle subject to this unofficial test. After the test is completed the negative cattle are assembled, a veterinarian is hired to draw the blood and conduct an official test, and the proper health certificates are completed according to the requirements of the state of destination. The Secretary stated the reacting animals under these conditions are left in the original owner's herd. They, of course, are not branded, tagged, nor quarantined and no reports of the tests are made to the Board. The Secretary stated this practice is vicious be-

cause of the fact that most owners knowing the animals are diseased immediately dispose of them, in many cases at private sale or through community sales where they are not again tested prior to purchase. This may result in their addition to otherwise negative herds and be the source of infecting such herds. The Secretary stated he had conferred with Assistant Attorney General Campbell with regard to stopping this practice and Mr. Campbell stated he saw no way under the present law where it could be stopped. He stated he did not believe the Board would be authorized to adopt rules and regulations requiring that unofficial tests such as the Secretary had described must be reported to the Board, nor that the laymen conducting such tests could be prosecuted under the law. The Board instructed the Secretary to again confer with the Attorney General and try to impress upon him what a serious menace such a practice could be to the health of livestock, and in case there was no law on the statute books covering the subject, to request the Attorney General to assist him in preparing a bill covering the subject to be presented to the next session of the Legislature.

UNAUTHORIZED REMOVAL OF EARTAGS, BRANDS, ETC.: The Secretary reported that an instance had recently occurred in Minnesota where a cattle owner had removed reactor tags from the ears of condemned cattle and had then sold such cattle on the market at South St. Paul. He stated in this particular instance no harm had been done as it had been determined that these animals had been slaughtered, but in searching the statutes and the rules and regulations of the Board he was unable to find any definite law or regulation prohibiting such removal or defacing of tags or brands applied to cattle for the official identification necessary in disease control. The Secretary stated he had discussed this matter with Assistant Attorney General Campbell and was informed by him that in his opinion a bill should be drawn up to be presented at the next session of the Legislature declaring such removal or defacement unlawful. Mr. Moscrip moved that the Secretary be instructed to prepare such a bill, with the assistance of the Attorney General's office, to be presented at the next session of the Legislature. Motion seconded by Dr. Gloss and carried.

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OFFICE HOURS: The Secretary reported to the Board that the Civil Service Commission had amended their regulations providing for a new schedule of office hours for the winter. He stated these regulations provide for a 40 hour week extending daily, Monday through Friday, from 8:45 a.m. to 5:45 p.m. with one hour off for lunch. He said that the regulations contained the provision under which the head of the department might, with the approval of the Civil Service Board, change these hours in such a way that by shortening the lunch hour the closing hour might be advanced, provided further that sufficient force be kept on duty until the regular closing hour of 5:45 p.m. to give the necessary service to the public. The Secretary stated because other departments in the building had adopted a substitute schedule under which the employees shorten their lunch period to $3/4$ of an hour and leave the building at 5:30, and because a number of employees of this Board ride with employees of other departments in the building under the Share-The-Ride Plan, he had requested the Civil Service Board to approve a similar schedule for this office. He stated if this plan was approved the hours in this office would begin at 8:45 a.m. each day from Monday through Friday and that all employees with the exception of one to stay at the front desk and switchboard, would leave the office at 5:30 p.m. from Monday through Friday and there would be a skeleton force consisting of one girl and one male employe on duty Saturday morning from 8:45 until noon.

DUPLICATING DIVISION: The Secretary reminded the Board at the last session of the Legislature a law had been passed requiring all departments to discontinue the use of duplicating equipment in their offices, to turn in all duplicating equipment, and to submit all duplicating work to the Duplicating Division. He stated this had been somewhat inconvenient but this department had complied with this order. He stated there was now a further order that after November 1 all duplicating projects must be submitted to the State Printer who would then decide as to the advisability of the manner in which the duplicating should be made. He stated it was possible under this program that the duplicating of small jobs might be somewhat delayed and might hinder further the efficiency of the office, but that it would be necessary for us to comply with the order.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR AMENDING UNIFORM METHODS AND RULES FOR ACCREDITATION OF

COUNTIES AS FREE FROM BANG'S DISEASE: The Secretary reported he had recently conferred with Dr. Chas. E. Cotton, formerly Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board, regarding a recommendation of the Board to the Committee on Bang's Disease of the U. S. Livestock Sanitary Association. He reminded the Board that last year Dr. Cotton had requested this committee to include a recommendation that the Uniform Methods and Rules for the accreditation of counties as free from Bang's disease be amended to provide that up to five percent of the herds in such counties might be maintained under a calfhood vaccination program whereby the reacting animals were retained in such herds under quarantine and not sold for slaughter until such time as they were no longer productive. He said Dr. Cotton had hoped that the Board would go on record as favoring such a recommendation by the Bang's Disease Committee of the U. S. Livestock Sanitary Association and that a copy of the resolution by the Board covering this subject would be forwarded to the chairman of the Committee on Bang's Disease so that it might be included in his report to the U.S. Livestock Sanitary Association. A thorough discussion of the subject followed. Several members of the Board felt such a recommendation was inadvisable. They thought the retention of reacting animals in herds in area counties should not be allowed and felt that if the accreditation of counties now containing such herds was cancelled, that enough pressure would be brought to bear on the owners of such herds by their neighbors who were maintaining clean herds that such owners would eventually dispose of their reactors for slaughter. No action was taken by the Board.

DR. KNORTH, RED WING: The Secretary reported that Dr. Knorth of Red Wing had not communicated with him since he had been disqualified by the Board June 25, 1942. He said he had heard indirectly that Dr. Knorth was still testing cattle to comply with the city ordinance of Red Wing but that no reports of such testing were received in this office. He further said this office had received a report of a further sale of Brucella abortus vaccine to Dr. Knorth. He reminded the Board that the rules and regulations of this Board prohibited the sale in Minnesota of Brucella abortus vaccine excepting to qualified veterinarians licensed to practice veterinary medicine in Minnesota. He

stated he had conferred with Assistant Attorney General Campbell with regard to his interpretation of the word "qualified". He said Mr. Campbell informed him that in this case the word "qualified" probably could not be interpreted as meaning qualified or disqualified by action of this Board, and the fact that Dr. Knorth was qualified to administer Bang's disease vaccine prior to action taken by the Board June 25 would not be changed by such action. Mr. Campbell stated in his opinion if the Board wished to take further action against Dr. Knorth for the use of this vaccine, it would be necessary to prosecute him for administering the vaccine without obtaining a permit from this Board, which would necessarily involve obtaining evidence that he had done so. Mr. Moscrip suggested the Secretary communicate with the city authorities of Red Wing and determine if Dr. Knorth was in fact testing cattle so that they might comply with the city ordinance, and if so, what reports were made to the City of Red Wing.

U. S. LIVESTOCK SANITARY ASSOCIATION MEETING: The Secretary announced that the U. S. Livestock Sanitary Association annual meeting was scheduled for December 1 to 4, 1942. Mr. Moscrip moved that the Secretary and Dr. Boyd be instructed to attend this meeting at the expense of the Board subject to the approval of the Governor. Motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss and carried.

INVESTIGATION OF BANG'S DISEASE CONTROL PROCEDURES IN MARYLAND: The motion passed at the last meeting regarding the trip of the Secretary and Dr. Boyd to Baltimore to investigate Bang's disease control procedures in Maryland was discussed as to the advisable time to make this trip. The Board agreed that the time should be determined by the Secretary and Dr. Boyd.

VETERINARY EXAMINING BOARD: The Secretary reported an article had appeared on the front page of the second section of the St. Paul Dispatch of October 20 announcing the Examining Board had suspended the licenses of Drs. Forsythe, Orput, and Bailey, who were disqualified by this Board July 18, 1942. He stated this article contained an excerpt from the decision of the Examining Board suspending the licenses of these veterinarians in which the Examining Board criticized the Live Stock Sanitary Board for laxity in their supervision of the examination of cattle at the public stockyards at South St. Paul. He stated following the appearance of this article, the Secretary and

Mr. Moscrip drove to Stillwater and conferred with Dr. R. J. Coffeen, Secretary of the Examining Board. He stated Dr. Coffeen had agreed to request the members of the Examining Board to meet with the Live Stock Sanitary Board at a joint meeting at 11:00 a.m. on November 3, the date on which this meeting had previously been called. He stated when he found it necessary to postpone the meeting of the Live Stock Sanitary Board until November 4, he had called Dr. Coffeen by telephone informing him of the change of date and asking him if this date would be satisfactory with him, and if he would be willing to have the Secretary notify the members of the Examining Board of the change of date and inform them that Dr. Coffeen was taking this means of giving them this information. Dr. Coffeen had agreed that this would be satisfactory with him but informed the Secretary he had conferred over the telephone with Dr. R. W. Myers of Owatonna, president of the Examining Board, and Dr. Myers stated in his opinion the meeting was unnecessary and inadvisable and that if the Live Stock Sanitary Board had any problem which they wished to take up with the Examining Board, they might meet with the Examining Board at their meeting next January. The Secretary stated he had later, on the advice of Mr. Moscrip, called Dr. Myers of Owatonna and had informed him he had talked with Dr. Coffeen and Dr. Coffeen had informed the Secretary of Dr. Myers' attitude toward the joint meeting. Dr. Myers stated this was correct and further stated he had conferred with the other members of the Board and they all felt they were so busy at this time it would be impossible for them to attend a joint meeting. The Secretary had informed Dr. Myers that in his opinion the situation was very serious. He stated he was confident the Live Stock Sanitary Board would not take the charges of the Examining Board "lying down". He stated if it became necessary for the Live Stock Sanitary Board to answer the charges of the Examining Board in the newspapers that they would not take a defensive attitude and that the Examining Board could be assured that their record was subject to plenty of criticism. He also stated the Examining Board and the Live Stock Sanitary Board represented the veterinary profession in the eyes of the public and if the controversy deteriorated into a "mud slinging competition" it might do serious harm to the veterinary profession of the State. He stated in his opinion

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the only way to iron out the difficulty was for the two Boards to get together around a table and discuss the matter thoroughly. Dr. Myers appeared to agree to this suggestion and stated he would telephone all members of the Examining Board and inform them of the Secretary's conversation and would communicate with the Secretary at an early date. The Secretary stated he had heard nothing further from Dr. Myers but this morning had received a letter from Dr. Coffeen stating that their Board would not meet with the Live Stock Sanitary Board on November 4 as the majority of the members stated they were too busy at this time. His letter stated further that their Board was scheduled to meet January 12, 1943, and suggested that we meet with them on that date. A general discussion of the action of the Examining Board followed. Mr. Moscrip moved, seconded by Dr. Gloss, that the following resolution be adopted, that the Secretary mail a copy of the resolution to each member of the Examining Board, and that he accompany the resolution with a letter characterizing their action in publishing the charges against the Live Stock Sanitary Board without a consultation or hearing of the Live Stock Sanitary Board as contemptible, vicious, and unfair, and that the Secretary furnish a copy of such letter to each member of the Live Stock Sanitary Board. Motion was passed.

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, The State Veterinary Examining Board in its decision suspending licenses of three veterinarians formerly practicing veterinary medicine in the public stockyards at South St. Paul, has seen fit to accuse the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of laxity in the performance of its official duties, and has included in this decision the following paragraph: "It is the judgment of this Board that the Live Stock Sanitary Board has been lax in the supervision and control of the examination of cattle at the South St. Paul Stockyards which in some measure has permitted the violations herein concerned to have been committed by the three veterinarians at South St. Paul", and

WHEREAS, The public stockyards at South St. Paul and all activities therein are under the supervision of the Packers and Stockyards Division of the United States

Department of Agriculture, and not the Live Stock Sanitary Board, and

WHEREAS, The relationship of the Live Stock Sanitary Board to the veterinarians practicing in the public stockyards at South St. Paul is identical to the relationship with any and all veterinarians licensed to practice veterinary medicine in the State of Minnesota by the Examining Board, and consists, in so far as the examination of cattle by such veterinarians is concerned, in approving or disapproving health certificates issued by them, and

WHEREAS, The approval of health certificates issued by the veterinarians concerned, prior to the investigation of the Live Stock Sanitary Board, was justified since said veterinarians were licensed by the Veterinary Examining Board under the Veterinary Practice Act, a law of the State of Minnesota, which provides that licenses shall be issued only to persons qualified to practice veterinary medicine and who are of good moral character, and

WHEREAS, The Live Stock Sanitary Board instituted an investigation immediately upon receiving evidence from employees of the United States Department of Agriculture that examinations of cattle were being improperly conducted in the public stockyards at South St. Paul, which investigation resulted in the disqualification by the Live Stock Sanitary Board, of the veterinarians concerned, July 18, 1942, some three months prior to the date on which the Examining Board took action to suspend the licenses of said veterinarians, and

WHEREAS, It is as much the duty of the State Examining Board to investigate and punish dishonest or unprofessional conduct of veterinarians licensed to practice in this State as it is the duty of the Live Stock Sanitary Board, yet no such investigation was instituted by the Examining Board until the results of the investigation of the Live Stock Sanitary Board were made known to them, and

WHEREAS, By no stretch of the imagination could lack of supervision justify or contribute in any way to the falsification of health certificates by the veterinarians concerned, and

WHEREAS, The accusations of the Veterinary Examining Board were made without consulting with the Live Stock Sanitary Board or any effort on the part of the Examining

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Board to determine the facts regarding the duties of the Live Stock Sanitary Board with respect to the examination of cattle at public stockyards, and

WHEREAS, The Veterinary Examining Board made no mention in their decision of laxity either on the part of their own Board or of the United States Department of Agriculture under whose direct supervision the examination of cattle at South St. Paul is conducted, and

WHEREAS, The Veterinary Examining Board in addition to including the above mentioned accusation in an official document to remain a permanent record, caused the publication of said accusation in the public press, both of the city and rural areas of the State,

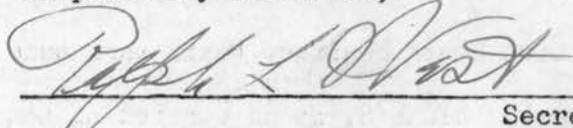
THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that it is evident that this unjustified accusation of the Live Stock Sanitary Board was promulgated by the Veterinary Examining Board with intentional malice, and with the deliberate purpose of discrediting the Live Stock Sanitary Board in the eyes of the public, and

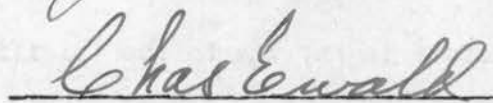
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this action of the Veterinary Examining Board is deeply resented by the members of the Live Stock Sanitary Board, individually and as a body, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that an immediate retraction of the above mentioned unjustified accusation be demanded by the Live Stock Sanitary Board, and that said retraction be given publicity equal to that given the original decision of the Veterinary Examining Board.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,


Secretary


President

MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL MEETING, MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD - DECEMBER 19, 1942

Meeting was called to order by Mr. Charles Ewald, President. Members present were: Charles Ewald, W. S. Moscrip, A. L. Sayers, Dr. E. H. Gloss, and Dr. W. L. Boyd.

The minutes of the meeting of November 4, 1942 were read and on motion by Mr. Moscrip, seconded by Dr. Boyd, were approved.

IMPORTATION OF SWINE: The Secretary informed the Board that he had had several requests for permits for the importation of swine from public stockyards at West Fargo to points in Minnesota for slaughter only. He reminded the Board there was no provision in the rules and regulations for the importation of this class of swine without immunization against hog cholera. He stated in his opinion such a regulation would be difficult to enforce and would result in the evasion of the rules and regulations for the importation of swine. Members of the Board expressed their opinion that there should be no change in the rules and regulations at this time providing for the importation of swine for slaughter only. No action was taken.

TRICHINOSIS IN SWINE: The Secretary reported he had had several inquiries regarding trichinosis of swine. He stated at the recent meeting of the U. S. Livestock Sanitary Association a paper was distributed by Dr. E. S. Dickie, veterinarian for John Morrell and Company at Ottumwa, Iowa, on this subject, outlining a method of control through the quarantining of establishments where garbage is fed to swine and allowing such swine to be shipped for slaughter only under permit so that they might be slaughtered under special supervision. The pork and pork products from such swine might then be handled in such a manner that the trichinae would be killed either by prolonged exposure to cold storage or by cooking. The Secretary stated this seemed a very practical method but he did not feel any action should be taken by this Board until the Bureau of Animal Industry adopted the proper control measures at the packing house to provide for the inspection of swine when shipped under permit, and also for controlling the handling of the carcasses and meat products after slaughter. Mr. Moscrip moved that the Executive Officer consult with Dr. Boyd and communicate with the Bureau of Animal Industry relative to adopting control measures. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

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CONTAGIOUS ECTHYMA: The Secretary reported that on December 11 he received a telephone call from Mr. Kermit Hubmer of Good Thunder, Minnesota, a farmer living a few miles from Mankato, stating he had purchased approximately 750 feeder lambs at South St. Paul this Fall and the last truckload had arrived at his farm November 28. The owner was not at home at the time these sheep arrived and the attendant allowed them to be unloaded and immediately mixed with the sheep already on the premises. Mr. Hubmer reported that two sheep were found dead the next morning and all the sheep in the last shipment appeared sick. He reported he had called two veterinarians who had treated them but losses were continuing. He requested that someone be sent from this office or the University Farm to make a diagnosis and advise treatment. The Secretary reported he had conferred over the telephone with the veterinarian who had first been called to treat the sheep and also with Dr. Boyd of the University Farm and had arranged for Dr. Boyd to proceed to the premises, which he did in company with Dr. C. T. Dooley of Mankato. Upon arrival Dr. Boyd found the sheep were affected with the virus disease known as contagious ecthyma. Dr. Dooley had previously made this diagnosis and had treated the sheep with the specific vaccine for this disease. Dr. Boyd said the progress of the disease had apparently been checked but there would probably be some further deaths in the animals already badly infected. Dr. Boyd informed the owner that the sheep were under quarantine and could not be moved from the premises excepting under permit from the Secretary and Executive Officer of this Board. The Secretary stated he would immediately establish a quarantine upon these premises and inform the owner that such quarantine would remain in effect until we receive a report from a qualified veterinarian that all sheep were well or had been disposed of for slaughter and the premises had been properly cleaned and disinfected. The Secretary stated he had immediately contacted Dr. D. D. Tierney, Inspector in Charge at the South St. Paul Stockyards, where these sheep had been purchased, reporting the condition. Dr. Tierney agreed that probably these sheep were diseased at the time of purchase and that the condition had been overlooked by the Bureau of Animal Industry inspectors at the yards as there had been no reports of this disease and they were principally concerned with the existence of scabies in sheep moving from the yards for feeding purposes. Dr. Tierney assured the Secretary that he would caution his inspectors to be on the lookout for this condition in the future

in sheep sold from the South St. Paul Stockyards for feeding purposes. Dr. Boyd moved that the Board go on record approving the action taken by the Secretary and instruct him to continue to use every effort to control this outbreak. Motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss and carried.

U. S. LIVESTOCK SANITARY ASSOCIATION MEETING: The Secretary reported that Dr. Boyd and he had attended the meeting of the U. S. Livestock Sanitary Association December 1-5, as instructed by the Board at its meeting of November 4. He presented copies of Dr. A. E. Wight's report of Cooperative Bovine Brucellosis Work in the United States, the report of the Committee on Bang's Disease, the report of the Committee on Biologics, and a copy of a paper by Dr. E. T. Faulder, State Veterinarian of New York, on the use of calfhood vaccination in the control of Brucellosis in that State. Dr. Boyd also reported on a paper given by Mr. H. R. Smith, General Manager of the National Livestock Loss Prevention Board, on the Control of Bang's Disease in Relation to the Conservation of Meat and Dairy Products, and also on work done in England by Dr. Eichorn of the Bureau of Animal Industry in the control of this disease with special reference to the use of calfhood vaccination. Dr. Boyd stated he was bringing this to the attention of the Board as he was sure there would be mention of these papers in breed and farm publications and he thought the Board should be informed. There was a general discussion of the report of the Committee on Bang's Disease and Dr. Wight's paper. The Secretary called the attention of the Board to the statement in Dr. Wight's paper that the Bureau of Animal Industry no longer required a Bang's disease test of calves which were to be vaccinated with *Brucella abortus* vaccine, Strain 19. The Secretary stated, after consideration of the report of the Committee on Bang's Disease and also Dr. Wight's paper, that he felt there should be no change in the Bang's disease regulations now in effect until after the meetings of the breed associations and the State Veterinary Medical Society and probably not until after the Legislature adjourned. The Secretary called the attention of the Board to the report of the Committee on Biologics which gives in detail the history of Amendment 15 to B.A.I. Order 276 and its repeal. Following is a copy of this report.

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REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON VETERINARY BIOLOGICS
U. S. LIVESTOCK SANITARY ASSOCIATION

November 10, 1942

Dr. R. A. Hendershott, Chairman, Trenton, N. J.

Dr. B. M. Lyon - Pearl River, New York
Dr. D. I. Skidmore - Washington, D. C.
Dr. William Moore - Raleigh, N. C.
Dr. J. L. Axby - Indianapolis, Indiana
Dr. R. L. West - St. Paul, Minn.
Dr. Mark Welsh - College Park, Maryland

Gentlemen:

It would seem advisable that the report of your committee on Veterinary Biologics review briefly the history of the past few months with regard to the subject matter that is pertinent to this committee.

It will be recalled that at the insistence of members of this association those in charge of the administration of the Federal Virus-Serum Toxin Law approved March 4, 1913 (37 Stat.832) were requested to inform us as to wherein the Virus Serum Toxin Law is inadequate for the proper control of the distribution of veterinary biologics and what we as a group can do to provide for adequate control of these products in our respective states.

Veterinary literature of the past decade is replete with resolutions both of this association and of the American Veterinary Medical Association as well as of several state live stock associations all dealing directly with this matter.

On June 16, 1941 the present secretary of agriculture promulgated amendment 15 to B.A.I. order 276, which was to become effective January 1, 1942. This amendment did not prohibit the sale and distribution of any biological product but did make it mandatory that the producers and purveyors of visible biological products make a report to the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry and to the Chief Live Stock Sanitary Official of the respective state whenever any of these visible products were consigned to residents within the state.

This amendment immediately drew the fire and opposition of those who felt that their personal interests might in some manner be affected.

In what manner legitimate business could be adversely affected by the amendment, which simply and solely provided information to disease control officials regarding the name and address of the final recipient of such products as Hog Cholera Virus, Sheep Ecthyma Virus, Laryngotracheitis Virus, Fowl Pox Virus, Brucella Vaccine, Anthrax Vaccine, Blackleg Vaccine, Canine Distemper Virus, is not clear.

To refuse live stock sanitary officials knowledge regarding the sale and distribution in our respective states of the manufactured living agents of infectious diseases and at the same time look to these same live stock control agencies to protect the live stock from the ravages of these diseases is inconsistent and adverse to the best

interests of the livestock industry.

Your committee exerted every effort to place before the Honorable Secretary of Agriculture, Claude R. Wickard, clearly the facts concerning the amendment. This body at its meeting last year, having been informed that pressure groups were endeavoring to prevail upon Mr. Wickard to rescind amendment 15, appointed a special committee to wait upon the secretary and personally delineate to him the sound reasoning behind our request for the provisions of the amendment.

Even before the 1941 meeting of the U. S. Live Stock Sanitary Association an endeavor was made by certain members of this committee to provide them with information relative to any possible change in attitude of the Secretary of Agriculture with regard to the carrying out of the proposed amendment.

The first intimation that the amendment was not to be enforced came in the following letter of January 7, from Dr. D. I. Skidmore.

"Dr. R. A. Hendershott
Secy. National Assembly of
Chief Livestock Sanitary Officials
Trenton, N. J.

Dear Dr. Hendershott:

This will acknowledge receipt of your telegram of December 3 addressed to the Secretary regarding Amendment 15 to B. A. I. Order 276. Receipt also is acknowledged of your letter of December 8 addressed to the Secretary regarding Amendment 15 and with which you transmitted a report of the Committee on Veterinary Biologics adopted by the United States Livestock Sanitary Association in convention in Chicago the week of December 1, 1941. Both of these communications were duly received and referred to the Bureau for its attention.

Of course, you know now of the action taken by the Secretary on December 24 when an order was issued amending Part III, Chapter 1, Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations (Amendment 15 to B. A. I. Order 276). The effect of the later order is to revoke that part of Amendment 15 which required notices of shipments to be issued to the Bureau and to the state of destination.

I am enclosing for your files, a copy of Amendment 15 and the amending order of December 24.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) D. I. Skidmore
Chief, Division, Virus-Derum Control"

On January 10, a copy of this letter and comment was sent to each live stock sanitary official and immediately Dr. Mark Welsh as a member of the special committee sought an interview for the committee with Mr. Wickard. An interview with Mr. Grover B. Hill, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for February 6, was granted.

On February 6, 1942 Drs. J. L. Axby of Indiana, C. P. Bishop of Pa., William Moore of N. C., Mark Welsh of Maryland, and R. A. Hendershott of New Jersey, personally appeared before Mr. Hill and presented to him reasons why amendment 15 should be reinstated. Following this meeting it was thought desirable that a clear statement in writing should be sent directly to the Honorable Claude R. Wickard. Consequently on February 17, 1942 the following letter was sent.

"The Honorable Claude Wickard
Secretary of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Wickard:

We regret the necessity of addressing this letter to your home but there seemed to be no other means by which we would be certain that the information would come to your attention. We feel that should the complete facts concerning the effects of the rescinding of Amendment 15 be brought to your attention, the question could at least be reopened and more favorable action taken. We would like to state these as clearly and briefly as possible.

1. The Chief Live Stock Sanitary Official in each state is charged with the responsibility of the control and eradication of the diseases of live stock and poultry. Appropriate rules and regulations govern these activities within a state. Both State and Federal laws or regulations prohibit the interstate movement of diseased animals or those that have recently been exposed and the need for these is obvious.
2. Manufacturers of biologics must secure a permit through your office to conduct an interstate business. There are some eight live viruses and vaccines at present shipped interstate which are capable of setting up new centers of infection and endangering live stock or poultry in the communities where they are used. There is no fundamental difference between the shipment of a diseased animal into a community and the shipment of the living causative agent of the disease in a bottle.
3. With two exceptions, the Federal Government does not test these products for potency, contaminants or otherwise have close supervision over products for which they have issued a license yet the manufacturers are at liberty to send their products into any state frequently in violation of State laws; in contradiction of accepted disease control practices and in violation of plain common sense. Neither the State nor the Federal officials are informed as to where these disease producing viruses and vaccines are shipped and used. If the Federal Government assumes the privilege of licensing a manufacturer to sell dangerous products, it seems reasonable that they should not evade the responsibility for their proper use at the point of destination. It is still less understandable why State and Federal officials who are charged with the responsibility of controlling and eradicating animal diseases should be denied knowledge as to where a disease center is established, whether it be imported in a sick animal or through infection imported in a bottle.
4. Many states and the Federal Government are paying indemnity on animals that react to the agglutination test for Bang's disease. The unrestricted sale and use of Bang vaccines jeopardizes the program for the control and eradication of this costly disease. It may also be fraudulently employed to collect indemnities as diagnostic tests do not differentiate between an animal that reacts as a result of vaccination and one having active infection. Even in cases of suspected fraud, officials are powerless to act as the manufacturer can refuse to report the sale of the vaccine. It seems unfair and unjust that State and Federal officials should be forced into a position where funds entrusted to them may be improperly or fraudulently used.
5. The unrestricted sale and distribution of live viruses and vaccines results in unconscious sabotage of our live stock industry by our own people. The case of vicious sabotage by foreign agents distributing the virus of foot and mouth disease, rinderpest, fowl pest and others through the unrestricted and unreported sales of biologics is obvious. Yet, no agency of the Federal Government stand guard over this situation and the states are denied knowledge by which they may protect their live stock and poultry industry.

6. We are informed that at the hearing held on Amendment 15 it was alleged that the Chief Live Stock Sanitary Officials of two or three states were directly or indirectly engaged in the sale of biologics and would personally profit should the sale of these products within their state be known to them. This is obviously a regrettable situation and certainly one that would be adjusted should Amendment 15 be put into effect. It is our understanding that many of those so testifying before you were directly engaged in the sale or manufacture of biological products and they had personal reasons for not wanting to comply with your Order. Granting that the situation in two states wherein an official might profit by the knowledge of the sales within his state may be undesirable, it seems unfair that the remaining states should be denied information as to where dangerous disease-inciting vaccines and viruses are being used.
7. It is a matter of record that for years the Chief Live Stock Sanitary Officials of the various states have repeatedly asked for this information and are willing to assume the responsibility for the proper use of such products within their states and in accordance with their state laws and regulations. Your Amendment to Order 15 does not in any way change the Federal or State laws but merely gives the responsible officials information through which they may intelligently act. Your Order was rescinded before hearing the testimony of the various state officials who are most deeply concerned. We respectfully ask, therefore, that you seriously consider the points which we have raised as our only objective is to more adequately protect the live stock and poultry industries of this country. There are grave duties resting upon all of us engaged in this work and we cannot lightly dismiss our responsibilities for our failure to adequately supervise and control the distribution of potential disease producing biologics.

We would welcome an opportunity to meet with you and submit evidence to convince you that your Amendment to Order 15 should be immediately put into effect.

Thanking you for your consideration, we are

Very truly yours,

Mark Welsh, Secretary-Treasurer

J. L. Axby - Indianapolis, Indiana

R. A. Hendershott - Trenton, N.J.

C. P. Bishop - Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Wm. Moore - Raleigh, N. C."

To this letter on March 7, Dr. Welsh received the following reply.

"Dr. Mark Welsh
Secretary-Treasurer
United States Live Stock Association
College Park, Maryland

Dear Dr. Welsh:

Your letter of February 19, to Secretary Wickard was received by him personally and given thorough consideration. He has referred it to me and has asked me to answer it.

Secretary Wickard has given a great deal of attention and study to this matter, and is thoroughly familiar with it. His views coincide with the ones expressed by me at the time you gentlemen presented your side of the controversy here in the office, and as I read your letter, it contains nothing different from the views expressed at that meeting. It is the studied opinion and decision of the Department that no substantial results or benefits could be effectuated by Amendment 15, and we are therefore standing on our original decision.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) GROVER B. HILL
Assistant Secretary"

It has become apparent, and brought to the attention of the Committee, that the distribution and sales policies of some of our largest manufacturers of biologics have been influenced and changed solely because of the failure of adequate legislation whereby all manufacturers of such products, insofar as distribution is concerned, be placed upon an equitable basis.

It is also the opinion of your committee that more stringent control and testing of biologic products should be encouraged to the end that those products offered for sale shall have been found to possess sufficient value to warrant their use.

It is the recommendation of your committee that because the importance to the health of the nation's live stock at all times, but more particularly during the present emergency when the loss of meat producing animals means so much to our nation and to our allies, that every effort be expended to make opponents see the danger of the present method of distribution of these products and enlist their cooperation to have Amendment 15 to B. A. I. Order 276 put into force.

We are sincerely interested in making it possible for "Food to win the war and write the peace" and believe that the rescinding of amendment 15 is directly opposed to this policy.

Very truly yours,

Chairman

Dr. R. A. Hendershott, Chairman, Trenton, N.J.

Dr. B. M. Lyon - Pearl River, New York

Dr. D. I. Skidmore - Washington, D. C.

Dr. William Moore - Raleigh, N. C.

Dr. J. L. Axby - Indianapolis, Indiana

Dr. R. L. West, - St. Paul, Minn.

Dr. Mark Welsh - College Park, Maryland

W. T. FOLEY: Mr. W. T. Foley of The Farmer then appeared and read a bill which he had prepared for presentation to the Legislature for the control of traffic in grade bulls by livestock truckers and other dealers. This bill provided that its enforcement be placed in the hands of the Live Stock Sanitary Board. The Secretary stated since this was not a disease control measure that in his opinion the enforcement should be under some other agency than the Live Stock Sanitary Board. Mr. Moscrip and Mr. Ewald spoke in favor of the bill and expressed their opinion that since there was no other agency equipped to enforce the provisions thereof, it was logical that it should be placed under the control of the Live Stock Sanitary Board. The Secretary stated it would be impossible for the Board to carry out the provisions of the bill unless the bill when

passed provided additional funds for its enforcement. The Board agreed this would be necessary if the enforcement was to be handled by this Board. Mr. Foley stated he would also prepare a bill which, if passed, would require that all cattle offered for auction sale at either community sales or farm dispersal sales must be negative to a Bang's disease test.

ARTHUR KING: The Secretary reported Mr. Arthur King of Mankato had called at this office requesting that he be granted a Dealer's Permit allowing him to sell and distribute hog cholera virus. Mr. King stated he wished to establish an agency selling to laymen and that he intended to handle the products manufactured by the Lederle Laboratories. The Secretary reviewed Mr. King's activities while he acted as the agent for The Denver Hog Serum Company in 1941, which resulted in the cancellation of the permit then held by The Denver Hog Serum Company and its various distributing agencies. Dr. Gloss moved that Mr. King's request be denied. Motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

DR. E. L. ORPUT: The Secretary presented a letter from Mr. Knute Stalland of St. Paul on behalf of Dr. E. L. Orput regarding his reinstatement as an approved and accredited veterinarian. The Board expressed themselves as unalterably opposed to reinstatement at this time. No action was taken.

BANG'S DISEASE TESTING BY LAYMEN: The Secretary presented a letter which he had written to the Attorney General in regard to the matter of testing cattle for Bang's disease by lay stock dealers. He reminded the Board that in recent months the practice had grown up whereby lay stock dealers purchased cattle from farmers subject to their unofficial tests. These dealers then drew the blood samples from the cattle purchased, tested the blood themselves by the plate test, purchased the negative cattle, assembled them, subjected them to a test by a qualified veterinarian who then issued the proper health certificates. He stated the positive animals were left on the farm without any identification and since the owner knew them to be positive to the Bang's disease test, they were usually disposed of by sale to other farmers or through community sales. In many cases eventually finding their way to negative herds and establishing new centers of infection. The Secretary stated this was a bad situation from a disease control standpoint and he had requested an opinion from the Attorney General, asking if Section 5399 of

December 19, 1942

Mason's Minnesota Statutes 1927, requiring that every person who knows or has reason to suspect that an infectious or contagious disease exists in any domestic animal shall immediately notify the local board of health, applies in such cases. The Secretary stated he had just this morning received the following affirmative opinion from the Attorney General:

"Dr. Ralph L. West
Secretary and Executive Officer
Live Stock Sanitary Board
State Office Building

December 18, 1942

Dear Sir:

You have inquired concerning the laws relating to the enforcement of duties and penalties in the control of infectious diseases. The control mentioned in your letter relates particularly to Bang's disease.

It is reported that prospective purchasers of cattle conduct tests for Bang's disease and when they find reactors, such animals are not purchased. Neither are they identified and, in most cases, are not reported as the law requires. You inquire:

"1. May the Board require purchasers of cattle, or other persons not licensed to practice veterinary medicine in Minnesota, to report to the Board the results of their unofficial tests for Bang's disease of cattle owned in Minnesota?

"2. May the Live Stock Sanitary Board require such persons to report to the Live Stock Sanitary Board or to the local board of health of the township in which the cattle are located, the animals which react positively to their unofficial test for Bang's disease and which he has, therefore, reason to suspect are infected with a contagious or infectious disease, as provided in Section 35.06, Minnesota Statutes 1941?

"3. Can the Live Stock Sanitary Board legally adopt rules and regulations prohibiting the use of Bang's disease antigen for the purpose of determining the existence of Bang's disease in cattle owned in Minnesota excepting by persons qualified to conduct such tests and providing that all such tests shall be reported to the Live Stock Sanitary Board?"

Our answers are as follows:

1. Minnesota Statutes 1941, Section 35.06:

"Every person who knows, or has reason to suspect, that a contagious or infectious disease exists in any domestic animal shall immediately notify the local board of health."

This duty has been imposed since 1903. During that time, the legislature has not seen fit to change it. It is the duty of citizenship. No more important duty is imposed upon the people than that of their participation in the control of contagious or infectious disease. Such duties are imposed upon physicians, upon veterinarians, and there is no reason why like duties may not be imposed upon the public generally.

Minnesota Statutes 1941, Section 35.70, imposes a penalty for the violation of any duty prescribed in the chapter. I see no need for any rule to be made on the part

of the board. Complaint may be made before a justice of peace concerning the conduct of any person failing to perform the duty required by this chapter and he may be prosecuted accordingly.

2. This question has been answered above.

3. Minnesota Statutes 1941, Section 156.12, prohibits the practice as a veterinarian by any person not having any license therefor. It is, therefore, my opinion that no rule is required. The only time when a person not holding the license of a veterinarian is authorized by law to test cattle for Bang's disease is "in the treatment of any animal when the attendance of a licensed veterinarian cannot be procured." The testing of animals for Bang's disease ordinarily would not be considered an emergency, which would preclude the delay of making the test long enough to obtain the services of a veterinarian.

Yours very truly,

J. A. A. BURNQUIST
Attorney General

(Signed) Charles E. Houston
CHARLES E. HOUSTON
Assistant Attorney General

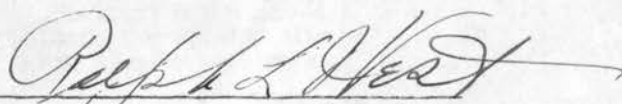
P.S. -- In this opinion, we have not considered the rights of the owner of cattle to test his own herd. --C.E.H.


The Board expressed their opinion as being favorable to prosecuting dealers found guilty of this practice.

DR. J. W. KUMMER, HASTINGS: The Secretary presented correspondence with Dr. J. W. Kummer of Hastings with regard to the rules and regulations for the control of Bang's disease. He stated it was his opinion that he should inform Dr. Kummer he would refuse to approve certificates issued by him until Dr. Kummer appeared at the office and came to a definite understanding with regard to the use of Bang's disease vaccine and complied in other ways with the rules and regulations for the control of Bang's disease. It was moved by Mr. Moscrip, seconded by Dr. Gloss, that the Board approve such action if found necessary by the Secretary. Motion was carried.

Since there was no further business, the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,


Secretary


President

MINUTES OF THE DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING, MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD—FEBRUARY 16, 1943

Meeting was called to order at 10:00 a.m. by Vice-President Moscrip. Members present were: Mr. W. S. Moscrip, Mr. A. L. Sayers, Dr. W. L. Boyd, and Dr. E. H. Gloss.

DR. E. L. ORPUT: Mr. A. I. Levin, attorney from St. Paul, appeared before the Board on behalf of Dr. E. L. Orput, whose name had been removed from the list of approved and accredited veterinarians in Minnesota July 18, 1942. Mr. Levin stated Dr. Orput was now requesting reinstatement as an approved and accredited veterinarian. He said in his opinion Dr. Orput was truly penitent for the offenses committed by him which resulted in the removal of his name from the approved and accredited list, that Dr. Orput had assured him if reinstated he would comply in all respects with the rules and regulations of the Board, and in his opinion sufficient punishment had been meted to Dr. Orput to obtain the results desired by the Board. Mr. Levin stated the action of the Board had removed Dr. Orput's sole means of livelihood and was creating a great deal of hardship on Dr. Orput and his family. Mr. Moscrip explained that the action of this Board did not interfere with Dr. Orput's general practice with the exception of testing cattle for tuberculosis and Bang's disease, and that on Dr. Orput's previous appearances before the Board he had maintained a defiant attitude and had not admitted his guilt until called before the Examining Board, at which time he had pleaded guilty to the offenses with which he was charged. Mr. Levin stated that though the action of this Board did not prohibit Dr. Orput from general practice it did reflect upon his reputation and credibility and in that way did interfere with such practice. Mr. Moscrip informed Mr. Levin the matter would be taken under advisement.

MISUSE OF STATE ENVELOPES: The Secretary then presented an envelope which had been furnished him by Senator Ancher Nelsen. Below is a copy of the envelope as it appeared in the newspaper:

Return Engagement to Minnesota!

STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

See ~~St. Paul, Minn.~~ Hear

GERALD L. K. SMITH

Thursday, February 18—7:30 p. m.

UNION PIONEER HALL—192 W. 9th St. St. Paul

Friday, February 19—7:30 p. m.

ARK LODGE—3044 First Ave., So., Minneapolis

Hear "Truth and Liberty"

Conducted by Rev. C. O. Stodsklev, Minneapolis.
EVERY SUN.—WDGY 9:30 a. m.—WLOL 10 p. m.

S. O. Sanderson, Rochester, Minn.—Chairman Educational Committee, Ind. Progressive Voters of Minn.

Sec. 562 - P

ROCHESTER
MINN.



This envelope bore the return address of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board which had been crossed out in such a manner that it was still perfectly legible. It also bore advertising matter regarding a talk by Gerald L. K. Smith, advertising radio broadcasts by the Reverend C. O. Stadskev of Minneapolis and was apparently distributed by S. O. Sanderson of Rochester, Minnesota, Chairman of the Educational Committee, Ind. Progressive Voters of Minnesota. The Secretary was instructed to make a thorough investigation of the manner in which the envelopes had been procured by the persons responsible for the re-printing and by whom they had been distributed.

The minutes of the previous meeting were then read and on motion by Dr. Boyd, seconded by Dr. Gloss, were approved.

LEGISLATION:

Appropriations: The Secretary reported he had appeared before the Appropriations Committee of the House and the Finance Committee of the Senate regarding the appropriations for this department for the biennium 1943-1945. He stated he had received a very courteous hearing from both committees and he had requested that all appropriations for all funds be granted in compliance with the request submitted by the department. He stated he had no information as to the action taken by the committees following these hearings.

Area Testing for Bang's Disease: The Secretary reported a bill, S. F. 415 and H. F. 444, had been introduced in both the House and the Senate for an act to amend Section 5460-23, Mason's Minnesota Statutes, Supplement 1940, which is a section of the law pertaining to the area testing for Bang's disease. This bill provides that upon receipt of a petition signed by 70% of the cattle owners in any county testing for Bang's disease under the area plan, which is not contiguous to any other area testing under the plan, requesting that testing under this plan be discontinued, it shall be the duty of the Board to determine the validity of the petition and if it is found that the petition is signed by 70% of the bona fide cattle owners as determined by the last previous assessment roll in the county, that testing in such area be discontinued and all quarantines on cattle shall be released. The Secretary reported this bill had first been introduced in the House and that a hearing had been held on the bill Monday, February 1. At that time Representative Legvold from Watonwan County had presented his arguments for the adoption of the bill

but the time expired for the hearing before he had completed his arguments and the hearing was adjourned until Monday, February 8. On February 8 Mr. Legvold completed his arguments and the Secretary was then given an opportunity to be heard. The Secretary presented amendments to the committee to clarify the language of the bill as its wording as introduced might cause confusion between modified accredited Bang's disease-free areas and modified accredited tuberculosis-free areas. He also presented amendments to provide that quarantines established in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Board, which would apply in counties not testing under the area plan, would not be released even though the petition was found sufficient and testing in the area was discontinued. He stated he had informed the committee that even if these amendments were incorporated in the bill he felt its passage was very inadvisable. The Federal government has been extremely liberal with this State in the appropriation of funds for the control of Bang's disease. They have spent over \$5,100,000.00 for this purpose as against slightly over \$600,000.00 spent by the State. The Secretary stated in his opinion one of the reasons for this liberality on the part of the Federal government was the very satisfactory area law which had been adopted by this Board in 1939 and amended in 1941. The Federal government has spent approximately \$40,000.00 in Watonwan County and the State has spent \$26,000.00 and if this bill should pass and testing be discontinued in Watonwan County this money would be largely wasted. The Secretary informed the committee that in his opinion it was very doubtful if under such circumstances, if this bill were passed, the Federal government in the future would be as liberal in the assignment of funds for Bang's disease control in Minnesota as they have been in the past. The committee voted to appoint a sub-committee to confer with the Secretary regarding further amendments to be presented to the committee at its next meeting, February 22. An identical bill was introduced in the Senate Monday, February 8. This bill was referred to the Committee on Dairy Products and Livestock and was considered in committee at their meeting on the same afternoon. This bill was reported back with recommendation that it pass Tuesday morning, February 9, before the Secretary had had an opportunity to see the Senate Journal and before he had any knowledge that the bill had been introduced. Several members of the Board expressed their opinions that every possible action should be taken to defeat the bill. It was the expressed opinion of the Board that passage of this bill would seriously interfere with the progress of Bang's disease control in Minnesota and that they would be very

hesitant about starting testing in any county applying for the test if it were possible for such a county to discontinue testing, thereby wasting the funds spent for Bang's disease control in the county. The Secretary was instructed to confer with Dr. A. J. Chesley, Executive Officer of the State Board of Health, and with J. S. Jones, Secretary of the State Livestock Breeders' Association and request that they appear before the committee at its next meeting to supplement the request of the Board that the bill be defeated.

Cattle Offered for Public Sale: The Secretary reported that a bill for an act prohibiting the sale of cattle at public auction unless they have been tested and found free from Bang's disease, had been introduced in the House February 2, H. F. 394, and in the Senate February 8, S. F. 407. He stated he had been informed that public hearings would be held by the Dairy Products and Livestock Committee of each house, to which this bill had been referred, and the committees had assured him he would be notified of the dates on which such hearings would be held. The Secretary assured the Board he would keep the members informed as to the dates of these hearings.

Traffic in Bulls: The Secretary reported a bill to regulate the traffic in bulls, similar to the bill suggested by Mr. W. T. Foley at the meeting of the Board on December 19, 1942, was introduced in the House February 9, H. F. 531. No hearing has yet been held on this bill. The bill has not yet been introduced in the Senate.

COURT ACTION IN RENVILLE COUNTY: The Secretary reported that a copy of a complaint had been received by the Attorney General's office and had been furnished to him by Mr. Sam Campbell, Assistant Attorney General assigned to this department. This complaint requested a permanent injunction to restrain the County Attorney and the Sheriff of Renville County and a Justice-of-the-Peace in Renville County from interfering with Vernon Anderson of Renville County in administering hog cholera serum and virus to his own hogs, and further requesting a ruling from the District Court of Renville County declaring the Veterinary Code as published in Chapter 30 of Mason's Minnesota Statutes 1927, and supplements thereto, unconstitutional and void. The Secretary stated the Veterinary Code included most of the laws of the State pertaining to the activities of this Board, including the statutes establishing the Board and defining its duties. The Secretary stated no action had been taken on this complaint as Mr. Campbell had been ill for some days and had been absent from the office. The Secretary conferred with Mr. Campbell over the telephone at this point and was informed

February 16, 1943

by Mr. Campbell that there was no urgency with regard to answering this complaint since he had a definite understanding with Mr. Lauerman, one of the attorneys for Vernon Anderson who had issued the complaint, for all the time he wished to file an answer as it was Mr. Lauerman's intention to test the law. Mr. Campbell informed the Secretary that a temporary injunction had been granted by the Court but it applied only to this one individual and the temporary injunction would not interfere with any other activities of the Board in Renville County. Mr. Campbell stated the Attorney General's office was of the opinion that they should request a dismissal of the injunction because of the fact that the public officers involved could not be restrained from performing their duties under the State law and, therefore, the complaint was improperly drawn and should apply to the Live Stock Sanitary Board rather than to the officers named. He stated if they were successful in doing this, a new complaint must be drawn and upon receipt of a complaint directly naming the Live Stock Sanitary Board action could be more properly taken by the Attorney General's office.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY: The Secretary reported Dr. J. G. Hardenbergh, the Secretary of the American Veterinary Medical Association, had attended the meeting of the Minnesota Veterinary Medical Society in January. He stated at that time Dr. Hardenbergh had conferred with him with reference to a change in the organization of the Bureau of Animal Industry. The meat inspection service had been removed from the Bureau of Animal Industry and placed under the control of the food distribution authorities. Dr. Hardenbergh also stated he had been informed that further dismemberment of the Bureau of Animal Industry was contemplated. The Secretary presented correspondence he had received from Dr. Mark Welsh, Secretary-Treasurer, U. S. Livestock Sanitary Association, covering this same subject and also an excerpt from the Congressional Record of February 1, 1943, giving a speech by Dr. Gillie, representative in Congress from Indiana, and a letter to the Secretary of Agriculture from the American Veterinary Medical Association, all protesting the removal of the meat inspection service from the Bureau of Animal Industry and any further dismemberment of the Bureau. The Secretary stated he had conferred with Dr. W. J. Fretz, Inspector-in-Charge for the Bureau of Animal Industry in Minnesota, and Dr. Fretz had informed him Dr. Mohler was very favorable to

a protest to the action of the Secretary of Agriculture by the disease control agencies of the various States as well as from the livestock interests. Mr. A. L. Sayers moved the adoption of the following resolution, the motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss and carried unanimously:

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, The Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, established to protect the livestock industry from the ravages of disease, to insure to the people of the United States a supply of healthful food of animal origin and to promote a profitable exportation trade in meat and meat products through an inspection service recognized the world over as a model of efficiency, has so ably and diligently performed its duties in these several fields that the United States of America is now the only country of comparable size on the face of the earth where the livestock producer may operate without the ever present fear of ruinous decimation of his herds and flocks by such diseases as rinderpest, foot and mouth disease, contagious pleuro pneumonia, Texas fever, or numerous others; where the housewife can purchase meat and meat products in any city or hamlet with perfect confidence that if the meat purchased bears the stamp of approval of the Bureau of Animal Industry it will harbor no parasite nor disease producing organisms to endanger the health of those who consume it; where the child crippled with bone tuberculosis or suffering from tuberculous scrofula has practically disappeared with the tuberculous dairy cow, and

WHEREAS, The Bureau of Animal Industry, with the cooperation of all the States, has brought to completion the greatest medical achievement of all time, namely, the successful control of bovine tuberculosis in the United States; in addition to accomplishing great strides in the control of bovine brucellosis (Bang's disease), complete eradication on five different occasions of foot and mouth disease, the eradication of contagious pleuro pneumonia, glanders, dourine, the cattle fever tick, and many other projects of inestimable value to the livestock industry and the health and well-being of the people of the United States, and

WHEREAS, These mighty achievements have been possible only because of the broad vision, expert administration, and knowledge of diseases of domestic animals possessed by the veterinarians of outstanding ability who successively since its inception have served

as Chief, guiding the destinies of the Bureau of Animal Industry, developing a large force of veterinarians with the basic medical training required for qualification in that profession and with special training in the control of communicable diseases of livestock, and have worked in close cooperation and harmony with the disease control agencies of all the States whole-heartedly for the betterment of the livestock industry of the nation without regard to political expediency, and

WHEREAS, The veterinarians in the employ of the Bureau of Animal Industry under the direct control of the Chief of the Bureau have constituted the largest veterinary organization in the world and regardless of the branch of the service in which they were employed were available for assignment at a moment's notice when such emergencies arose as the introduction of foot and mouth disease within our boundaries, where they could be immediately mobilized in an efficient unit under the direct control of a veterinarian with ability and authority to act,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the Minnesota Live Stock Sanitary Board is greatly concerned and dismayed by the action of the Honorable Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, in separating the meat inspection service from the Bureau of Animal Industry, thus depleting by approximately 900 veterinarians the personnel of the Bureau immediately available to combat outbreaks of serious diseases of livestock that may appear from time to time, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Minnesota Live Stock Sanitary Board is further concerned by reports that plans are contemplated for the further dismemberment of the Bureau of Animal Industry, this most efficient safeguard to the livestock industry, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That any change in the organization of the Bureau of Animal Industry is particularly ill-advised in this time of national peril when the danger of introduction of foreign diseases through the movement of troops, ships, or through sabotage, is of unprecedented imminence and which, should it occur, might lead to national disaster if not checked in its incipiency, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Honorable Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, be urged to immediately return the meat inspection service to the Bureau of Animal Industry and to refrain from any further action tending to reduce

the personnel or hamper the activities of the Bureau and that the Bureau be allowed to remain under the direct control of a veterinarian as only members of this profession have the intimate knowledge of diseases of livestock and of the principles of the control thereof necessary for the continued able and efficient service to the livestock industry which has so characterized the Bureau throughout its history, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be mailed to the Secretary of Agriculture, the Chief of the Bureau, and members of the Congress of the United States from Minnesota.

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The Secretary was instructed to send copies of this resolution to the disease control agencies of all the States as well as to the members in Congress from Minnesota, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and others who might be interested.

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION: The Secretary reported the Farm Security Administration had set up a cattle buying project in the State. The object of this project was to purchase cattle from owners who had a surplus number of dairy animals and to re-sell them to farmers who could maintain them for dairy purposes rather than to allow them to be sold for slaughter. The Secretary reported he had sent Mr. Lester Tate, the quarantine officer, to Princeton, where one of these buying agencies is located, to investigate the procedure and methods of handling these cattle and presented Mr. Tate's report covering this investigation, which was as follows:

"I first contacted Mr. Williams, County Supervisor of the Federal Farm Securities Administration at Milaca, Minnesota, who advised that when the Federal Government decided that too many producing dairy cattle were being slaughtered due to the high price of beef and there was a danger of a shortage of dairy products in the United States, they decided to purchase dairy cattle and re-sell them to parties who agreed to maintain them for at least six months on their premises for production. He went on to say that Mr. Milo Flaten of Milwaukee, who is the head of the Cattle Conservation Program, made a survey of Mille Lacs County with him and it was found that practically all the dairy barns within the county were filled and overflowing with dairy cattle, and therefore decided that Mille Lacs County was exporting dairy cattle.

February 16, 1943

They then called a meeting with the cattle dealers and truckers of Mille Lacs County. These dealers and truckers advised them that from twenty-five to forty percent of the cattle purchased by them within Mille Lacs County that were being transported to South St. Paul by them were from twenty-five to forty percent dairy cattle that would make good producers on farms where feed was plentiful.

They then rented the barn owned by a cattle dealer by the name of Max Braunkink of Pease, Minnesota. This barn was properly cleaned and disinfected and lime will be used on the floor at all times.

He further explained that when cattle are purchased by him from truckers and dealers they will be unloaded at another barn where the Bang's test will be conducted. The reactors will be shipped immediately to South St. Paul, and the negative cattle taken to the Max Braunkink barn. Since the beginning of the program, Mr. Williams advised seventy-six head of cattle have been purchased by the Farm Securities Administration from dealers and truckers in Mille Lacs County; twelve of which gave a positive reaction to the Bang's test and three were suspicious. All of these reactors, and the suspicious cattle, were shipped to South St. Paul.

He cited one case where he had purchased two Guernsey close-up springers from a dealer who had purchased them within Mille Lacs County and intended to re-sell them to some farmer in the vicinity. After purchasing these cattle Mr. Williams had them tested and both reacted, and of course were shipped to South St. Paul. He advised had he not purchased them and the dealer had resold them into herds in Mille Lacs County there would have been, no doubt, infection spread to those herds into which they went.

He went on to further explain that if he purchases an animal from a trucker or dealer for \$100.00 and the animal passes a negative Bang's test and physical inspection by Dr. Wetter, the animal is listed for re-sale at \$100.00. The cost of handling, testing and feeding up until the time that it is resold is borne by the Commodity Credit Corporation. Likewise, if an animal does not pass the Bang's test and is sold at South St. Paul for slaughter, the Commodity Credit Corporation stands the loss between the purchase price and the salvage price.

He also stated that if these cattle that passed the negative Bang's test and physical inspection by Dr. Wetter are shipped to Texas or any place else in the United States, they will be sold to farmers who agree to keep them for production for the price paid for them in Minnesota.

He further stated that the counties of Mille Lacs, Stearns, Benton and Todd, all the four counties which are now set up as exporting counties, and the Farm Securities Administration County Supervisors are or will be purchasing dairy cattle in these counties.

I then advised him that under the State law and the rules and regulations governing the admission of cattle into Bang's accredited areas in the State of Minnesota, require that all cattle imported into such counties must be accompanied by a health certificate showing that they passed a negative Bang's test within thirty days prior to being imported. Dr. Wetter and Mr. Williams both agreed that if any cattle are sold by them to producers in Bang's areas or areas in the process of accreditation, that they would be accompanied by proper health certificates.

He advised that John Brenkman is County Supervisor of Benton County. Mr. Arthur Myron is County Supervisor in Todd County. He was unable to furnish me the name of the Stearns County Supervisor.

On my return to Princeton, Dr. Wetter advised me that after he had consulted with Dr. West and the University Farm Laboratory relative to the Farm Securities Administration Program, Dr. Fretz had called him early one morning advising him that he was of the opinion that this program was a vicious program, and condemned Dr. Wetter for being a party to it. Dr. Wetter requested that I see the laboratory where he did his blood testing and this I found to be very neat, and he proved to me that he was handling the blood and the test in a very efficient manner. We also made an inspection of the Max Braunkink premises and found the barn in a very clean and sanitary condition.

I then drove to Long Prairie and at the Farm Securities Administration office was advised that Mr. Arthur Myron, County Supervisor, was at St. Cloud attending a meeting called for the supervisors of Mille Lacs, Stearns, Benton and Todd Counties to discuss the cattle buying program in order that each supervisor handles purchasing of cattle in the same way, and to be instructed relative to their work. I was advised that Mr. Arthur Myron had

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purchased only two head of cattle and was not lined up as yet for any wholesale purchasing of cattle.

The clerk at the office read to me the instructions received from Washington, D. C. in which all supervisors were instructed to use every precaution in purchasing and reselling cattle so as not to endanger the health of livestock within the United States. I left Dr. West's address with the clerk at the office and advised her that Mr. Myron should feel free to write Dr. West relative to any problem he might have that related to disease control of cattle in Minnesota.

(Signed) Lester Tate

The Board expressed their opinion that this project was wholly unnecessary and economically unsound in view of the fact that the price of dairy cattle at South St. Paul so far exceeds the beef value that it is entirely improbable that any desirable dairy cattle reaching the central markets would be slaughtered but would be sold through the regular channels of trade as dairy cattle without the expense and loss involved, outlined in the above report, which must be absorbed by the tax payers. The Board felt, however, that since the Farm Security Administration was attempting to comply in detail with the rules and regulations of the Board with regard to the movement of the cattle purchased, it was not within the province of this Board to make a protest at this time.

DR. R. H. FORSYTHE: Mr. Claude Allen, Representative from the 42nd District, and Dr. R. H. Forsythe of South St. Paul, whose name had been removed from the list of approved and accredited veterinarians in Minnesota July 18, 1942, then appeared before the Board. Mr. Allen spoke on behalf of Dr. Forsythe, requesting his reinstatement. Mr. Allen stated that in his opinion the results which the Board wished to achieve by the disqualification of Dr. Forsythe had been accomplished. He stated in his experience as an attorney he had always found that the certainty of punishment rather than the amount of punishment was the deciding factor in the prevention of violations of the law. He stated he understood it had been the policy of this Board in such cases not to consider requests for reinstatement within a period of one year following the date on which the veterinarian's name was removed from the list but that in his opinion each case should stand on its own merits. He stated the present conditions were exceptional with regard to the supply of veterinarians and that it was his understanding

that veterinary service was at present not only in great demand but so seriously interfered with by the number of veterinarians who had joined the armed forces as to seriously endanger the control of diseases of domestic animals in the State. He felt that Dr. Forsythe was truly penitent for the violations committed by him and while he did not in any way question the right of the Board to discipline offenders against their rules and regulations, he felt that the punishment already meted had attained the desired results and he trusted the Board would seriously consider the reinstatement of Dr. Forsythe at this time. Mr. Moscrip asked Dr. Forsythe if he had anything further to add and Dr. Forsythe confirmed Mr. Allen's remarks regarding the fact that he realized he had committed a serious offense but he would, if reinstated, comply with the rules and regulations of the Board in all respects in the future. Mr. Moscrip informed Mr. Allen and Dr. Forsythe that the matter would be taken under advisement.

BANG'S DISEASE REGULATIONS: The Secretary presented a resolution which had been received by him from the Benton County Farm Bureau requesting that the present regulations governing the use of Bang's disease vaccine be changed to be made "practical and workable for the great majority of livestock breeders". He also presented the report of the committee appointed by the Minnesota Veterinary Medical Society in June 1942 to suggest amendments to the present rules and regulations for the control of Bang's disease. This report as submitted by Dr. H. C. H. Kernkamp, Secretary-Treasurer of the Society, is as follows:

"Permission by the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board be given veterinarians to vaccinate all heifers between four (4) and eight (8) months of age without first applying an agglutination test for Bang's disease on the herd, provided that the owner of the herd agrees to have his entire herd put under quarantine."

The Secretary stated in his opinion adoption of regulations allowing the administration of vaccine without testing the entire herd in which the vaccinated animals are maintained would indicate an entire change of policy on the part of this Board with regard to calfhood vaccination. In other words, it would be a recognition of vaccination as the sole method for the control of Bang's disease in the herds in which it was used in this manner. The Secretary stated this was contrary to the policy as adopted by the American Veterinary Medical Association and the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association in the

reports of their respective committees on Bang's disease and that in his opinion the adoption of such regulations would be a step in the wrong direction. The Secretary stated that in view of the action taken by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, as reported by Dr. Wight at the meeting of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association, whereby they have discontinued the requirement that calves to be vaccinated shall be tested immediately before vaccination, he was recommending at this time that the rules and regulations for the control of Bang's disease be amended in compliance therewith. No action was taken by the Board on the report of the committee but the Secretary was instructed to make every effort to simplify the procedure in carrying out the present rules and regulations, especially with regard to quarantining vaccinated calves and making reports of vaccination, and that amendments to the rules and regulations incorporating these changes be presented at the next meeting.

EXHIBITION REGULATIONS: The Secretary stated there had been a number of complaints from veterinarians during the county fair season regarding the testing of 4-H Club steer calves for Bang's disease. He also stated that because of the shortage of veterinarians in the northern counties of the State and the fact that most of the counties in this section were now modified accredited Bang's disease-free areas, he felt the present regulations governing the exhibition of livestock worked unnecessary hardship on cattle owners in these areas. He stated in his opinion we should recognize the modified accredited areas to the extent of allowing cattle originating in negative herds in such areas which were negative within one year prior to date of exhibition, without further tests for Bang's disease. The Secretary was instructed to prepare amendments to the rules and regulations governing the exhibition of livestock to provide for these changes and to present them at the next meeting of the Board.

SWINE ERYSIPELAS VACCINE: The Secretary reported he had received a communication from Dr. H. C. H. Kernkamp, Professor, Veterinary Division, University Farm, requesting that arrangements be made whereby he might obtain erysipelothrrix rhusiopathiae vaccine for experimental purposes. The Secretary stated at the present

time producers of biological products were prohibited from shipping this vaccine into any State which had not signed a cooperative agreement with the Bureau of Animal Industry and that after such agreement had been signed all shipments must be made only with the approval of the disease control agencies of the State to which they were consigned. The Secretary stated in his opinion the Board should not at this time enter into an agreement with the Bureau of Animal Industry but he suggested that special permission be obtained from the Bureau so that Dr. Kernkamp might obtain this material for experimental purposes only. The Secretary was instructed to write to the Bureau of Animal Industry to this effect.

ASSOCIATED VETERINARIANS: The matter of reinstatement of the three veterinarians formerly practicing in the public stockyards at South St. Paul, whose names were removed from the list of approved and accredited veterinarians July 18, 1942, was discussed. Mr. Sayers moved that in view of the importance of maintaining veterinary service for the livestock industry of the State and the present and impending shortage of veterinarians within the State, that provided Dr. E. L. Orput, Dr. P. E. Bailey, and Dr. R. H. Forsythe appear at the Secretary's office and give him satisfactory assurance that they will in the future comply in all respects with the State laws and the rules and regulations of the Live Stock Sanitary Board, that their names be reinstated on the list of approved and accredited veterinarians in Minnesota and that the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry be notified of this action and requested to replace their names on the list of approved and accredited veterinarians of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried unanimously.

DR. J. W. KUMMER, HASTINGS: The Secretary reported he had communicated with Dr. Kummer, stating unless he appeared at this office prior to this meeting it would be necessary for the Secretary to present the correspondence regarding his failure to report the vaccination of cattle with Brucella abortus vaccine to the Board for their consideration. Dr. Kummer has not replied to this letter nor has he visited the office. Dr. Gloss moved that the Secretary notify Dr. Kummer by registered letter that unless he comes to the Secretary's office within 10 days from the date of receipt of the notice, explains his violations of the rules and regulations of the Board, and gives him satisfactory assurance

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that he will in the future comply with the regulations of the Board, that his name be removed from the list of approved and accredited veterinarians in Minnesota. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Wm. A. West
Secretary
Chas Ewald
President

MINUTES OF ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING, MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD APRIL 29, 1943

The meeting was called to order by President Charles Ewald. Members present were Charles Ewald, W. S. Moscrip, E. L. Gloss, W. L. Boyd and A. L. Sayers. The minutes of the meeting of February 16, 1943 were read and on motion by Mr. Sayers, seconded by Dr. Boyd, were approved as read.

There was a general discussion of the use of Bang's disease vaccine and it was emphasized by several Board Members that the distribution and use of this product contrary to the regulations of this Board was apparently widespread and that it was evident that there was much dissatisfaction with the present rules and regulations. Mr. Moscrip stated that in his opinion, it was very necessary that the Secretary and Executive Officer and Dr. Boyd undertake the trip previously authorized, to investigate the work being done by the State Live Stock Sanitary Service of Maryland and the work being done at the Beltsville Experimental Station of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, at the earliest possible time so that the Board would be in a position to have authentic information with a view of amending the present rules and regulations for the control of Bang's disease in Minnesota. It was moved by Mr. Moscrip that the Board request the Secretary and Executive Officer and Dr. Boyd at their earliest possible convenience, to go to Maryland and make a thorough study of the methods of Bang's disease control of the Live Stock Sanitary Service of the State of Maryland with special reference to the Dunlogin herd owned by Paul Meissner ^(Covest) and report their findings to the Board. The motion was seconded by Mr. Sayers and carried.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS: Dr. Boyd moved that Mr. W. S. Moscrip be elected president for the ensuing year. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss and carried unanimously.

Mr. Moscrip moved that Mr. A. L. Sayers be elected Vice-President. Motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss and carried unanimously.

Mr. Moscrip moved that Dr. Ralph L. West be elected Secretary for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1943 and ending June 30, 1944. Motion was seconded by Mr. Sayers; motion carried unanimously.

Dr. Gloss moved that Dr. W. C. Bromaghim be elected Assistant Secretary for the year beginning July 1, 1943 and ending June 30, 1944. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd

and carried unanimously.

EMPLOYEES: 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. He stated that three of the office employees had recently discontinued their services to take employment at higher salaries elsewhere and that it was very probable some of the other employees who have been giving the most valuable service in this Department, would do likewise unless some adjustment in salaries could be arranged. The Secretary stated that in his opinion, there should be a change of classification of some of the positions in the office. He stated that in some of the other Departments there were a number of positions rated by the Civil Service Department as Clerk-Stenographer III and that the employees filling such positions were not more capable and had no more responsibilities than some of the positions in this Department. He stated that in his opinion, at least three positions in this Department, including the positions now held by Miss Evelyn Rohlfing, Miss Hilda Klein and Miss Helen Coffey should be rated as Clerk-Stenographer III positions. Dr. Boyd moved, that provided the funds permitted the payment of the increased salaries, required by this change in classification, the Secretary and Executive Officer inform the Director of the State Civil Service that the Board had instructed him to apply for increased classifications for the positions which the Secretary considered were deserving of such increased classification. The motion was seconded by Mr. Moscrip and carried. The Secretary reported that Dr. Alan Morrow had tendered his resignation and had thereupon been classified as available by the State Committee of the Procurement and Assignment Service for the Army and that he had applied for a commission in the army which application had been approved. Dr. Morrow's resignation will not become effective until such time as he is actually called into service.

The Secretary reported that he had been successful in employing Dr. George E. Keller at a salary of \$170.00 per month plus the War Salary Adjustment of \$13.50 to be assigned to Bang's disease control work with the force employed by the Federal

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Government. He stated that Dr. Keller had started work on April 19th. He also stated that Dr. Keith E. Griebie had also accept^{ed}/employment and that the forms had been sent to the Civil Service Commission for approval for similar work at the same salary.

LEGISLATION: The Secretary reported that the Bills prohibiting sale of cattle at Public Auction unless they have been tested and found free from Bang's disease, were killed in Committee in both Houses and that the Bill to regulate the sale or lease of bulls for breeding purposes by dealers, was introduced in the House only. This bill passed the House but was never reported out of the Senate Committee.

The Secretary reported that following the action taken at the meeting February 16th, he conferred with Dr. A. J. Chesley, the Executive Officer of the State Board of Health with regard to his appearance before the House Committee on Dairy Products and Livestock when the hearing was held on Senate File 415. This was the Bill to amend the Bang's disease area law to provide a method whereby certain counties might discontinue testing under the Area Plan. He stated that Dr. Chesley and also Dr. Heathman of the Division of Preventable Diseases appeared with the Secretary at this hearing and spoke against the passage of this Bill. Mr. John Hartle, the Representative from Steele County also spoke against the Bill. The Bill was, however, reported out by the Committee on Dairy Products and Livestock with the recommendation that it pass. In the Committee of the Whole in the House it was indefinitely postponed.

Bills were also introduced by the Senator and Representative from Olmsted County to amend Section 5396, Mason's Minnesota Statutes, 1927 which defines the powers and duties of the Board to provide that the Board shall make no rules or regulations requiring a permit from the Board to administer brucella abortus vaccine to cattle and that any such rules or regulations made by the Board shall be void. Both of these bills were killed in committee.

There was also a Bill introduced on the last day of the session in which Bills might be introduced without the consent of the Governor, to repeal two sections of the hog cholera law, which if passed would have made the entire law inoperative and valueless. In the House this Bill was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and in the Senate to

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the Committee on Towns and Counties. A hearing was held in the House and a sub-committee was appointed to further consider the Bill. This Committee later recommended that it be indefinitely postponed, which report was adopted by the Committee on Agriculture. The Committee on Towns and Counties of the Senate also recommended indefinite postponement of this Bill. The Legislature appropriated the following amounts for this Department for the coming biennium:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>
Salary	\$58,000.00	\$58,000.00
Supplies & Expense	31,000.00	31,000.00
Hog Cholera	3,000.00	3,000.00
Bang's Disease Expense & Bang's Disease Indemnity	142,500.00	142,500.00
Tuberculosis Control, General Indemnity and Tuberculosis Control Expense Fund	100,000.00	100,000.00
Biologics for Anthrax Vaccination	350.00	350.00

They also appropriated \$2,026.96 for Employees Compensation which was the amount paid by the Industrial Commission for claims against this Department by employees and other persons injured in the performance of duties while employed by the Board. These amounts represent an increase of \$1,000.00 per year in the Salary Fund, \$4,000.00 per year in the Supplies and Expense Fund and \$10,000.00 for one year of the biennium in the Tuberculosis Control, General Indemnity and Tuberculosis Control Expense Fund, and a decrease of \$500.00 per year in the Hog Cholera Fund and \$250.00 per year in the Biologics for Treatment of Livestock for Anthrax Fund. The Appropriation Bill also provides that \$4,000.00 of the Supplies and Expense Fund for each year of the biennium shall be used for the purpose of testing poultry, including turkeys for Pullorum disease, and that in the use of the sum appropriated for Bang's Disease, special consideration shall be given to the use of vaccine in the control of Bang's disease.

The Secretary explained that a bill had been introduced in both Houses of the Legislature to appropriate \$10,000.00 for the control of pullorum disease in turkeys; \$6,000.00 of this amount to be allotted to the Diagnosis Laboratory at the University Farm and \$4,000.00 to the Live Stock Sanitary Board for performing this

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work. The Secretary requested of the Appropriation Committee of the House and the Finance Committee of the Senate that he be allowed a hearing when these bills were considered. When he appeared before the House Committee, the chairman inquired if in his opinion, it would be satisfactory if instead of passing a separate bill, the amount requested were included in the respective Appropriation Bills for the University and Live Stock Sanitary Board. The Secretary stated that this would be satisfactory provided provisions were made for a separate fund or distributed to the present funds so as to provide for part of this money to be used for the salary of at least one employee in the office. The Secretary also explained the correlation of pullorum disease between turkeys and other fowls and requested that the appropriation be worded so that the funds might be used for the control of pullorum disease in all fowls including turkeys. The appropriation to the University for the Diagnosis Laboratory for \$21,000.00 for the use of the Laboratory with the additional amount of \$6,000.00 to be used for pullorum disease, including turkeys, was made but the appropriation to this Board did not provide that any of the moneys appropriated for pullorum disease control might be used for salaries as requested.

A general discussion of the appropriations for the coming biennium followed. Dr. Gloss suggested that a change in the policy of tuberculin testing for reaccreditation of counties be considered. He stated that the necessity of completing tests in a short period of time was found to^{be} highly advantageous in the early days of tuberculin testing but this was no longer necessary as objections to the test had largely disappeared. He stated that in his opinion, much better cooperation would be obtained from veterinarians if they were given a longer period of time in which to complete the test and that by doing so, it would be possible for many veterinarians in a community to assist in the area work without unduly interfering with their regular practice and that nearly all practicing veterinarians would be very glad to accept employment under such conditions. Dr. Gloss' suggestion was endorsed by several members of the Board.

DR. KUMMER: The Secretary reported that Dr. Kummer had telephoned him this morning that it would be impossible for him to appear before the Board at their meeting.

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Dr. Kummer stated over the telephone that the Secretary could assure the Board for him that he would make every effort to comply with the regulations of the Board in the future, and that in case of any misunderstanding of the regulations or his inability to comply with them, he would immediately communicate with the Board. He also stated that he would make every effort to reply promptly to letters written him by the Secretary. The Secretary recommended that Dr. Kummer be reinstated. Mr. Moscrip moved, seconded by Mr. Sayers, that the Board accept health certificates issued by Dr. Kummer and recognize his official work and that this action be reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry and that he be requested to reinstate Dr. Kummer's name on the list of approved and accredited veterinarians in Minnesota and that Dr. Kummer be issued a permit to administer hog cholera serum and virus. The motion was carried.

RENDERING PLANTS: The Secretary explained that there have been some complaints from farmers in the neighborhood of rendering plants regarding the practice carried on by some such plants with regard to the disposal of offal. He stated there is nothing in the rules and regulations of the Board with regard to such disposal and that it is a common practice for the plants to haul the stomach and intestinal contents of carcasses to be rendered to some place usually in a field, where it is piled until such time it has been thoroughly rotted when it is then spread on the field or adjoining fields as manure. He stated that when first deposited in such a pile, there is usually blood and shreds of tissue mixed with the material, causing dogs, crows, etc. to be attracted thereto and when the piles were in the neighborhood of farm buildings, the odor from the pile of offal as well as the danger of transmitting disease, especially by dogs and other animals, was objected to by owners residing near such piles. The Secretary explained that some plants were disposing of the offal in concrete pits where it was allowed to remain until thoroughly rotted and then spread thinly on agricultural ground where it might be immediately plowed under. Dr. Gloss stated that provision should be made for at least two pits large enough to hold three months' supply so that all offal might be allowed to remain in the pit for at

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least this length of time before being removed for spreading. He also suggested that the rendering plants be required to cover the offal from time to time with lime, preferably after each days' supply had been deposited in the pit. Mr. Moscrip moved that the Secretary prepare rules and regulations with the assistance of Dr. Gloss and Dr. Boyd to require rendering plants to provide pits for the proper disposal of offal from carcasses to be rendered. Dr. Gloss seconded the motion and the motion was carried.

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE SALE AND DISTRIBUTION OF BRUCELLA ABORTUS OR BANG'S DISEASE VACCINE AND ALL OTHER PRODUCTS CONTAINING THE ACTIVE VIRUS OF ANY COMMUNICABLE OR INFECTIOUS DISEASE OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS: The Secretary reported that he had been requested by the Assistant Attorney General, Mr. Sam Campbell, to confer in his office with Mr. J. D. Slocum, Executive Secretary of the Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association and Mr. Beldin H. Loftsgaarden, their attorney. Mr. Campbell stated that the Pharmaceutical Association had requested that the Attorney General declare the rules and regulations of this Board with regard to the sale and distribution of certain biologic products, especially brucella abortus vaccine, Strain 19, unreasonable and arbitrary. At this conference the Secretary explained to the representatives of the Pharmaceutical Association the necessity for the control and distribution of these products and limiting its use to qualified veterinarian only. The representatives of the Pharmaceutical Association appeared to agree with the remarks of the Secretary. They stated, however, that the two products containing infective agents, in common use ~~are~~ for the immunization of poultry against disease, namely, fowl pox vaccine and laryngotracheitis vaccine were being distributed widely by hatheries and medicine peddlers without regard to the rules and regulations of the Board and furthermore the Veterinary Practice Act exempts the treatment of poultry from the field of veterinary practice and the rules and regulations of the Live Stock Sanitary Board contain no provisions that these two products shall be administered by veterinarians only. The Secretary recommended that the rules and regulations be amended to allow the sale and distribution of fowl pox vaccine and laryngotracheitis vaccine to persons other than qualified licensed veterinarians. Dr. Gloss moved that the

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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, be amended to read as follows:

(The regulations were submitted to the Attorney General and upon his advice were not entered in the Minutes for the reason he felt there was a possibility that any action at this time to amend the regulations for the control of the distribution of biological products, might be a detriment to the outcome of the litigation now pending in the Renville County Court.)

The motion was seconded by Mr. Moscrip and carried.

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING PUBLIC EXHIBITION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY IN MINNESOTA: The Secretary recommended that the rules and regulations governing the public exhibition of livestock and poultry in Minnesota be amended to provide that cattle originating in negative herds in Modified Accredited Bang's disease-free areas be given the same recognition as cattle originating from Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-free areas and that steers be admitted to exhibitions without test for Bang's disease provided arrangements are made by the management of the exhibition for separate stabling from other cattle. Mr. Moscrip moved that the rules and regulations governing exhibitions of livestock and poultry in Minnesota as adopted March 13, 1942, and approved by Attorney General March 18, 1942, be amended to read as follows:

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY IN MINNESOTA AS AMENDED APRIL 29th, 1943. APPROVED BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

J. L. Bumpstead
JUN 29 1943

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 spread of infectious and communicable diseases of domestic animals and poultry;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: By the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota that the rules and regulations governing public exhibitions of livestock and poultry in Minnesota adopted March 13, 1942, and approved by the Attorney General March 18, 1942, be hereby amended to read as follows:

1. All public exhibitions or shows of livestock and poultry, including State and 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, and pens, shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with an approved disinfectant under the supervision of the veterinarian prior to the exhibition. A quarantine division shall be established by the management of the exhibition. All animals and poultry affected with an infectio

ious or communicable disease shall immediately be removed to the quarantine division and the quarters harboring 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 and 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 four including the description of each animal by color, markings, sex and age.

6. Cattle shall be accompanied by a health certificate as provided in paragraph 4. The health certificate shall 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 from 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 as free from Bang's disease and from negative herds in modified Accredited Bang's Disease free areas may be admitted if the health certificate includes a statement certifying such origin, the certified herd certificate number if certified, the date and record of last official test of the animals to be exhibited; such tests in no case to be made more than one year previous to the opening date of the exhibition.

(c) Steers may be admitted without a test for Bang's disease if the health certificate complies in other respects to the above paragraphs provided that a separate barn or special section of the barn be provided for stabling untested steers.

NOTE: The Minnesota State Livestock 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, mange, and other communicable diseases of swine have not existed on the premises from which said 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 exhibition, been exposed to scabies.

9. Goats shall be accompanied by a health certificate as provided in paragraph 4. The health certificate shall also include the proper identification of each

animal by age, color and markings 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 exhibition.

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.

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PULLORUM DISEASE: The Secretary stated that in order to keep faith with the turkey breeders of the State who had been instrumental in introducing the bill for an appropriation to be used for pullorum testing, he felt the Board should adopt rules and regulations providing for the pullorum testing of turkeys, and the recognition of flocks from which the disease had been eliminated. The Secretary was instructed to prepare such regulations after consulting with Drs. Gloss and Boyd and to present them at the next meeting.

BRUCELLOSIS- SWINE: Dr. Gloss moved that rules and regulations be adopted to provide for the recognition of herds of swine which had been tested for brucellosis and to provide methods by which herds of swine found to be negative to such tests be given proper recognition. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

RENVILLE COUNTY INJUNCTION: The Secretary reported that yesterday, April 28th, he had gone to Renville, Minnesota in company with Mr. Sam W. Campbell, the Assistant Attorney General assigned to this Department for the hearing on the complaint of Vernon Anderson versus the County Attorney, Sheriff and Justice of Peace in Renville County. He stated that this complaint had been amended and that copies of the original complaint and copies of the amendment thereto had been furnished to the Board members. He stated that the Attorney General had explained to him that under the provisions of the Declaratory Judgment Act it involved the Attorney General's office and that for this reason it was necessary for the Attorney General to represent the State on behalf of the Live Stock Sanitary Board. He stated that at the hearing, the Attorney General had requested a postponement and that the court had set the date for the trial on this complaint for June 2nd at 10:00 A. M. He stated that after the hearing, the Assistant Attorney General and the County Attorney, Russell Frazee had conferred in Mr. Frazee's office in regard to answering the Complaint. He stated that they had agreed that the Attorney General's office should represent all defendants as their attorney as well as the State and the Live Stock Sanitary Board. Dr. Gloss stated that he had conferred with Mr. Tom Streissguth, an Attorney at New Ulm regarding the case and that he felt that the Board should request the Attorney General to employ Mr. Streissguth to assist Mr. Campbell in the defense of this case. The Board all expressed their opinion in favor of this

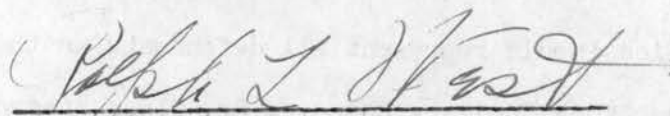
April 29, 1943

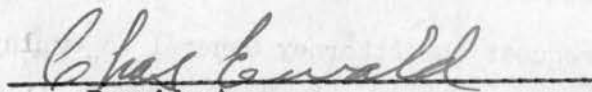
action in view of the importance of the case and its bearing on the future activities of the Board. Dr. Gloss and Mr. Moscrip were delegated to call on the Attorney General and request that Mr. Tom Streissguth be employed by the Attorney General's office to assist the Special Assistant Attorney General, Sam W. Campbell in the defense of this case.

MEETING OF SANITARY OFFICIALS SEVEN NORTH CENTRAL STATES: The Secretary informed the Board that following the meeting in July, 1941 of the Sanitary officials and the Bureau of Animal Industry Inspectors in Charge of various states in Sioux City, Iowa, to discuss matters pertaining to the interstate movement of livestock, with special reference to sheep scabies, the sanitary officials of the states represented at that meeting had held short meetings at the American Veterinary Medical Association convention and the Livestock Sanitary Association meeting, and at the meeting of this Association in 1942, it had been voted to continue this organization on a permanent basis. The organization would consist of the chief Sanitary Officials and the Inspectors in Charge for the Bureau of Animal Industry of the State of North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota and such other persons as might be interested in disease control problems in these seven states. Dr. T. O. Brandenburg of North Dakota was elected Secretary. The Secretary stated that he had recently received a letter from Dr. Brandenburg calling a meeting of this organization at Omaha, Nebraska for May 13th. Mr. Moscrip moved that the Secretary and Dr. W. L. Boyd be instructed to attend this meeting as representatives of this Board at the expense of the State.

There being no further business the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,


Secretary


President

QUARTERLY MEETING, MINNESOTA LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD - JULY 16, 1943.

No quorum present. Adjourned to July 21, 1943.

MINUTES OF ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING, MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD JULY 21, 1943.

The meeting was called to order by President W. S. Moscrip. Members present, Mr. W. S. Moscrip, Mr. A. L. Sayers, Dr. W. L. Boyd, and Dr. E. H. Gloss.

Dr. Gloss moved that the minutes of April 29th as submitted by the Secretary to each Board Member, be approved. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE FOR EMPLOYEES: The Secretary reported that the Legislature during the last session, passed a law, Chapter 640, Laws 1943, providing for the granting of leaves of absence to employees entering various fields of essential war activity and also providing that persons who had resigned from employment with the State after December 7th, 1941, to accept such employment, may now be granted a leave of absence so that upon cessation of hostilities or 45 days thereafter, such persons may return to the Department from which they were previously employed and be reinstated. These leaves are subject to the approval of the appointing authority who is in the case of this Department, the Secretary and Executive Officer.

The Secretary also reported that on May 11th, 1943, Miss Essie White, holding a classification of clerk-stenographer II, resigned from this Department to accept employment on the Alaska highway. Previous to her resignation, she requested a leave of absence. This leave was denied on the advice of the Civil Service Department who informed the Secretary that leaves of absence could not be granted employees simply in order for them to accept other employment if the position must be filled from outside sources. The Secretary then announced to all the employees in the office that no further leaves of absence would be granted except for ill health, to enter the armed services, or in case the employee in question possesses special qualification, making his work in some other industry of special importance to the war effort. On July 14th, the Secretary received a letter from Miss White calling his attention to Chapter 640, Laws 1943 above referred to and again requesting that she be granted a leave of absence. The Secretary conferred with the Civil Service Department and was informed that the granting of such leaves depended upon the recommendation of the appointing authority subject to review by the Civil Service Department. Mr. A. W. Smith of the Civil Service Department informed the Secretary that he was confident that the Civil Service Department would uphold any

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action taken in this case provided that such action is not proven personal and discriminatory. The Secretary then wrote to Miss White informing her that he felt it his duty to deny her this request since it was the policy of this Department to allow leaves of absence only under the conditions above outlined and further explained that he did not feel it was fair to employees serving with the Department through the emergency at the comparatively low salaries offered by the State, to allow such leaves to persons with no special qualification, who accept employment in semi-war projects at a very high salary and give such employees the privilege of returning to the Department at the end of the emergency and demand their original position thus bringing about the discharge of an employee who has served the Department during the emergency. Dr. Gloss moved that the action of the Secretary with regard to leaves of absence for employees of the Board, be approved. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION MEETING: The Secretary stated that the annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association would be held August 24th to 26th, 1943, inclusive at St. Louis, Missouri. He stated there also would be a meeting of the National Assembly of Chief Livestock Sanitary Officials some time during this session. Dr. E. H. Gloss moved that the Secretary and Dr. W. L. Boyd attend this meeting as representatives of the Minnesota Live Stock Sanitary Board at the expense of the State. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

ORDER TO VACATE OFFICES: The Secretary reported that Tuesday, July 20th, Governor Edward J. Thye telephoned him stating that following a careful study of all factors involved, it appeared necessary that this Board should vacate their present offices in order to make more room for the State Tax Commission. Governor Thye stated that satisfactory quarters would be furnished the Board subject to their approval and that the funds to cover the cost of moving and rental for the new quarters would be furnished from some source over and above the amounts appropriated for the activities of the Board by the last Legislature. The Secretary reported that he had stated to the Governor that there was to be a meeting of the Board as of this

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date and that he would report this order to them and that they would undoubtedly request an audience with the Governor to discuss this matter. The Governor replied that he would be in his offices and would be pleased to grant them a hearing.

Mr. Julian O. Sletten, Director of the Division of Public Property then appeared at the meeting and restated to the Board the reasons and necessity for vacating the offices now occupied by them. The matter of the necessity of additional space for the Tax Commission and the availability of other quarters was discussed. Mr. Moscrip stated that the offices occupied by this Department had been included in the plans when the building was erected according to the needs of this Department. He stated that they were the only offices in the building with modern arrangements due to the insistence of the late Mr. T. O. Holland and himself and they were specially suited to the needs of this Department. Mr. Moscrip stated that there had been numerous movements to oust this Department since the time of Governor Floyd Olson but other means had always been found to take care of the situation. Mr. Moscrip stated that in the fall of 1939, a corner of the offices were given up for the use of the Tax Department and he read an excerpt from a letter written to Dr. Charles E. Cotton dated November 1, 1939 and signed by Mr. Fred Denfield, then Director of the Division of Public Property which stated as follows:

"I also wish to assure you that this is all the necessary space that we require for that purpose and that we will not ask for any additional space so that you may feel secure in the office that you are now in.

Making this move will necessitate changing the door of your present vault which we will do at no expense to you."

A copy of this letter had also been sent to Mr. Leslie M. Gravlin, then Commissioner of the Department of Administration. Mr. Moscrip further stated that in his opinion there were no quarters at present available in any of the buildings now being rented by the State for office space which would be suitable for this Department and he requested that a thorough survey of the offices now occupied by the State Tax Commission be made with a view of rearranging them in such a manner as to take care of the necessary expansion. Mr. Moscrip requested on the part of the Board, that if such a survey showed that satisfactory arrangements could not be made for the Tax Department in their present

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quarters, that Mr. Sletten then investigate the availability and suitability of a building on University Avenue within a block of the State Office Building and the State Capitol, known as the North Central Commercial Club building which he understood was for sale or lease. Mr. Sletten agreed to survey this building today. The other members of the Board expressed themselves in agreement with Mr. Moscrip's remarks and the Secretary stated further that the activities of this Board required a vast amount of public records be kept in such a manner as to be readily available to various employees. He stated that these records cover practically all of the herds and flocks within the State and were extremely valuable to the welfare of the State and the livestock industry; that because of their bulk, it was impossible to store them in vaults and it was extremely necessary that any quarters furnished this office be fire proof and of such a nature that these records could be kept without loss or damage. He also stated that the activities of this Board were in constant contact with various departments located in the State Office Building and the State Capitol and any location of this office any distance from these buildings would necessarily hamper the work of this Department and increase the expense of the work thereof.

The Secretary then called the Governor's office and requested an audience for the Board which was granted. The Board members present and the Secretary then proceeded to the Governor's office and conferred with him. Mr. Rollin Johnson, the Commissioner of Administration, was also present at this conference. Mr. Moscrip as President of the Board repeated the remarks that he had made to Mr. Sletten and again read the letter above mentioned from Mr. Fred Denfield to Dr. Cotton. The matter was thoroughly discussed by the Board Members, the Governor and Mr. Johnson, and the Governor agreed that a re-survey of the Tax Department offices be made but stated that in his opinion, Mr. Howard Spaeth, the present Tax Commissioner, was a very practical man and he was sure in his own mind that Mr. Spaeth was already using all available space. Mr. Moscrip stated that he wished it understood that the Board was not reflecting on Mr. Spaeth's ability in any manner but he knew that many times offices could be arranged by experts to give additional space and he felt that in justice to the Live Stock Sanitary Board, every conceivable alternative should be

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investigated before demanding that the Live Stock Sanitary Board vacate offices which had been constructed specially for them and which are so suitable for their present needs. Governor Thye repeated that the survey of the Tax Commission offices would be made and that the Board would be kept informed of the results of the survey and the decision of the Governor and Mr. Johnson regarding the necessity of vacating our office. Mr. Moscrip stated that on behalf of the Board, he wished to assure the Governor and Mr. Johnson that the Board realized the difficult position the Administration is confronted with in attempting to provide satisfactory space for all departments and assured them of complete cooperation on the part of the Board.

The Board then left the Governor's office and reconvened at the St. Paul Hotel.

HOG CHOLERA PLACARDS: Dr. Gloss mentioned the fact the present quarantine placards furnished by the Board to veterinarians for establishing quarantines on herds of swine vaccinated against cholera and for herds of swine affected with cholera, were very similar. He stated that until a year or two ago, a quite different placard had been used for premises on which hog cholera existed. Dr. Gloss stated that in his opinion for the protection of other swine owners, it was very important that premises on which hog cholera exists, should be plainly marked in a different manner than premises on which the swine had been subjected to hog cholera vaccination and recommended that the placard used for quarantining a premise on which hog cholera exists, be changed to the old form. The Secretary agreed with Dr. Gloss' remarks and recommendation. Dr. Gloss moved that the placards for quarantining premises on which hog cholera exists be printed as on the original placard with the words "hog cholera" in large black type at the top of the placard. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and the motion was carried.

SHEEP PERMITS: The Secretary explained that the rules and regulations governing the importation of sheep into Minnesota provided that when the chief sanitary official of any state certified that no sheep scabies exists or has existed during the past 12 months in such state, sheep may be imported into Minnesota on a permit issued by the Secretary and Executive Officer without dipping. He stated that because of the practice of sheep dealers to concentrate shipments in public stockyards or other con-

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centration points and sort them according to weight, quality, etc., in such a manner that sheep originating from various points are grouped together in the same carloads. It has been the practice of the Board for many years to require that the permit and health certificate accompanying the sheep, be attached to the waybill at the point of loading and that the sheep imported without dipping be consigned directly from the point of loading to some point in Minnesota. About a year ago, sheep dealers engaged in the importation of sheep from western scabies-free states, complained it was often impossible to obtain health certificates at the point of loading because of the shortage of veterinarians in many of the range areas. The Secretary conceded this fact and had allowed the sheep to come in under permit, the health certificate to be issued at some point in transit when unloaded for feed, water and rest in proper pens set aside for this purpose, but had insisted that the permit be attached to the waybill at the first point of loading and that the shipment be consigned directly from this point to their destination in Minnesota. He further stated that he had refused to issue permits to public stockyards or concentration points because of the fact that he felt there would be some danger of mixing sheep from areas which had not been declared scabies-free. The Secretary stated that under this procedure, Minnesota was practically free from scabies and that at the present time, we had no known cases of scabies in the State.

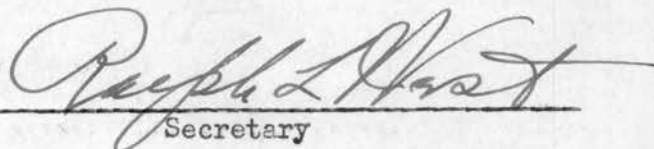
The Secretary stated that within the last day or two, Mr. E. J. Buhl, who imports large numbers of sheep into Minnesota, had requested permits be issued for the shipment of sheep from the public stockyards at Ogden, Utah. This request had been denied and Mr. Buhl informed the Secretary that many sheep were arriving at Ogden from points in Utah and neighboring states by truck and therefore, Ogden was the first loading point. Mr. Buhl requested that permits be issued provided that the inspector in charge at the Ogden stockyards would certify as to the origin of the sheep and the fact that they were handled only in cleaned and disinfected pens, trucks and cars. The Secretary stated that in his opinion, it was probable that only sheep from scabies free areas were arriving at the Ogden yards but if such a concession were made, no doubt, requests would be received for permits for

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importation of sheep originating in other yards located in scabies free territory such as Salt Lake City and Denver. Undoubtedly, sheep might arrive at these concentration points from territory that has not been certified as scabies-free. Mr. Moscrip stated that he did not see how an inspector in charge would be in a position to certify as to the origin of the sheep arriving at the yards under his supervision as he would have no knowledge of the point to which they were loaded. Other members of the Board agreed and felt because of the favorable progress of the scabies control in this State, any change in our regulations or procedures would be inadvisable. No action was taken.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned. No action was taken.

Respectfully submitted,


Secretary

President

MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL MEETING, MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD JULY 30, 1943.

The meeting was called to order by President, W. S. Moscrip at 9:30 A. M. Members present were Mr. W. S. Moscrip, Mr. A. L. Sayers, Dr. E. H. Gloss, Dr. W. L. Boyd and Mr. Charles Ewald.

The Minutes of the deferred Quarterly Meeting of July 21st, copies of which had been furnished the members by mail, were discussed. No corrections were offered. Mr. Sayers moved that the Minutes as submitted be approved. Motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

IMPORTATION OF LIVESTOCK FROM WEST FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA: Mr. Cyril E. Sheehy of South St. Paul, General Manager of Armour and Company, and Mr. Pyle of West Fargo, also employed by Armour and Company, appeared before the Board.

The Secretary stated that for a number of years, livestock has been imported into Minnesota from the Public Stockyards at West Fargo and the Armour and Company Feeding Division, also at West Fargo, under procedures which did not exactly correspond to the rules and regulations of the Board. He stated that this matter had recently been brought to his attention due to the prosecution of an individual who had failed to comply with the quarantining of hogs imported from the stockyards, and that he had assigned Mr. Lester Tate, the Quarantine Officer, to make an investigation of conditions at West Fargo.

Mr. Tate explained that the Armour and Company Plant at West Fargo, is not located in the public stockyards but is^s privately owned slaughtering establishment. Armour and Company maintain a "feeding division" in connection with their slaughtering establishment from which they sell cattle, sheep and swine which are consigned to their slaughtering establishment but which are not fit for slaughter. These animals are unloaded at the slaughtering plant and sorted out of the lots to be slaughtered and are then removed to the feeder division where they are resold to farmers who wish to buy them for feeding or breeding purposes. Some of these animals are sold to purchasers in Minnesota. Mr. Pyle explained that although their feeding division had not been declared public stockyards and was not under Federal supervision, they did employ a deputy State veterinarian who is present at all times that the animals sold from their "feeder division", comply in all respects with

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the health requirements observed by public stockyards. Mr. Tate further reported that cattle were being shipped from the feeding division of Armour and Company at West Fargo into Minnesota either on permit or health certificates the same as from country points in North Dakota and that swine were being shipped on a health certificate following the single treatment without quarantine, whereas, swine imported into Minnesota from the public stockyards, just across the river from the Armour Plant, were allowed to enter the State only after being double treated and under an order of quarantine which includes an agreement which requires the owner to sign before a Notary Public, agreeing to comply with the conditions of the quarantine.

The Secretary reminded the Board that in the fall of 1942, officials of Hormel and Company at Austin, Minnesota had requested similar privileges which had been denied them. He stated that at that time the Board had prohibited the removal of any livestock for purposes other than immediate slaughter from slaughtering establishments with the exception of sheep under very special provisions. It was suggested by some of the Board members, one solution of the problem would be for Armour and Company to have their feeder division declared a public stockyards. Mr. Pyle stated that such a procedure was not practical and he felt unnecessary since they were willing to comply in all respects with the requirements for the importation of livestock into Minnesota. The Secretary also explained that some time prior to June, 1937, arrangements had been made with commercial firms located at the public stockyards at West Fargo, allowing the importation of swine without permit provided they were accompanied by the proper quarantine. He stated that these quarantines were issued in triplicate, one unsigned copy furnished the shipper at the time the swine were purchased and two copies sent to the office of the Live Stock Sanitary Board. One of these copies was then signed and mailed to the shipper. He stated that many times on week ends and holidays the owner failed to receive the signed copy of the quarantine, for a week or more following the date of importation and that it would be difficult to obtain a conviction of persons violating the quarantine in the interim. Mr. Sheehy and Mr. Pyle were then assured by Mr. Moscrip, that the Board would take the matter under consideration and they left the meeting.

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After a thorough discussion of the matter, Dr. Boyd moved that a committee of three be appointed to confer with Mr. Sheehy and other interested persons to consider the problem of importation of livestock from killing establishments in and adjacent to Minnesota to other points within the State and to report their findings to the Board. The motion was seconded by Mr. Sayers and carried. Mr. Moscrip appointed Dr. Boyd, Dr. Gloss and the Secretary as members of this committee. The Secretary was instructed to write to Mr. Sheehy immediately informing him of this action.

DR. HANSEN'S RESIGNATION: The Secretary read a letter of resignation submitted to him by Dr. F. W. Hansen, the veterinarian in charge of Bang's disease control. He stated that Dr. Hansen requested that this letter be read to the Board. A short discussion followed.

The Secretary stated that no action was necessary since Dr. Hansen was under Civil Service and it would be necessary for him to submit his formal resignation to the Civil Service Department. The letter of resignation is on file in this office.

RULES AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO BANG'S DISEASE VACCINATION OF CATTLE:

The Secretary presented an outline of the present status of Bang's disease vaccination in Minnesota. He stated that in his opinion, the situation called for serious consideration of the Board. He outlined the history of Bang's disease control in the State and explained that in the spring of 1941, the regulations were amended to provide for the inclusion of vaccine in the control project. He stated that in his opinion, these regulations which are now in effect, are entirely workable and practical and provide for the use of vaccine in all contingencies where it should be properly employed but that because of an enormous amount of publicity given to the use of the product by commercial interests, that the livestock owners and a majority of the practicing veterinarians had not given the program the support that had been expected. For these reasons, and also because of the betrayal of the livestock disease control agencies and the livestock industry by the United States Department of Agriculture by the revocation by Secretary of Agriculture, Wickard of Amendment 15 to Bureau of Animal Industry Order 273 which would have provided for the reporting of

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of interstate shipment of Bang's disease vaccine and other products containing disease producing organisms, the regulations now in effect were not being enforced in spite of the best efforts of the Secretary and his staff. The Secretary stated that these facts should be faced and the regulations amended in such a way as to obtain the support of the livestock producers and the practicing veterinarians and at the same time, control so far as possible, the use of vaccine and the movement of vaccinated animals. He stated further, that any action taken by the Board with these facts in mind, should in his opinion, be carefully weighed as to their effect upon the control of Bang's disease under the Area Plan and also the Certified Herd Plan.

The Secretary presented recommendations for the amendment of the present rules and regulations governing the vaccination of cattle with Bang's disease vaccine which were thoroughly discussed. The Board decided upon the following modifications of these recommended procedures:

1. To require the permanent identification of vaccinated animals by means of punching a hole in approximately the center of the ear of the vaccinated animal, such hole to be triangular and each side of the triangle to be at least one-half inch long.
2. To eliminate the requirements now in effect that entire herds be tested for Bang's disease prior to vaccination, and that vaccination be allowed irrespective of a diagnosis of Bang's disease in the herd.
3. Eliminate the pre-vaccination test of animals to be vaccinated.
4. Allow vaccination of animals over eight months of age and under a special permit but only if the entire herd has been subjected to a test for Bang's disease and on the advice of the attending veterinarian that in his opinion such vaccination is advisable.
5. Require that all vaccinated animals be quarantined on the owner's premises but modify the quarantine to provide that vaccinated animals need not be isolated from non-vaccinated animals and that non-vaccinated negative animals or non-vaccinated untested animals shall not be included in the quarantine.

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6. All non-vaccinated animals over six months of age, and all vaccinated animals over eighteen months of age giving a positive reaction to the test, shall be identified by tagging with a reactor tag and branded with the letter "B" and shall be quarantined under a strict quarantine and all animals in contact with the above described reacting animals whether vaccinated or not, shall be included in this quarantine.

7. Vaccination to be allowed under permit only and permits to be issued to qualified veterinarians. No special permit required for the vaccination of calves between the ages of four and eight months but a blanket permit be issued, for the administration of vaccine to animals of such ages in all herds, which will be valid until revoked. This permit will not allow the administration of vaccine to animals over eight months of age. Special permits must be obtained for each herd in which this practice is to be adopted.

The Secretary was then instructed to arrange for a meeting with a committee of the Minnesota Breeders Association, such committee to be made up of at least one person representing each Breed Association to discuss the above recommended changes in the policy regarding Bang's disease vaccination and that following this meeting, a similar meeting with a committee of the Minnesota Veterinary Medical Society be arranged.

The Secretary was instructed to draw up tentative rules and regulations to be presented to the above mentioned committees for their consideration and that no definite action be taken to amend the present rules and regulations until these discussions had been held.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF SCABIES: Dr. Boyd moved that the rules and regulations for the control of scabies in the State of Minnesota as amended April 26, 1940 and approved by the Attorney General May 11, 1940, be amended to read as follows:

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author details the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both manual and automated processes. The goal is to ensure that the information is both reliable and up-to-date.

The third part of the document focuses on the results of the analysis. It shows a clear upward trend in the data over the period covered. This indicates that the current strategy is effective and should be continued.

Finally, the document concludes with a series of recommendations for future actions. These include expanding the data collection to include new markets and improving the reporting process to make it more efficient.



MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

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

ADOPTED JULY 30, 1943. APPROVED BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

J. H. Burgenst.
SEP 20 1943

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 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 adopted January 18, 1936, as amended April 26, 1940, be amended to read as follows:

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

PARAGRAPH 2: All sheep so infected or exposed shall be immediately placed under quarantine by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board or its authorized agent and branded with a red letter "S" not less than four inches in length on the back, using branding paint. All quarantined sheep shall be dipped and redipped in a permitted dip in compliance with the minimum requirements as provided by the rulings of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, at intervals of not less than 10 or more than 14 days under the supervision of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. The quarantine shall be maintained for a period of at least ninety days after the last dipping, and not released until two inspections are made by a field veterinarian or authorized agent of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board; when it is determined the sheep are free from scabies the quarantine shall be released by the Board or a duly authorized agent of the Board and the sheep shall be branded on the back with the letter "R" not less than four inches in length

in black paint.

MOVEMENT OF SHEEP WITHIN MINNESOTA

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

PARAGRAPH 4: All sheep found to be infected with or exposed to scabies, intended for movement within the state for purpose other than immediate slaughter, must be dipped before movement and will be released to the purchaser or owner under quarantine as infected sheep on the premises of such owner or purchaser. Such sheep shall be dipped and redipped at the expense of the owner under the direction and supervision of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board or its authorized agent. The second dipping shall be made not earlier than 10 nor later than 14 days from the date of the first dipping and thereafter inspection shall be made by an approved veterinarian at the owner's expense, or by an authorized agent of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board; and when it is determined they are free from scabies the quarantine shall be released by the Board. Such sheep must be moved in cleaned and disinfected cars, trucks or other vehicles.

MOVEMENT OF SHEEP WITHIN THE STATE FROM THE PREMISES OF COMMUNITY AND OTHER SALES

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

- (a) Sheep free from scabies purchased for the purpose of immediate slaughter only may be shipped from community and other sales without dipping providing the record of the shipment is kept by the manager of the community or other sales; and they shall be branded on the back with a letter "K" in

- red paint not less than four inches in length.
- (b) Sheep found by the authorized veterinarian at community or other sales to be infected with or exposed to scabies shall be immediately branded with a red letter "S" not less than four inches in length using branding paint and shall be immediately quarantined and held separate and apart from all other sheep at such sales until a permit is obtained from the Secretary and Executive Officer of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board permitting their shipment for immediate slaughter only to points within Minnesota where the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry maintains inspection. All pens and alleys used in the handling of these sheep must be cleaned and then properly disinfected. All trucks and vehicles used in transporting such sheep to community or other sales shall be cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of the authorized veterinarian before leaving the premises of the community or other sales. All railroad cars used in transporting such sheep shall be cleaned and disinfected as provided by the State law and the rules and regulations of the Sanitary Board.
- (c) When the temperature is below 20 degrees above zero Fahrenheit sheep may be moved from community and other sales without dipping provided they are branded on the back with two letter "K's" with red paint and provided further that a health certificate is issued by the authorized veterinarian, certifying the sheep therein described are free from all symptoms of scabies or any other contagious, infectious or communicable disease. The authorized veterinarian shall issue a quarantine for such sheep and they shall remain in quarantine until released by the Live Stock Sanitary Board or its duly authorized agent. The quarantine shall remain in effect for a period of thirty days and thereafter inspection shall be made by an approved veterinarian at the owner's expense or by an authorized agent of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, and when it is determined they are free from scabies the quarantine shall be released by the Board.

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

PERMITTED DIPS

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

- (a) Lime and sulphur dips approved by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry for the official dipping of cattle and sheep for the treatment of scabies.
- (b) Nicotine dip containing not less than five one-hundredths of one percent nicotine.

The dipping solution should be used at a temperature of 95 degrees to 105 degrees Fahrenheit. It must at all times be maintained at a strength of not less than one and one-half percent of "sulphide sulphur" in the case of the lime-sulphur dip, and not less than five one-hundredths of one percent of nicotine in the case of the nicotine dip, as indicated by the field tests for such dips approved by the Live Stock Sanitary Board.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Sayers and carried.

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE SALE OF LIVESTOCK AT COMMUNITY AND OTHER SALES: Dr. Gloss moved that the Rules and Regulations governing the Sale of Livestock at Community and other sales, adopted April 16, 1941 and approved by the Attorney General, April 21, 1941 be amended to read as follows:

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE SALE OF LIVESTOCK AT COMMUNITY AND OTHER SALES
ADOPTED JULY 30th, 1943. Approved by Attorney General *J. H. Bergquist*

SEP 20 1943

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

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

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

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota deems it expedient and advisable for the protection of the health of the domestic animals of the State to amend the rules and regulations governing the sale of livestock at community and other sales adopted April 16, 1941 to read as follows:

1. (a) All concentration points, including stockyards or sales pavilions where livestock or domestic animals are consigned for purchase or sale, for purposes other than immediate slaughter, with the exception of those located in public stockyards where federal inspection is maintained for the inspection of livestock for communicable diseases, shall be under the supervision of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board. No person or persons, corporations, or associations shall conduct or operate such sales within the State unless he or they have been granted a permit by the Board, 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.

(b) Live Stock Community Sales Plants including buildings, livestock pens and alleys shall be so constructed that they can be maintained in a sanitary condition.

The sales pavilion rings and alleys, and also the livestock pens used for swine and sheep shall be properly paved. The management of such sales before conducting sales as defined in subparagraph (a) of this paragraph, shall file an application for a permit with the Secretary and Executive Officer of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. The Secretary and Executive Officer will have a field representative make an inspection of the buildings and premises in which such sales will be conducted and will report his findings. On receipt of the report that the premises and buildings are properly constructed and suitable for such sales, and on receipt of a surety bond issued by a responsible surety company in the sum of \$2,000.00, and after such bond has been approved by the Attorney General of the State, the Secretary and Executive Officer will issue a permit to such applicants authorizing them to conduct a sale in the place named in the application. The permit and bond shall be of the same date and shall remain in force for a period of one year unless revoked. The Secretary and Executive Officer may refuse to grant or may revoke the permit when he is satisfied the applicant or permit holder has violated the laws of the State or the rules and regulations of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, governing the interstate or intrastate movement, shipment, or transportation of animals, or these and all other rules and regulations of the Board pertaining to the control and elimination of infectious, communicable diseases of livestock. The surety bond in the sum of \$2,000.00 upon a form prescribed by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board shall be conditioned on the payment of all money received, less reasonable expenses and agreed commissions by the permittee to the rightful owner or owners of the livestock so consigned and delivered to the permittee, for sale forthwith upon the sale of such livestock and also a full compliance with all the terms and requirements of these regulations, and when the bond is approved by the Attorney General of the State it shall be filed with the Board. Actions at law on said bond may be brought by any person, firm or corporation who may suffer loss or damage by the failure of the permittee to make payments according to the conditions of the bond, or who may suffer loss or damage by reason of the violation of the permittee of any of these rules and regulations. Copies of such permit and bond, certified by the Executive Officer of the Board, may be procured upon the payment of a fee of \$1.00 each.

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

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

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

3. Swine may be sold when accompanied with a certificate, prepared on an official health certificate form of the state of origin and signed by a licensed, approved veterinarian, certifying the animals have been vaccinated by the double or simultaneous method and including the date of such treatment, which shall be at least thirty days prior to the sale. Swine originating in Minnesota, vaccinated by an owner holding a layman's permit, may be sold if accompanied by an affidavit signed by such owner certifying the swine have been double treated, giving his permit number and the date of vaccination which shall be at least thirty days prior to the sale.

Swine not accompanied by such certificates or affidavits consigned to sales located at points within counties or areas in which hog cholera exists or has existed within the preceding twelve months, as disclosed by the records in the office of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board, shall be vaccinated as a preventative for

hog cholera by the official veterinarian authorized by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, by the double or simultaneous method, before being removed from the salesyard and must be removed within twenty-four hours after vaccination to the premises of the purchaser and there held in quarantine, separate and apart from all other swine, for a period of not less than twenty-one days; provided that if in the opinion of the official veterinarian, the simultaneous method of vaccination is not advisable because of advanced pregnancy or other conditions, the swine may be vaccinated by the single or serum alone method before being removed from the sales yard, and shall be removed within twenty-four hours after vaccination to the premises of the purchaser and there held in quarantine separate and apart from all other swine for a period of not less than twenty one days.

Swine not accompanied by such certificates consigned to sales located in counties or areas in which cholera does not or has not existed within the preceding twelve months, shall be treated by the official veterinarian with the anti-hog cholera "serum alone" treatment before being removed from the sales yard, and must be removed within twenty four hours after vaccination to the premises of the purchaser and there held in quarantine separate and apart from all other swine for a period of not less than twenty-one days.

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

5. (a) The owner or management operating such sales shall employ a duly licensed veterinarian to inspect and examine all livestock offered for sale. Said veterinarian if acceptable to the Board will be authorized to act as a representative of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board. He shall prohibit the sale of any animal or animals that in his opinion are affected with, or showing symptoms of infectious communicable diseases, except cattle affected with actinomycosis (lumpy jaw) that may be sold as provided by subparagraph (b) of this paragraph. He will examine and accept, or refuse to accept health certificates on all animals

consigned to the sale, vaccinate the hogs and make the tuberculin tests and agglutination blood tests for Bang's disease of cattle and issue the official quarantine when necessary as required by the State law and the rules and regulations of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board. He will also supervise the cleaning and disinfection of the sales pavilions, yards, pens, premises, and vehicles used for transporting animals, immediately following each sale. Veterinarians employed by the management of such sales, acting as authorized agents of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board, will be furnished with the official blank forms of quarantine and health certificates for reporting records of test. The authorized veterinarians, immediately after each sale, shall mail duplicate copies of all quarantines of animals, and also the certificates of tuberculin and agglutination blood tests of cattle, etc., to the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board, 221 State Office Building, St. Paul, Minnesota. The management of the sales immediately after each day's sale shall mail to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board a report of all quarantined livestock sold through such sale furnishing the name and address of the consignor of such livestock and the name and address of the purchaser. This report shall correspond with the quarantines issued by the authorized veterinarian at such sale. If there is no livestock sold subject to quarantine at any one sale the management shall so notify the Live Stock Sanitary Board immediately after the sale.

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

The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

July 30, 1943.

RULES AND REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO THE TRANSPORTATION AND RENDERING

OF CARCASSES OF ANIMALS AND FOWL, ETC: Mr. Sayers moved that the rules and regulations relative to the transportation and rendering of carcasses of animals and fowl that have died or have been killed on account of disease be amended to read as follows:

1. The carcasses of animals and fowl that have died or have been killed on account of disease shall be rendered in accordance with the following rules and regulations:

(a) The carcasses of animals and fowl that have died or have been killed on account of disease shall be rendered in accordance with the following rules and regulations:

(b) The carcasses of animals and fowl that have died or have been killed on account of disease shall be rendered in accordance with the following rules and regulations:

(c) The carcasses of animals and fowl that have died or have been killed on account of disease shall be rendered in accordance with the following rules and regulations:

(d) The carcasses of animals and fowl that have died or have been killed on account of disease shall be rendered in accordance with the following rules and regulations:

(e) The carcasses of animals and fowl that have died or have been killed on account of disease shall be rendered in accordance with the following rules and regulations:

(f) The carcasses of animals and fowl that have died or have been killed on account of disease shall be rendered in accordance with the following rules and regulations:

(g) The carcasses of animals and fowl that have died or have been killed on account of disease shall be rendered in accordance with the following rules and regulations:

B-24 (Revised)

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

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

ADOPTED JULY 30, 1943. APPROVED BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

J. A. G. Burquist
SEP 20 1943

WHEREAS, Section 5396, Mason's Minnesota Statutes 1927, provides that the State Live Stock Sanitary Board shall protect the health of the domestic animals of the state, employing such means and regulations as it may deem expedient to that end, and

WHEREAS, Section 10273, Mason's Minnesota Statutes, 1940 Supplement provides that the Live Stock Sanitary Board may issue permits to owners of rendering plants located within the boundaries of Minnesota, to remove carcasses of domestic animals and fowl that have been killed on account of disease, over the public highways to their plants for rendering purposes in accordance with the rules and regulations adopted by the Live Stock Sanitary Board relative to transportation, rendering and all other provisions deemed by said Board to be necessary to prevent the spread of disease,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota that it is expedient for the protection of the health of the domestic animals of the State and necessary to prevent the spread of disease to amend the rules and regulations relative to the transportation and rendering of carcasses of animals and fowl that have died or have been killed on account of disease, adopted April 24, 1937, to read as follows:

1. All carcasses of animals that have died or have been killed on account of being infected with Anthrax must be burned intact, without removal of the hide, within twenty-four (24) hours, together with all contaminated flooring, mangers, feed racks, watering troughs, buckets, fodder, litter, soil, and other utensils, with the exception that if such flooring, mangers, feed racks, watering troughs, etc., are constructed of cement or metal or other fire-proof material, they shall be thoroughly disinfected with a solution of Liquor Cresolis Compound, U. S. P., or

any disinfectant authorized by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. If necessary to move the carcasses of animals that were infected with Anthrax to a point on owner's premises for the purpose of burning, all external orifices of the carcass must be occluded by means of cotton or cloth and the carcass transported on a stone boat or boards in order to prevent the excretions of the carcasses contaminating the ground.

2. Carcasses of animals dead or that have been killed on account of being infected with black leg, rabies or glanders, shall be burned or buried intact, without removal of hide, within twenty-four (24) hours following death or destruction of the same.

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

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

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

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

(1) No plant shall be deemed a suitable or sanitary place for disposing of carcasses of dead animals or fowl unless it conforms to the following specifications: A building adapted to the purpose intended, provided with concrete

or cement floors, and provided with good drainage and thoroughly sanitary. Windows, doors, and other openings must be properly screened to prevent entrance of flies, vermin and other animals. A pit or pits shall be provided for the disposal of offal consisting of stomach and intestinal contents from the carcasses to be rendered. Pits shall not be located near any river, stream, lake, pond, or well, or any gulch or draw which is the source of any stream or drain or on ground which may be flooded by the overflow water of any such river, stream, lake or pond. The pit or pits shall be fenced with a dog-proof fence in such a manner that no dogs or other animals may gain access thereto.

(a) Pits in which offal is to be buried shall be large enough to hold at least three months accumulation and deep enough so that the offal may be buried at the end of this period under at least three feet of soil.

(b) Pits from which the offal is to be removed shall be large enough to contain at least six months accumulation of offal and shall be divided into two compartments, each compartment being large enough to contain three months accumulation, or two pits shall be provided each large enough to contain at least three months accumulation of offal. Pits from which offal is to be removed shall be provided with cement walls extending at least three feet below the ground and shall be provided with a porous floor to prevent the accumulation of fluids therein, or a drain so constructed as to convey the fluids directly to septic tank disposal facilities provided for the disposal of other waste material as provided in sub-paragraph (3).

(2) All skinning and dismembering of carcasses shall be done within such building. Such carcasses must be disposed of by cooking. The cooking vats or tanks shall be air-tight except proper escapes or vents for the live steam used in cooking. Carcasses shall be rendered by subjecting them in the vats or tanks to a steam pressure of at least forty (40) pounds for a period of four hours. In case carcasses or parts of carcasses after the proper cooking, are to be disposed of by burying, they shall be buried at least four (4) feet deep below the natural surface of the ground

and not near any river, stream, lake, pond or well, or any gulch or draw which is the source of any stream or drain. Stomach and intestinal contents from carcasses to be rendered, if not cooked with the carcass or not washed into proper disposal facilities which conform to the regulations of the State Board of Health, shall be deposited in a pit provided therefor and allowed to remain for a period of at least three months. At the end of the three-month period the offal shall be buried or removed and spread on fields to which domestic animals do not have access. No parts of carcasses other than stomach and intestinal contents shall be deposited in offal pits.

(3) In order to destroy all infection the floors of the plant shall be thoroughly scrubbed and flushed daily, when the plant is in operation, with live steam or boiling water. All floor washings and water that accumulates from the washing of the viscera shall pass through proper disposal facilities which conform to the regulations of the State Board of Health.

(4) Transportation of Carcasses: Any person, firm, or corporation to whom a permit has been issued, may haul and transport the carcasses of animals and fowl that have died from disease, slaughter, or by accident, except those prohibited by paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, in a covered wagon bed or tank that is water-tight and so constructed that no drippings or seepings from such carcasses can escape from such wagon bed or tank; the wagon or truck bed or tank shall have a permanent cover and be completely enclosed, the tailgate completely closing the rear opening of the truck. Provided that whenever a vehicle or person in charge thereof, or his assistant, has been upon any premises for the purpose of removing the carcass of any animal or fowl that has died or has been killed on account of any disease, before such vehicle can be taken upon a public highway or upon other premises, and before leaving the premises of the rendering plant on each trip, the wheels of such vehicles, and the hoofs of the teams hauling such vehicles, and the shoes or boots of persons having been upon such infected premises, shall be thoroughly disinfected with any disinfectant of prescribed strength, recommended and approved by the

State Live Stock Sanitary Board as a disinfectant, preferably Liquor Cresolis Compound in a three (3) percent solution, or a solution of bichloride of mercury dilution of one to one thousand (1-1000). Such carcasses shall not be removed from wagon or truck bed or tank except at the rendering plant of final disposal, and there be unloaded within enclosures of the building as prescribed by subparagraph (1); provided, however, a special permit may be furnished by the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Live Stock Sanitary Board providing the carcasses of animals may be assembled at certain designated points by owners of the rendering plants with their own trucks and there unloaded into a building that is provided with concrete or cement floors with six-inch curbing, proper drainage and septic tank, and thoroughly sanitary; windows, doors, and other openings must be properly screened to prevent entrance of flies, vermin and other animals; and all such carcasses intact (no dismembering or skinning of carcasses will be permitted) shall be reloaded into other trucks within twenty-four hours, and prior to any decomposition, and be transported directly to the rendering plant.

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

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


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

The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

The Secretary stated that because of the shortage of veterinarians available to perform the duties required of this Board, that he recommended that Dr. Charles E. Cotton, former Secretary of the Board, be consulted regarding his employment by the Board on a per diem capacity, for inspection service, etc. or in the office provided such employment would not jeopardize his status with regard to his retirement pay. This suggestion met with the approval of the Board and the Secretary was instructed to confer with the Civil Service Department and the Administration to determine if such employment would be allowed without jeopardizing the payment to Dr. Cotton of his retirement annuity.

There being no further business, on motion the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,


Secretary

President

MINUTES SPECIAL MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD SEPTEMBER 8th, 1943.

The meeting was called to order by President, Moscrip at 9:30 A. M.

All members were present.

DR. C. A. KNORTH, RED WING: The Secretary reported that Dr. C. A. Knorth of Red Wing, Minnesota had recently called at the office and requested that he be reinstated. Dr. Knorth has now furnished the information requested in the letter to him prior to his disqualification insofar as he is able. He stated that the Brucella Abortus vaccine which the Jensen-Salsbery Laboratories reported selling to him in May, 1942, is still in his possession and has never been used. Dr. Knorth further stated that he has not vaccinated any cattle for Bang's disease since that date. The Secretary reported that Dr. Knorth assured him that he would in the future, comply with the regulations of the Board to the best of his ability and would also reply promptly to official correspondence from this office. The Secretary recommended that Dr. Knorth be reinstated on the list of approved and accredited veterinarians in Minnesota. Dr. Boyd moved that the Secretary take the necessary steps to have Dr. Knorth's name reinstated on the list of approved and accredited veterinarians in Minnesota and that he accept and approve health certificates issued by him and other official work conducted by him. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald. Motion carried.

DR. W. A. BOHAN, KENYON, MINNESOTA: The Secretary reported that information had come to him that on August 9th, Dr. W. A. Bohan had issued health certificates for the shipment of cattle from Minnesota into Illinois which included records of tests which were not in fact conducted by Dr. Bohan. Following this information, Mr. Tate was delegated to investigate these reports, He learned that a shipment of cattle purchased by William Glueke of Woodstock, Illinois was to be assembled at Detroit Lakes, Minnesota on August 22nd and that Mr. Glueke was intending to employ Dr. Bohan to come to Detroit Lakes and issue the health certificate for these cattle. Mr. Tate was present when the cattle were delivered and examined the health certificate attached to the shipping bill after the cattle were loaded. He determined that the records included in this health certificate could not be true as the cattle were not held in the shipping

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pens for more than an hour or two after their delivery. Mr. Tate's report was received on August 27th. At that time Dr. Bohan was employed by this Board in the Area test of cattle in Goodhue County. An unsuccessful effort was made to contact Dr. Bohan and also Dr. C. V. Williams, the veterinarian in charge of the Area test in that County, on Saturday, August 28th. On August 30th, the Secretary telephoned to Dr. Williams and instructed him to call on Dr. Bohan and demand that he immediately turn over all official supplies to Dr. Williams and instruct Dr. Bohan to immediately proceed to this office and confer with Dr. West. Dr. Bohan appeared at the office the morning of August 31st, and when confronted with the evidence in the Secretary's hands, admitted his guilt stating that no test had been conducted on the cattle on August 22nd, although the health certificate issued by him indicated that the cattle in the shipment had given negative reactions to both the tuberculin and Bang's disease tests. Dr. Bohan also stated that health certificates issued to Mr. Glueke for a previous shipment of cattle made on August 5, 1943 included statements of Bang's disease and tuberculin tests which had not been conducted by him. The Secretary informed Dr. Bohan at that time that he was discharged from his duties in Goodhue County and that no official work would be recognized by him until the evidence was presented to the Board and that in all probability the Board would disqualify him from further participation in official disease control work in Minnesota. The Secretary recommended that the proper steps be taken to have Dr. Bohan's name removed from the list of approved and accredited veterinarians in Minnesota. Dr. Boyd moved that the Secretary refuse to recognize any official work conducted by Dr. W. A. Bohan of Kenyon and that he take the necessary steps to have his name removed from the approved and accredited list. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald. Motion carried. The health certificates wrongfully issued by Dr. Bohan and Mr. Tate's report are on file in the office of the Board.

IMPORTATION OF FEEDING CATTLE: The Secretary stated that he was receiving numerous complaints from dealers interested in the importation of feeding cattle into Minnesota regarding the rules and regulations of the Board. He stated that the dealers felt that the regulations were working a hardship on them and also persons

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interested in feeding western cattle and that they were interfering unduly with the movement of range cattle to the feed lots in Minnesota. He stated that the necessity of freer movement of cattle was stressed by these dealers, especially during the present emergency and that the dealers requested that the regulations requiring tuberculin tests or quarantine of feeding cattle be relaxed, at least during the war. The Board discussed the request of the dealers and the necessity for the present regulations. The Board agreed that the present regulations were reasonable and necessary and no action was taken.

IMPORTATION OF SHEEP FROM PUBLIC STOCKYARDS FROM CERTIFIED SCABIES-FREE

STATES: Mr. J. L. Olson, Vice President of the Hormel Packing Company at Austin, Minnesota appeared before the Board and requested that the procedure which had been followed in recent years by the Board be changed to allow sheep to be imported without dipping from public stockyards located in scabies free states. In his remarks he referred specifically to the stockyards at Ogden, Utah. He stated that many sheep purchased in range areas in the scabies-free states were shipped to Ogden where the fat sheep were sorted out and the thin sheep in the shipment were then sold for feeding purposes. Mr. Olson stated that these sheep might be purchased by buyers from nearly all states where sheep are fed on an extensive scale with the exception of Minnesota since other states issued permits to such points for these sheep allowing their importation without dipping, whereas Minnesota requires that the permit be attached to the waybill at the original loading point and requires that the sheep be consigned directly to some point in Minnesota. Mr. Olson explained that there was no possibility of mixing sheep from various points of origin during the sorting process. He stated that the railroad companies are very stringent in their regulations requiring that after the sheep had been sorted out, the thin sheep, if they are to take advantage of the ^{railroad} rates for feeding sheep, must be reloaded without adding sheep from other shipments and continued to their final destination.

After Mr. Olson left the meeting, the Board discussed the matter thoroughly and Dr. Gloss moved that the Secretary write to the Inspectors in Charge of the various public stockyards located in scabies-free states, to determine if they were in a position

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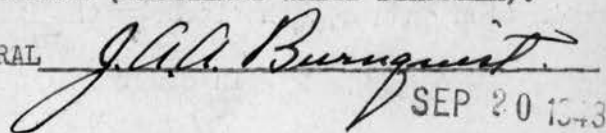
to certify the origin of sheep arriving at their yards which were to be resold for feeding purposes and also the fact that the sheep had been handled in cleaned and disinfected cars and unloaded in clean and disinfected pens prior to their arrival at the stockyards and that if the inspectors in charge were willing to include this information on the health certificates for the sheep to be shipped to Minnesota, that the Secretary should then issue permits for the importation of sheep originating from such public stockyards. The motion was seconded by Mr. Sayers. Motion was carried.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF PULLORUM DISEASE: The Secretary stated that the rules and regulations for the control of pullorum disease adopted July 16, 1941 providing for a tolerance of under 7 per cent for flocks and hatcheries to be classified as Pullorum-tested flocks and hatcheries. He stated that when these regulations were adopted, it was the understanding of the Board and also the Poultry Improvement Board, that the percentage of tolerance would be reduced one per cent per year until a tolerance of 5 per cent was reached. He stated that at the time these regulations were adopted, the National Poultry Improvement Plan had a tolerance of 8 per cent but ^{it} was recommended by the Live Stock Sanitary Board and the Minnesota Poultry Improvement Board to keep the tolerance under the Federal Plan. The Secretary reported that at the meeting of the Poultry Improvement Board in 1942, they had recommended that no change would be made in the percentage of tolerance at that time because of labor conditions incident to the war. The matter was discussed by the Live Stock Sanitary Board at that time and they agreed that no change should be made. He stated that the Poultry Improvement Board recommended that a reduction of one per cent be made in the tolerance and recommended that the rules and regulations be amended to provide for this change. Dr. Gloss moved that the rules and regulations for the control of pullorum disease be amended to read as follows:

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

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

ADOPTED SEPT. 8, 1943. APPROVED BY ATTORNEY GENERAL


SEP 20 1943

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 for the control of Pullorum Disease (bacillary white diarrhea) adopted July 16, 1941 be amended to read as follows:

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 six per cent 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 six per cent 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 six, 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 per cent 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.

The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd. Motion carried.

CONTROL OF PULLORUM DISEASE IN TURKEYS: The Secretary stated that he had discussed the program for pullorum disease control in turkeys with Dr. Boyd and the veterinarians of his Department with a view of initiating a program providing for pullorum disease free flocks. He stated that he had drawn tentative regulations based on the regulations for the control of pullorum disease in chickens but that they were not yet in shape to be presented to the Board. It was moved by Dr. Gloss that a committee consisting of Dr. Boyd and the Secretary shall be authorized to prepare regulations for the control of pullorum disease in turkeys and that the work should be initiated as early as possible without waiting for further action of the Board. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald. Motion carried.

MINNESOTA LIVESTOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION: The Board then met with the Board of Directors of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association at their office and discussed the matter of the reinstatement of Drs. Forsythe, Orput and Bailey, formerly of South St. Paul. Mr. Jones, Secretary of the Breeders' Association read a letter from Mr. Frank Astroth, criticizing the Live Stock Sanitary Board for their action in reinstating these veterinarians. Mr. Moscrip then related the history of the case and explained the action taken by this Board and the action of the Minnesota Veterinary Examining Board. The Live Stock Breeders' Association then passed the following resolutions:

"Whereas, it has been brought to the attention of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association, that Doctors R. H. Forsyth, E. L. Orput, and P. E. Bailey, all of South St. Paul were suspended from the practice of veterinary medicine by the Board of Veterinary Examiners, and that said doctors have been reinstated by the Veterinary

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Medical Examiners Board, and that following their reinstatement it was brought to the attention of the Board of Directors of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association, that as a result of the activities of these men a serious situation, economical and otherwise, has been created because of their activities previous to their suspension. This result being brought to the attention of the Board, we now recommend that hereafter the Livestock Sanitary Board refuse to accept any tests or certificates from any veterinarian who hereafter is found guilty of having falsified any T. B. or Bangs test."

It was moved by Dr. Boyd that a letter be written to all practicing veterinarians in Minnesota informing them of the action of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association inclosing a copy of the above resolutions, and informing them in all probability the Live Stock Sanitary Board would comply with the request of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association in the future. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

The Board then reconvened.


The Secretary reported that he had conferred with Dr. Cotton regarding his employment by the Board as instructed at the last meeting. He stated that Dr. Cotton informed him that he would not consider such employment unless he was assured that the Board were unanimously in favor of this action. Mr. Sayers moved that the Secretary tender employment to Dr. Cotton on any terms satisfactory with Dr. Cotton and the Secretary and in keeping with the rules and regulations of the Business Administration and the Civil Service Department, and which would not jeopardize Dr. Cotton's retirement annuity. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald. The motion was carried, all members voting aye.

The Board then met with a committee of the Minnesota Veterinary Medical Association at the University Farm and discussed proposed amendments to the rules and regulations for the control of Bang's disease in cattle with special reference to the use of Brucella Abortus vaccine. These proposed amendments had been previously discussed by the Board and a committee of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association. A thorough discussion of calf-hood vaccination was conducted by all members present. No formal action was taken but many suggestions were given as to the form of proposed amendments. The matter was taken under advisement by the Board.

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There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,


Secretary

President

MINUTES DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD OCTOBER 28, 1943.

The meeting was called to order at 10:00 A. M. by President Moscrip. Those present were W. S. Moscrip, Charles Ewald, Dr. E. H. Gloss and Dr. W. L. Boyd.

Dr. Gloss moved that the Minutes of the meetings of July 30th and September 8th, 1943, copies of which had been mailed to the Board Members, be approved. Motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM SOUTH ST. PAUL REGARDING THE HANDLING OF CATTLE.

Mr. N. K. Carnes, Superintendent Central Cooperative Commission Company, Mr. E. J. Gruber, Superintendent of the Cattle Division of the Union Stockyards Company at South St. Paul and Mr. W. P. Dolan, Secretary and Traffic Manager of the St. Paul Livestock Exchange, appeared before the Board to discuss a number of matters relating to the handling of cattle at the South St. Paul Market. Mr. Moscrip stated that there was a general belief among cattle owners in the State that cattle which were identified as having reacted to the Bang's disease test arrived on the South St. Paul Market and were discriminated against by purchasers, resulting in a lower price being paid for them than for cattle of equal quality not so identified. Mr. Carnes and Mr. Dolan stated that in their opinion, this was not the case. The Board expressed their opinion that some method should be devised to determine the facts in the case so that owners consigning cattle to the public stockyards at South St. Paul might be assured they were receiving a fair price for reacting animals. It was suggested that arrangements be made so that the cooler grade of the carcasses of reacting animals be placed on the salvage reports furnished by the slaughtering establishments. It was pointed out that the grading of carcasses in the cooler is now conducted by employees of the Department of Agriculture and should be fair and unbiased. All persons present agreed that this procedure would be advisable provided too much work was not entailed in securing these grades.

The Secretary stated that there had been much confusion in recent months in the payment of indemnity for animals which reacted to the test for Bang's disease because the identity of these animals was ^{lost} ~~list~~ after their arrival at the stockyards and in many cases it was impossible to obtain salvage reports from the packers. Mr. Dolan stated that

in each case the tag numbers, both identification tag and reacting tag numbers were entered on the weight slips when the cattle were weighed and that the packer was furnished one copy of this slip. He stated that if the packer did not have the identification of these animals available so that salvage reports could be furnished, it was due to some fault in the procedure after the cattle arrived in the packer's pens. He stated that the reacting animals were yarded separately in the South St. Paul yards and that he felt that further identification was impractical and unnecessary. Mr. Gruber and Mr. Carnes suggested that a meeting be held by representatives of the Board and members of the three larger packing companies at South St. Paul to decide on some procedure under which the identity of reacting animals would not be lost and so that the seller could be assured that he was receiving the proper price for reacting animals consigned to South St. Paul.

The Secretary stated that within recent months, conditions had changed in the public market at South St. Paul which was working a hardship on cattle owners who were shipping reacting cattle to that market. He stated that in many instances, the cattle were shipped within the time specified by law when they must be slaughtered in order to obtain indemnity but that for some reason many of these animals were not slaughtered within the time specified, thus jeopardizing the payment of indemnity to the owner. He stated that he had discussed this matter with the Attorney General with the view of extending the necessary time but had been informed that the law was definite in prohibiting the payment of indemnity unless such extension was received by the owner within fifteen days following date of appraisal.

Mr. Dolan stated that the delay in slaughtering reactors was in many cases unavoidable at the present time because of the enormous supply of cattle now appearing on the market and insufficient help to take care of them. The Secretary stated that this was no doubt true, but that in many cases these reactors were bought by commission firms and sold for shipment to some other point either in Minnesota or some other state still further delaying the time of slaughter.

Mr. Carnes, Mr. Gruber and Mr. Dolan all stated they did not see how the condition could be corrected and they felt the owner should be informed of the conditions so they would realize that unless the reactors were shipped immediately follow-

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ing condemnation, they could not expect to receive indemnity. Mr. Carnes then stated that the real purpose of the South St. Paul delegation in attending the Board meeting was to request that the rules and regulations of the Board requiring that all cars used for the transportation of livestock from the public stockyards at South St. Paul to points in Minnesota, excepting when shipped for immediate slaughter, must first be cleaned and disinfected, be amended so that feeder cattle and feeder sheep might be shipped from the public stockyards at South St. Paul in cars which were not cleaned and disinfected. He stated that under the present conditions, due to the enormous movement of livestock and the transportation difficulties incident to the war, it was often almost impossible to obtain cleaned and disinfected cars for the purpose of transporting cattle and it was necessary sometimes to hold cattle in the yards for several days awaiting such cars.

The Secretary explained to the Board that there were no rules and regulations of the Board requiring the cleaning and disinfection of cars for the movement of cattle into Minnesota from other states or from stockyards in other states in cleaned and disinfected cars only and it would seem logical, under the present conditions to allow the transportation of feeding cattle from South St. Paul in cars which were not cleaned and disinfected. He stated that it was a different matter with regard to sheep. After much effort and expense, sheep scabies has been practically eliminated from this State and he felt that every precaution should be continued to prevent this disease from again becoming prevalent.

Mr. Carnes stated that the rules and regulations requiring the dipping of sheep moved from the Public Stockyards at South St. Paul to other points in Minnesota, worked a hardship at this time of the year. He stated that he realized that the regulations allowed the shipment of sheep under quarantine without dipping when the temperature was below 20 degrees above zero but that at this time of the year when the weather was so unsettled, it often happens that the temperature drops soon after the sheep are dipped and before they become dry they were loaded in the cars resulting in undue losses to the purchasers of such sheep. He requested that these regulations be amended to allow the shipment of sheep without dipping after a definite date, preferably October 15th until April

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15th, rather than to determine whether the sheep were to be dipped or not by the temperature on the date of shipping. The Secretary stated there was no doubt, no more danger of transmitting scabies from a flock of undipped sheep when the temperature was high than when the temperature was low but he reminded the Board that when sheep were allowed to move to county points without dipping, a quarantine must be established and if the period this practice was carried on was of undue length, it would be absolutely impossible with the present personnel and funds, to properly supervise the quarantines. Dr. Boyd stated that under the present war time conditions, he felt that everything possible should be done by the Board to aid the livestock industry in overcoming the difficulties and hardships of moving livestock and that the Board should take some action favorable to the request of Mr. Carnes.

The delegation from South St. Paul was informed by the Board that they would take these matters under advisement and would be advised by the Secretary of whatever action was taken by the Board. Mr. Carnes, Mr. Gruber and Mr. Dolan then left the meeting.

It was moved by Dr. Bloss that the rules and regulations for the cleaning and disinfection of railway cars (B-17) be amended to read as follows:

B-17 Revised

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE CLEANING AND DISINFECTION OF RAILROAD CARS AS AMENDED
OCTOBER 28, 1943.

APPROVED BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

J. A. A. Burroughs
Atty. Gen.
Dec. 4, 1943

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 the domestic animals of the State, and

WHEREAS, Section 4882, Mason's Minnesota Statutes, 1927, authorizes the State Live Stock Sanitary Board to make reasonable rules and regulations for the cleaning and disinfection of railroad cars used for the transportation of live animals and poultry within the State,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota, that the rules and regulations governing the cleaning and disinfection of railroad cars, adopted January 13, 1928 be amended to read as follows:

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

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

3. All cars used for the transportation of livestock from the Public Stock Yards at South St. Paul to points in Minnesota, excepting for cattle shipped for feeding purposes or for livestock shipped for immediate slaughter, must first be cleaned and then disinfected.

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

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

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

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

Motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

Dr. Boyd moved that the rules and regulations governing the importation of sheep into Minnesota be amended to read as follows:

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

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

Adopted October 28, 1943.

APPROVED BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

J. H. Purquist
Atty. Gen.
Dec. 4, 1943

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 the domestic animals of the state,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the rules and regulations governing the importation of sheep into the State of Minnesota adopted January 18th, 1936, be amended to read as follows:

1. All sheep shipped, consigned or brought into Minnesota for the purpose of immediate slaughter must be shipped, consigned or brought to slaughtering establishments and the public stockyards in compliance with the regulations of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.
2. All sheep shipped, consigned or brought from public stockyards into Minnesota and all sheep shipped, consigned or brought from South St. Paul to points in Minnesota for purposes other than immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by an official certificate issued and signed by an Inspector of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture certifying that they are free from scabies and have been dipped in a permitted dip for scabies preceding date of shipment; the sheep must be shipped in cleaned and disinfected cars, trucks or other vehicles.
3. All sheep shipped, consigned or brought into Minnesota for purposes other than immediate slaughter must be accompanied by a health certificate issued and signed by an Inspector of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, or by an approved veterinarian certifying that to the best knowledge, information and belief of the veterinarian the sheep therein described have not within thirty days prior to such shipment been exposed to scabies and that they are at the date of making the certificate free from all symptoms of scabies or any other contagious, infectious

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or communicable disease and that the sheep have been dipped in a permitted dip for scabies within ten days immediately preceding date of shipment. When the certificate is issued by an approved veterinarian, a copy of the health certificate approved by the livestock sanitary authorities of the state of origin must be immediately mailed to the ^{State} Live Stock Sanitary Board, St. Paul, Minnesota. When the inspection is made and the sheep have been dipped under the supervision of an Inspector of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, a report of such inspection must be immediately mailed to the Live Stock Sanitary Board.

The Secretary and Executive Officer may issue a permit on the request of the shipper for the shipment of each lot of sheep without the requirement of dipping prior to shipment, from a State in which sheep scabies is not known to exist or to have existed for the past twelve months and such fact is certified to by the live stock sanitary official in charge of live stock sanitation of such state; the sheep shall be accompanied by a health certificate issued by an approved veterinarian or by an Inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, certifying that they are free from all symptoms of scabies or any other contagious, infectious or communicable disease; provided further, that they are shipped in cleaned and disinfected cars or trucks and not unloaded at any public stockyards enroute, and 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 accommodation of sheep from states that are officially certified as free from sheep scabies, or in cleaned and disinfected yards or yards that have not previously held sheep shipments. The health certificate must include the number and class of sheep, the name of the consignee, the loading point, the name of the consignor, his post office address, the name of the railroad or the owner of the truck, license number of truck, and the final destination of the shipment. Copy of the health certificate must be immediately forwarded to the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board, St. Paul, Minnesota, so as to reach his office before the arrival of the sheep at destination. The special permit and the health certificate shall be attached

to the railway shipping bill or be in possession of the driver of the truck transporting the sheep to point of destination in Minnesota.

4. From October 15 of any year to the ensuing April 15, sheep may be imported, consigned or brought into Minnesota in quarantine provided a special permit for such movement is granted and received for each lot of sheep to be imported, from the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Live Stock Sanitary Board; and provided further the permit and the proper health certificate as provided in paragraph 3 accompanies the sheep and an approved copy of the health certificate is mailed to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. Each consignment of sheep shall be quarantined at destination and must be maintained separate and apart from all other sheep until quarantine is released. The quarantine will not be released for thirty days after arrival of the sheep at destination. After thirty days have expired, and provided the sheep are inspected by an approved veterinarian at the owner's expense, and reported to the Live Stock Sanitary Board to be free from scabies and other communicable diseases, the quarantine will be released. When a permit is requested for the shipment of the undipped lot of sheep the name of the owner or keeper, his post office address, and the legal description of the location of his farm in Minnesota must be furnished before a permit for the importation will be granted.

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

Dr. Boyd moved that the rules and regulations for the control of scabies

A-21 (Revised) be amended to read as follows:

A-21 Revised

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

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

OCTOBER 28, 1943.

APPROVED BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

J. M. Burgen
Atty Gen.
 Dec. 4, 1943

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 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 adopted on July 30, 1943, be amended to read as follows:

1. All sheep infected with or exposed to scabies shall be immediately reported to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board by the owner, his veterinarian, or any other individual who observes the infected sheep or suspects them of being infected with scabies.
2. All sheep so infected or exposed shall be immediately placed under quarantine by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board or its authorized agent and branded with a red letter "S" not less than four inches in length on the back, using branding paint. All quarantined sheep shall be dipped and redipped in a permitted dip in compliance with the minimum requirements as provided by the rulings of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, at intervals of not less than 10 or more than 14 days under the supervision of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. The quarantine shall be maintained for a period of at least ninety days after the last dipping, and not released until two inspections are made by a field veterinarian or authorized agent of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board; when it is determined the sheep are free from scabies the quarantine shall be released by the Board or a duly authorized agent of the Board and the sheep shall be branded on the back with the letter "R" not less than four inches in length in black paint.
3. No sheep infected with or exposed to scabies shall be shipped, trailed, driven or otherwise moved within Minnesota for any purpose except on a special permit^{issued} by

the Secretary and Executive Officer or a duly authorized agent of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

4. All sheep found to be infected with or exposed to scabies, intended for movement within the state for purpose other than immediate slaughter, must be dipped before movement and will be released to the purchaser or owner under quarantine as infected sheep on the premises of such owner or purchaser. Such sheep shall be dipped and redipped at the expense of the owner under the direction and supervision of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board or its authorized agent. The second dipping shall be made not earlier than 10 nor later than 14 days from the date of the first dipping and thereafter inspection shall be made by an approved veterinarian at the owner's expense, or by an authorized agent of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board; and when it is determined they are free from scabies the quarantine shall be released by the Board. Such sheep must be moved in cleaned and disinfected cars, trucks or other vehicles.

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

- (a) Sheep free from scabies purchased for the purposes of immediate slaughter only may be shipped from community and other sales without dipping providing the record of the shipment is kept by the manager of the community or other sales; and they shall be branded on the back with a letter "K" in red paint not less than four inches in length.
- (b) Sheep found by the authorized veterinarian at community or other sales to be infected with or exposed to scabies shall be immediately branded with a red letter "S" not less than four inches in length using branding paint and shall be immediately quarantined and held separate and

apart from all other sheep at such sales until a permit is obtained from the Secretary and Executive Officer of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board permitting their shipment for immediate slaughter only to points within Minnesota where the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry maintains inspection. All pens and alleys used in the handling of these sheep must be cleaned and then properly disinfected. All trucks and vehicles used in transporting such sheep to community or other sales shall be cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of the authorized veterinarian before leaving the premises of the community or other sales. All railroad cars used in transporting such sheep shall be cleaned and disinfected as provided by the State law and the rules and regulations of the Sanitary Board.

- (c) From October 15th of any year to the ensuing April 15th, sheep may be moved from community and other sales without dipping provided they are branded on the back with two letter "K's" with red paint and provided further that a health certificate is issued by the authorized veterinarian, certifying the sheep therein described are free from all symptoms of scabies or any other contagious, infectious or communicable disease. The authorized veterinarian shall issue a quarantine for such sheep and they shall remain in quarantine until released by the Live Stock Sanitary Board or its duly authorized agent. The quarantine shall remain in effect for a period of thirty days and thereafter inspection shall be made by an approved veterinarian at the owner's expense or by an authorized agent of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, and when it is determined they are free from scabies the quarantine shall be released by the Board.
- (d) Sheep imported from other states to such sales provided they are accompanied by the proper health certificate including statement they have been dipped in a permitted dip for scabies within ten days as required by the rules and regulations of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

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

- (a) Lime and sulphur dips approved by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry

for the official dipping of cattle and sheep for the treatment of scabies.

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

The dipping solution should be used at a temperature of 95 degrees to 105 degrees Fahrenheit. It must at all times be maintained at a strength of not less than one and one-half per cent of "sulphide sulphur" in the case of the lime-sulphur dip, and not less than five one-hundredths of one per cent of nicotine in the case of the nicotine dip, as indicated by the field tests for such dips approved by the Live Stock Sanitary Board.

The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss and carried.

The Secretary was instructed by the Board to arrange for a consultation between representatives of the leading Packing Plants at South St. Paul to discuss further the matter of properly identifying reacting cattle arriving at the South St. Paul yards and methods of determining that no discrimination is made in the purchase of such animals.

Dr. J. B. CONAWAY.

Dr. J. B. Conaway of Anoka appeared before the Board and requested that he be reinstated on the approved and accredited list of veterinarians in Minnesota. He stated that he did not know why he had been removed from the approved and accredited list. The Secretary read a letter written to Dr. Conaway by Dr. Charles E. Cotton, then Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board under date of April 23, 1936 in which he explained the reason for removing Dr. Conaway from the approved and accredited list. He also read a statement dated March 25th, 1936 signed by Grover P. Krogan with regard to services rendered to him by Dr. Conaway which were not in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Board. The Secretary also stated he had a copy of a report of investigations made by an employee of the Board dated

April 8, 1936 showing that Dr. Conaway was in the habit of performing veterinary service while under the influence of liquor and also showing that he was unreliable in his professional dealings with his clients. Mr. Moscrip asked Dr. Conaway if he had anything further to say and Dr. Conaway replied that he had discontinued the use of liquor and he felt that he would be able to conduct his practice in a professional manner. He stated that he was very anxious to obtain employment with the Board in testing cattle for tuberculosis and Bang's disease. Dr. Gloss asked Dr. Conaway how long he had refrained from intoxicating liquor and he stated, three months. Mr. Moscrip stated that the matter would be taken under advisement and Dr. Conaway would be advised of the action taken by the Board by the Secretary. Dr. Conaway then left the meeting.

It was moved by Dr. Gloss that Dr. Conaway's request be denied at this time. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd. Motion carried.

LEDERLE LABORATORIES, INCORPORATED AND MR. ARTHUR KING.

Mr. J. R. Gardner, District Sales Manager of the Minneapolis Branch of Lederle Laboratories, Incorporated and Mr. Arthur King of the King Veterinary Supply Company of Mankato, appeared before the Board. Mr. Gardner stated that they were requesting that a permit be granted Mr. King to sell and distribute hog cholera serum and hog cholera virulent blood or virus manufactured by Lederle Laboratories. He stated that Mr. King would act as a wholesaler and sell only to drug stores and graduate veterinarians.

The Secretary informed the Board that there was no provision for special permits to wholesalers. The State Law provides that no person shall sell or distribute hog cholera serum and virus until he has been issued a permit by the Board and that such persons shall execute a Bond in the sum of \$5,000.00 before the permit is issued. He stated that the Attorney General had ruled that such distributors may distribute their products through various agents such as drug stores but that the permit for such agencies was issued to the Company who were responsible under their Bond, for the compliance of their distributing agencies with the rules and regulations of the Board. He stated that under the law, there were only two methods by which Mr. King could sell and distribute these products; one would be to execute a Bond and apply for a permit in his own name and the other would be that he be named by Lederle Laboratories as their distributing agent

to operate under their bond in which case the Lederle Company would be responsible for his compliance with the law and the rules and regulations.

Mr. Gardner stated that they were now requesting that the King Veterinary Supply Company be named as a distributing agency for the Lederle Laboratories. Mr. Moscrip informed Mr. Gardner that the matter would be taken under advisement and Mr. Gardner and Mr. King left the meeting.

Dr. Gloss moved that the Lederle Laboratories be granted a permit to sell and distribute hog cholera serum and virus through the King Veterinary Supply Company at Mankato. Dr. Boyd seconded the motion. Motion was carried.

STEVENS COUNTY BANG'S DISEASE HEARING.

The Secretary presented a report of the hearing held October 26th at Morris, Minnesota to consider the petition which had been presented to the Board asking for the control of Bang's disease under the Area Plan in Stevens County. This report showed that over 70 per cent of the cattle owners as shown on the last assessment roll, had signed the petition and the Secretary had declared the petition sufficient at this meeting.

Dr. Gloss moved to approve the action of the Secretary in declaring the petition sufficient and that the date for starting the test be set for December 6, 1943. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

BANG'S DISEASE RULES AND REGULATIONS AMENDED:

Mr. Ewald moved that the rules and regulations for the control and elimination of Bang's disease in cattle withⁱⁿ the State of Minnesota be amended to read as follows:

B. D. 5 Revised

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

ADOPTED OCTOBER 28, 1943

APPROVED BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

J. M. Durand
Att. Gen.
Nov. 23, 1943

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 July 18, 1942 are hereby amended to read as follows:

PARAGRAPH 1. RECOGNIZED TESTS: The tube agglutination and plate tests are hereby officially recognized for the control of Bang's disease of cattle in Minnesota. Such tests shall be made at the diagnosis laboratory of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board (hereinafter called the Board) and the Veterinary Division of the University of Minnesota, or by licensed veterinarians who are approved by the Board to conduct such tests. Only antigen approved by the Board shall be used in any test. Health certificates which include Bang's disease test records will be approved only if such tests have been conducted by a veterinarian or a laboratory approved by the Board.

PARAGRAPH 2. REPORTING TESTS: 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 Board giving the name of the owner, his post office, township and county, and also the identification by ear tag number, purebred registry name and number or legibly tattooed number of each animal tested. All grade cattle that are tested for Bang's disease shall be tagged in the right ear with the official identification tag of the Board. All purebred registered cattle shall be

identified by the registry name and number, herd tag number or legibly tattooed number.

PARAGRAPH 3. IDENTIFICATION OF POSITIVE REACTORS: All cattle six months of age or over that have given a positive reaction to an official agglutination blood test for Bang's disease shall be tagged in the left ear with the special reactor tag of the Board and branded on the left jaw with the letter "B" not less than two or more than three inches high with the following exceptions:

- (a) Cattle officially vaccinated with *Brucella abortus* vaccine which react positively less than twelve months after date of vaccination.
- (b) Cattle giving a positive reaction in counties not testing for Bang's disease under the area plan, when such cattle are to be retained on the premises of an owner practicing official vaccination under agreement with the Board, provided such reacting cattle are identified with a reactor tag as above described and are further identified by triangular hole punched in the left ear, each side of such triangle to be at least one-half inch long.

PARAGRAPH 4. QUARANTINES: All cattle that have given a positive reaction to an agglutination blood test for Bang's disease and are retained on the owner's premises more than fifteen days following date of test shall be quarantined, with the exception of cattle in herds not located in counties testing under the area plan, maintained under an agreement between the owner and the Board for the control of Bang's disease in which vaccination with *Brucella abortus* vaccine is employed.

Quarantines will be released when the Board has received definite assurance that all animals which have reacted positively to the agglutination blood test for Bang's disease have been removed from the premises under permit from the Board and all other cattle included in the quarantine have passed a negative test for Bang's disease.

PARAGRAPH 5. PERMITS FOR SHIPMENT: Permits for the shipment or transfer of quarantined or officially vaccinated cattle will be issued by the Board or its authorized agent on a request of the owner. This request shall include the identifi-

cation tag number, the Bang reactor tag number, if any, of each animal to be shipped or transferred and the name and address of the commission firm or person to which such cattle are to be consigned. Such permits will be void fifteen days after date issued.

- (a) Quarantined non-vaccinated animals which have not previously given a positive reaction to a test for Bang's disease and vaccinated animals more than thirty days following date of vaccination may be released from quarantine provided they pass a satisfactory negative test for Bang's disease and are immediately removed from the quarantined premises, providing a release and permit in writing is first obtained from the Board.
- (b) Permits will be issued for non-vaccinated quarantined animals which have not given a positive reaction to a test for Bang's disease, or for vaccinated animals within one year following date of vaccination, allowing their shipment to any public stockyards without requiring a test for Bang's disease prior to such transfer.
- (c) Permits for animals which have reacted positively to a test for Bang's disease and for vaccinated animals more than one year following date of vaccination which have not passed a negative test following vaccination shall be issued for slaughter only. Such permits shall allow the consignment of the cattle only to public stockyards or slaughter establishments where the federal government maintains inspection.

PARAGRAPH 6. SALE OF BRUCELLA ABORTUS VACCINE: 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, name of manufacturer, date of production and serial number and the

name or names of 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 7. AGREEMENTS FOR VACCINATION: Owners may enter into an agreement with the Board to have their cattle vaccinated with Brucella abortus vaccine, strain 19, by a qualified veterinarian.

- (a) No test for Bang's disease shall be required if only calves between the ages of four and eight months are to be vaccinated.
- (b) Cattle over eight months of age may be vaccinated only if the entire herd has been tested and it has been determined that the disease exists therein.
- (c) In herds operated under such agreement located in counties not testing for Bang's disease under the area plan, all non-vaccinated cattle giving a positive reaction to an agglutination blood test for Bang's disease and vaccinated cattle giving a positive reaction more than twelve months following vaccination may be identified by punching a triangular hole in the left ear as provided in sub-paragraph b of paragraph 3 in lieu of branding, but such cattle shall be further identified by tagging in the left ear with the official reactor tag of the Board.
- (d) The agreement shall provide that all cattle vaccinated with Brucella abortus vaccine which have not given a completely negative reaction to an official agglutination blood test thirty days or more following vaccination and all cattle giving a positive reaction to an agglutination blood test for Bang's disease shall be restricted to the owner's premises and shall not be removed therefrom unless a permit in writing from the Board shall first be obtained as provided in paragraph 5.

- (e) No quarantines shall be established except in counties declared modified accredited Bang's disease free areas or in counties in the process of accreditation. In such counties quarantines shall be established on all herds operating under agreement in which reacting animals are retained in the herd as provided in the rules and regulations for the establishment and maintenance of modified Bang's disease free areas in Minnesota, (B. D. 27 Revised).
- (f) The agreement shall remain in effect for eighteen months after the last vaccination of calves in the herd has been reported to the Board unless previously cancelled. The agreement shall be cancelled if any restricted cattle are removed from the premises without first obtaining a permit from the Board, or if the owner violates any provision of the agreement. If the agreement is cancelled or if it expires, the entire herd shall be quarantined as provided in paragraph 4.
- (g) The agreement shall further provide that no indemnity, state or federal, shall be paid for cattle which give a positive reaction to an agglutination blood test for Bang's disease while the agreement is in effect.
- (h) The agreement shall further provide that the owner or custodian of the cattle shall keep a record on forms furnished by the Board of all cattle vaccinated with *Brucella abortus* vaccine, which records shall be available for examination by agents of the Board. The records shall give the identification of the animals vaccinated, the date of vaccination, the date and results of tests for Bang's disease after vaccination, if any, and the disposition of the vaccinated animals if they have been removed from the premises.

PARAGRAPH 8. OFFICIAL VACCINATION OF CATTLE WITH BRUCELLA ABORTUS VACCINE:

- (a) 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 unless he holds a valid written permit issued by the Board for such administration.

(b) Permits shall be issued to all qualified licensed veterinarians who apply for the same to administer *Brucella abortus* vaccine, strain 19, to calves between the ages of four and eight months. Such permits shall allow the administration of the vaccine to animals of this age in any herd, and no special permit shall be required before the administration of vaccine to such animals in individual herds. Permits shall be revoked if the veterinarian fails to report each use of the vaccine as hereinafter provided or if he violates any other rule of regulation of the Board pertaining to the control of Bang's disease.

(c) Special permits for the administration of *Brucella abortus* vaccine, strain 19, to animals over eight months of age will be issued upon the application of the veterinarian for the administration of such vaccine in individual herds only. Such permits will not be issued unless there is on file in the office of the Board a record of a Bang's disease test of the entire herd in which the vaccine is to be administered and until the Board receives a statement signed by the attending veterinarian that, in his opinion, such vaccination is necessary in order to control Bang's disease in the herd. Such permits shall be valid for thirty days only after date of issuance.

(d) All animals vaccinated with *Brucella abortus* vaccine shall be identified by the official ear tag of the Board and also by punching a triangular hole in the right ear of each vaccinated animal. Each side of the triangle shall be at least one-half inch in length.

(e) A written report to the Board shall be made by the veterinarian of the administration of vaccine on forms furnished by the Board within five days after each use of vaccine. The report shall be in duplicate and shall include the name and address of the owner, the legal location of the farm, identification of each animal by tag or legibly tattooed number, the sex and age of the animal at time of vaccination and the signature and address of the veterinarian who administered the vaccine. The report shall also contain the serial lot number of the vaccine used, the name and address of the person from whom the vaccine was purchased and the name of the manufacturer of the vaccine.

Motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss and carried.

IMPORTATION OF CATTLE:

Dr. Boyd moved that the rules and regulations governing the importation of cattle be amended to read as follows:

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF CATTLE INTO THE STATE OF MINNESOTA AS AMENDED OCTOBER 28, 1943 AND APPROVED BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

J. H. Burroughs
Dec. 4, 1943

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 the domestic animals of the State, and

WHEREAS, Section 5416, Mason's Minnesota Statutes, 1927, requires the State Live Stock Sanitary Board to enter into agreement with the county commissioners of the several counties of the State to cause the testing of all cattle in the counties for tuberculosis, and that such agreement shall specify such quarantine rules and regulations as the Board may deem advisable relative to the control of tuberculosis among cattle in the counties, 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 governing the importation of cattle into the State of Minnesota Adopted April 17, 1942 and amended September 19, 1942, be amended to read as follows:

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 stockyards 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

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consigned to these points in compliance with Federal regulations for movement of such cattle interstate.

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 stockyards 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.

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 cer-

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tificate. 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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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from negative herds in modified accredited tuberculosis-free areas, may be imported into Minnesota without a test for tuberculosis if the health certificate includes 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 stockyards 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 tested pursuant to any special permit as granted hereunder which do not evidence a completely negative reaction to the test for Bang's disease shall be identified as positive to the test according to the rules and regulations of the State 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, or shall be otherwise disposed of as may be provided by order of the Board.

All feeding cattle, except steers, imported into Minnesota under the provisions of this paragraph shall be quarantined on arrival at destination in Minnesota. They shall be maintained in isolation separate and apart from all other cattle with the exception of other quarantined feeding cattle. The quarantine may be released by the Secretary and Executive Officer under the following conditions:

(a) When he has received satisfactory evidence that the cattle have been shipped to a public stockyard or slaughtering establishment.

(b) When cattle imported without a test for tuberculosis have passed a satisfactory negative tuberculin test and female cattle under six months of age at

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time of importation imported without a test for Bang's disease have passed a satisfactory negative agglutination test for Bang's disease and the records of such tests have been received in the office of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

Feeding female cattle over six months of age and feeding bulls of all ages which originated from or pass through public stockyards must be tested for tuberculosis before importation into Minnesota.

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 bloodtest. 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."

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.

10. All cattle imported into Minnesota, except those described in the above

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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.

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.

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

The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

PULLORUM DISEASE RULES AND REGULATIONS:

Dr. Gloss moved that the following rules and regulations for the control of pullorum disease in turkeys be adopted:

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF PULLORUM DISEASE IN TURKEYS

ADOPTED October 28, 1943 APPROVED BY ATTORNEY GENERAL*J. H. C. Burquist*
Nov. 19, 1943

WHEREAS, The State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota 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, 1940 Supplement, 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;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That the rules and regulations hereinafter set forth for the control of Pullorum Disease in turkeys are hereby adopted:

1. The services of the Live Stock Sanitary Board (hereinafter called the Board) will be extended without expense to flock and hatchery owners provided they sign an agreement with the Board placing their flocks and hatchery under the supervision of the Board and agreeing to fulfill the requirements of these rules and regulations. Compliance herewith will entitle the flock or hatchery owner to a certificate indicating the official status of his flock or hatchery with regard to the control of pullorum disease therein. Failure on the part of the flock or hatchery owner 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 owner relative to pullorum disease control by the Board.

2. In the control of pullorum disease on any farm or poultry plant, all turkeys over four months of age must be tested for pullorum disease by 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. The blood samples shall be tested in the laboratory of the Veterinary Division at the University Farm or a laboratory approved by the Board. 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.

All turkeys maintained under this plan shall be completely segregated from all poultry which is not being officially tested for pullorum disease. No turkeys shall be tested unless they have been so segregated for at least 20 days prior to date of test, and complete segregation shall be maintained while the flock is under supervision of the Board.

3. (a) In order to qualify as a Minnesota Pullorum-Tested or Minnesota Pullorum-Controlled flock or hatchery, the blood samples shall be drawn by a veterinarian or a layman who is approved as a State tester 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 securing of blood samples in the field and the proper completion of the official records 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 Minnesota Pullorum-Passed or Minnesota Pullorum-Clean flock or hatchery the blood shall be drawn 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 leg or wing band. 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 test.

(b) The cost of pullorum testing and control services rendered by other than employees of the Board shall be paid by the flock owner or the 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.

4. Eggs from non-pullorum tested flocks shall not be incubated in the same incubator nor in the same room as eggs from Minnesota Pullorum-Tested, Minnesota Pullorum-Controlled, Minnesota Pullorum-Passed, or Minnesota Pullorum-Clean flocks. Eggs from Minnesota Pullorum-Tested and Minnesota Pullorum-Controlled flocks shall not be incubated in the same incubator nor in the same room as eggs from Minnesota Pullorum-Passed or Minnesota Pullorum-Clean flocks. Poults 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 poults from Minnesota Pullorum-Tested, Minnesota Pullorum-Controlled, Minnesota Pullorum-Passed, or Minnesota Pullorum-Clean flocks. Poults from Minnesota Pullorum-Tested and Minnesota Pullorum-Controlled flocks shall not be hatched in the same incubator nor in the same room, nor brooded in the same room as poults from Minnesota Pullorum-Passed or Minnesota 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 poults are being hatched, packed, or stored in the room where eggs from non-pullorum tested flocks are hatching. All incubators used for hatching Minnesota Pullorum-Tested, Minnesota Pullorum-Controlled, Minnesota Pullorum-Passed, or Minnesota Pullorum-Clean poults must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected by spraying or fumigation after each hatch, using an officially recognized method.

5. Minnesota Pullorum-Tested, Minnesota Pullorum-Controlled, Minnesota Pullorum-Passed, or Minnesota Pullorum-Clean classes of poults, 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 poults shall be Minnesota Pullorum-Tested, Minnesota Pullorum-Controlled, Minnesota Pullorum-Passed and Minnesota Pullorum-Clean.

6. Owners who have signed an agreement as provided in paragraph 1 of these regulations shall maintain all buildings used for housing turkeys, hatchery and brooding equipment in a strictly sanitary condition. Premises on which turkeys are maintained, hatcheries, eggs and poults shall be subject to inspection at all times by agents of the Board.

7. The hatchery management shall maintain the identity of hatching eggs being incubated, including those which are being custom hatched. Poults and hatching eggs produced under these rules and regulations shall lose their identity as pullorum-tested, pullorum-controlled, pullorum-passed or pullorum-clean when they are purchased for resale by an person, firm or corporation who is not operating under an agreement with the Live Stock Sanitary Board. Poults and hatching eggs of identical pullorum-control and eradication classes may be exchanged or bought for resale among members of the industry who are participating in the same class of pullorum disease control. Members of the industry may purchase for resale, eggs or poults of higher class than those which they produce, but such products may not be sold as of the higher class.

8. All advertising mentioning blood test or blood testing shall specify the disease tested for, the method used in conducting the test, and shall further state under what official supervision the test was conducted. In all advertising, when blood testing is mentioned in such advertising, only the class under which the advertiser is operating according to these rules and regulations shall be used, and the use of the official terminology, or any portion thereof, of pullorum control and eradication shall be limited to hatching eggs, poults and breeding stock that meet at least the minimum requirements of that particular class. The term "tested" or "blood tested" shall not be used in connection with disease eradication or control except as outlined in this plan.

9. All birds returned to the premises from poultry exhibits or which have been removed from the premises for any purpose whatsoever shall be officially tested at the time of return and any reactors removed immediately after such test. In the case of Minnesota Pullorum-Passed or Minnesota Pullorum-Clean flocks, such birds shall be quarantined separate and apart from all other birds until all quarantined birds have passed a negative official retest for pullorum disease at least 30 days following a test in which reactors are disclosed. All reactors on any such retest shall be immediately removed after each test.

10. CLASSES

(a) MINNESOTA 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 six per cent reactors, the last test being made within twelve months immediately preceding the date of sale of hatching eggs or poults from such flocks. Individual birds introduced into Minnesota Pullorum-Tested flocks shall have passed within twelve months a negative test for pullorum disease.

A flock containing six per cent 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 six, may qualify as a Minnesota Pullorum-Tested flock.

(a) MINNESOTA PULLORUM-TESTED HATCHERY: A hatchery operating under the supervision of the Board and hatching only eggs from Minnesota Pullorum-Tested flocks, except custom hatching, which may be carried on as prescribed in paragraph 4 of these rules and regulations.

MINNESOTA PULLORUM-TESTED POULTS: Poults hatched from eggs produced by Minnesota Pullorum-Tested flocks and hatched in Minnesota Pullorum-Tested hatcheries.

MINNESOTA PULLORUM-TESTED EGGS: Eggs from Minnesota Pullorum-Tested flocks.

(b) MINNESOTA 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 per cent reactors, the last test being made within twelve months immediately preceding the date of sale of hatching eggs or poults from such flocks. Individual birds introduced into Minnesota Pullorum-Controlled flocks shall have passed within twelve months a negative test for pullorum disease.

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

MINNESOTA PULLORUM-CONTROLLED POULTS: Poults hatched from eggs produced by Minnesota Pullorum-Controlled flocks and hatched in Minnesota Pullorum-Controlled hatcheries.

MINNESOTA PULLORUM-CONTROLLED EGGS: Eggs from Minnesota Pullorum-Controlled flocks.

(c) MINNESOTA 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 poults 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 Minnesota Pullorum-Passed flocks except after the approval of the Board and then only from Minnesota Pullorum-Passed or Minnesota Pullorum-Clean flocks.

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

MINNESOTA PULLORUM-PASSED POULTS: Poults hatched from eggs produced by Minnesota Pullorum-Passed flocks and hatched in Minnesota Pullorum-Passed hatcheries.

MINNESOTA PULLORUM-PASSED EGGS: Eggs from Minnesota Pullorum-Passed flocks.

(d) MINNESOTA 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 poults from such flocks; provided that the first one of these two consecutive tests will have met all the provisions of a Minnesota Pullorum-Passed flock. Once a flock is established as Minnesota 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 Minnesota Pullorum-Clean flock and hatched in a Minnesota Pullorum-Clean hatchery may

be recognized as a Minnesota 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 Minnesota Pullorum-Clean flocks except after the approval of the Board and then only from Minnesota 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.

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

MINNESOTA PULLORUM-CLEAN POULTS: Poults hatched from eggs produced by Minnesota Pullorum-Clean flocks and hatched in Minnesota Pullorum-Clean hatcheries.

MINNESOTA PULLORUM-CLEAN EGGS: Eggs from Minnesota Pullorum-Clean flocks.

October 28, 1943.

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

UNITED STATES LIVESTOCK SANITARY ASSOCIATION MEETING:

Dr. Gloss moved that Dr. West, Secretary and Executive Officer and Dr. W. L. Boyd, a member of the Board, attend the meeting of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association, December 1st to 3rd, inclusive, as delegates of the Board at the expense of the State. Motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald. Motion carried.

OFFICE SPACE: The action of the Department of Administration ordering the Live Stock Sanitary Board to vacate their present quarters, was discussed. The Secretary explained that he had talked with the State Architect and had been informed that the Board should decide upon the minimum amount of space required by the Board, listing the room that was necessary for the operation of the Department, and also for the Board to decide on the location of the office for which bids were to be asked.

It was moved by Dr. Gloss that the following space was necessary for the operation of the Department and should be supplied in any quarters to which the office was moved and that the bids for the office space should specify that it be located in the area bounded by Fourth Street, St. Peter Street, Sixth Street, and Robert Street; also that provision be provided for loading and unloading from the store room space to trucks:

Useable office space required is approximately 4,000 square feet. Dry storage space required is approximately 750 square feet in the same building. Space shall be divided approximately as follows:

(a)	1 private office approximately	250 sq. ft.	
(b)	1 private office approximately	150 sq. ft.	
(c)	1 vault with vault door approximately	90 sq. ft.	
(d)	1 cloak room approximately	50 sq. ft.	
(e)	1 supply room approximately	250 sq. ft.	
(f)	Reception space approximately	150 sq. ft.	
(g)	General offices approximately	<u>3,060 sq. ft.</u>	
			4,000 sq. ft.

The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd. Motion carried.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

October 28, 1943.

Respectfully submitted,

Ralph T. Hoar
Secretary

President

MINUTES OF SPECIAL MEETING DECEMBER 11, 1943.

The meeting was called to order at 11:00 A. M. in the office of the Board by President W. S. Moscrip. Members present, Mr. W. S. Moscrip, Dr. W. L. Boyd, Dr. E. H. Gloss and Mr. Charles Ewald. Mr. Moscrip stated that the meeting was called to discuss bids for the office space for the Board which had been received by the State Purchasing Department.

The Secretary stated that Mr. Julian O. Sletten, Director of the Division of Public Property, Mr. T. G. Driscoll, Commissioner of Administration and Mr. N. Theo. Waldor, Assistant Director of Purchases, had conferred with him when the advertisements were prepared asking for bids for office space. He stated they had informed him that the area in which the office space was to be located, could not be limited as outlined in the motion passed by the Board at their meeting October 28th and that the specifications called for space anywhere in the down town district of St. Paul within one and one-half miles of the State Capitol.

Messrs. Driscoll, Sletten and Waldor appeared before the Board. Mr. Waldor explained that the lowest bid was presented by the Globe Building which offered 4,157 square feet at 90¢ per square foot or a total of \$3,741.30. The next lowest bid was the Schubert Building which offered approximately the same space at \$1.00 per square foot and that the third lowest bid was the New York Life Building which offered 3,750 square feet at \$1.24 per square foot or a total of \$4,650.00. The Secretary stated that he had inspected all three buildings and that in his opinion, the space in the New York Life Building was the only one of the three which offered satisfactory quarters in which the Department might operate efficiently. He stated that in his opinion, these quarters were well suited to the Board as they were all located in a compact space, were well lighted and well ventilated. The Secretary objected to the Globe Building because of the fact that in order to obtain the required space, it would be necessary to obtain offices on both sides of the hall and lighting-well; also the toilets and washrooms were supplied with antiquated fixtures and the elevator service was far from good. The Secretary stated that the

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Schubert Building was entirely unsuited for this Department as it consisted of numerous small office rooms. The building is supplied with only one elevator which opened directly into the main office. The natural lighting was bad, floors were uneven and the windows even when tightly closed, allow a cold draft to enter around the casing. Mr. Moscrip stated that a further objection to space in the Globe Building, which was situated on the third floor, would be the noise from the street when the windows were open.

Mr. Driscoll stated that under the law, it would be impossible for us to accept the New York Life Building bid since it was not the lowest bid and the other bids complied with the specifications in the advertisement requesting for bids. He stated that the only way in which the New York Life Building space might be accepted, would be to refuse all the bids and call for new bids changing the specifications in such a manner as to eliminate the Globe Building and Schubert Building. He stated further that unless we could furnish sufficient reason why the Globe Building was not satisfactory, he felt that the Administration would be censured for wording their advertisements for such a way that the Globe and Schubert Buildings could not comply. Mr. Driscoll suggested, that in all probability, arrangements could be made with the Davidson Company, who operate the Globe Building, to allow the Board to occupy offices on the seventh floor, obtaining space comparable to what had been offered on the third floor. It was decided that the Secretary should meet with Mr. Sletten and Mr. Waldor and inspect the premises on the seventh floor of the Globe Building, provided the Administration obtained information from the Davidson Company that space would be available there.

The Secretary stated that he had been informed by Mr. Sletten and also by Miss Reber, the Budget Commissioner, that the Administration had intended to furnish funds for the moving and rental for the new office space from the L. A. C. fund but that they now find that this Fund was exhausted and that there would be no money available for these expenditures until July 1st. They informed him that it would therefore, be necessary for the Board to defray these expenses from the Supplies and Expense Fund

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appropriated by the legislature for the operation of the Live Stock Sanitary Board which according to the estimate of the Budget Commissioner contained a surplus of approximately \$2,000.00 which was not included in the estimate of expenditures furnished by this Department. The Budget Commissioner informed the Secretary that any expenditures for the above mentioned purposes made from the Funds of the Department, would be returned to the Department when money was available. The Secretary explained, that all funds in the Department unexpended on July 1st, must necessarily be returned to the General Revenue Fund and he therefore, could not understand how the Department could be reimbursed on July 1st.

The Secretary stated that in his opinion, the Budget Commissioner was mistaken in stating that there was \$2,000.00 surplus money in the Supplies and Expense Fund. He stated that last year there was \$27,000.00 appropriated for this Fund of which \$1,283.82 was unexpended and reverted to the General Fund. He stated that it was necessary that a certain amount be refunded at the end of each fiscal year as it was impossible to estimate ahead of time to the exact penny the amount to be spent, and it was always necessary to conserve a portion of the fund to insure that the fund would not be overdrawn. He further stated that he was confident that a smaller balance would be returned this year because of the fact that all items paid from the Supplies and Expense Fund had increased in value such as printing, travel, etc. The Secretary stated that this year there was \$31,000.00 appropriated to the Supplies and Expense Fund but that it was specified in the Appropriation Law that \$4,000.00 was to be expended for testing poultry, including turkeys for pullorum disease. This left the same amount in the Supplies and Expense Fund for general purposes as was available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943. Mr. Driscoll stated that the Secretary did not understand the situation and that he was sure that if the Secretary would call at this office, he could explain a method by which the funds could be taken from the Supplies and Expense Fund and that the Department could be reimbursed from the L.A.C. Fund after July 1st, when funds would be available in such a way as not to hamper the activities of the Department. The Secretary stated that he would call at Mr. Driscoll's office after inspecting the premises in the Globe Building, if in the opinion of the Board, such premises would be satisfactory for the operation of the Department. Messrs Driscoll,

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Sletton and Waldor then left the meeting.


MADELIA LIVESTOCK SALE - HOLMES PEDELTY: The Secretary presented a letter from Holmes Pedelty, Manager of the Madelia Livestock Sales Company referring to the rules and regulations for the importation of cattle into Minnesota. The Secretary informed the Board that Mr. Pedelty had recently imported cattle from Iowa into Minnesota without a health certificate. These cattle were taken to the Madelia Community Sale premises where they were tested by Dr. H. C. Butler for both Bang's disease and tuberculosis, revealing one tuberculous reactor. He stated that Dr. Butler had called him on the telephone with regard to this shipment and he had informed the doctor to establish a quarantine on the shipment informing Mr. Pedelty they could under no circumstances, be removed from the sales premises until they had obtained a permit from this office to do so and that following this conversation, Mr. Pedelty had called the Secretary over the telephone and requested a permit to ship all the cattle in the lot to the Public Stockyards at South St. Paul. The Secretary stated that as explained in Mr. Pedelty's letter, it was apparent that many of the sales pavilions were purchasing cattle outside of the State and bringing them to the sales and that in some cases these dealers were failing to obtain permits from this Board for importing such cattle or obtaining health certificates prior to their importation. The Secretary asked if in the opinion of the Board, the rules and regulations should be changed to provide for the handling of livestock in this manner. The Board expressed themselves unanimously in favor of making no changes at the present time in the rules and regulations for the importation of cattle into Minnesota. No action was taken.

H. A. HANSON, FERTILE MINNESOTA: The Secretary presented correspondence from the Honorable Hector Hanson of Erskine, Representative from the 66th District regarding the herd owned by H. A. Hanson of Fertile, Minnesota. The Secretary explained that this herd was tested for Bang's disease April 8, 1943 and two reactors were disclosed. He stated that these two reactors were not sold for slaughter within the time specified by law so that the owner could not obtain indemnity for them and that this was explained in several letters to Mr. Henry Hanson. He stated that on July 22nd, the

herd was retested and at that time the two reactors disclosed in April were still in the herd and six additional animals gave positive reactions to the test. All animals were then disposed of within the specified time but the Secretary stated he refused to pay indemnity for the six reactors as well as the two previously disclosed for the reason that the two reactors had been maintained on the premises more than the time specified by law and the six reactors had been exposed to Bang's disease through negligence of the owner in not disposing of the original two reactors. The Secretary explained that Representative Hanson was much disturbed by this procedure and felt that the Board should pay indemnity and that in his opinion the spread of this disease in this herd was partially due to the neglect of the Live Stock Sanitary Board in that the retest of the herd was not conducted as promptly as it should have been. The Secretary stated that he had informed Mr. Hanson that he would present the matter to the Board at their next meeting. The Board approved the action taken by the Secretary and instructed him to write to Representative Hanson stating that indemnity could not be paid for the reactors disclosed in the Henry Hanson herd and that if Mr. Hanson felt that he was aggrieved in this matter, he should present a claim to the Claims Committees at the next session of the Legislature.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,


Secretary

President

MINUTES QUARTERLY MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD ADVANCED TO JANUARY 11th, 1944

The meeting was called to order at 10:00 A. M. Members present, Mr. W. S. Moscrip, President, Mr. A. L. Sayers, Dr. W. L. Boyd, Dr. E. H. Gloss and Mr. Charles Ewald.

The Secretary reported that he had sent copies of the meetings of the Deferred Quarterly meeting of October 28th and the Special Meeting of December 11th to all Board Members. The President asked if any members had corrections. Dr. Boyd moved that the Minutes be approved as furnished the Board Members. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss and carried.

IMPORTATION OF HORSES: The Secretary reported that Mr. Alex Sorenson and Mr. Frank Luehrs of South St. Paul had called at the office this morning and requested that some action be taken amending the regulations governing the importation of horses into Minnesota so that horses might be imported into the sales pavilion which is located in the Public Stockyards at South St. Paul without a health certificate. They explained that all other classes of livestock are allowed to be imported to the Public Stockyards without a health certificate and that the difficulty of obtaining veterinary inspection at the point of origin was becoming greater because of the increased shortage of veterinarians in western states where most of the horses consigned to their market originated. The Secretary stated that although the horse market was located in the Public Stockyards, there was no Federal supervision of the movement of horses in or out of the stockyards and no supervision of the horses in the yards. He stated that the horse market employed a veterinarian who was available to make inspections and it was possible that some arrangement could be made by the field veterinarian stationed at South St. Paul to supervise the movement of horses at that point. He stated, however, that the horse dealers were in no different position from dealers in cattle and sheep who purchased feeding stock in the western states and who had made many requests for changes in the importation regulations allowing them to import animals of these species without health certificates, to be examined upon arrival. He stated that he felt that if this concession was made to the

horse dealers, it would be discriminatory and not in accordance with the decision previously made by the Board in refusing similar concessions to cattle and sheep dealers. The matter was discussed by the Board and the opinion was expressed that no action should be taken at the present time.

OFFICE SPACE: The Secretary reported that he had been informed on January 10th by Mr. J. O. Sletten, Director of Public Property, that the office space which is to be rented in the Globe Building, would be ready for occupancy, January 21st and that requisitions for moving, including a release of funds from the Supplies and Expense Fund of the Department should be prepared immediately so that moving could be commenced upon that date. The Secretary stated that there was nothing in the files of this office in the nature of an order for the Board to move their offices nor any written explanation why it was necessary to move the offices. Neither is there any written statement as to the method by which the funds are to be supplied from sources other than moneys appropriated to the Supplies and Expense Fund which had been promised by the Department of Administration. He stated that after conferring with some Members of the Board, he had telephoned to Mr. Driscoll, Commissioner of Administration requesting that such a letter be furnished the Board and Mr. Driscoll assured the Secretary that the Board is entitled to such a statement, which would be sent to him. The Secretary stated that when he was requested to prepare the Requisition, he informed Mr. Sletten that he had not received the letter stating the requested facts and stated that he would prepare the Requisition as soon as possible after this letter was received.

The Board approved of this action and instructed the Secretary to make no further move towards vacating the present office space until he had in his possession a statement from the Commissioner of Administration or the Governor's office ordering such removal and a further statement indicating that the Supplies and Expense Fund should be reimbursed for any money expended for moving the office equipment or for the rental of office space. A general discussion of the proposed office space in the Globe Building followed.

FRANK ASTROTH: The Secretary reported that he had received information from a source which he believed authentic, that Mr. Frank Astroth, field man for the Minnesota Jersey Breeders' Association had made certain remarks reflecting on the integrity of the Board. He stated that such remarks coming from an unreliable source, would undoubtedly be ignored but when made by a man of Mr. Asthroth's standing and high regard by the livestock breeders of the State, he felt that some explanation should be made. He stated that he had requested Mr. Astroth to appear at the meeting. Mr. Astroth then appeared before the Board.

Mr. Moscrip stated that in his opinion, Mr. Astroth was not fully informed regarding the situation formerly existing at South St. Paul nor of the action taken by the Board in regard to the veterinarians formerly practicing there. The matter of the disqualification and reinstatement of these veterinarians was thoroughly discussed. Mr. Astroth denied making the statement which had been credited to him. The Board informed Mr. Astroth that they were perfectly willing to accept his word that the statements had not been made and were more than willing to let the matter drop. Mr. Astroth then left the meeting.

BANG'S DISEASE TESTING: The Secretary reported that the first complete test of all cattle in Stevens County had been completed. The results had not been officially summarized but the percentage of cattle infection was slightly under 3 per cent and the percentage of herd infection was approximately 18 per cent. He stated that no serious objections were encountered in conducting this test.

The Secretary stated that he had been requested by the County Agricultural Agent of Sherburne County to attend several meetings on Friday, January 14th for the purpose of dicussing an area test for Bang's disease in that County. The County Agent reported that public sentiment was very favorable for the control of Bang's disease under the Area Plan and hoped to form organizations for that purpose following these meetings. It was moved by Dr. Boyd and seconded by Mr. Sayers that the Secretary personally attend these meetings and explain the rules and regulations for the control of Bang's disease under the Area Plan. The motion was carried.

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EMPLOYEES: The Secretary reported that following the resignation of Dr. Morrow, who is now in the Armed forces, he had promoted Dr. C. V. Williams to the position of Veterinarian in Charge of Bang's disease control and that Dr. George E. Keller, who had been employed as field veterinarian with a classification of Veterinarian I on Bang's disease control work, had been promoted to Veterinarian II to be assigned to the southeastern territory, formerly assigned to Dr. Williams.

He stated that he had been successful in employing Dr. Ray Curry and Dr. R. A. Penkert as field veterinarians to be assigned to Bang's disease control work with classifications of Veterinarian I. He stated that he had been informed by Dr. Penkert that he wished to resign following completion of the retest of cattle in Watonwan County and that there would then be two vacancies on the force for veterinarian I to be assigned to Bang's disease control work.

ACCREDITING COUNTIES: The Secretary reported that because of the difficulty of obtaining veterinarians and their assistants for the reaccrediting of counties as Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Areas, the work had been much slower than anticipated and it had been impossible to retest five counties before the date upon which their accreditation expired. He stated that he had written to the Chief of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry requesting an extension of time for these five counties and that this extension had been granted. The Secretary stated from February 1st to July 1st, there were no counties due for reaccreditation and he felt that he would be able to catch up with the program during this interim.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S RULING REGARDING INDEMNITY: The Secretary reported that he had again conferred with the Attorney General regarding the payment of indemnity for Bang's diseased reactors when they were not slaughtered within the 15 day's time limit specified by law, although the cattle were shipped so that they arrived at the central market within the fifteen days. The Attorney General informed him that the law was specific in prohibiting the payment of indemnity under such conditions and that ^{it} was the responsibility of the owner to ship the reactors at an early enough date so that they would be slaughtered within the specified time

even under the unusual conditions now prevailing at central markets. The Attorney General also stated that according to law, the shipper must receive permission for an extension of the 15 days' period prior to the expiration of the 15 days and that the Board had no right to allow an extension after the 15 days period had expired to provide for such cases. As a consequence of this ruling it was found necessary to cancel indemnity claims for a considerable number of reactors which had been disclosed in recent weeks.

The Secretary stated that the veterinarians employed at the Packing houses on meat inspection had recently refused to furnish postmortem reports on reactors slaughtered unless the "B" brand was plainly discernable. He stated that the practice in recent years in using the branding paste rather than the hot iron, resulted in many of the brands becoming obscure before slaughtering. He further stated that the Bureau of Animal Industry office had refused to pay indemnity unless a post-mortem had been received although they had the assurance of the inspector in charge at the slaughtering establishment of the date on which the animals were killed. The Secretary stated that the Attorney General had stated that if the Secretary was satisfied beyond a doubt, that the animal or animals had been slaughtered within the 15 days time limit, it was necessary that the State pay the entire indemnity if the Federal Government refused to pay their share.

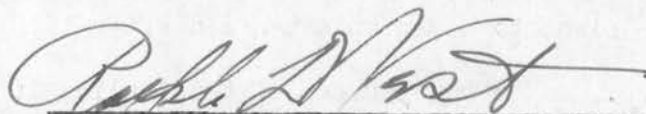
DR. GLOSS' REQUEST FOR PERMISSION TO CONDUCT EXPERIMENTAL TESTS:

Dr. Gloss requested that he be allowed to conduct an experiment in cooperation with the Veterinary Division of the University Farm on the annual revaccination of animals with brucella abortus vaccine. He stated that this would be a strictly experimental project and that the cooperating cattle owners would be carefully selected. Mr. Ewald moved that Dr. Gloss be allowed to cooperate with the Veterinary Division at the University Farm to carry on an experimental vaccination project, the exact procedure to be determined by Dr. Gloss, Dr. Boyd and the Secretary and that this experiment include the vaccination and annual revaccination of cattle with brucella abortus vaccine. The motion was seconded by Mr. Sayers and carried.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

JANUARY 11th, 1944

Respectfully submitted,



Secretary

President

MINUTES OF THE QUARTERLY MEETING APRIL 14, 1944

The meeting was called to order at 10:00 A. M. in the office of the Board at 310 Globe Building, St. Paul, by Vice-President A. L. Sayers. Members present: Mr. A. L. Sayers, Dr. E. H. Gloss, Dr. W. L. Boyd, and Mr. Charles Ewald. The Secretary stated that President Moscrip had called him stating he would be detained by other business but would attend as soon as possible.

The Secretary stated that the Minutes of the previous meeting had been mailed to the Board Members. The Vice-President asked if there were any corrections. Dr. Gloss moved that the reading of the Minutes be dispensed with and that they be approved as submitted by the Secretary. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS: Dr. Boyd moved that Mr. Sayers be elected President for the ensuing year. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and motion was carried.

Mr. Ewald moved that Dr. Gloss be elected vice-president for the ensuing year. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd. Motion carried.

Dr. Gloss moved that Dr. Ralph L. West be employed as Secretary and Executive Office for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1944. Motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald. Motion carried.

Dr. Boyd moved that Dr. W. C. Bromaghin be employed as Assistant Secretary for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1944. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

The Secretary stated that the other employees of the Board were employed and their salaries were fixed by the rules and regulations of the State Civil Service Department and that no action relative to their employment was necessary at this time on the part of the Live Stock Sanitary Board. The following is a list of the employees of the Board, their Civil Service rating and salaries:

EMPLOYEES LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

<u>Name</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Annual Salary</u>
Dr. Ralph L. West	Secretary & Executive Officer	\$5,000.00
Dr. R. H. Bergman	Veterinarian II	2,700.00
Dr. W. C. Bromaghim	Veterinarian III	3,300.00
Nellie M. Carroll	Clerk III	2,100.00
Helen Coffey	Clerk-Steno. III	1,728.00
Dr. Ray Curry	Veterinarian I	2,220.00
Alice Deane	Clerk-Steno. II	1,413.00
Dr. Keith E. Griebie	Veterinarian I	2,220.00
Mildred Haub	Clerk-Steno. I	1,098.00
Dr. Harry Hedin	Veterinarian II	2,700.00
Bernice Jasorka	Clerk-Steno. I	1,098.00
Dr. L. E. Jenkins	Veterinarian II	3,150.00
Marcella Kaplan	Clerk-Steno. II	1,350.00
Dr. George E. Keller	Veterinarian II	2,580.00
Hilda Klein	Clerk-Steno. III	1,728.00
Dr. R. Steven Kufrin	Veterinarian II	2,580.00
Marion Levy	Clerk-Steno I	1,098.00
Dr. R. G. Lovesee	Veterinarian II	2,700.00
Dr. C. A. Mack	Veterinarian II	3,000.00
Marie Magee	Clerk-Steno. II	1,728.00
Dr. H. G. McGinn	Veterinarian II	3,150.00
Mary Mikacevich	Clerk-Steno. I	1,224.00
Helen Mokrasch	Clerk-Steno. II	1,350.00
Mary Newberger	Clerk-Steno. I	1,098.00
Joyce Noble	Clerk-Steno. II	1,413.00
F. H. Pedersen	Accountant I	2,340.00
Dr. E. T. Phelps	Veterinarian II	2,850.00
Dr. W. F. Rode	Veterinarian II	3,180.00
Althea Rohlfing	Clerk-Steno. I	1,098.00
Evelyn Rohlfing	Clerk-Steno. III	1,728.00
Chas. B. Schubert	Clerk III	2,040.00
Lester Tate	Law Enforcement Inspector II	2,340.00
Florence Wheeler	Clerk-Steno. II	1,330.00
Dr. C. V. Williams	Veterinarian II	2,820.00
Hortense Young	Clerk-Typist I	1,287.00

FINANCIAL REPORT: The financial report for the last Quarter was presented by the Secretary.

He also presented a letter from Mr. T. G. Driscoll, Commissioner of Administration informing him that \$2,200.00 had been transferred from the General Contingent Fund to our Supplies and Expense Fund to reimburse the Live Stock Sanitary Board for the cost of moving their office from the State Office Building to the Globe Building and for the rental of the present office until July 1, 1944, which costs had been paid from the Supplies and Expense Fund.

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The Secretary stated that following the last meeting of the Board when the discussion relative to moving the office took place between the Board and Mr. Driscoll, Mr. Sletten and Mr. Waldor, it occurred to him that there was nothing in writing in the nature of an order requiring the Board to move. He stated that all such orders and discussions relative thereto had been carried on orally or over the telephone. The Secretary felt that this might later lead to complications and requested a definite written order from the Department of Administration. The Secretary stated that after some correspondence, he received the following letter from Mr. Driscoll:

"I have your letter of January 13 in which you inform me that your Board instructed you to request from me or from the Governor's office a letter ordering you to move your office from the State Office Building to the Globe Building and explaining for such removal, and assuring you that the supplies and expense budget of your Department would be reimbursed for the amount of money that they are advancing from the supplies and expense budget covering the moving expenses and the rent until June 30, 1944.

The reason it is necessary to ask you to move is that the Department of Taxation, which is located on the same floor of the Office Building with you, is definitely cramped for space and has never been able to have under their direct supervision in the same office space the Inheritance and Gift Tax Division of their Department.

In order to permit the Department of Taxation to expand the way they should for an efficient operation and to permit them to house in the same quarter as the main Department the Inheritance Tax Division, it is necessary to ask the Live Stock Sanitary Board to move out.

Due to the shortness of monies in the General Contingent Fund at this time, the Governor and I thought it better to pay the moving expenses and the rent necessitated by renting quarters for the Live Stock Sanitary Board in the Globe Building until June 30, 1944, from the current Legislative appropriation to the Board. When the Contingent Fund for the second fiscal year of the biennium becomes available for allotment, the Governor has promised that your Board will be reimbursed for the amount that they have spent covering these two items, viz., moving expense and rent."

The Secretary stated that since the above letter did not definitely order the Board to move their office he had discussed the matter with the Attorney General who informed him that in his opinion the letter should be interpreted as an order to move.

The Secretary called the Board's attention to the fact that there was only \$17,549.31 estimated balance for the last quarter of the fiscal year in the Tuberculosis Control, Indemnity and Expense Fund. He stated that it would require practically

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all of this amount to complete the testing of Cottonwood and Carver Counties which were now past due for reaccreditation.

Mr. W. S. Moscrip then appeared and entered the discussion.

A general discussion of the tuberculin testing procedure followed. The Secretary requested Dr. W. C. Bromaghin, Assistant Secretary to explain the increased cost of tuberculin testing due to present war conditions. Dr. Bromaghin explained that in order to obtain sufficient veterinarians and assistants to carry on the testing during the past year, it was necessary to increase the salaries of practicing veterinarians from \$10.00 per day to \$11.00 per day. Dr. Bromaghin also explained that due to Government restrictions on the use of gasoline and tires, it was impossible to employ farmer assistants to veterinarians if they were required to drive their own cars, and it was therefore necessary for us to require the veterinarians employed to drive their cars and arrangements were made to pay them mileage which amounted to considerably more money for each test than we were paying for the assistants who drove their own cars at a flat rate per day. It also became necessary for us to increase the rate of pay for assistants from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per day. All of these increases have resulted in an increase of approximately 15 per cent in the cost of testing each county.

The Secretary stated that he had been planning to put into effect the instructions of the Board relative to testing counties for reaccreditation by using only the veterinarians located in the area, allowing them a much longer period of time to complete the testing but that due to the necessity of completing counties which were due for reaccreditation, and the increased cost of testing, resulting in shortage of funds, he had not found it possible to institute this practice. Dr. Gloss suggested that if such a practice were adopted, it might be possible to employ the veterinarians in the counties to be tested at \$11.00 per day without paying any subsistence or employing any assistants; thus materially reducing the cost. Dr. Gloss stated that he was confident that the veterinarians located in the county would be glad to cooperate by accepting employment under these conditions. He further

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suggested that under such conditions, a period of approximately four months might be allowed for the completion of the testing of any county. The Secretary was again instructed by the Board to put this method into practice in some county in the near future to determine if such a procedure was practical.

INDEMNITY FOR TUBERCULOUS REACTORS: Dr. Gloss stated that he felt that the present law providing for the payment of indemnity for tuberculous reactors was working an unjust hardship on owners of herds in which such reactors were disclosed. He stated that prior to 1939, when the State started to pay indemnity for Bang's disease reactors, the law provided for the payment of two-thirds of the difference between the salvage value and the appraised value of condemned animals but that the law was amended in 1939 due to the large number of Bang's disease cattle tested to limit the amount of indemnity to a maximum of \$15.00. Dr. Gloss stated that during the recent test in Sibley County, tuberculosis had been diagnosed in a high percentage of the animals in one owners herd and that a large number of these animals had been condemned when slaughtered as unfit for human food. He stated that this owner suffered a serious loss in this case as the indemnity of \$15.00 per head was practically the entire proceeds he received from these condemned animals. Dr. Gloss further stated that since tuberculosis was reduced to such a low point throughout the State, he felt that the State could well afford to pay indemnity on the basis used prior to 1939 in the case of tuberculosis and that the State law should be amended to provide for such procedure. He stated that when the various counties entered into the agreement with the State for the testing of all cattle for tuberculosis, the law provided for the payment of two-thirds of the difference between the salvage and appraised value and he considered the action of the State Legislature in limiting the indemnity to \$15.00 for grade animals and \$30.00 for pure bred animals, was not in accordance with their agreement.

The Secretary presented a report from the Federal Government showing that the indemnity paid for condemned animals in Minnesota was much lower than the average of all other states in the Union.

The Secretary was instructed to present the facts relative to the payment

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of indemnity to the Minnesota Live Stock Breeders' Association with the recommendation that a Bill be presented to the next session of the Legislature to amend the indemnity law so as to increase the amount of indemnity paid for tuberculous reactors which are condemned as unfit for food.

IDENTIFICATION OF VACCINATED CATTLE: The Secretary read a resolution passed by the Minnesota Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' Association at their annual meeting January 20, 1944. This was forwarded to him by Arthur Sprengeler, Secretary of the Brown Swiss Association and reads as follows:

"Whereas the State Live Stock Sanitary Board are now recommending that Vaccinated Animals be marked with a triangle shaped holed in the ear.

And where as the breeders of purebred cattle feel that such procedure would be unfavorable to the sale value of purebred cattle.

Be it resolved that the Minnesota Brown Swiss Breeders' Association in their regular Annual Meeting held January 20, 1944 go on record as disfavoring this method of marking and suggest in its stead some method of tattooing."

The Secretary stated that he had also attended a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Minnesota Live Stock Breeders' Association where this matter was discussed. He stated that Mr. L. V. Wilson, Secretary of the Guernsey Breeders Association expressed similar sentiments at that meeting and that he had invited Mr. Wilson to be present at this meeting of the Board to discuss the matter further. He stated that Mr. Wilson called at the office yesterday, April 13th and informed him that he would not be present at the meeting today but would appreciate the Secretary presenting the matter to the Board. He further stated that any action which the Board felt should be taken in the matter would be satisfactory and he was sure would be complied with by the Guernsey breeders of the State. A general discussion of methods of identifying vaccinated animals followed. The Secretary recommended that no action be taken at this time to change the rules and regulations as he felt that at least a year should elapse before it could be determined if this method could be satisfactory to owners of vaccinated cattle.

DR. A. H. THOMPSON, HUTCHINSON, MINNESOTA: The Secretary informed the Board that he had received several reports from cattle owners in McLeod County

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that their herds had been tested for Bang's disease by Dr. A. J. Thompson and that such tests had not been reported to the Live Stock Sanitary Board. He stated that a number of letters had been written to Dr. Thompson regarding this matter which he failed to answer. He stated further that Dr. Alan Morrow, the Veterinarian then in charge of Bang's disease control had telephoned to Dr. Thompson who had assured him that he would furnish the test records in question but that he had failed to do so. The Secretary stated that he had made several unsuccessful efforts to contact Dr. Thompson by telephone and had left word for Dr. Thompson to call him "collect" which he failed to do. On March 15th, the Secretary wrote to Dr. Thompson a long letter urging that he immediately furnish the health certificates or explain why it was impossible for him to do so and that again Dr. Thompson failed to reply and that on April 12th he notified Dr. Thompson by mail that this correspondence would be submitted to the Board at their meeting April 14th for their action and invited Dr. Thompson to be present at the meeting to explain his failure to report the test mentioned or to reply to correspondence from this office. The Secretary stated that he had always considered Dr. Thompson a high class practitioner of veterinary medicine and regretted deeply that he must recommend that Dr. Thompson's name be removed from the list of approved and accredited veterinarians in Minnesota.

Mr. Moscrip moved that the Secretary be instructed to write to Dr. Thompson by registered mail informing him that unless he appeared at the office of the Live Stock Sanitary Board on or before April 22nd, 1944 and presented records of all tests performed by him which have not been properly reported to the Board, and also give the Secretary satisfactory assurance that he would in the future comply with the rules and regulations of the Board relative to reporting tests for tuberculosis and Bang's disease immediately after such tests are completed, and also that he would reply promptly to official letters from the Board, the Secretary should then inform Dr. Thompson that he would no longer accept official health certificates or records of tests for tuberculosis or Bang's disease from Dr. Thompson and that he should take the necessary steps to have Dr. Thompson's name removed from the list of approved and accredited veterinarians in

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Minnesota. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald. The motion was carried unanimously.

COMPLAINTS REGARDING EXHIBITIONS OF LIVE STOCK AT COUNTY FAIRS:

The Secretary stated that he had received several communications informing him that a resolution had been adopted by the Minnesota Federation of County Fairs at their meeting January 12, 1944 and that this resolution requested the Live Stock Sanitary Board to amend their regulations governing the exhibition of livestock at such fairs so that tests for tuberculosis and Bang's disease be no longer required before exhibition. The Secretary stated that he had not seen a copy of this resolution and had been unable to obtain one although he had made every effort to do so. Several Board Members expressed their opinion that the present rules and regulations included no unreasonable requirements with regard to the test of animals prior to exhibition and no action was taken.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE SOUTH ST. PAUL MARKETS: Messers N. K. Carnes

of the Central Cooperative Commission Company, Ed. Gruber of the Union Stock Yards Company, Alex Sorenson of the St. Paul Horse Market and Mr. Fred Luhrs, cattle dealer at South St. Paul, appeared before the Board.

The Secretary stated that there had been a great deal of confusion in recent months in the payment of indemnity for animals condemned for tuberculosis and Bang's disease because of the fact that the identity of such animals was lost after they arrived at terminal markets, resulting in the failure to obtain post-mortem reports on such animals when slaughtered. He stated that this seems to be especially true at South St. Paul and he read a letter from Dr. James S. Healy, Inspector in Charge of the Bureau of Animal Industry in Wisconsin relative to this matter. The Secretary stated that the Attorney General had ruled that if the Secretary was satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt, that the animals in question had been slaughtered under Federal Inspection as required by the State Law, it was necessary that the State pay indemnity for such animals; but that the Federal Government refused to pay indemnity unless a post-mortem report was received for each of the condemned animals slaughtered. He stated that in the 14 days since April 1st, it had

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been necessary for the State to pay the total indemnity on 36 animals for which no post-mortem report was available, resulting in the payment of \$262.43 by the State which would have been paid by the Federal Government had the post-mortem reports been available.

Mr. Carnes stated that since the salvage reports from the commission companies indicated that the animals had been sold to the packer, it was evidently through some error of the packer that the identity of these animals was lost and that he did not feel the Stock Yards Company or the Commission companies at South St. Paul should be blamed for this condition.

The Secretary stated that he felt that all parties concerned should be interested in this matter and that some method of procedure should be adopted whereby the condemned animals would not lose their identity until slaughtered and that the assistance of all parties concerned, including the commission companies and Stock Yards Company should be interested enough in the control of communicable diseases and in their clients obtaining the money due them to assist in establishing such procedure.

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF HORSES: Mr. Carnes

stated that the rules and regulations governing the importation of horses were causing a severe hardship on shippers trying to comply with the law and were resulting in efforts to evade the law by numerous dealers, especially those who shipped by truck. He stated that prior to 1941, the rules and regulations allowed the importation of horses without a health certificate on permit from the Board, to be inspected and mallein tested upon arrival but that in 1941, the regulations were amended to eliminate the mallein test requirement but did require that the horses be accompanied by health certificates issued at point of origin and approved by the Sanitary Official of the State of origin. He stated that all other classes of live stock might be shipped to South St. Paul without a health certificate and it was in his opinion, an unjust discrimination to require shippers of horses to obtain a health certificate before consigning these animals to South St. Paul. The Secretary explained that the reason for allowing the importation of other classes of live stock to South St. Paul without a health certificate, was that the public stock yards there were under the supervision of the Federal Government and that no live stock

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other than horses, could be removed from the yards without Federal Inspection, but that the Federal Government made no effort to control the movement of horses in or out of the yards at South St. Paul. He further stated that if horses were allowed to be imported into Minnesota without a health certificate, it would place the Board in an ambiguous position in enforcing the rules and regulations for other classes of livestock where health certificates were required.

A general discussion of the conditions surrounding the importation of horses into Minnesota, and especially when consigned to the Public Stockyards at South St. Paul, followed.

The president informed the gentlemen from South St. Paul that the matter would be taken under advisement and Messrs. Carnes, Gruber, Sorenson, and Luhrs left the meeting. The Secretary was instructed to prepare rules and regulations providing for some satisfactory method for the importation of horses without the requirement of health certificates either by requiring permits before importation, quarantining the yards, so far as the movement of horses was concerned or a combination of such procedure. The Secretary was also instructed to provide that if health certificates were to be issued for horses leaving South St. Paul consigned to other points in Minnesota, that the health certificate should indicate plainly, that the Live Stock Sanitary Board was assuming no responsibility for the occurrence of shipping fever or similar communicable diseases which might appear in animals after their removal from the yards and recommending that such horses be isolated from other horses until the danger of transmitting communicable diseases contracted from exposure at the yards, had passed.

LEDERLE LABORATORIES: The Secretary presented a letter signed by Mr. J. R. Gardner, District Manager of the Lederle Laboratories, asking for a ruling of the Board as to whether or not it is permissible for a distributor holding a permit for the sale and distribution of hog cholera serum and virus to ship such products to a farmer and bill a drug store that has no permit, provided the permitted distribu-

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tor reported the sale direct from his office and the products were shipped direct to the lay permit holder and not to the drug store. The Secretary stated that Mr. Gardner had been in the office a few days previously and explained the situation to him and that he had stated that if such a procedure were adopted by their Company, the serum and virus would not be handled in any way by the drug store which held no permit but would be shipped direct to the consumer but in all probability, the order for the serum would be credited to the drug store holding no permit and the collection of the price of the product from the farmer also would be made by the drug store. The Board instructed the Secretary to discuss this matter with the Attorney General and follow his instructions in regard to replying to Mr. Gardner relative to this procedure.

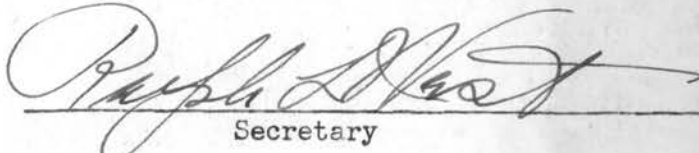
PARKING SPACE: The matter of parking space for employees of the Live Stock Sanitary Board was discussed. The Secretary explained that employees who drive their own cars were able to park such cars free of charge when the Board occupied office space in the State Office Building but that since moving to the Globe Building, there was no available parking space and because of the City Ordinance, it was necessary for cars parked for any length of time, to be parked in parking lots. He stated that the parking fees amounting to \$1.00 per week or more was in fact a reduction in the salaries of these employees as it was necessary for some of the employees to drive their cars to work in order to have them available for emergency use. The Secretary also stated that it was very inconvenient for the field men, as all parking space within several blocks of the Globe Building was filled when they arrived with supplies or picked up supplies to convey to country points in conducting tuberculin tests, etc.

Mr. Ewald moved that the Secretary investigate the possibility of obtaining space for parking six cars at State expense at some place near the Globe Building and if feasible, to be paid from the Supplies and Expense Fund of the Live Stock Sanitary Board. The motion was seconded by Mr. Moscrip and carried.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

April 14, 1944.

Respectfully submitted,


Secretary

President