Minnesota. Board of Animal Health. Minutes.

MISCELLANEOUS CONTINUED -

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

Regular Q uarterly Meeting July 14, 1944

No quorum present.

MINUTES DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD JULY 19, 1944.

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

Mr. Ewald moved that the Minutes as submitted to the Board Members by the Secretary be approved. Motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried

FINANCIAL REPORT: The Secretary stated that his Quarterly Report was not yet completed but he reported that on June 30, 1944 there was an estimated balance in all funds as follows:

Salary Fund	$227.43
Supplies & Expense Fund	1,316.95
Hog Cholera Fund	411.47
Biologics for Anthrax Fund	269.24
Bang's Disease Expense and Indemnity Fund	31,206.45
Tuberculosis Expense and Indemnity Fund	605.23

The Secretary Stated that these amounts were not exact as some of the expense accounts and indemnity claims had not been received but they were approximately correct.

He stated that as the 1943 Legislature appropriated only $350.00 for the Biologics for Anthrax Fund and as it was necessary to maintain a balance in this Fund to provide for the purchase of the necessary biologics in case of an outbreak of Anthrax, he had instructed the field veterinarians employed in the vaccination of livestock on anthrax infected farms to insist upon the payment by the owner for the biologics used and that unless the owner agreed to reimburse the State for such biologics, to quarantine the premises. By following this procedure, $192.28 was collected from livestock owners which was credited to the Fund by the State Auditor. $273.04 was expended from the Fund for the purchase of medical supplies leaving a balance of $269.24.

The Secretary explained that when all outstanding accounts had been paid or collected, the balances in each fund would revert to the General Revenue Fund according to the State law.

Dr. Boyd moved that the Financial Report be accepted. Motion was seconded

by Mr. Ewald and carried.

CIVIL SERVICE: The Secretary stated that in July, 1943, pursuant to action by the Board he had requested the State Civil Service to reclassify three positions in the office as clerk-stenographer III. Prior to that time there had been no positions in this office carrying this classification. Following a personal investigation by employees of the Civil Service Board, this request was granted and the three employees serving in these positions were provisionally appointed to a clerk-stenographer III status. The Secretary was informed that it would be necessary for these three employees to take the next promotional examination offered by the Civil Service Board in order to remain in these positions.

On May 13th the Civil Service offered a combined examination to qualify persons to be placed upon the Civil Service register for future employment and also a promotional examination. The same three employees are now filling the clerk-stenographer III positions who were performing these duties at the time the Civil Service made their investigation. They were informed by the Civil Service employees at the time of the examination, that it would be necessary for them to pass the clerk-stenographer III promotional examination with the three highest marks of anyone from this office taking the examination if they were to be retained in their present positions. They were consequently under pressure during the examination. To the suprise of these employees they were required to take not only the promotional examination to qualify for clerk-stenographer III, but were also required to take the Statewide competitive examination identical to that required by persons not employed by the State who wish to have their names placed on the Civil Service Register, including the aptitude test.

The three employees mentioned have been employed by this Board for 19, 14, and 8 years respectively, and have at all times proven themselves highly competent and have served the Board faithfully during these long years of service. Because of their familiarity with the procedure in the office and their long experience, they are the three most valuable clerk-stenographers employed by the Board. If the positions in which they are now serving had not been reclassified a year ago, with the increase

in salary incident thereto, there is no question but that they would have all three left our employ as they had all been offered employment at considerable increase in the salary over that which they were receiving prior to the change in their reclassification.

Seven other employees in the office also took the examination for clerk-stenographer III. All of them had been employed by the Board for much shorter periods and none of them have been charged with the responsibilities required of the three employees first mentioned. None of the three employees now filling clerk-stenographer III positions passed the competitive examination while all of the other seven received passing grades. Upon learning the results of the test, the Secretary immediately attempted to obtain an appointment with Mr. Robert D. Stover, the Acting Director of the Civil Service but being unable to do so, conferred with Mr. A. W. Smith of the Civil Service Department and was informed that while it was possible for an employee to fail in the competitive examination and still pass the promotional, it was very unlikely that such would be the case and that it was extremely doubtful that all three of the employees now filling the clerk-stenographer III positions would be that fortunate. Mr. Smith advised, however, that before any action was taken, the Board should wait until the results of the promotional examinations were learned as there would still be 60 days following receipt of the promotional examination marks before any changes would be required.

The Secretary stated that in his opinion, if the three employees above mentioned were not allowed to continue in their present classification, they would undoubtedly leave the employment of the Board as they would no doubt refuse to take a demotion both in position and salary, when they were so well qualified and there is such a demand for clerk-stenographers in private industry. He stated that if this occurred, the entire organization would be broken up and severely handicapped as these three employees were filling key positions and that the excellent performance of the various departments to which they were assigned is largely due to their supervision. The Board discussed the matter and advised the Secretary to wait for the returns on the promotional examination. They assure the Secretary that if such returns were unsatisfactory, that he should immediately inform the Board and that every step possible would be taken to retain

these employees in their present positions.

FUNDS FOR RENTAL OF OFFICE SPACE: The Secretary reported that he had conferred with Mr. T. G. Driscoll, Commissioner of Administration, relative to the payment of rental for office space in the Globe Building for the present fiscal year. Mr. Driscoll has transferred sufficient funds from the Legislative Advisory Committee emergency fund to the Supplies and Expense Fund of the Board to pay for the rental until December 31st. He stated that at the next meeting of the Advisory Committee, he would discuss the matter and determine if the Committee wished to pay the rental for the remainder of the fiscal year from their emergency fund or if they would pay only until December 31st, 1944 and request the Board to ask the State Legislature for an emergency appropriation to take care of the rental for the last two quarters of the fiscal year.

AMENDED COMPLAINT RENVILLE COUNTY INJUNCTION CASE: The Secretary informed the Board that he had been orally notified by Mr. H. J. Lauerman, the attorney for the Plaintiff in the proceedings in the Twelfth Judicial District attacking the constitutionality of the hog cholera virus law and involving the Live Stock Sanitary Board, that he had filed an amended complaint in the case. This case was tried in the Renville County District Court before Judge Harold Baker in June, 1943. At that time the Judge withheld his verdict pending filing of briefs by both the plaintiff and the defendant. These briefs were filed during the past winter but no verdict has yet been handed down by the District Court.

The Secretary reported that he had conferred with Attorney General Burnquist who had confirmed Mr. Lauerman's statement and General Burnquist had informed the Secretary that it was within the Judge's power to accept an amended complaint at any time before the verdict was rendered.

Mr. Sam W. Campbell, the Assistant Attorney General assigned to the Live Stock Sanitary Board and who acted as the attorney for the defense, is now on vacation and will not return until August 1st. General Burnquist stated that an extension of time in which to answer the complaint had been agreed upon so that Mr. Campbell could prepare the anwer after his return. Mr. Burnquist informed the Secretary that he had

sent the amended complaint to Mr. Campbell and did not have a copy to submit to the Secretary but he informed him that it attacked the constitutionality of the law providing for the establishment of the Live Stock Sanitary Board in that the law provides that one member shall be a person selected and recommended by the Minnesota Live Stock Breeders' Association. General Burnquist stated that this was a point for argument as in effect it delegated the appointment to a semi-public organization. The Secretary stated that there was evidently no action to be taken until Mr. Campbell returned to which the Board agreed.

SHEEP SCABIES IN SOUTH DAKOTA: The Secretary stated that the rules and regulations of the Board allowed the importation of sheep into Minnesota without dipping from states which have been certified by their respective live stock sanitary officials as being free from sheep scabies and which have been free for the preceding 12 months. It has been customary to request such certification from all states from which feeding sheep are imported into Minnesota at least once annually. Following this custom, letters were written on May 31st to all of the chief sanitary officials of the states from which we had previously admitted sheep without dipping.

On June 23rd a letter was received from Dr. R. S. Robinson, Executive Secretary of the South Dakota Live Stock Sanitary Board stating that during the past winter some infected sheep were trailed across the South Dakota State line and got into their state a distance of about six miles. Dr. Robinson stated that the sheep had been dipped and were still under quarantine and that he had made a complete survey and inspection of all three counties along the southern border in the vicinity of the two infected flocks. He stated that this inspection indicated that there had been no spread of the disease to other flocks in the territory.

The Secretary reported that following receipt of this information, he had discontinued issuing permits for the importation of sheep without dipping from South Dakota and had written to Dr. Robinson requesting further information regarding the area surrounding the infected flocks, especially with regard to any natural barriers such as rivers which might prevent the movement of sheep from the infected area to other parts

of the State. The Secretary presented a letter dated July 7th from Dr. Robinson in reply to this letter inclosing a map indicating the location of the two infected flocks in Todd County and also the Areas in Millett and Trip Counties in which all the sheep had been inspected and found free from the disease. The Secretary stated that a large number of feeding sheep are imported into Minnesota from South Dakota, especially from the northwestern portion of the State and it would cause considerable hardship to the sheep feeders in Minnesota and probably prevent them from purchasing large numbers of South Dakota sheep if we refused to accept sheep without dipping from the entire State of South Dakota. The Secretary recommended that the Board accept sheep from all of South Dakota north of the White River which bounds the two infected counties on the north. A thorough discussion of the situation followed. Mr. Moscrip moved that sheep be accepted on permit without dipping from all counties in South Dakota with the exception of the following counties: Millett, Todd and Trip. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss and carried unanimously.

NORMAN COUNTY FAIR AND SALE: The Secretary stated that in June, 1943, during his absence in Washington, D. C. the Norman County Agricultural Society of which Mr. A. A. Habedank is the Treasurer, and apparently the most active and influential officer, requested the Live Stock Sanitary Board to furnish a veterinarian to officiate at their pure bred livestock sale held in conjunction with the Fair. They stated that this sale was conducted by the same Association which conducts the Red River Valley show and sale to which a state employee has been delegated for many years to act as the official veterinarian. In the absence of the Secretary, this arrangement was agreed to and Dr. F. W. Hansen was assigned to officiate at the sale. Dr. J. A. Quirk of Ada had been appointed as the official veterinarian of the show but Dr. Hansen assisted him since it was necessary for him to be present to officiate at the sale. The Secretary stated that during a conversation some months ago, Mr. Habedank had asked if the Board would again furnish a veterinarian employed by the Board to act as the official veterinarian at the show and sale to be held this year. The Secretary refused stating that this would not be accordance with the rules and

regulations requiring that the management of live stock exhibitions employ a veterinarian to act as the official veterinarian, nor would it be in accordance with the policy the Board had followed with repsect to other pure bred sales.

The Secretary informed Mr. Habedank that the regulations did not require pure bred organizations to employ a veterinarian for sales held by them but that most such organizations had found it very profitable to do so and that the Board was willing to and made a practice of furnishing the veterinarian employed by the sales organizations, all information and the necessary forms so health certificates might be furnished with all animals purchased at such sales so that there would be as little delay in moving animals from the sale into other states or into Bang's disease free areas in Minnesota.

Mr. Habedank stated that they were in a peculiar position for the Norman County Fair, in that Dr. J. A. Quirk, the veterinarian conducting the principal practice at Ada, was not acceptable to them. The Secretary stated that the Board was willing to authorize any qualified veterinarian to act as the official veterinarian at the Fair and that he would be pleased to furnish the veterinarian employed by the sales organization with all the necessary information so that the health certificates could be promptly furnished. Mr. Habedank asked if the Board would authorize Dr. Ruebke of Crookston and the Secretary informed him that he would be pleased to do so if so requested.

On June 1st, a letter was sent to all County Fair Secretaries, including the Norman County Fair Association, inclosing a copy of the rules and regulations governing public exhibitions and informing them it would be necessary to comply therewith if a public exhibition was to be held in connection with the fair and requesting the name of the veterinarian which they wish to employ as the official veterinarian at their show so that we might send him the necessary instructions and authorization. No reply was received to this letter from the Norman County Fair organization and on June 27th, the Secretary received information over the telephone from Dr. Harry Hedin, one of the field veterinarians of this Board, that the Norman Counry Fair was to be held June 30th to July 2nd and stated that he was informed that no action had been taken towards employing a veterinarian.

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The Secretary telephoned Mr. George Landsverk, the Secretary of the Norman County Fair Association who called Mr. Habedank to the telephone. He stated that it was his understanding that the Secretary was to have appointed Dr. Ruebke. The Secretary informed him that it was not within his province to appoint any aveterinarian but it was necessary for the Fair Association to employ a veterinarian and that if the Norman County organization so requested, he would be pleased to immediately authorize Dr. Ruebke. Mr. Habedank stated that he did request this and also requested that the Secretary telephone Dr. Ruebke so that there would be no delay in the authorization. The Secretary telephoned Dr. Ruebke informing him that he was mailing him the necessary instructions and authorization to act as the official veterinarian at the Norman County Fair and also giving him instructions over the telephone relative to the proper completion of health certificates if he should be employed by the sales organization to act as official veterinarian to the pure bred sale held in conjunction with the fair. On June 28th, Dr. Ruebke telephoned to the Secretary that he was returning his authorization as he had conferred with Dr. Quirk of Ada and he did not feel, following this conversation, that he should accept this appointment. The Secretary immediately wired Mr. Habedank this information and requested him to wire the name of another qualified veterinarian to be appointed. Mr. Habedank then telephoned the Secretary stating they had made every effort to botain a veterinarian but had been unable to do so since Dr. Quirk had telephoned all veterinarians within a radius of 100 miles requesting them to refuse such an appointment. Mr. Landsverk then telephoned the Secretary stating they had been unable to obtain a veterinarian and that they were intending to hold their fair without an official veterinarian. The Secretary instructed him that this was contrary to the rules and regulations of the Board and they should make some arrangements so a veterinarian might be officially appointed. The Secretary asked Mr. Landsverk if Dr. Quirk had been requested to act and received a negative reply.

The Secretary then instructed Dr. L. E. Jenkins, one of our field veterinarians, to proceed to Ada to confer with the Fair organization and to see that a veterinarian was appointed before the livestock exhibition was held. Upon his return,

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Dr. Jenkins reported that he had been unable to obtain any veterinarian other than Dr. Quirk and that he had therefore ordered the Nornman County Fair Board to accept Dr. Quirk as the official veterinarian and had ordered Dr. Quirk to act as the official veterinarian of the show. He stated that he had then advised Dr. Quirk to employ Dr. Ruebke as his assistant to carry on the actual work of the official veterinarian of the fair. He stated that this apparently satisfied all parties concerned and he returned to St. Paul. The Secretary informed the Board that he had received several letters from Mr. Habedank following the fair, expressing his extreme disapproval of the action taken by the Board and also of the conduct of Dr. Quirk following his appointment and threatened legal action involving the Board as well as Dr. Quirk to recover damages caused to the Fair organization by Dr. Quirk and the Board. The Secretary read this correspondence to the Board. He stated that it was quite evident that the whole difficulty was caused by a personal feud between Mr. Habedank and Dr. Quirk in telephoning to all neighboring veterinarians requesting them to refrain from accepting the appointment as official veterinarian of the Norman County Fair but approved the action of the Secretary in insisting on the appointment of a veterinarian for the protection of the livestock at the Fair.

TUBERCULIN TESTING IN WRIGHT COUNTY: The Secretary reported that he had initiated a plan of tuberculin testing for the reaccreditation of Wright County according to the plan outlined at the meeting of the Board April 14, 1944. There are six veterinarian located in Wright County, all of which have accepted employment under this plan. They have been employed at a salary of $11.00 per day and mileage for their cars when actually testing cattle at 5¢ per mile. No subsistence will be paid nor will they be furnished with assistants. They will be required to test an average of 100 head per day for each day employed. He estimated that there are approximately 12,000 head of cattle for each veterinarian in this County or 120 days actual work. He has required that the work be completed in 6 months allowing the veterinarian to suit his convenience as to the days within that period that he will conduct the testing.

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Our field veterinarian in charge of the testing in the County will call on each of the veterinarians employed from time to time to supervise the work and collect the test charts and other reports. The Secretary stated it was his intention to also adopt this plan in retesting Waseca, Steele and Nicollet Counties in the near future provided the veterinarians in those counties are willing to accept employment under this plan. He stated it might be necessary, at least in Nicollet County, to employ veterinarians outside of the county but near the county line where they could work in territory usually served by them in their veterinary practice. The Board expressed their approval of this plan and advised that it be extended as rapidly as possible to all counties where there were enough veterinarians to be practical.

UNIFORM METHODS AND RULES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF MODIFIED ACCREDITED TUBERCULOSIS-FREE AREAS: The Secretary stated that the United States Bureau of Animal Industry had adopted the change in the Uniform Methods and Rules recommended by the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association at their meeting in December, 1943. This amendment adds a sub-paragraph (b) to Section 17 of the Uniform Methods and Rules. This Section provides for the accrediting of counties for a period of six years when the percentage of infection does not exceed two-tenths of one percent on any complete test of all the cattle in the area. The sub-paragraph reads as follows: "Such areas may be continued in the Modified Accredited status for a further period of three years (but not to exceed the duration of the war and six months thereafter), provided all infected herds are quarantined and tested in accordance with paragraph I. The State and Federal official in charge may require tests of additional herds of cattle in the area when deemed advisable." In effect, this amendment would allow the accreditation of areas in which the percentage of infection was less than two-tenths of one per cent on any complete test of a county, for a period of nine years. The Board expressed their disapproval of this amendment and no action was taken to amend the Minnesota rules and regulations in accordance therewith.

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REACCREDITATION OF BANG'S DISEASE-FREE AREAS: The Secretary stated that paragraph 12 of the rules and regulations for the establishment and maintenance of Bang's disease-free accredited areas in Minnesota now read as follows: "At the expiration of the three year period, the area may be reaccredited for an additional three year period if not less than 10 per cent of all the herds, including 10 per cent of the cattle six months of age or over, except steers, are retested and all herds located in the area that were found to contain reactors upon the last complete area test or county check test for Bang's disease, are retested, provided that as a result of such retest the number of reactors does not exceed 1% or the herd infection exceed 5%." He stated that the Bureau had adopted an amendment to the Uniform Methods and Rules pursuant to the recommendation of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association, to amend this section as follows: "At the expiration of the three year period, the area may be accredited for an additional three year period if all previously infected herds and such other herds that are designated by the cooperating Federal and State officials, are retested and the percentage of reactors among the cattle retested, does not exceed 1% of the cattle so tested in the area."

There is no provision in the amended methods and rules for any definite percentage of the herds or cattle in the county to be tested nor any provision relative to the percentage of infected herds found on the retest. Also the statement relative to previously infected herds is ambiguous as there is no definite statement as to whether this applies only to herds found infected on the last complete area test and subsequent thereto, or whether it includes all herds found to be infected since the start of the area test in the areas concerned.

The Secretary stated that Dr. Fretz, Inspector in Charge of the Bureau of Animal Industry in Minnesota had been conducting retests in a number of counties for reaccreditation by testing only part of the cattle. He stated that these tests had complied in all respects with the present rules and regulations of our Board but did not comply with the amended rules and regulations of the Bureau. He stated that he had not

yet certified any such counties to the Bureau of Animal Industry for certification.

The Secretary presented the summary of the test just completed in Lake-of-the-Woods County which indicated that 202 herds were tested, including 2,689 cattle and that only one reactor was disclosed in one herd making a percentage herd infection of .496% and cattle infection of .037%. He stated that in Lake-of-the-Woods County, the present rules and regulations of the Minnesota Live Stock Sanitary Board had been complied with. Mr. Moscrip moved that the Secretary certify Lake-of-the-Woods County to the Bureau of Animal Industry for reaccreditation. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss and carried.

The Secretary reported that Dr. Fretz informed him that he had completed the testing for reaccreditation in St. Louis County also. The Secretary stated that while more than 10% of the cattle and herds in St. Louis County had been tested as is required by the rules and regulations, that the area in the neighborhood of Floodwood where considerable infection had been found on previous tests, had not been tested due to road and weather conditions and the difficulty of obtaning lodging quarters for the veterinarians. The Secretary recommended that St. Louis County be not certified for reaccreditation until the testing in the area had been completed.

Dr. Gloss moved that the Secretary be instructed not to certify St. Louis County for reaccreditation until all herds infected on the last complete test or on retests subsequent thereto had been included in the reaccrediting test. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

RESOLUTION RE: AUTHORIZING RETESTS AREA COUNTIES: The Secretary stated that at a special meeting June 21, 1941, Doctor Cotton, then Secretary and Executive Officer had reported that they had received an adverse decision in a prosecution of an owner in Pennington County for refusal to submit his cattle to a test, for the reason that the court had held that such test had not been properly ordered by the Board. On Dr. Cotton's request a resolution was adopted on that date ordering retests for Bang's disease in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Board and ordering Dr. Cotton to carry out such retests. The Secretary stated that this

resolution had been used in prosecutions since his appointment and that various county attorneys had objected to the wording since Dr. Cotton had been named to carry out the provision of the regulations. The Secretary recommended that a new resolution be adopted omitting Dr. Cotton's name. Dr. Gloss presented the following resolution:

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

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

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

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

The motion was seconded by Mr. Moscrip and was carried and the resolution adopted.

DR. J. J. BURGESS: The Secretary reported that he had received complaints from Goodhue County regarding the procedure followed by Dr. J. J. Burgess of Grand Rapids while employed by the Board to assist in conducting the tuberculin test in that County for reaccreditation. He stated that he had assigned Mr. Lester Tate, the Quaran-

time Officer, to make an investigation and presented Mr. Tate's report and also a statement signed by Mr. L. H. Jensen, a cattle owner residing in Goodhue County, whose cattle had been tested by Dr. Burgess. The report disclosed that several farmers had stated thatDr. Burgess injected cattle bery hurriedly and two of them stated that he used only one hand in make the injection and did not touch the animal with his other hand. They also stated that in making his observations, Dr. Burgess in a number of cases, did not approach the animal he was observing within several feet and in one case he stood at the end of the row throwing the light from his flashlight along the row and declared the animals all negative.

One cattle owner stated that following the injection of his cattle, Dr. Burgess removed a handful of tags from his pocket and handed them to the owner stating that they should be put in the next scrap drive as they were of no value. Investigation showed that only two animals in this herd carried ear tags, both of which were old tags and the serial numbers did not appear on Dr. Burgess' report of the test and that no cattle in the herd were carrying tags reported by Dr. Burgess. There was no notice on Dr. Burgess' report that the cattle were not properly identified.

The Secretary reported that upon receiving the report relative to Dr. Burgess he had written to him under date of May 16, 1944 informing him that it would beimpossible for the Board to employ him on official work in Minnesota or to accept records of tuberculin or Bang's disease tests or health certificates issued by him, and also informed him that he would have an opportunity to be heard at the next Board meeting.

Dr. Burgess then appeared before the Board. He admitted that he had failed to tag the cattle owned by Mr. E. R. Swanson as he was not feeling well at the time and was in a hurry to get back to the car. He stated that this was the only case in which he had failed to properly identify cattle which he had tested and he denied all other charges regarding carelessness in injecting tuberculin and observing reactions. Dr. Burgess then left the meeting.

Mr. Moscrip moved that the Board approve the action of the Secretary and that the Secretary be instructed to take the necessary steps to have Dr. Burgess' name removed from the list of approved and accredited veterinarians in Minnesota. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

TUBERCULIN TESTING CALVES AT SOUTH ST. PAUL: Mr. Oscar Carlson and Ed. Howie of South St. Paul and Mr. McKay of Nebraska then appeared before the Board. They stated that under the present testing procedure at South St. Paul, it was practically impossible for them to deal in young calves. Mr. Carlson stated that a large part of his business consisted in the buying of young heifer calves consigned to South St. Paul for veal that he purchased them and resold them to buyers who wished to retain them for breeding and dairy purposes. Under the rules and regulations of Minnesota and other states, it is necessary these calves be tested for tuberculosis before being removed from the yards. He stated that it was impractical to hold the cattle in the yards for the 72 hours required to conduct the intradermic tuberculin test, as due to the unfamiliar surroundings and difficulty of feeding, the calves lost weight and became unsalable by the time the test was completed. He stated that for this reason, the calves were subjected to the temperature test. He stated that during hot weather, in many instances, the calves of this age carried a temperature too high to comply with the rules and regulations for conducting the temperature test and consequently could not be injected and must be sold for slaughter, resulting in considerable loss and making it difficult for buyers to fill their order. He stated that in the past they had not had this difficulty as the veterinarian conducting the test had used his own judgment as to whether the calves were fit for the temperature test but that recently Dr. Sappington, Inspector in Charge at South St. Paul, had instructed the veterinarians that it would be necessary for them to comply strictly with the Bureau regulations and not inject any animal carrying a pre-injection temperature of 103.8 or higher. This procedure resulted in the rejection of a large percent of the calves purchased, especially in the summer time. Mr. McKay and Mr. Howie confirmed these statements.

The Board expressed their sympathy but stated there was no action which could

be taken at the present time to correct the condition unless some arrangements could be made to hold the animals for 72 hours and subject them to the intradermal test. It was suggested by the Board and the Secretary, that the persons interested, take steps to urge the Stockyards Company to provide a suitable test barn where the calves could be confined in cool and comfortable quarters during the test when the percentage of rejections would be a great deal smaller. Messrs Carlson, McKay and Howie then left the meeting.

DR. W. A. BOHAN, KENYON, MINNESOTA: The Secretary reported that he had received official notice from Dr. R. J. Coffeen, Secretary of the Veterinary Examining Board that pursuant to an order of the District Court, they had reinstated the veterinary license issued to Dr. W. A. Bohan of Kenyon. His license had been revoked pursuant to action taken by the Board in removing him from the approved and accredited list of veterinarian in Minnesota. No application has yet been received from Dr. Bohan for reinstatement by the Live Stock Sanitary Board.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE IMPORTATION OF HORSES: Mr. Moscrip moved that the following regulations governing the importation of horses be hereby adopted. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried:

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

ADOPTED JULY 19, 1944. APPROVED BY ATTORNEY GENERAL July 24 1944

David L. Lewis, Special Asst Attorney General

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

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

Paragraph 1. Apparently healthy horses, mules and asses may be consigned without a health certificate or physical examination to the public stock yards at South St. Paul.

Paragraph 2. No horses, mules or asses consigned to points in Minnesota other than the public stock yards at South St. Paul shall be imported or brought into Minnesota unless accompanied by an official health certificate issued by a qualified veterinarian certifying that the animals have been given a thorough clinical examination within fifteen days prior to shipment and are free from symptoms of infectious or communicable diseases and to his best information and belief have not been exposed to such diseases. The health certificate shall include an accurate description including age, sex, and color markings of each animal in the shipment. A copy of the health certificate approved by the proper livestock sanitary official of the state of origin shall be mailed to the Live Stock Sanitary Board.

Paragraph 3. No horses, mules or asses shall be moved from the public stock yards at South St. Paul to other points in Minnesota unless accompanied by an official health certificate issued by a qualified veterinarian immediately before such

removal certifying that the animals have been given a thorough physical examination and are free from symptoms of infectious or communicable diseases. The certificate shall include an accurate description including the age, sex, and color markings of each animal and shall be approved by the Minnesota Live Stock Sanitary Board or its authorized representative.

Paragraph 4. All rules and regulations now in effect inconsistant with the provisions of these rules and regulations are herewith rescinded.

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INSPECTION OF HORSES AT THE STATE FAIR GROUNDS: The Secretary stated that Dr. E. W. Berg, who maintains an office at the State Fair Grounds had recently conferred with him over the telephone relative to the inspection of horses before they were admitted for stabling in the fair grounds' barns. He stated that a large number of horses, both race horses and privately owned saddle horses, were maintained at the Fair Grounds and not uncommonly horses were brought on to the grounds suffering from some communicable disease. Dr. Berg stated that if he were authorized by this Board, he would be pleased to conduct periodic examinations of the horses on the grounds and to prohibit any horses from entering the grounds unless they were free from communicable diseases.

Mr. Moscrip moved that the Secretary be instructed to confer with Mr. Lee, the Secretary of the State Fair Board, and to take such action as he and Mr. Lee decided would be advisable with regard to the inspection of horses at the State Fair Grounds. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss and carried.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF PULLORUM DISEASE: The Secretary reported that the Poultry Improvement Board had recommended that the rules and regulations for the control of pullorum disease in both turkeys and chickens be amended to reduce the tolerance allowed for officially tested flocks from less than 6% to less than 5%. This recommendation is in accordance with the action of the National Poultry Improvement Board which has reduced the tolerance each year. Dr. Gloss moved that the Secretary and Dr. Boyd be appointed as a committee to prepare the amended rules and regulations for the control of pullorum disease for both chickens and turkeys to be presented to the Board at their next meeting. The motion was seconded by Mr. Moscrip anc carried.

REPRESENTATIVE AT POULTRY IMPROVEMENT CONFERENCE IN CHICAGO: The Secretary informed the Board that there was to be a meeting of state agencies interested in the National Turkey Improvement program to consider proposed changes in Chicago July 24th to 27th. He stated that after conferring with Dr. Boyd, he has requested permission from the Governor for Dr. B. S. Pomeroy, who is employed by the University but who has

performed much of the laboratory work in the diagnosis laboratory maintained by the University for the Board, especially in the turkey disease control work, to attend this meeting at the expense of the Board. The Secretary reported that this request had been approved.

Dr. Boyd moved that the action of the Secretary in appointing Dr. Pomeroy as the representative of the Board at this conference, be approved. The motion was seconded bh Mr. Moscrip and carried.

A. V. M. A. MEETING TO BE HELD IN CHICAGO: Mr. Moscrip moved that the Secretary, Dr. Boyd and Dr. Gloss, the veterinary members of the Board, be instructed to attend the meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association August 21st to 24th at the expense of the Board. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

FIELD VETERINARIAN IN CHARGE OF BANG'S DISEASE CONTROL: The Secretary stated that in his opinion, the position of Veterinarian in Charge of Bang's Disease should be reclassified to Veterinarian III. He stated that he had had great difficulty in obtaining veterinarians to accept this position due to the heavy responsibility connected therewith, and that he had now temporarily appointed Dr. H. G. McGinn, one ofthe field veterinarians to act in this capacity. He stated that Dr. McGinn was giving excellent service but he did not wish to continue permanently in that position, but the Secretary felt that there was a possibility that Dr. McGinn might continue if we could pay him a salary commensurate with the amount of responsibility involved. The Secretary stated that in his opinion this position was one of the most important on the entire staff and that the Bang's disease control work would greatly suffer unless it could be filled by a man of the proper personality and ability.

The Secretary was instructed to request a reclassification for this position from the Civil Service Department.

NEW LEGISLATION TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE INTERIM COMMITTEE: The Secretary reported that the had received a communication from the Interim Committee of the House on State Administration requesting that new legislation to be considered by the next legislature in relation to this Department, be presented to the Committee not later

July 19, 1944.

than August 1st. The Secretary Stated that he believed the indemnity law should be amended to provide for increased indemnity. The Secretary further stated that Minnesota paid the third or fourth lowest indemnity of any State in the Union and he was convinced that an increase in indemnity would solve many of the problems in the control of Bang's disease especially, and would be more equitable when cattle were condemned on account of tuberculosis. The Secretary also stated that there should be a clause in the law prohibiting the payment of indemnity when the appraisal of condemned animals was delayed due to refusal of the owner beyond a reasonable time, ten or fifteen days following condemnation.

The Board suggested that the Secretary confer with Mr. J. S. Jones of the Live Stock Breeders' Association relative to drawing up an ame ded indemnity law to be submitted to the Interim Committee.

The Secretary also stated that in his opinion an Auction Sale law similar to the one presented to the last Legislature should again be submitted to the Interim Committee. This met with the approval of the Board.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Ralph L. Hoff
Secretary

A. L. Sayre
President

REGULAR QUARTERLY MEETING MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD October 13, 1944

No Quorum present - meeting adjourned.

MINUTES DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD October 24, 1944.

The meeting was called to order at 10:00 A. M. by Mr. A. L. Sayers, President. Members present were, Mr. A. L. Sayers, Dr. E. H. Gloss, Dr. W. L. Boyd, Mr. Charles Ewald and Mr. W. S. Moscrip. Mr. Moscrip moved that since copies of the Minutes had been furnished each Board Member, their reading should be dispensed with and that they be approved as submitted by the Secretary. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

ERNEST SCHUTTLER CLAIM: The Secretary presented a claim for indemnity for cattle condemned in the herd of Ernest Schuttler of Canby, Minnesota when they were tested by Dr. W. W. Merritt of Minneota in November, 1943. A test of this herd on July 1, 1943 by Dr. Merritt disclosed five reactors. Following correspondence with Dr. Merritt regarding the appraisal and quarantine of this herd, we received a quarantine signed by Dr. Merritt on these five reactors indicating that the owner intended to retain them on his premises. On November 17, 1943, we received another record of test from Dr. Merritt indicating that the entire herd had been tested, including the five reactors. This test disclosed that the five animals which reacted in July, again gave a positive reaction when tested in November and also that five additional animals reacted positively making a total of 10 reactors disclosed on this test. With this test record Dr. Merritt inclosed appraisals dated December 8, 1943 for the ten reactors and a sales account indicating that all ten animals had been sold the day following the date of appraisal.

Due to the fact that five of the reactors had been retained on the premises for such a long period following the date upon which they were first disclosed to be reactors and also since the additional reactors had been knowingly exposed to the reactors disclosed in July, the Secretary stated he had advised the owner and Dr. Merritt that no indemnity could be paid on this claim but that following a conversation with Dr. Merritt at Canby and also a letter received from Mr. Schuttler, it was evident that both Dr. Merritt and Mr. Schuttler were confused as to the rules and regulations and were under the impression that indemnity would be paid when the reactors were finally sold for slaughter.

The Secretary explained that if the test in July had not been made and the

November test was the first test of the herd, indemnity would have been paid without question. He stated that the owner indicated that he now wished to continue under the Certified Herd Plan and that his herd had been tested in June, 1944 disclosing 11 additional reactors, all of which had been sold for slaughter immediately and that indemnity had been paid for them. He recommended that the Board approve the payment of indemnity for the animals which reacted when the herd was tested in November, 1943.

Dr. Boyd moved that indemnity be paid for the reactors as recommended by the Secretary. The motion was seconded by Mr. Moscrip and carried.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF PULLORUM DISEASE: The Secretary stated that in accordance with the motion passed at the meeting of the Board July 19, he had prepared amendments to the rules and regulations for the control of pullorum disease in chickens and also for the control of pullorum disease in turkeys and that he had then submitted the amendments to Dr. Boyd for approval. He stated that Dr. Boyd had approved the tentative draft submitted to him. The Secretary explained that the amended regulations were for the purpose of reducing the tolerance in flocks of chickens and turkeys under the supervision of the Board to meet the classification of U. S. Pullorum tested or Minnesota pullorum tested from less than six to less than five per cent, and also provided that in order for turkey flocks to qualify as a Minnesota Pullorum Tested flock, it would be necessary that the test be made after January 1st preceding the date of such qualification.

Mr. Moscrip moved that the rules and regulations for the control of pullorum disease (Bacillary White Diarrhea, B. W. D. 12) be amended as follows:

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

ADOPTED October 24th, 1944. APPROVED BY ATTORNEY GENERAL November 6 1944.

J. A. A. Burnquist Atty Gen

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 such Board, have such flocks examined, tested, and officially designated as tested or approved free from pullorum disease (bacillary white diarrhea); and

WHEREAS, The control of pullorum disease in Minnesota has progressed to the extent that the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board deems it expedient and for the best interest of the poultry industry of the State to further raise the standard required of poultry flocks and hatcheries under supervision in the control program; and

WHEREAS, The pullorum disease control program in Minnesota has now been extended to turkey flocks in the State;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: The Minnesota Live Stock Sanitary Board deems it expedient and necessary for the protection of the health of the poultry flocks of the State to amend Section 7 of the rules and regulations for the control of pullorum disease (bacillary white diarrhea) adopted September 8, 1943 to read as follows:

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, U. S. Pullorum-Controlled, Minnesota Pullorum-Tested or Minnesota 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 or 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 chicks from U. S. Pullorum-Tested, U. S. Pullorum-Controlled, U. S. Pullorum-Passed or U. S. Pullorum-Clean flocks. Chicks or poults from U. S. Pullorum-Tested, U. S. Pullorum-Controlled, Minnesota Pullorum-Tested or Minnesota 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.

AND, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That paragraph (1) of Section 9 of the rules and regulations for the control of pullorum disease (bacillary white diarrhea) adopted September 8, 1943 be amended to read as follows:

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 five 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 five 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 five, 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.

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The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

Mr. Moscrip moved that the rules and regulations for the control of pullorum disease in turkeys be amended to read as follows:

MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

AMENDMENT TO RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF PULLORUM DISEASE IN TURKEYS

ADOPTED October 24, 1944. APPROVED BY ATTORNEY GENERAL November 6 1944.

J. A. A. Burnquist Atty Gen

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 such Board, have such flocks examined, tested, and officially designated as tested or approved free from pullorum disease; and

WHEREAS, The control of pullorum disease in Minnesota has progressed to the extent that the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board deems it expedient and for the best interest of the poultry industry of the State to further raise the standard required of poultry flocks and hatcheries under supervision in the control program; and

WHEREAS, Pullorum disease is intercommunicable to chickens and turkeys:

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, That the Live Stock Sanitary Board deems it expedient and necessary for the protection of the health of the turkey flocks in the State to amend Section 4 of the rules and regulations for the control of pullorum disease in turkeys adopted October 28, 1943 to read as follows:

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, Minnesota Pullorum-Controlled, U. S. Pullorum-Tested or U. S. 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 or 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 poults from Minnesota Pullorum-Tested, Minnesota Pullorum-Controlled, Minnesota Pullorum-Passed or Minnesota-Pullorum-Clean flocks. Poults or chicks from Minnesota Pullorum-Tested, Minnesota Pullorum-Controlled, U. S. Pullorum-Tested or 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 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.

AND, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That paragraph (a) of Section 10 of the rules and regulations for the control of pullorum disease in turkeys adopted October 8, 1943, shall be amended to read as follows:

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 five per cent reactors, the last test being made within twelve months after January 1st 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 five 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 five, may qualify as a Minnesota Pullorum-Tested flock.

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.

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The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

DR. C. A. SOTAAEN: The Secretary stated that he had refused to employ Dr. C. A. Sotaaen of Windom, Minnesota in the testing of cattle for tuberculosis under the Area Plan. He stated that he had taken this action after numerous complaints had been received from field veterinarians in charge of organizations that Dr. Sotaaen had conducted himself in an unprofessional and ungentlemanly manner while so employed on many occasions. He stated that he had called Dr. Sotaaen into the office on three different occasions during the last two years reprimanding him for such actions and had received assurance from Dr. Sotaaen that his conduct would be exemplary in the future but that complaints had continued to come in from veterinarians in charge of the organizations. He stated that Dr. Sotaaen had requested a hearing before the Board on the matter.

Dr. Sotaaen then appeared before the Board and stated that the reports had been exaggerated and that many of them were untrue. He stated it was unfair to refuse to employ him further as he had served the Board for many years to the extent that his practice has suffered and his principal income during the past few years was derived from State

employment. Dr. Sotaaen was then excused and Mr. Moscrip moved that the action of the Secretary in refusing to employ Dr. Sotaaen be approved. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss and carried.

BIENNIEL BUDGET REQUEST: The Secretary then presented the Budget Request as prepared by him to be presented to the Legislature for the two years of the coming biennium. He explained that if the Board was to furnish the necessary service to the live stock industry necessary for the proper control of communicable diseases and also to comply with the greatly increased bookwork required by the Department of Administration in the completion of records pertaining to all the financial transactions of the Board, it was necessary that the force be enlarged. He stated that he felt it was essential that an additional field veterinarian be employed to be assigned to the control of diseases of poultry; that a clerk-stenographer I be added to the force to assist the one employee now assigned to the work pertaining to poultry disease control and that an account-clerk be added to the staff to be assigned to the Accounting Department.

The Secretary further explained that during the last several years, it has been impossible to increase the salaries of any of the employees in the Department according to the rules and regulations of the Civil Service Department because of the fact that the 1943 Legislature had failed to appropriate the amount of money requested for the salary and other funds. He recommended that $65,018.00 be requested for the Salary Fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946 and $66,965.00 be requested for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947.

Dr. Gloss moved that the Secretary's recommendation be approved. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried

Supplies & Expense Fund: The Secretary explained that it was also necessary to ask for an increase in the Supplies and Expense Fund for the following reasons:

1. It will now be necessary to pay rental for office space due to the fact that we had been required to move from the space provided for us in the State

Office Building, to rented quarters in the Globe Building.

2. As soon as materials are available, it will be necessary to replace most of the typewriters which due to normal use, are rapidly deteriorating and also that there are a large number of desks and chairs in the office that need replacement.

3. He also stated that following action of the 1941 Legislature, it had been necessary to turn in the mimeograph owned by the Department to the Public Property Custodian, but that since moving from the State Office Building, it had been found very inconvenient and expensive to have all such work conducted at the Central Duplicating Department and the Secretary felt that an effort should be made to have the Department of Administration allow the Board to purchase a new mimeograph. He stated also that it was necessary to purchase some clocks for the office and additional books for the library. He stated that the amounts he recommended for the Supplies and Expense Fund included these amounts as well as the amount necessary for operating the office and field activities.

Mr. Moscrip moved that $43,000.00 be requested for the Supplies and Expense Fund for the year ending June 30, 1946 and $43,000.00 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss and carried.

Bang's Disease Fund: The Secretary explained that during the past year he had been unable to employ enough veterinarians with the classification of Veterinarian I to conduct the Board's share of Bang's disease testing in Area Counties which is carried on cooperatively by the State and the Federal Government. He stated that it had been necessary in order to complete the work, to employ a large number of practicing veterinarians on a per diem basis but that it had also been very difficult to obtain sufficient practitioners who were willing to accept this employment.

For this reason, the retesting of infected herds in the Area Counties had lagged seriously and which had resulted in numerous complaints from cattle owners, county agents, and others. The Delay in retesting had resulted in many cases, of owners becoming disgruntled and failed to comply with the quarantine regulations as they felt their herds should have been retested and quarantines released.

The Secretary stated that in his opinion, the classification of the veterinarians

employed on Bang's disease work should be increased to a Veterinarian II so that a salary might be paid comparable to the salaries of those employed by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry who are assigned to identical work and who were paid a much higher salary. He also recommended that enough veterinarians be employed to be paid from the Bang's disease Fund so that the retesting of infected herds and the checking of quarantines might be conducted promptly and efficiently.

The Secretary also stated that it had been impossible to retain a veterinarian with the necessary qualifications as a veterinarian in charge of Bang's disease. He stated that since this work was extending so rapidly, it was his opinion that the classification of this position be changed to Veterinarian III and that an effort be made to employ some veterinarian with experience and ability to fill this position.

The Secretary also informed the Board that a number of desks, chairs and typewriters used by the employees paid from the Bang's Disease Fund, must be replaced as soon as they are available on the market as those now in use are sadly deteriorated.

The Secretary presented a table showing the estimated cost of the necessary retesting of the counties now being tested under the Area Plan and the estimated cost of the testing and retesting for the coming biennium of seven additional counties in which petitions are now being circulated. He stated that he had estimated only the State's share of the indemnity on these tables as without question the Federal Government will continue to pay their share but that the estimate included the entire cost of operation as we had no definite assurance they will continue to furnish the number of field veterinarians for Bang's disease testing they have done in the past.

Mr. Moscrip moved that $334,326.00 be requested for the Bang's Disease Expense and Indemnity Fund for the year ending June 30, 1946 and $342,877.00 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss and carried.

October 24, 1944.

Tuberculosis Control, Indemnity and Expense Fund: The Secretary presented a table showing the counties which it will be necessary to test during the biennium starting July 1, 1945 and ending June 30, 1947 in order to reaccredit them prior to the time that their present accreditation expires. This table included the estimated cost of this testing. The Secretary explained that this Fund must also provide for the payment of indemnity for animals condemned on account of reacting to tests for Johne's diseases and glanders and also for any indemnity which might be necessary to pay should foot and mouth disease appear within the State.

Mr. Moscrip moved that $139,516.50 be requested for the Tuberculosis Control, Indemnity and Expense Fund for the year ending June 30, 1946, and $130,228.00 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

Hog Cholera Fund: The Secretary recommended that the Hog Cholera Fund be increased sufficiently to provide for an increase in the salary of the one employee paid from this fund according to the rules and regulations of the Civil Service, to provide for the increased costs of printing and duplicating and also to provide enough to replace one chair and typewriter.

Dr. Boyd moved that $4,000.00 be requested for the Hog Cholera Fund for each year of the Biennium beginning July 1, 1945 and ending June 30, 1947.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

Biologics for Anthrax Fund: The Secretary explained that the Board had requested the 1943 Legislature to appropriate $600.00 for each year of the biennium for this Fund, but that the Legislature had reduced this amount to $350.00 for each year of the present biennium. He stated that we had been able to obtain all the necessary biologics from this fund since the State Auditor had allowed us to reimburse the Fund from the refunds made by owners who were willing to pay for the biologics used on their animals. He stated that it had been necessary for the Board to refuse to furnish biologics to owners unless they agreed to reimburse the State for the products used on their respective herds. The Secretary recommended that the Board again request the

amount of $600.00 for each year of the biennium so that there would be sufficient money to purchase biologics should an extensive outbreak of Anthrax occur in the State during the biennium.

Dr. Boyd moved that $600.00 be requested for the Biologics for Anthrax Fund for each year of the biennium beginning July 1, 1945 and ending June 30, 1947. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald andcarried.

The Secretary explained that he had received a bill from the Minnesota Industrial Commission for the payment of compensation to employees while in the employment of the Board during the past biennium in the amount of $979.31 and that under the law, it was necessary to include this amount in the budget request for the reimbursement of the Industrial Commission.

Mr. Moscrip moved that $979.31 be included in the Budget Request for this purpose. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss and carried

Mr. Moscrip moved that the following amounts be requested for thevarious funds from the next legislature for the coming biennium:

	1945-1946	$1946-1947
Salary Fund	$64,718.00	$66,665.00
Supplies & Expense Fund (Incl. Pullorum)	43,000.00	43,000.00
Hog Cholera Fund	4,000.00	4,000.00
Tuberculosis,Control, Indemnity and Expense Fund	139,516.50	130,228.00
Bang's Disease Expense & Ind. Fund	334,326.00	342,877.00
Biologics for Anthrax Fund	600.00	600.00
Employees Compensation Fund	979.31	
Total	$587,139.81	$587,370.00

The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

The Secretary stated that it had been the practice for many years past for the University to request funds from the Legislature for the maintenance and operation of a laboratory at the Veterinary Division of the University Farm for the Live Stock Sanitary Board and it had also been the custom for the Board to include in their Budget request that the amount asked by the University for this purpose be appropriated by the Legislature. Mr. Ewald moved that the Secretary include in the budget request that the $30,000.00 for each year of the

biennium requested by the University for the operation of the Laboratory of the Live Stock Sanitary Board be granted. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss and carried.

CIVIL SERVICE STATUS OF EMPLOYEES: The Secretary explained that he had conferred with the Director of Civil Service and the Attorney General regarding the promotional examinations, the results of which he had reported to the Board at the July 19th meeting. He stated that the Civil Service Director had informed him that if he felt it imperative that the three employees now holding Clerk-stenographer III positions be retained in those positions, that it would be either necessary for him to obtain a statement from each of the five employees who passed the examination stating that she did not at this time desire the appointment to one of the Clerk-stenographer III positions or it would be necessary to ask that the positions in question be reclassified so as to revert to a Clerk-stenographer II status as they were prior to July 1, 1943. The Secretary stated that in his opinion, neither procedure was entirely satisfactory as he felt the positions should have been classified as clerk-stenographer III positions at the time Civil Service was instituted and that the employees now holding these positions should have been blanketed in with that classification.

The Secretary was instructed to confer again with the Attorney General to determine if it would be possible to take retroactive action towards the appointment of the three employees involved to a clerk-stenographer III positions regardless of the results of the recent examination and if this was found to be impossible, to use his best judgment as to the procedure to follow. The Board agreed that whatever steps were necessary to retain the present employees in the clerk-stenographer III positions, should be taken.

APPROVED DISINFECTANTS: The Secretary stated that the Board had for many years approved disinfectants for the disinfecting of premises following the removal of animals affected with communicable diseases. He stated that the disinfectants approved by the Board had been those which were also approved by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry. He stated that recently he had received requests from a number of druggists as to the approval of Sodium Orthophenylphanate for this purpose and that

following receipt of such a request he had communicated with the Bureau of Animal Industry and was informed that this product was approved by them provided it was used as directed. The directions require that the product be kept in air-tight containers until immediately before use and that it be applied at a temperature of 60° above Farenheit. He exhibited a sample of the product as it was marketed through drug stores which was packaged in an ordinary paste-board carton.

The Secretary stated that the cleaning and disinfection of premises was commonly carried out by the owner, not under the direct supervision of an agent of the Board or a qualified veterinarian and that in his opinion a product requiring the special care of application necessary when using sodium orthophenylphenate should not be approved for this purpose. A general discussion followed and no action was taken.

DR. W. A. BOHAN, KENYON: Dr. W. A. Bohan of Kenyon, Minnesota then appeared before the Board. The Secretary reviewed the history of his disqualification by the Board September 8, 1943 and the subsequent revocation of his license by the Veterinary Examining Board. The Secretary stated that he had received a letter from Dr. Bohan asking for his reinstatement which stated that Dr. Bohan realized that the action taken by the Board was justified and had no complaints to make but would very much like to have permits reinstated allowing him to vaccinate hogs against cholera and calves against Bang's disease. In answer to an inquiry by a Board member, he stated that he had not vaccinated adult cattle against Bang's disease and the Secretary confirmed this statement insofar as records in this office were concerned. The Secretary explained that unless Dr. Bohan was fully reinstated, he could not test cattle under the Certified Herd Plan and that no Indemnity could be paid for reactors disclosed to such tests. Dr. Bohan stated that if he were reinstated, he would comply with the State law and the rules and regulations of the Board in all respects in the future. Dr. Bohan was then excused and the Board discussed his case fully.

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It was disclosed in the discussion that on the same date that Dr. Bohan was disqualified, a joint meeting had been held by the Board and a committee of the Live Stock Breeders' Association at which time a resolution was adopted requesting the Board to refuse to reinstate any veterinarian found guilty of falsifying tuberculosis or Bang's disease test records. It was disclosed that following this meeting, the Secretary had been instructed to notify all practicing veterinarians in Minnesota of the adoption of this resolution and to further inform them that it was the intention of the Board to comply therewith. The Secretary stated he had followed this instruction and mailed a letter to all veterinarians in the State on September 24, 1943 informing them of the action of the Board. This information, however, had not been furnished the veterinarians prior to the offence committed by Dr. Bohan.

After further discussion, Mr. Moscrip moved that no action be taken until after the next meeting and that the Secretary advise Dr. Bohan to this effect. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss and carried.

ELLIOTT & COMPANY, DULUTH: The Secretary stated that it had recently come to his attention that the Elliott and Company Packing Plan at Duluth was operating a rendering plant and that for years they had transported carcasses of animals which had died in the neighborhood of Duluth, over the public highway in an ordinary truck and had never applied for a permit from this Board for this purpose. He stated that upon receipt of this information, he had communicated with Elliott and Company informing them of the rules and regulations and stated that it would be necessary for them to comply with them. The Packing Company then had a truck body properly constructed to comply with the regulations and asked for an inspection of the plant and truck. The field man making the inspection reported that the plant was operated in compliance with the regulations in all respects with the exception that no pit had been constructed for the disposal of offal but that the offal was heated under steam pressure in the same manner as the carcass parts and that this processing was conducted under the supervision of the Inspector in Charge for the United States Bureauof Animal Industry at the Packing Plant.

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The Secretary stated that in his opinion this method of disposal was preferable to depositing the offal in pits for fermentation and decomposition as the regulations provided.

The Secretary also reported that the offal pits at Redwood Falls had been damaged by the flood waters during the recent summer and that the Redwood Falls Rendering Company had requested permission to dispose of their offal by heating in the same manner as is now being done at Duluth. He stated, however, that this plant was not operated under the supervision of an inspector in charge of the Bureau of Animal Industry and that it would not be possible to supervise the heating of this product at Redwood Falls.

Mr. Moscrip moved that the disposal of offal from rendering plants by heating under steam pressure sufficiently long enough to dispose of all pathogenic organisms be allowed in plants operating under the supervision of the Bureau of Animal Industry, but that all other plants be required to dispose of such offal in compliance with the rules and regulations and further that the Board require that the pits for the disposal of offal be constructed in such a manner that flood waters from adjacent water courses could not gain access to them. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss and carried.

SHEEP IMPORTED FROM SCABIES-FREE AREAS: The Secretary reported that complaints relative to our method of administering the rules and regulations relative to the importation of sheep from scabies-free states into Minnesota had continued, and that dealers importing sheep into Minnesota continued to complain that our procedure required so much delay and expense to the shipper as to be prohibitive. He stated he had also received reports that conditions at the points where sheep from these states were assembled and also points where they were unloaded for feed, water and rest were not being maintained in a sanitary condition. For this reason he had ordered Mr. Tate, the Quarantine Officer of the Board, to go to Denver, Colorado, Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah to make a thorough investi-

gation and report his findings. The Secretary then gave a summary of the report made by Mr. Tate and recommended that permits be issued for the importation of sheep originating at public stockyards located in scabies-free territory provided the Board was first assured by the Inspector in Charge of such public stockyards, that he would certify as to the origin of the sheep and that provision would be made to handle sheep originating in areas which had not been designated scabies-free by the Minnesota Live Stock Sanitary Board in separate pens and in separate chutes and alleys from all sheep which did not originate in such territory.

The Secretary stated that it would be unnecessary to ammend the regulations in order to make this change in our procedure. The Board expressed their approval of this recommendation.

FEEDING HEIFERS IMPORTED BY WM. PEICHEL: Mr. Moscrip stated that he had received a call that morning from Mr. N. K. Carnes of the Central Cooperative Commission Company regarding a shipment of feeding heifers recently imported by their subsidiary, the Central Order Buying Company and sold to William E. Peichel of Fairfax, Minnesota. The Secretary explained that these cattle had been imported on a permit obtained by the Central Order Buying Company to be tested for Bang's disease upon arrival as provided by the rules and regulations. He stated that this permit stated that the cattle might be tested on arrival and that all reactors must be immediately shipped for market and no indemnity paid.

He explained that the rules and regulations provide that all feeding females over six months of age, must be tested for Bang's disease prior to importation into Minnesota unless such a permit were first obtained and that the provision in the regulations allowing the shipment under permit had been adopted as a concession to cattle feeders in order to expedite the movement of feeding cattle from points in western states where there were no facilities for handling them in order to conduct the Bang's disease test.

The Secretary stated that the cattle had been turned over to Mr.

Peichel before being tested and that Mr. Peichel had employed Dr. Nelson of Fairfax to conduct the test and 12 animals in the lot had showed an agglutination in dilutions of 1-50 or higher.

The Secretary explained that the rules and regulations provide that when cattle were imported subject to test, that all animals which did not give a completely negative reaction, were to be tagged and branded and immediately shipped for slaughter. He stated that when Dr. Nelson returned to the owner's premises to properly identify the animals showing a titer, Mr. Peichel had refused to allow them to be tagged and branded and requested that he be allowed to retain them on his premises until the end of the feeding period. The Secretary stated that he had had several conversations with Mr. Carnes and Mr. Doran of the Central Order Buying Company and also with Dr. Nelson of Fairfax and was informed by the Central Buying Company that these cattle had been vaccinated prior to their purchase in Montana but that this vaccination had been conducted unofficially by the owner. He stated that he insisted that the owner submit the cattle which had shown some agglutination, to proper identification and that they be shipped for slaughter but that not wishing to cause undue inconvenience, he had informed the owner that this work might be done within the next few days when he had an opportunity to obtain sufficient help for indentifying the cattle.

Following this ecplanation, Dr. Gloss moved that the action of the Secretary be approved by the Board. The motion was seconded by Mr. Moscrip and carried.

UNITED STATES LIVE STOCK SANITARY ASSOCIATION: Mr. Ewald moved that the Secretary and the two veterinary members of the Board, Drs. Gloss and Boyd, be authorized to attend the meeting of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association December 5th to 8th at the expense of the State subject to the approval of the Governor. The motion was seconded by Mr. Moscrip and carried.

IDENTIFICATION OF VACCINATED ANIMALS: The Secretary reported that

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he had received numerous complaints from veterinarians and purebred livestock breeders regarding the identification by ear punch of animals vaccinated with brucella abortus vaccine. He stated that he felt that some change was necessary, especially insofar as purebred animals were concerned. He also stated that he had received information that this subject was to be discussed at the National Assembly of Chief Live Stock Sanitary Officials at the time of the meeting of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association in Chicago. There was a general discussion of this matter and the Board decided to defer action until after the meeting of the Live Stock Sanitary Association.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION: A general discussion of proposed legislation to be presented to the coming session of the legislature followed. The Secretary was instructed to confer further with Mr. Jones of the Farm Bureau regarding the indemnity law and a law requiring the testing of cattle for Bang's disease before they are offered at public sale.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Secretary

President

REGULAR QUARTERLY MEETING MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD JANUARY 12, 1945.

No Quorum present - meeting adjourned

MINUTES DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD JANUARY 20, 1945.

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

Mr. Moscrip moved that the Minutes of the previous quarterly meeting as submitted to each Board Member by mail by the Secretary, be approved. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

RENVILLE COUNTY COURT DECISION: The Secretary presented the decision of the Court in the case of Vernon Anderson, Plaintiff of Renville County versus Russell L. Frazee, in his capacity as County Attorney of Renville County, Guy Phillips, in his capacity as Sheriff of said county, and George Jacobson in his capacity as Justice of the Peace and for the Village of Olivia in said County and State, defendants. This action was tried in the court of the Twelfth Judicial District in June, 1943 and involved the Live Stock Sanitary Board under the Declaratory Judgement Act as the complaint issued by the plaintiff asked the court to rule the Live Stock Sanitary Code as published in Chapter 30, Mason's Minnesota Statutes, 1927 and amendments thereto, void and unconstitutional. This case was tried before the court without a jury, and the court deferred judgment at the time of the trial pending filing of briefs by both the plaintiff and the defendants.

During the summer of 1944, the plaintiff obtained permission from the court to amend their complaint which necessitated an amended answer by the defendants and the decision herewith presented is the verdict of the court in this case.

Paragraph twelve of the Finding of Fact included in the decision states as follows:

"That hog cholera virus is very infectious and dangerous to handle; that improper vaccination can spread hog cholera; that hog cholera can be transmitted; that vaccinated hogs may transfer hog cholera; that one must be very careful about the use of hog cholera virus; that in improper vaccination there is danger of hog cholera being

spread to other territory; that every farmer who vaccinated should have a course in the use and administration of hog cholera virus; that it is good practice to limit vaccination for hog cholera to persons who are experienced in the proper administration of hog cholera serum and virus." - and paragraph fourteen:

"That the legislation enacted by the State of Minnesota with respect to hog cholera control is necessary, reasonable and expedient."

The Conclusions of Law as stated by Judge Harold Baker, the presiding judge are as follows:

"That the sections of the Mason's Minnesota Statutes 1927 SS. 5446, 5447, 5448, 5449, 5457 and 5395, in repsect to the use and administration of hog cholera virus are constitutional, except that portion of sec. 5395 is unconstitutional and void in so far as it requires the governor to appoint one member of the board to be a person selected and recommended by the Minnesota Live Stock Breeders' Association."

A copy of the decision was discussed at length by the Board.

INDEMNITY LAW: The Secretary stated that at meetings held during the past week, the Minnesota Farm Bureau Association and the Minnesota Live Stock Breeders' Association both passed resolutions requesting the Legislature to amend the law to provide for an increase in the amount of indemnity paid for animals which react to the tuberculin or Bang's disease tests. This matter was discussed by the Board and it seemed to be the concensus of opinion that the Board was in favor of increased indemnity but that any action should originate from the cattle breeders. No action was taken.

BUDGET RECOMMENDATION OF DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION: The Secretary presented a table showing the amount of funds requested for the biennium beginning July 1, 1945 as recommended by the Board at their meeting October 24th and also the amounts recommended by the Department of Administration which were included in the budget submitted to the Legislature by the Governor, Wednesday, January 17th. A summary of this table is presented as follows:

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	DEPARTMENT REQUEST		RECOMMENDED APPROPRIATIONS		AMOUNT REDUCED	
	1945-46	1946-47	1945-46	1946-47	1945-46	1946-47
Salaries	$64,718.	$66,665.	$61,050.	$62,800.	$3,668.	$3,865.
Supplies & Expense	43,300.	43,300.	35,850.	36,100.	7,450.	7,200.
Hog Cholera	4,000.	4,000.	3,130.	3,250.	870.	750.
Tuberculosis Control, Indemnity & Expense	139,516.	130,228.	118,000.	116,000.	21,516.	14,228.
Biologics for Anthrax Vaccination	600.	600.	350.	350.	250.	250.
Bang's Disease Expense and Indemnity	333,826.	342,377.	164,000.	170,000.	169,826.	172,377.
TOTALS	$585,960.	$587,170.	$382,380.	$388,500.	$203,580.	$198,670
BIENNIUM TOTALS	$1,173,130		$770,880		$402,250	

A discussion of the large reduction in the budget recommended by the Governor as compared to the amount requested by the Board followed. It was suggested that the Secretary immediately contact the Secretary of the Live Stock Breeders' Association and the Farm Bureau and explain that if the work of the Board were to be continued and also if what is expected of us as requested by the recent action taken by these bodies is to be accomplished, it will be necessary for them to assist the Board in obtaining the necessary appropriations.

The Secretary was instructed to contact Mr. J. S. Jones, Secretary of the Live Stock Breeders' Association and explain the situation to him and suggest that a delegation from the Breeders' Association or other representative live stock owners appear before the Appropriations Committee of the House and the Finance Committee of the Senate to urge the appropriating of the funds requested by the Board and the amounts submitted in their Budget Request to the Department of Administration.

LAC QUI PARLE COUNTY BANG'S DISEASE TEST: The Secretary reported that he had been requested to appear at a meeting held in the City Hall at Madison on January 5th to discuss the Area Plan of Bang's Disease Control before a group of cattle owners

who were interested. He stated that about 250 farmers were present at this meeting and all seemd quite enthusiastically in favor of the Area Plan of Control, and that Mr. Wayne Weiser, the County Agent distributed petition forms to 200 farmers in attendance to circulate. The Secretary reported that on January 17th he had received petitions from Mr. Weiser including the names of 1,533 cattle owners and also a list of 2,040 cattle owners as shown on the last assessment roll in the Lac qui Parle County Auditor's office. This represents 75.147 per cent.

Mr. Weiser further informed the Secretary that additional names would be furnished as the petitions from two townships had not been returned to him and some of the men circulating petitions in two additional townships had not yet turned in their petitions.

The Secretary explained that it would be necessary under the law to hold a hearing on the sufficiency of the petitions and if the petitions were found sufficient at such hearing, it would be necessary to publish an official notice of the date and place where the testing would start. He stated that the law required the Board to hold the hearing and determine the date and place of starting the test and suggested that a resolution be adopted authorizing the Secretary to represent the Board in carrying out these duties.

Mr. Moscrip moved that the following resolution be adopted:

"WHEREAS, A petition has been received in the office of the Live Stock Sanitary Board requesting that all cattle within Lac qui Parle County be tested for Bang's disease, and

WHEREAS, such petition is signed by 1,533 cattle owners which is morethan severnty per cent (70%) of the number of cattle owners shown on the last preceding assessment roll,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Live Stock Sanitary Board be hereby authorized and directed to represent said Board in conducting a hearing as prescribed in Section 35.26, Minnesota Statutes, 1941, and if he finds such petition to be sufficient at the above hearing, said Sec-

retary and Executive Officer is further authorized and directed to set the time when and the place where the testing shall begin, and is further directed to publish notice thereof as provided in the above named Section, 35.26 Minnesota Statutes, 1941."

Dr. Gloss seconded the motion which was unanimously carried.

BANG'S DISEASE CONTROL: A general discussion of the status of Bang's disease control in Minnesota followed. Mr. Moscrip stated that at the meeting of the Live Stock Breeders' Association, January 19th, there had been a very interesting discussion of the Bang's disease control program in Minnesota. The following resolution was adopted by the Live Stock Breeders' Association at this meeting:

XV.
LIVESTOCK SALES

"WHEREAS, the state and federal government have cooperated through appropriations of hundreds of thousands of dollars of funds and personnel in the problem of control of contagious and infectious livestock diseases, yet we have permitted to develop a system where livestock are assembled from wide areas for sale and other purposes and redistributed to wide areas, thus neutralizing control measures,

THEREFORE, we urge that necessary and proper legislation be enacted to correct this situation.

XVI.

LIVESTOCK PRICE CONTROL

"Because of its knowledge of the problems confronting agriculture in the production of food and fibre, we recommend that the pricing of all agricultural products be placed under the exclusive control of the War Food Administration,

We are strongly opposed to definite ceiling prices on live cattle, hogs, or other meat animals, since such prices would not represent fluctuating production costs and would give no proper effect to the variable factors tradionally present in the pricing of meat animals, such as inequitites and inequalities existing between markets, packing plants, concentration points, buying stations, etc., but if such prices are to be imposed, they should only be set up after full and adequate public hearings in the various producing areas of the Nation.

XIV.

BANG'S TEST

"We recommend the continuation of the program for the eradication of Bang's Disease, including the extension of the area plan of control as far as funds and personnel will permit.

At the same time we desire to point out to the Livestock Sanitary Board

that the slaughter method is not the sole solution to this problem and we urge upon this board that greater emphasis be given to intensified study and research in the field of calfhood vaccination.

And further, we recommend that the state law be amended to provide that the required number of petitioners for a county area plan be reduced from 70% to 60%, also that the indemnity on animals slaughtered as a result of this test be increased."

It was suggested that the Secretary call a special meeting of the Board in the near future to consider the present status of Bang's disease control and to consider the advisability of amending the rules and regulations of the Board for the control of Bang's disease.

The Secretary was instructed to confer with Secretary Jones of the Live Stock Breeders' Association relative to a joint meeting of the Committee of the Live Stock Breeders' Association for this purpose.

CLEANING AND DISINFECTION OF STOCK CARS AT SOUTH ST. PAUL: Mr. J. C. O'Connell, Car Service Agent for the Association of American Railways then appeared before the Board. He stated that he was appearing on behalf of Mr. W. L. Harvey, District Manager, Car Service Division of the American Railways with regard to the regulations requiring the railroads furnish cleaned and disinfected cars for the intra-state shipment of feeder sheep.

Mr. O'Connell stated as follows:

"All roads serving the South St. Paul Market are having difficulty in being able to secure sufficient labor to maintain a current supply of C & D stock cars.

During the period January 1 to December 31, 1944, 1,080 cars of sheep were shipped from the South St. Paul Market to all points for feeder purposes. Of this number 187 cars, or 17.3 per cent, were shipped to points within the State for feeding.

Restriction on shipments of cattle for feeder purposes within the State in C & D cars were lifted on December 4, 1943, and while there were only 187 cars of C & D feeder sheep shipped intrastate in 1944, it required the cleaning of this number of cars.

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The lifting of restrictions requiring C & D stock cars for the shipment of feeder sheep within the State of Minnesota, particularly in view of the very tight labor supply, would make more C & D cars available, and would be helpful and appreciated by the railroads."

Mr. O'Connell further stated that it was his understanding that trucks moving sheep from public stockyards at South St. Paul to points in Minnesota were not required to be cleaned and disinfected during the winter months, and he felt the present regulations requiring the cleaning and disinfection of railroad cars was discriminatory. The Secretary stated that it was true that while the rules and regulations required the cleaning and disinfection of all trucks as well as railroad cars for the shipment of sheep from South St. Paul to points in Minnesota, that during the cold weather months, the regulations were not enforced insofar as trucks were concerned. He stated, however, that trucks offered a somewhat different problem than railroad cars. In the first place, practically all trucks transporting sheep to public stockyards to points in Minnesota did not move outside of the State and at the present time this State was free from sheep scabies and therefore, presumably the trucks were not used for handling infected sheep. Stock cars, however, very probably are used for the transportation of sheep affected with scabies as their movement was not confined to Minnesota.

The Secretary also stated that on the request of the railways, the regulations governing the cleaning and disinfection of cars used for the movement of livestock from public stockyards at South St. Paul to points in Minnesota, were amended to except cars used for the shipment of feeding cattle from the cleaning and disinfection requirement. He stated this action was taken since the rules and regulations did not require the cleaning and disinfection of cars for the importation of cars for feeding cattle from other states. However, the rules and regulations for the importation of sheep from other states do require that they be shipped in cleaned and disinfected cars and it was the opinion of the Secretary that the same requirement should be continued in the case of sheep being shipped from South St. Paul.

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The Secretary stated that nearly all cases of sheep scab which had appeared in Minnesota in recent years had been found in sheep which had passed through the South St. Paul Stock Yards in quarantine and not dipped because of cold weather.

Mr. O'Connell then left the meeting and the question was then discussed by the Board. No action was taken.

IMPORTATION OF FEEDING CATTLE: Mr. Gregory Wagner of Mountain Lake then appeared before the Board. He stated that he was engaged in the business of feeding cattle and that in recent years he had confined his operations to the feeding of steers. Last fall, however, the price situation being favorable, he purchased several carloads of female cattle in Nebraska. These cattle ranged from calves to short two year olds. He intended to import them to his farm at Mountain Lake to feed. After he purchased these cattle he learned that these animals had in all probability been vaccinated with brucella abortus vaccine in which case, no doubt, a large per cent would react positively if tested for Bang's disease as is required by the Minnesota Live Stock Sanitary Board rules and regulations. For this reason he disposed of the cattle and did not bring them into Minnesota.

Mr. Wagner stated that in his opinion, there should be some provision in the regulations allowing the importation of feeding female cattle for strictly feeding purposes without a Bang's disease test since in most of the range areas, Bang's disease vaccination was being carried out in a routine manner and many of the female cattle raised in these states would give positive reactions when tested.

He stated he would be perfectly willing to execute a Bond insuring that he would comply with the quarantine regulations of the Board.

Dr. Gloss inquired if he would be willing to submit such feeding female cattle to branding with a hot iron and he stated this would be entirely satisfactory.

A thorough discussion of the matter followed. Mr. Moscrip moved that no amendment to the regulations be made at this time. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

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DR. J. J. BURGESS: The Secretary presented a letter from Dr. J. J. Burgess of Grand Rapids, Minnesota dated December 18th applying for reinstatement as an accredited veterinarian in Minnesota. This letter contained the following statement:

"If I am reinstated, I will do my best to fulfill my duties as such and to uphold the high standards set forth in the rules and regulations of this Board and the laws of the State of Minnesota."

A discussion of the report of violations by Dr. Burgess preceding his disqualification followed. No action was taken by the Board.

DR. W. A. BOHAN, KENYON, MINNESOTA: The Secretary stated that at the last meeting of the Board, Dr. W. A. Bohan, Kenyon, Minnesota had appeared and requested reinstatement on the approved and accredited list of veterinarians in Minnesota. He reminded the Board, that at that time no action had been taken and that he had been instructed to write to Dr. Bohan informing him that no action had been taken on his request and that it had been deferred until the next meeting.

A discussion of Dr. Bohan's case followed. Dr. Gloss moved that his request be tabled. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

LESTER TATE: The Secretary stated that Mr. Lester Tate, the Quarantine Officer of the Board had applied for a year's leave of absence and had furnished the Secretary with a letter from his physician that it was necessary for him to have this leave for his health.

Dr. Boyd moved that one year's leave be granted Mr. Tate. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss and carried.

RULES AND REGULATIONS REGARDING PUBLIC SALES: The Secretary stated recently the manager of one of the community sales organizations had purchased an interest in another sale and had inquired if his bond covering his activities in the first sale would be sufficient provided the operated another sale under a different name and on another premise. The Secretary stated that he had discussed the matter with the Attorney General who informed him that our present rules and regulations were somewhat ambiguous;

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that while it was his opinion a further bond was necessary in such case, he felt that the rules and regulations should be amended to clarify the matter.

The Secretary was instructed to confer with the Attorney General and draw up an amendment to the rules and regulations to clarify this point.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Ralph L. Hoot
Secretary

A. L. Sayers
President

MINUTES QUARTERLY MEETING MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD APRIL 13, 1945

The meeting was called to order by the President at 10:00 A. M. Members present were: Mr. A. L. Sayers, Dr. E. H. Gloss, Dr. W. L. Boyd, Mr. Charles Ewald and Mr. W. S. Moscrip. Dr. Ralph L. West, Secretary and Executive Officer also was present.

Dr. Gloss moved that the Minutes of the last meeting as submitted to the members by mail be approved. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS: The Secretary announced that the interim appointment of Mr. Moscrip as a member of the Board for the term ending the first Monday in January, 1949, had been submitted to the State Senate and the appointment was confirmed on March 14th; also that the Governor had reappointed Mr. A. L. Sayers as a member of the Board for the term ending the first Monday in January, 1950 and that this appointment had also been confirmed.

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

Mr. Ewald moved that Dr. W. L. Boyd be elected Vice-President for the ensuing year. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss and carried.

Mr. Moscrip moved that Dr. R. L. West be appointed Secretary and Executive Officer for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

APPROPRIATION: The Secretary presented a copy of H.F. 1395, a Bill introduced in the Legislature by the Appropriations Committee of the House. He called the attention of the Board to the amounts provided for the Tuberculosis Control, General Indemnity, and Tuberculosis Control Expense Fund. He stated that this Bill was on Special Orders to come before the House this afternoon. The amount requested by the Department for this Fund was $139,516.50 for the year ending June 30, 1946 and $130,228.00 for the year ending June 30, 1947, while the amounts included in the Bill were $118,000.00 for the first year of the biennium and $116,000.00 for the second year. This was the exact amount recommended by the Administration in their proposed Bienniel Budget. The

Secretary stated that the Department request was based on a very careful estimate of the amount necessary for testing the counties of which the accreditation would expire during the biennium and also that this fact had been carefully explained to the Budget Commissioner and the Appropriation Committees of both Houses. The Secretary stated that he had left a table with each member of both Committees showing the counties in which the accreditation would expire, the number of cattle to be tested in each County, the number of veterinarians it would be necessary to employ and the estimated cost of the testing in each county and the necessary retests of infected herds. He stated that after the introduction of House File 1395, he had conferred with members of the Dairy Products and Livestock Committees of both Houses and had been assured that an effort would be made to increase the appropriation before it was passed in its final form. A general discussion of the appropriations proposed in the Bill followed.

Mr. Sayers suggested that he and Dr. Gloss be appointed a Committee to call on members of the Legislature immediately to see what could be accomplished towards increasing the appropriation for the tuberculosis fund.

Mr. Moscrip suggested that the committee urge that the salary of the Secretary and Executive Officer be increased to $5,500.00 per year. This suggestion met with the approval of the Board.

Mr. Sayers and Dr. Gloss then left the meeting to go to the Capitol and Dr. Boyd assumed the Chair.

AUCTION SALE BILL: The Secretary read Chapter 234, Session Laws 1945 (S.F.364) Relating to the Sale of Cattle at Public Auction, Public or Private Sale, Mortgage Foreclosure Sale, Sale by Order of any Court, and to the Leasing or Loaningof Cattle for Breeding Purposes, and Prohibiting such Sale, Lease or Loan of Cattle Unless the Same Have Been Tested and Found Free of Bang's Disease, and Requiring Certificate of Test to be Procured and to be Exhibited at Such Sale, Lease or Loan, and Before the Sale is Held or the Lease or Loan of Cattle Made, and Prescibing Penalties for Violation of this Act, and stated the Bill had been

passed by the Legislature, signed by the Governor and was now law to become effective July 1, 1945. A general discussion of the Bill and the rules and regulations which would be necessitated thereby followed:

SENATE FILE 445, AMENDING INDEMNITY AND BANG'S DISEASE LAWS: The Secretary presented copies of Senate File 445 and informed the Board that this Bill had passed both Houses and was waiting the Governor's signature. He stated that this Bill amended the indemnity law and the Bang's Disease Area Law.

The Bill provides that the maximum appraisal of animals condemned for tuberculosis, para-tuberculosis or Bang's disease shall be increased to $125.00 for grade animals and to $225.00 for pure breds and increases the maximum indemnity payable to $25.00 for grade females and $50.00 for pure bred animals.

The Bill also reduces the percentage of cattle owners in a county required to sign a petition in order to place the county under the Area Plan of Bang's disease control from 70% to 67% and clarifies the language in several sections of the Bang's Disease Area Law, especially as they refer to the handling and disposition of reacting animals.

DEFEAT OF H.F. 895, S. F. 1004, PROVIDING FOR CALFHOOD VACCINATION FOR BANG'S DISEASE BY OWNERS: The Secretary reported that he had attended a number of committee hearings on a Bill introduced into both Houses of the Legislature at the instigation of the Beebe Laboratories providing for the unrestricted sale of Bang's disease vaccine to cattle owners and for the use of this product by cattle owners on their own animals. The Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association had become interested in these Bills and had circularized all druggists in the State Requesting their support.

The Secretary informed the Committees that the Board was opposed to the Bill and that its passage would seriously interfere with the Board's efforts to control Bang's disease and that it would be impractical to pay indemnity for Bang's diseased reactors if this Bill should pass. He was successful in keeping the Bill in committees and to date it has not been reported out of either the House or Senate Committees.

April 13, 1945.

During the discussion of this Bill, the Secretary was charged with refusing a hearing to the State Pharmaceutical Association relative to the rules and regulations for the sale and distribution of products containing living organisms and other matters. This charge of course, was unfounded. However, the Secretary wrote to Mr. J. B. Slocumb, Secretary of the Minnesota Pharmaceutical Association inviting him to be present at this meeting. The Secretary read Mr. Slocumb's reply in which he stated that it would be impossible for him to attend the meeting today but would appreciate being granted a hearing at the next meeting. The Secretary stated that he had replied to this letter stating that he would notify Mr. Slocumb when the next regular meeting would be held and that the Board would be pleased to have him appear before it.

Mr. Sayers and Dr. Gloss returned to the meeting and reported that they had conferred with the Governor and a number of legislators relative to the Appropriation Bill now before the House. They reported that the House members did not feel it advisable to attempt to amend the Bill on the floor of the House but that an effort would be made to increase the appropriation for tuberculosis control in the Senate Bill and in the conference committee. Mr. Sayers resumed the chair.

RULES AND REGULATIONS: The Secretary stated that the passage of the Auction Sale Bill and the Bill amending the Indemnity and Area Laws would necessitate amendments to several of the rules and regulations of the Board as well as requiring new regulations in accordance with the provisions of the Auction Sale Bill.

The Secretary suggested that he prepare rules and regulations to be submitted to a joint meeting of the Board and the Live Stock Breeders' Association for approval before they are finally adopted. He suggested that the following provisions be incorporated in the rules and regulations:

1. That Bang's disease tests for auction sales be substantially

the same as are now required for the importation of cattle into the State.

2. That the test charts to be exhibited at auction sales plainly indicates the number of cattle tested, the number which gave a positive or suspicious reaction and had been removed from the lot sold.

3. That testing of steers in Area Counties be discontinued.

These suggestions met with the approval of the Board.

Dr. Gloss suggested that in case the last amendment was incorporated, that the testing of steers also be eliminated from the requirements of cattle to be exhibited at public exhibitions. This suggestion was also approved by the Board.

BANG'S DISEASE AREA TESTING IN STEVENS COUNTY: The Secretary reported that the second complete test in Stevens County was conducted in December, 1944. The percentage of cattle infection disclosed was well under one per cent (.88%) but the herd infection was 6.8% or too high to accredit the County on this test.

WATONWAN COUNTY. The fifth complete test in Watonwan County was conducted in January, 1945. This County also showed a percentage of cattle infection low enough to accredit the County but the herd infection was entirely too high - 9.2%. This County has not yet been accredited in spite of annual tests since 1940.

WILKIN COUNTY: Wilkin County was accredited April 1, 1942 following three complete tests. At that time the cattle infection was .321% and the herd infection 3.76%. The infected herds have been tested regularly since that date, but on the complete reaccrediting test conducted in February, 1945, we were much disappointed to find that the cattle infection was 1.74% and the herd infection 10.3%. This is the only test for reaccreditation in any county disclosing infection too high to justify reaccreitation.

Mr. Moscrip moved that Wilkin County be removed from the list of Modified Accredited Bang's Disease-Free Areas in Minnesota. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

LAC QUI PARLE COUNTY: The Secretary reported that the first test in Lac-qui Parle County was completed March 31st. There were 35,327 cattle tested in 1,962 herds. 1,413 animals gave a positive reaction or 3.999% cattle infection and these

cattle were disclosed in 507 herds or a herd infection of 25.94%.

TRAVERSE COUNTY: The Secretary stated that he had received petitions from Traverse County on February 15, 1945 and that a hearing was held on March 24th following a published notice. He stated that the petition was signed by 734 cattle owners and that he had received a certified statement from the Traverse County Auditor indicating that there were 1,042 cattle owners listed on the last assessment roll. Therefore, 70.44% of the cattle owners in the County signed the petition. The Secretary read his report of the meeting on the sufficiency of the Traverse County petition held at Wheaton March 24th which included his statement that he had declared the petition sufficient and had set the date for the testing to start in Traverse County for April 30, 1945.

Dr. Boyd moved that the following Resolution be adopted:

WHEREAS, a petition was received in the office of the Live Stock Sanitary Board on February 15, 1945 requesting that all cattle in Traverse County be tested for Bang's disease, and

WHEREAS, such petition was signed by 734 signers which is more than 70% of the cattle owners shown on the last preceding assessment roll, and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Section 35.26, Minnesota Statutes, 1941, the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Live Stock Sanitary Board conducted a hearing in the Court House at Wheaton, March 24th, 1945 after public notice as provided in said section 35.26, on the sufficiency of the petition, and

WHEREAS, the Secretary acted as the agent of the Board at said hearing and declared the petition sufficient, fixing the date the testing in Traverse County would commence as April 30, 1945.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the action of the Secretary and Executive Officer representing the Board in conducting the hearing and fixing the time that the test shall begin, is hereby approved.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

April 13, 1945.

KITTSON COUNTY: The Secretary stated that he had received a petition signed by 985 cattle owners in Kittson County, and that he had set the date for the hearing on the sufficiency of the petition for April 28, 1945.

Mr. Moscrip moved that the following Resolution be adopted:

WHEREAS, a petition has been received in the office of the Live Stock Sanitary Board requesting that all cattle within Kittson County be tested for Bang's disease, and

WHEREAS, such petition is signed by 985 cattle owners which is more than 70% of the cattle owners shown on the preceding assessment roll;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Secretary and Executive Officer be hereby authorized and directed to represent the Board in conducting a hearing as prescribed in Section 35.26, Minnesota Statutes, 1941 and if he finds such petition to be sufficient at such hearing, said Secretary and Executive Officer is hereby authorized and directed to set the time and place where the test shall begin and is further directed to publish notice thereof as is provided in Section 35.26, Minnesota Statutes, 1941.

The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

The Secretary read a letter from Dr. J. J. Burgess of Grand Rapids requesting reinstatement on the list of approved and accredited veterinarians in Minnesota. A discussion of the policy of the Board relative to the disqualification and reinstatement of veterinarians followed. It was the concensus of opinion that no action should be taken towards reinstating disqualified veterinarians without first discussing this policy with the Minnesota Live Stock Breeders' Association in view of the action taken by the Breeders' Association and this Board in Resolutions adopted on September 8, 1943.

Mr. Moscrip stated that there was to be a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Live Stock Breeders' Association Friday, April 20th and the Secretary was instructed to arrange to appear before this meeting to discuss the policy of reinstatement and also to arrange for a joint meeting to discuss the rules and regulations pertaining to Bang's disease.

April 13, 1945.

REQUEST OF BLUE CROSS VETERINARIANS AT SOUTH ST. PAUL: The Secretary stated that he had been requested by the Blue Cross Veterinarians operating at South St. Paul to ask the Board for permission to eliminate the first pre-injection temperature when testing cattle for tuberculosis by the subcutaneous method. They stated that because of the abnormal conditions under which cattle are handled at the public stockyards, this temperature was of no value and must be disregarded when making the final diagnosis. The question of testing cattle by the temperature method at South St. Paul was then discussed but no action was taken.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Ralph L. Hart
Secretary

E. H. Gloss
President

MINUTES SPECIAL MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD JUNE 13, 1945.

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

Dr. Boyd moved that the Minutes of the meeting held April 13, 1945 as submitted to the Board Members by mail be approved. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

APPROPRIATIONS: The Secretary presented the following table showing the appropriations made by the 1945 Legislature to the various funds of the Board; the amount requested by the Board and the amount recommended by the Department of Administration:

1945 - 1946

Fund	Department Request	Recommended by Administration	Amount Appropriated
Salary	$64,718.00	$61,050.00	$70,208.00
Supplies & Expense	43,300.00	35,850.00	35,850.00
Hog Cholera	4,000.00	3,130.00	3,412.00
Bang's Disease	333,826.00	164,000.00	250,000.00
Tuberculosis Control	139,516.50	118,000.00	128,000.00
Biologics for Anthrax Vaccination	600.00	350.00	350.00

1946-1947

Salary	66,665.00	62,800.00	73,172.00
Supplies & Expense	43,300.00	36,100.00	36,100.00
Hog Cholera	4,000.00	3,250.00	3,535.00
Bang's Disease	342,377.00	170,000.00	250,000.00
Tuberculosis Control	130,228.00	116,000.00	120,000.00
Biologids for Anthrax Vaccination	600.00	350.00	350.00

The following is a copy of Section 38 of Appropriation Law referring to the Live Stock Sanitary Board:

	1946	1947
1. Salaries	$70,208.00	$73,172.00

Of the amounts appropriated above, $2,823.00 is for salary increases for the year ending June 30, 1946, and $2,964.00 is for salary increases for the year ending June 30, 1947.
Provided that out of the moneys appropriated by Item 1 hereof, $5,000.00 shall be for the annual salary of the Secretary of the Livestock Sanitary Board.

2. Supplies and Expense	35,850.00	36,100.00

The appropriation herein made includes the sum of $4,000.00 for each year for the purpose of testing poultry, including turkeys for pullorum disease.

3. Hog Cholera	3,412.00	3,535.00

Of the amounts appropriated above, $1,617.00 is for t salaries and $70.00 for salary increases for the year ending June 30, 1946 and $1,687.00 for salaries and $73.00 for salary increases for the year ending June 30, 1947.

4. Bang's Disease Indemnity and Bang's Disease Expense Fund	250,000.00	250,000.00

Provided that in the use of the sum appropriated by Item 4 hereof, special consideration shall be given to the use of vaccine in the control of Bang's Disease.

5. Tuberculosis Control, General Indemnity Fund and Tuberculosis Control Expense Fund	128,000.00	120,000.00
6. Biologics for Anthrax Vaccination	350.00	350.00

The Secretary explained that the appropriation to the Salary Fund was materially larger than the Department's request - $5,490.00 the first year of the biennium and $6,507.00 the second year. Most of the increase will necessarily be used, however, to meet the change in the Civil Service Law providing for a raise in the salaries of the various employee classifications. He stated that in addition to the amount appropriated for the Salary Fund, the Appropriation Law included a provision increasing the salaries of certain employees in the unclassified service such as the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board by 10% for the next biennium and appropriating additional funds to be added to the Salary Fund of each Department in such amount as was necessary to take care of this increase. In the case of

the Live Stock Sanitary Board, this would amount to $500.00 for each year of the biennium.

It will be noted that the appropriations to all other funds were materially less than the amounts requested, although they were somewhat higher than were appropriated for the biennium ending June 30, 1945.

It will be necessary to pay for the rental of the office now located in the Globe Building from the Supplies and Expense Fund during this biennium. This rental amounts to $3,928.80 per year and when deducted from the Supplies and Expense Fund will leave a balance, approximately the same as was appropriated for the present biennium.

The Bang's Disease Expense and Indemnity Fund and the Tuberculosis Control, General Indemnity and Tuberculosis Control Expense Fund were increased over the amount appropriated for the previous biennium but a large portion of this increase will be required to pay the increase in indemnity provided by law. The appropriation to both of these funds was less than requested, in spite of the increased indemnity, which will necessitate some reduction in the work planned for the next two years.

The Secretary also reported that the Legislature at their last session appropriated to the University of Minnesota $30,000.00 for each year of the biennium for the operation and maintenance of the Live Stock Sanitary Board Laboratory at the University Farm. This law further specified that $9,000.00 of the sum appropriated for each year should be used for the purpose of testing poultry, including turkeys for pullorum disease, in addition to the tests now carried on by said Live Stock Sanitary Board Laboratory. It will be noted that the amount set aside for pullorum disease testing is $3,000.00 greater for each year than was specified for that purpose in the preceding apporpriation, although there was not a corresponding increase in the total appropriation to the University for the Live Stock Sanitary Board Laboratory.

EMPLOYEES: The Secretary presented the following list of employees showing their present salaries and the salaries proposed under the new Civil Service law.

June 13, 1945.

SALARY FUND

Name	Classification	Present Salary	Proposed Salary
Marion Levy	Clerk-Steno. I	$91.50	$115.00
Althea Rohlfing	Clerk-Steno. I	91.50	115.00
Arline Biedermann	Clerk-Steno. I	91.50	110.00
Hortense Young	Clerk-Typist I	107.25	130.00
Alice Deane	Clerk-Steno. II	117.75	146.00
Marcella Kaplan	Clerk-Steno. II	112.50	140.00
Hilda Klein	Clerk-Steno. II	144.00	164.00
Joyce Noble	Clerk-Steno. II	117.75	146.00
Evelyn Rohlfing	Clerk-Steno. II	144.00	164.00
Nellie M. Carroll	Clerk- III	175.00	204.00
Chas. B. Schubert	Clerk III	170.00	204.00
Unfilled	Account Clerk		164.00
F. H. Pedersen	Accountant I	195.00	234.00
Unfilled	Veterinarian I		194.00
Dr. R. H. Bergman	Veterinarian II	225.00	270.00
Dr. Harry Hedin	Veterinarian II	225.00	270.00
Dr. L. E. Jenkins	Veterinarian II	262.50	300.00
Dr. George E. Keller	Veterinarian II	215.00	260.00
Dr. R. G. Lovesee	Veterinarian II	225.00	270.00
Dr. C. A. Mack	Veterinarian II	250.00	300.00
Dr. H. G. McGinn	Veterinarian II	262.50	300.00
Dr. G. W. Mittelsted	Veterinarian II	215.00	250.00
Dr. E. T. Phelps	Veterinarian II	237.50	290.00
Dr. W. F. Rode	Veterinarian II	265.00	300.00
Dr. W. C. Bromaghim	Veterinarian III	275.00	325.00
Dr. Ralph L. West	Sec. & Exe. Officer	416.66 2/3	458.33 1/3
Dr. O. B. Gochnauer	Veterinarian II - Military Leave		
Lester Tate	Law Enf. Insp. II - Sick Leave		

HOG CHOLERA FUND

Florence L. Wheeler	Clerk-Steno. II	112.50	140.00

BANG'S DISEASE FUND

Mildred Haub	Clerk-Steno. I	91.50	115.00
Bernice Jasorka	Clerk-Steno. I	91.50	115.00
Mary Mikacevich	Clerk-Steno. II	102.00	134.00
Helen Mokrasch	Clerk-Steno. II	112.50	140.00
Helen Coffey	Clerk-Steno. II	144.00	164.00
Dr. F. H. Barton	Veterinarian I	185.00	226.00
Dr. E. L. Cook	Veterinarian I	195.00	234.00
Unfilled	Veterinarian I		194.00
Unfilled	Veterinarian I		194.00
Unfilled	Veterinarian III		301.00
Dr. Alan Morrow	Veterinarian II - Military Leave		
Dr. J. A. Eskeldson	Veterinarian I - Military Leave		
Dr. C. R. Smit	Veterinarian I - Military Leave		

TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL FUND

Marie T. Magee	Clerk-Steno. II	144.00	164.00

He pointed out that the list provided for an account clerk, a position which has not previously been included in this Department. He stated that in his opinion, it was very necessary that the accounting division personnel be increased as there was not at the present time, anyone trained in accounting with the exception of the one accountant now employed. The present force assigned to the accounting division, is not only overworked, but it is impossible to obtain all the necessary details relative to costs of our various programs which should be available at a moments notice.

The Secretary also pointed out that one of the unfilled positions to be paid from the Bang's Disease Fund consisted of a Veterinarian III. He stated that he had recently received the approval of the Civil Service Department for an increased classification of this position due to the amount of work performed by this division. He stated that it was highly important for the efficient operation of the Department that a veterinarian with the proper qualifications be employed to aid this Department and that it has been impossible to employ such a veterinarian at a lower classification. The Secretary was instructed to offer this position to Dr. H. G. McGinn of Brainerd, one of the field veterinarians now employed by the Board.

Mr. A. L. Sayers then appeared and entered into the discussions of the Board.

WATER POLLUTION BOARD: The Secretary reported that Chapter 395, Session Laws 1945 established a Water Pollution Control Commission consisting of the Secretary of the State Department of Health, Commissioner of Agriculture, the Commissioner of Conservation and Secretary and Executive Officer of the Live Stock Sanitary Board and one member appointed by the Governor to represent industry. He stated that there had been an organization meeting of this commission held in the Governor's office June 1st at which time Mr. Chester Wilson, Commissioner of the Department of Conservation was appointed President of the Commission and Mr. R. A. Trovatten, Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture was appointed Vice-president. Under the law, the Secretary of the State Department of Health acts as Secretary of the Commission. The Secretary reported

that Dr. G. C. Scott has been appointed by the Governor to represent industry.

The Secretary reported that the duties of this Commission would be to prevent the pollution of public waters of the State by supervising the disposal of waste by municipalities and industrial plants. He stated that prior to the passage of the Act, this work had been carried on by the State Department of Health but that it was considered advantageous to include in the Commission, representatives of other Departments which were vitally interested in water pollution.

GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE: The Secretary reported that he had received a telephone communication from the Governor requesting a conference Friday, June 15th. The Governor stated that he wished to discuss the program for the ensuing biennium for the control of diseases of domestic animals with special reference to Bang's disease and mastitis. The Secretary informed the Governor that a special meeting of the Board was to be held and the Governor requested that the Secretary discuss these matters with the Board in order to present the Board's opinion during the conference. The Secretary also suggested to the Governor that if mastitis was to be discussed, he preferred that Dr. W. L. Boyd be present as the work in regard to that disease at the present time, was largely educational and that the University had been carrying on a large amount of research work relative to mastitis during recent years. The Governor stated it would be very desirable to have Dr. Boyd present.

The Board offered no specific suggestions relative to the program and approved the attendance of the Secretary and Dr. Boyd at the conference.

Mr. Moscrip then appeared and entered into the discussions.

INDEMNITY: The Secretary informed the Board that he continued to meet with difficulty in obtaining post-mortem reports of reactors slaughtered at central markets due to the identity of the reacting animals becoming lost after their arrival at public stock yards. He stated that he had discussed the matter repeatedly with the Attorney General and that the Attorney General's office had informed him that if the Board was satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that reactors

were slaughtered within the time specified by law, indemnity should be paid. He stated, however, that the Federal Government would not pay indemnity unless a post-mortem report was available indicating that the animals had been slaughtered under supervision as required by law.

The Secretary further stated that he did not feel that the State should be required to pay the entire indemnity in cases where post-mortem reports were not available and that in his opinion, the post-mortem was the only definite assurance that the Board could have that the animals had been slaughtered as required. A general discussion of the question followed.

Mr. Sayers moved that no indemnity be paid unless a record of slaughter with proper identification of the reacting animals was available and that all commission companies, slaughtering establishments, and stockyards companies shouldbe notified of this action, and further that owners be informed in case records of slaughter are not available, that the indemnity was withheld due to negligence in the handling of reacting animals after arrival at central markets, also that owners be informed at the time the animals are condemned, that no indemnity can be paid unless the animals are accompanied by proper shipping permits and unless the reacting animals are properly identified at the time of slaughter. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

MR. G. H. FICKETT, ST. PAUL: Mr. G. H. Fickett of St. Paul then appeared before the Board. He stated that he operated a farm in Grove Township, Anoka County and that a neighbor, Glenn H. Stone also of Anoka County maintained his premises in a highly insanitary condition. He stated that he had recently had trouble with this neighbor due to the fact that some of Fickett's cattle had wandered on to unfenced land owned by Mr. Stone and had been taken up by Mr. Stone and confined in his stable and that Mr. Fickett then learned that a number of abortions had occurred in the herd owned by Mr. Stone. He also stated that several neighbors in that community wished the Live Stock Sanitary Board to require Mr. Stone to submit his cattle to a Bang's disease test and if reactors were disclosed, to establish a quarantine on the Stone cattle until such time as the reactors were sold for slaughter and the premises placed in a sanitary condition.

Mr. Fickett presented a petition signed by several cattle owners in the neighborhood requesting the Board to take this action.

The Secretary explained that he felt there was no grounds for establishing the quarantine since the fact that abortions had occurred in the Stone cattle was not conclusive evidence that the cattle were affected with Bang's disease. He stated that since the law provided a definite procedure requiring owners to submit cattle to a Bang's disease test under the Area Plan, and in his opinion the Board could not take action extending this requirement in a manner not provided in the law. The Secretary was instructed to discuss the matter further with the Attorney General. Mr. Fickett then left the meeting.

LIVE STOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION MEETING: The Secretary reported that he had attended a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Minnesota Live Stock Breeders' Association on April 20th to discuss the reinstatement of veterinarians who had been removed from the approved and accredited list of veterinarians in Minnesota. He stated that the matter had been discussed thoroughly by the Board of Directors and that he had received the following communication reporting the action of the Board of Directors following this discussion from Mr. J. S. Jones, Secretary of the Breeders' Association:

> "As a matter of record for you the following Resolution was adopted by the Board of Directors of the Minnesota Live Stock Breeders' Association on April 20, 1945.
>
> 'Moved by Director L. V. Wilson and seconded by Director E. W. Brown that the Resolution adopted by this Board on September 8, 1943, be corrected to read "That we now recommend that hereafter the Live Stock Sanitary Board refuse to accept any tests or certificates from any veterinary who hereafter is found guilty of having falsified any infectious disease tests until such time as the Live Stock Sanitary Board deems it advisable to reinstate such veterinarian as official veterinarian.'"

DR. J. J. BURGESS, GRAND RAPIDS: The Secretary reminded the Board that Dr. J. J. Burgess of Grand Rapids, who had been removed from the list of Approved and Accredited veterinarians on May 16, 1944, had applied for reinstatement and that action had been deferred pending the conference with the Board of

Directors of the Breeders' Association. The question of reinstatement was discussed and the Secretary was instructed to telephone to Mr. L. A. Rossman, the Publisher of the Grand Rapids Herald Review and obtain his opinion as to the reputation of Dr. Burgess in his own community before further action was taken.

DR. E. L. ORPUTT, ST. PAUL: The Secretary informed the Board that Dr. E. L. Orput of St. Paul had requested him to ask the Board if they would be willing to recommend to the Packers and Stock Yards Administration that the action of that organization in suspending Dr. Orput from practicing in public stockyards, be reconsidered and either the suspension revoked or a rehearing be held on the case. This matter was discussed and the Board expressed their opinion that no action should be taken in the matter.

The Board then adjourned for lunch.

MEETING WITH LIVE STOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION: The Board reconvened at 1:30 P. M. Mr. L. V. Wilson, Mr. H. A. Derenthal and Mr. J. S. Jones appeared by invitation to discuss proposed rules and regulations relative to the new law providing for the testing of cattle before sale and also amendments to the rules and regulations for the control of Bang's disease.

The Secretary explained the last Legislature passed two laws referring to the adoption of rules and regulations by administrative agencies. According to the provisions of one of these laws, (Chapter 452) all rules and regulations in effect at the time of the passage of the Act which was April 21, 1945, must be filed with the Attorney General within 90 days thereafter together with such amendments and new rules and regulations as may be promulgated by the Board. The law further provides that before filing such regulations a public hearing shall be held after giving 30 days' notice. The Secretary stated that he had called a public hearing with proper notice as is required by law, for July 7th, 1945 and that it would be necessary to present all of the regulations now in force together with any amendments thereto and any new regulations which the Board intended to adopt at this time, at the hearing for further discussion.

June 13, 1945.

He stated it was his opinion, however, that the regulations should be considered by the Breeders' Association and the Board prior to the public hearing.

The Secretary also stated the law requiring the testing of cattle for Bang's disease prior to being offered for sale becomes effective July 1st and this law requires that the Board adopt regulations for its enforcement. It is evident that such regulations cannot be adopted in conformity with Chapter 452, and he had discussed the matter with the Attorney General and had been informed that it would be proper to present tentative rules and regulations to all persons concerned before the law goes into effect July 1st. He stated that it was important that the tentative regulations be decided upon at this time in order that copies might be promptly furnished all operators at community sales, auctioneers and others who might be interested.

The Secretary read the suggested regulations that he had prepared and a number of suggestions were made by the members of the Board and the breeders present. The prepared regulations were amended in accordance with the suggestions offered. Mr. Moscrip moved that the Secretary be instructed to confer with Mr. J. S. Jones, Secretary of the State Breeders' Association in preparing the final draft of the tentative rules and regulations to be furnished the public pending final adoption as provided by law. Motion seconded and carried.

A thorough discussion of the regulations for the control of Bang's disease followed.

Mr. Moscrip moved that the Board approve the action of the Secretary in calling a hearing on the rules and regulations of the Board for July 7, 1945 and that the following Resolution be adopted:

"WHEREAS, the laws of 1945, Chapter 452, Section 1, Sub-division 4 provides that rules and regulations shall be promulgated after a public hearing thereon and a notice of a public hearing to be held by the Live Stock Sanitary Board on July 7, 1945 with regard to rules and regulations to be adopted by the Board, was published in the St. Paul Dispatch on June 7, 1945.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Secretary and Executive Officer is authorized to represent the Board at said hearing and to provide a stenographer to make a record of said hearing and prepare a transcript thereof to be presented to the Board at its next meeting following the holding of said hearing."

June 13, 1945.

The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

IMPORTATION OF SHEEP FROM SCABIES-FREE STATES: The Secretary reported that in accordance with the rules and regulations governing the importation of sheep, he had written to the sanitary officials of all of the western states which had formerly been declared scabies-free, requesting certification that their respective states were free from scabies and had been free for the preceding 12 months. He stated that he had received replies from all such states certifying that they were free from scabies with the exception of Oregon which reported that scabies had again appeared in the area west of the Cascade Mountains, and South Dakota in which Dr. Robinson reported that scabies had appeared in one flock in Todd County. He stated this was the same flock in which scabies had been reported in 1944 and in which the infection had been imported into South Dakota by trailing in from Nebraska contrary to regulations.

The Secretary reminded the Board that in 1944, they had approved the importation of sheep without dipping from all counties in Oregon east of the Cascade Mountains and from all of South Dakota with the exception of Todd, Tripp and Millett Counties.

Mr. Moscrip moved that permits for the importation of sheep without dipping be issued for sheep originating in counties in Oregon with the exception of those west of the Cascade Mountains and from all counties in South Dakota with the exception of Todd, Tripp, and Millett Counties. The motion was seconded by Mr. Sayers and carried.

At 5:00 P. M. Mr. Moscrip moved that the meeting do now adjourn. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

Respectfully submitted,

Secretary

E. A. Glose

President

REGULAR QUARTERLY MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD JULY 13, 1945.

No Quorum present - meeting adjourned.

MINUTES DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD JULY 15, 1945.

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

Mr. Ewald moved that the Minutes of the meeting of June 13th be approved as submitted to the members by mail. The motion was seconded by Mr. Sayers and carried.

DR. R. G. FLEMING: The Secretary reported that he had received information that Dr. R. G. Fleming of Alexandria had tested cattle for Bang's disease and also had vaccinated cattle with Bang's disease vaccine and had failed to report such tests and vaccination to the Board. He presented correspondence and reports of field men pertaining to the case and reported that he had written to Dr. Fleming informing him that it was necessary for the Secretary to present the facts to the Board at this meeting, and that until the Board took further action, the Secretary had suspended all permits held by Dr. Fleming for the use of Bang's disease vaccine and that no further tests for Bang's disease and tuberculosis would be accepted from him until further notice. He stated that he had invited Dr. Fleming to appear at this meeting to answer these charges.

DR. M. E. MERKLEY: The Secretary also reported that he had evidence that Dr. M. E. Merkley of St. Peter had tested cattle for Bang's disease and had administered Bang's disease vaccine and had failed to report the test and vaccination to the Board. He stated that he had also written to Dr. Merkley suspending his permits and refusing to accept test records or health certificates pending action by the Board and invited Dr. Merkley to appear at this meeting.

Dr. Merkley, however, telephoned the Secretary stating that it would be impossible for him to attend the meeting, but the Secretary had received a letter from him which he presented to the Board in which Dr. Merkley denied the charges. The Secetary also presented other reports and correspondence which seem to substantiate the charges and informed the Board that he had instructed Dr. Merkley it would be to his advantage to appear at this meeting to answer the charges personally.

The Board discussed the charges against the two veterinarians above named

and it was decided since such a small attendance was present at this meeting, action should be deferred until a later date.

Mr. Ewald moved that the action of the Secretary in suspending vaccination permits and his refusal to accept records of tests and health certificates from Dr. R. G. Fleming of Alexandria and Dr. M. E. Merkley of St. Peter be approved, and that such suspension and refusal to accept health certificates and records, be continued until the next meeting of the Board, and further that a special meeting of the Board should be held as soon as a complete attendance could be obtained, and that both Doctors Fleming and Merkley be notified of the date of such meeting and be asked to appear to answer the charges. The motion was seconded by Mr. Sayers and carried.

NATIONAL TURKEY IMPROVEMENT PLAN: The Secretary reported that at a meeting of the Poultry Improvement Board held July 6, 1945, a motion was passed to adopt the National Poultry Improvement Plan in Minnesota. It was decided at that meeting to recommend to the Live Stock Sanitary Board that they amend their rules and regulations governing the control of pullorum diseases in turkeys in order that they might cooperate with the United States Bureau of Animal Industry under the National Turkey Improvement Plan.

He also reported that the Poultry Improvement Board had decided to allow hatchery and flock owners to accept the pullorum control plan without including the breed improvement stages if they so desire but they recommended to the Board that no hatchery hatching both chicken and turkey eggs be allowed to operate under supervision unless eggs from both turkeys and chickens were produced by flocks under supervision and the hatching of both turkey and chicken eggs be placed under the supervision for the control of pullorum disease.

Mr. Ewald moved that the Board cooperate with the United States Bureau of Animal Industry under the National Turkey Improvement Plan in the control of pullorum disease in turkeys, and that the rules and regulations governing the control of pullorum disease in turkeys be amended in conformity with this plan. The

motion was seconded by Mr. Sayers and carried.

The Secretary reported that proposed amendments providing for this change had been presented at the public hearing July 7th on the rules and regulations of the Board and no objections had been voiced by those present.

SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY: The Secretary reported that it has been the custom for many years, to write to all railroad companies handling sheep from states which have been certified by the Live Stock Sanitary officials as free from sheep scabies, requesting their assurance that such sheep would be handled only in cleaned and disinfected cars and unloaded for feed, water and rest in railroad shipping yards or public stock yards where cleaned and disinfected pens have been set aside for the handling of sheep from scabies free territory only.

The Secretary informed the Board that in 1943 and 1944, the Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company had failed to answer this letter requesting such assurance and that therefore it had recently been necessary to deny a permit for the importation of a shipment of sheep from southern California into Minnesota without dipping as the request for permit specified that the sheep were to be shipped over the Santa Fe Failroad. This fact was called to the attention of the railway Company when writing to them this year, again requesting their assurance that cleaned and disinfected pens would be set aside for the handling of such sheep, and the Secretary presented a letter signed by Mr. W. E. Goodloe, General Livestock Agent of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company refusing to comply with our request.

Mr. Sayers moved that the Secretary be instructed when issuing permits for the importation of sheep into Minnesota without dipping when such sheep originate in the area serviced by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad to specify on the permit that it was not valid if the sheep were shipped over such railway. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

NOTARY PUBLIC: The Secretary reported that in order to expedite the work of the office, it would be very desirable to have another employee commissioned as a

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Notary Public. He informed the Board that only one employee at the present time, the Chief Clerk, was so commissioned and that during her vacation periods and absence from the office, the work was often delayed as it was often impossible or inconvenient to obtain necessary notarial certifications.

It was moved by Mr. Ewald that the Secretary take steps to commission such employee or employees as he sees fit as a Notary Public. The motion was seconded by Mr. Sayers and carried.

BANG'S DISEASE TESTING UNDER THE CERTIFIED HERD PLAN: The Secretary reported that there had been some complaint relative to his action in requiring that no tests for Bang's disease under the Certified Herd Plan be conducted by practicing veterinarians until they were specifically authorized by the Board for each test. He explained he felt this action was necessary due to the fact that in authorizing a veterinarian to make the test, he was also authorized to act as the agent of the Board in ordering the destruction of condemned animals and appraising such animals in order that the owner might obtain indemnity. He stated that during the two years that blanket authorizations had been issued to veterinarians, several embarrassing situations had developed and that the Attorney General had recommended in the future, that specific authorizations be issued and that such authorizations expire on a definite date so that the practicing veterinarians so authorized would not be considered indefinitely as an agent of the Board.

A general discussion of the matter of issuing authorizations followed and the opinion was expressed by the Board members present, that the action of the Secretary was justified.

PAYMENT OF INDEMNITY: The Secretary reminded the Board that a motion had been passed at the last Board meeting providing that no indemnity shall be paid for animals that react for tuberculosis, para-tuberculosis or Bang's disease unless a post-mortem report indicating that the animals had been slaughtered within 15 days following condemnation and appraisal was on file in the office.

He stated that he had discussed this motion with the Attorney General

and the Attorney General had informed him that such action being of general application could only be passed after a public hearing. The Attorney General further advised that in his opinion, it would be proper and advisable to adopt rules and regulations providing for the payment of indemnity, including the provisions contained in the motion. It would then be necessary to formally adopt such regulations in accordance with the laws passed by the last Legislature, Chapter 452.

The Secretary stated that following this advice, he had prepared a regulation with the assistante of the Attorney General, including the points included in the motion and that this regulation had been presented at the public hearing on the rules and regulations of the Board held July 7th. He recommended that in view of this advice, he felt that the motion pertaining to the payment of indemnity passed at the last meeting, be recinded.

Mr. Sayers moved that the action taken on his motion at the meeting of the Board June 13, 1945 providing that no indemnity be paid unless a record of slaughter with the proper identification of the reacting animals was available be herewith recinded. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

WISCONSIN PLACARDS AND CERTIFICATES: The Secretary stated that he had asked the State Veterinarian of Wisconsin to furnish him with the placards and test certificates used in that State in the operation of the Wisconsin law requiring the testing of cattle for Bang's disease before they are offered for sale. He presented the forms used in Wisconsin consisting of cardboard placards to be posted on the premises where public sales are to be held and also test records which are furnished with all animals sold. He suggested some changes which he felt would be desirable if such a procedure were adopted in Minnesota.

A discussion of these forms followed and the Board Members present expressed their approval and suggested that some provision be made in the rules and regulations governing the sale of cattle at public and private sale requiring that some such form of placard and test certificate be included.

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REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEARING: The Secretary stated a public hearing on the rules and regulations of the Board had been held as required by the laws of 1945, Chapter 452, and that he had represented the Board in accordance with the resolution passed at the last meeting. He stated there was a very small attendance, only Mr. J. S. Jones representing the Minnesota Farm Bureau, and Mr. H. A. Derenthal, representing the Minnesota Live Stock Breeders' Association being present. He presented a stenographic report of this hearing.

It was moved by Mr. Ewald and seconded by Mr. Sayers that the Board approve the action of the Secretary in holding the hearing. Motion carried.

RULES AND REGULATIONS: All of the rules and regulations now in effect were then discussed.

Mr. Sayers moved that the following rules and regulations be herewith recinded:

1. Regulations Defining an Acceptable Mallein test. Adopted October 13, 1911.

2. Regulations for the control of reabies. Adopted October 13, 1911.

3. Regulation for the control of Actinomycosis (Lumpy Jaw) in cattle. Adopted April 12, 1918.

4. Regulation for the control of Equine Influenza. Adopted April 12, 1918.

5. Necrobacillosis Regulations. Adopted July 12, 1918.

6. Rules and regulations governing the importation and quarantine of cattle in counties which have been officially designated by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board and the United States Bureau of Animal Industry as modified accredited tuberculosis-free areas. Adopted April 15, 1932 - Approved by Attorney General May 5, 1932.

7. Rules and regulations pertaining to diagnosis and control of tuberculosis. Adopted April 20, 1923. Approved by Attorney General May 8,1923.

8. Rules and regulations providing an agreement for owners in order that tuberculin tests may be applied to their cattle by approved veterinarian. Adopted June 15, 1923. Approved by Attorney General June 28, 1923.

9. Rules and regulations governing the importation and quarantine of cattle in counties in which the modified accredited tuberculosis-free area plan is adopted by the Live Stock Sanitary Board and the Board of county commissioners. Adopted April 15, 1932. Approved by Attorney General May 5, 1932.

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10. Rules and regulations governing the importation, buying, sale, distribution, and handling of milk, cream and other milk products derived from cattle that have not passed a satisfactory tuberculin test and owned outside of counties and areas in which the modified accredited tuberculosis-free area plan is adopted by agreement of the Board of County Commissioners and the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of Minnesota and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry, according to provisions of Chapter 30, General Statutes 1923 and especially chapter 269, Laws of 1923, thereof. Adopted January 16, 1926, Approved by Attorney General January 23, 1926.

11. Additional rules and regulations governing the importation of live stock into the State of Minnesota adopted July 18, 1933, Approved by Attorney General July 21, 1933.

12. Rules and regulations governing the control of bovine tuberculosis under the Bang System (T. B. form 48). Adopted September 10, 1926,

13. Regulations governing the movement of cattle that have recently aborted. Adopted January 11, 1922. Approved by Attorney General February 7, 1922.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

Mr Sayers moved that the following rules and regulations be readopted without amendments:

1. Rules and regulations governing the importation of swine into the State of Minnesota as amended April 17, 1942, approved by Attorney General April 27, 1942.

2. Rules and regulations governing the importation of sheep into the State of Minnesota, adopted October 28, 1943. Approved by Attorney General December 4, 1943.

3. Rules and regulations governing the importation of goats into the State of Minnesota. Adopted April 17, 1942, approved by Attorney General April 27, 1942.

4. Rules and regulations governing the importation of horses, mules and asses into the State of Minnesota. Adopted July 19, 1944, Approved by Attorney General July 24, 1944.

5. Rules and regulations relative to the admission of dogs into the State of Minnesota. Adopted January, 13, 1928, approved by Attorney General February 20, 1928.

6. Rules and regulations governing the importation of poultry into the State of Minnesota. Adopted January 18, 1936, approved by Attorney General February 6,1936.

7. Resolution for quarantine of imported domestic animals. Adopted March 21, 1933, approved by Attorney General

8. Uniform methods and rules for the establishment and maintenance of tuberculosis-free accredited herds adopted by the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board January 17, 1925 and for the modified accredited areas adopted April 15, 1932 are hereby amended to read as follows: Adopted April 25th, 1934, approved by Attorney General May 10, 1934.

9. Rules and regulations governing the tuberculin testing of cattle in counties and areas in which the "Modified Accredited Tuberculosis Free Area Plan" is adopted by agreement of the Board of County Commissioners and the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of Minnesota andthe U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry, according to provisions of Chapter 30, General Statutes 1923, and especially Chapter 269, Laws of 1923, thereof. Adopted October 16, 1925, approved by Attorney General October 20, 1925.

10. Rules and regulations governing the quarantine and isolation of herds or lots of cattle which have disclosed reactors to the tuberculin test, in counties in which the control of tuberculosis, as provided by Chapter 269, Laws of 1923, is adopted by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board and the Board of County Commissioners. Adopted October 21, 1924, approved by Attorney General October 22, 1924.

11. Rules and regulations governing the quarantine and isolation of cattle which have not been subjected to the tuberculin test in counties in which the control of tuberculosis, as provided by Chapter 269, Laws of 1923, is adopted by the Live Stock Sanitary Board and the Board of County Commissioners. Adopted November 2, 1923, approved by Attorney General November 7, 1923.

12. Rules and regulations providing a cooperative agreement for the tuberculin testing in counties, according to provisions of Chapter 269, session laws of 1923. Adopted May 3, 1923, approved by Attorney General May 4, 1923.

13. Rules and regulations governing the testing of cattle for tuberculosis by the subcutaneous method. Adopted July 27, 1920.

14. Rules and regulations for the application of proper intradermic tuberculin test in cattle. Adopted April 20, 1923, approved by Attorney General April 24, 1923.

15. Rules and regulations to prevent the removal of identification ear tags, leg bands, and brands, and provisions for parties to insert, apply or use such tags, bands, brands or markings. Adopted April 25, 1934, approved by Attorney General June 4, 1934.

16. Rules and regulations providing to branding cattle that have reacted to the tuberculin test. Adopted January 16, 1920, approved by Attorney General February 4, 1920.

17. Rules and regulations governing the testing of domestic animals for contagious and infectious diseases. Adopted July 17, 1925, approved by Attorney General August 1, 1925.

18. Rules and regulations providing for the control of tuberculosis in flocks of poultry. Adopted May 11, 1927, approved by Attorney General May 21, 1927.

19. Rules and regulations relative to the control of hog cholera. Adopted May 11, 1927, approved by Attorney General May 11, 1927.

20. Rules and regulations relating to quarantine of hogs that are treated with hog cholera serum and virus. Adopted April 13, 1927, approved by Attorney General April 16, 1927.

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21. Rules and regulations relating to duties of lay permit holders to use hog cholera virus on their own hogs. Adopted May 3, 1923, approved by Attorney General May 7, 1923.

22. Rules and regulations governing the movement of hogs that are affected with or which have been exposed to cholera. Adopted May 3, 1923, approved by Attorney General May 7, 1923.

23. Rules and regulations governing the manufacture, sale and distribution of hog cholera serum, hog cholera virus and other biological products for use upon domestic animals, necessary to maintain the potency and purity of such products. Adopted May 3, 1923, approved by Attorney General, May 8, 1923.

24. Rules and regulations relating to control of hog cholera and the purchase and administration of hog cholera serum and virus. Adopted July 16, 1927, approved by Attorney General July 22, 1927.

25. Rules and regulations governing the duties of persons, firms and corporations relative to reporting sales and distribution of hog cholera serum and hog cholera virus. Adopted July 11, 1930, approved by Attorney General August 19, 1930.

26. Regulations governing shipment of swine from public stock yards.

27. Rules and regulations governing the sale and distribution of brucella abortus or Bang's disease vaccine and all other biologics contanining the active virus of infective agent of any communicable, infectious diseases of domestic animals, brucella abortus or Bang's disease bacterin, and antigens and all other biologics used in the detection and diagnosis of communicable, infectious diseases of domestic animals in the State of Minnesota. Adopted April 16, 1941 and approved by the Attorney General April 21, 1941.

28. Rules and regulations governing the movement of live stock from slaughtering establishments to points in Minnesota as adopted November 4, 1942 and approved by the Attorney General November 5, 1942.

29. Rules and regulations for the control of scabies in the State of Minnesota adopted October 28, 1943, approved by Attorney General December 4, 1943.

30. Rules and regulations for the cleaning and disinfection of automobiles, trucks and other vehicles. Adopted July 25, 1927, approved by Attorney General July 29, 1927.

31. Rules and regulations for the cleaning and disinfection of railroad cars as amended October 28, 1943. Approved by Attorney General December 4, 1943.

32. 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 September 20, 1943.

33. Regulation governing the disposal of buttermilk by creameries. Adopted July 27, 1920.

34. Regulations for the control of Anthrax. Adopted October 12, 1911.

35. Laws and regulations governing glanders-Farcy. Adopted July 17, 1908.

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36. Laws and regulations governing cattle mange or scabies. Adopted July 17, 1908.

37. Laws and regulations governing horse mange or scabies. Adopted July 17, 1908.

38. Rules and regulations for the control of rabies in Minnesota. Adopted July 14, 1938. Approved by Attorney General July 14, 1938.

39. Rules and regulations requiring the isolation and quarantining of domestic animals, including poultry, for infectious and dangerous communicable diseases. Adopted by the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board July 9, 1932. Approved by the Attorney General July 20, 1932.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

Mr. Sayers moved that the rules and regulations for the establishment and maintenance of certified Bang's Disease-Free Herds in Minnesota (B. D. 26 Revised) be amended to read as follows, and that such reulations be herewith adopted, and all prior rules and regulations for the establishment and maintenance of Certified Bang's Disease-Free herds in Minnesota be hereby recinded.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

(Copy of B. D. 26 Revised filed with Attorney General. To be inserted in Minutes when approved.)

Mr. Sayers moved that the rules and regulations for the establishment and maintenance of Modified Bang's Disease-Free Areas in Minnesota, testing of cattle within such areas, disposal of reacting cattle, quarantines and requirements governing the importation of cattle (B. D. 27 Revised) be amended to read as follows and that all previous rules and regulations heretofore adopted under the above named title be herewith recinded.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

(Copy of B. D. 27 Revised as amended filed with Attorney General to be inserted in Minutes when approved)

Mr. Sayers moved that the rules and regulations for the control and elimination of Bang's disease within the State of Minnesota (B. D. 5 Revised) be amended to read as follows and be hereby adopted and that all rules and regulations heretofore adopted under the above titled be hereby recinded.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

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(Copy of B. D. 5, Revised as amended filed with Attorney General. To be inserted in Minutes when approved.)

Mr. Sayers moved that the following rules and regulations for the control of Pullorum Disease (B. W. D. 12 Revised) be herewith adopted and that all rules and regulations heretofore adopted for the control of pullorum disease in chickens and the rules and regulations for the control of pullorum disease in turkeys be herewith rescinded.

Mr. Ewald seconded the motion and the motion was carried.

(Copy of B. W. D. 12 Revised as amended filed with Attorney General. To be inserted in Minutes when approved.)

Mr. Sayers moved that the following rules and regulations governing public exhibitions of livestock and poultry be herewith adopted and that all rules and regulations governing such public exhibitions previously adopted, be hereby recinded.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

(Copy of rules and regulations as amended filed with Attorney General. To be inserted in Minutes when approved.)

Mr. Sayers moved that the rules and regulations governing the sale of livestock at community and other sales (C.S. I Revised) be amended to read as follows and that all regulations heretofore adopted governing such sales be hereby recinded;

The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

(Copy of C. S. I Revised as amended filed with the Attorney General to be inserted in Minutes when approved.)

Mr. Sayers moved that the following rules and regulations governing the sale of cattle at public auction, public or private sale, mortgage foreclosure sale, sale by order of any court, and the leasing or loaning of cattle for breeding purposes (B. D. 45) be hereby adopted.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

(Copy of B. D. 45 filed with Attorney General. To be inserted in Minutes when approved.

Mr. Sayers moved that the following rules and regulations governing condemnation and slaughter of animals affected with tuberculosis, para-tuberculosis or

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or Bang's disease and the payment of indemnity be herewith adopted.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

(Copy of above rules and regulations filed with the Attorney General. To be inserted in Minutes when approved.)

Mr. Sayers moved that any veterinarian found guilty of failure to report the use of Bang's disease vaccine since the rules and regulations for the control and elimination of Bang's disease in cattle in the State of Minnesota were amended October 8, 1943 or who had failed to report all Bang's disease tests as provided in such rules and regulations, should be disciplined in accordance with the flagrancy of such violation.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Ralph L. Hurst

Secretary

President

MINUTES SPECIAL MEETING MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD JULY 27, 1945.

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

DR. W. J. FRETZ: The Secretary announced that Dr. W. J. Fretz had resigned his position as Inspector in Charge of the Tuberculosis and Bang's Disease Eradication Division of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry in Minnesota, due to ill health, to become effective July 31st, 1945.

Mr. Ewald moved the following resolution be adopted and that a copy be sent to Dr. Fretz. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried:

"WHEREAS, Dr. Warren J. Fretz, in his capacity as Inspector in Charge in Minnesota of the tuberculosis and Bang's disease eradication division of the United State Bureau of Animal Industry since January, 1918, has served the live stock interests of the State of Minnesota with outstanding ability and the utmost diligence and sincerity and,

WHEREAS, Dr. Fretz has at all times cooperated with the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board in their efforts to control and eradicate disease from the domestic animals of the State, and

WHEREAS, the Board has valued highly the council and advice of Dr. Fretz in formulating and conducting their programs of disease control,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board express herewith their sincere appreciation of the splendid work accomplished by Dr. Fretz in this State over a period of twenty-seven years, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Board extend to Dr. Fretz their best wishes for a rapid and complete recovery and many years of happiness and content."

SUBSISTENCE AND MILEAGE FOR VETERINARIANS: The Secretary reported that it was becoming increasingly difficult to employ sufficient veterinarians to complete organizations for conducting tuberculin and Bang's disease tests under the Area Plan. He stated that the greatest cause of complaint appeared to be the small

amount allowed for subsistence while employed on these projects, and also because no mileage has been allowed for veterinarians from their homes to the counties where they are to be employed.

The Secretary explained that since the inception of the Area Plan of tuberculosis control in 1923, subsistence of $2.00 per day has been paid to such veterinarians and that under present conditions this amount is entirely inadequate. He also stated that in order to obtain the necessary number of veterinarians to complete the organizations, it is often necessary to employ veterinarians located at some distance from the county where the work is to be conducted and recommended that mileage be paid to veterinarians from their homes to such counties and return.

Dr. Boyd moved that the Secretary be instructed to increase the subsistence for veterinarians employed in the area testing of tuberculosis and Bang's disease to $3.00 per day, and that mileage at the rate allowed by the Department of Administration be paid to such veterinarians for one trip from their homes to the county where the test is being conducted, and one trip in return. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS IN AREA COUNTIES: The Secretary reported that there had been some complaints from cattle owners in Area counties regarding the procedure followed in allowing cattle to be exhibited at county fairs when such cattle originated in herds in which Bang's disease reactors were disclosed when the herd was last tested for Bang's disease. He explained that when reactors are found in a herd in an Area County the herd is placed under quarantine until it has passsed a negative test at least 30 days thereafter even though the reactors are immediately disposed of according to law. He stated that often county fairs are held within the 30 days period so that it is impossible to retest the herd and release the quarantine prior to the date of the fair, and that in such instances, the exhibition of cattle from such infected herds has

been allowed provided the individual animals had passed a negative test immediately before the opening of the exhibition.

He stated that he had also allowed the exhibition of animals originating in herds in which reactors were retained under a restricting and restraining quarantine providing the owner furnished an affidavit that the animals to be exhibited such as 4-H Club calves, has been maintained separate and apart from all other animals following the last test of such herd and further that such animals to be exhibited were found to be negative immediately prior to the opening of the exhibition.

The Secretary explained that the rules and regulations governing the exhibition of live stock allowed the showing of cattle at county fairs which had passed a negative test within 60 days prior to the fair and cattle originating in non-accredited areas were allowed to be exhibited at county fairs located in area counties even though the herds from which they originated had not passed a negative test or had not even been tested for Bang's disease.

The Board expressed their approval of the present procedure and no action was taken.

DISPOSAL OF BANG'S DISEASE REACTORS: The Secretary reminded the Board that the last Legislature amended the Bang's disease Area Law, Section 35.30, Minnesota Statutes, 1941 in regard to the disposal of cattle showing a positive reaction in herds located in counties which have adopted the Area Plan of Bang's Disease control. He stated that the law now provides three alternatives for such disposal, namely,

1. Immediate removal of reacting cattle and sale of same for slaughter, in which case Federal and State indemnity will be paid.

2. The segregation and quarantine of reacting cattle.

3. Such other disposition of the cattle as the Board shall direct.

The Secretary stated that in his opinion, actual segregation of reacting cattle should be required unless they were immediately sold for slaughter; such segregation to consist of their removal from contact with all negative cattle

Maintained on the same farm, except in such cases as the owner arranged with the Board to adopt some definite vaccination procedure which should be allowed only in case the necessary arrangements and precautions were adopted to prevent the infection in neighboring herds.

The Secretary stated that following an oral opinion from the Attroney General's office in 1941, under the law as it existed prior to amendment by the last Legislature, reacting cattle had been allowed to remain in infected herds and the entire herd quarantined. In many cases no further steps had been taken by the owner to eliminate the disease, but the herd had been handled just the same as prior to the test when the reactors were disclosed.

The Secretary stated that it would no doubt cause some argument and complaint to change the procedure as now advised, but felt that it should be adopted in each county when the next complete test of all the cattle in the county was conducted.

Dr. Boyd moved that hereafter in each county where a Bang's disease test of all the cattle in the county is being conducted, owners of herds in which reactors are disclosed, shall be informed that the law was amended by the 1945 Legislature, and that it will now be necessary for them to comply with such law either by:

1. Immediately shipping all reactors for slaughter or

2. Segregate all reacting cattle which in such case shall be isolated from all other cattle on the premises and from cattle on neighboring premises, or

3. Adopt a vaccination program for the eventual elimination of the disease under agreement of the Board, which agreement shall not be allowed unless proper provision shall be made for protecting cattle owned by other persons in the area, such provision to include double fencing where in the opinion of the agent of the Live Stock Sanitary Board it is necessary or advisable and fencing all infected and exposed cattle away from water courses or drainage ditches which may flow over land owned by other persons in the area to which

other cattle may have access.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

BLANKET PERMITS FOR THE IMPORTATION OF CATTLE: The Secretary reported that in the fall of 1941, Dr. Charles E. Cotton, then Secretary of the Board had adopted a "trial plan" consisting of issuing blanket permits to certain cattle dealers, most of them operators of community sales, allowing the importation of feeding cattle to be tested for Bang's disease upon arrival. These permits were issued in blank to be filled in by the buyers who represented the dealers to which the permits were issued and copies were then furnished to this office. This procedure was followed for a few months but considerable difficulty was encountered in obtaining the necessary copies and in some cases cattle arrived without proper health certificates and the procedure was discontinued.

The Secretary reported that he had been recently requested by some cattle dealers to reinstate this practice but that he had refused to do so without specific instructions from the Board. He had, however, agreed to present it to the Board for their consideration. The matter was discussed and several members of the Board expressed their opinion that no blanket permits should be issued. No action was taken.

PLAN OF TUBERCULIN TESTING: The Secretary reported that the plan of tuberculin testing first instituted in Minnesota in Wright County, whereby the testing was delegated to the veterinarians residing in the county, and allowing them to conduct such test at their convenience over a comparatively long period, had not met with complete success, in that the veterinarians had neglected the testing due partly to the failure of the regularly employed veterinarians of the Board to properly supervise the testing. He stated that all four counties in which this plan had been instituted, were now past due for accreditation and that in none of the counties had the work been entirely completed. He stated that he had now delegated four regularly employed field veterinarians to complete the work in Wright County which had started in July, 1944 and that they had been picking up the scattered herds.

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The Secretary stated that in his opinion, this plan should be continued in spite of the difficulties, at least for the present, and that he would make an effort to correct many of the faults in the plan which had come to his attention and hoped that in the future, some method could be worked out whereby this plan could be more efficiently conducted.

Mr. W. S. Moscrip and Mr. A. L. Sayers then appeared and entered into the deliberations.

DR. M. E. MERKLEY: Dr. M. E. Merkley of St. Peter, Minnesota then appeared before the Board. The Secretary presented the report of his investigation of the activities of Dr. Merkley in regard to the Bang's disease testing of cattle owned by Mr. Herman Kraut of Nicollet and the vaccination of such cattle against Bang's disease. The Secretary also presented correspondence in the office files relative to these activities. Dr. Merkley was requested to explain his actions in this case and to answer questions of various Board members relative to the Secretary's report and correspondence on file.

Dr. Merkley was then excused. Mr. Moscrip moved that the Secretary take the necessary steps to have Dr. Merkley's name removed from the approved and accredited list of veterinarians in Minnesota, revoke all permits issued to Dr. Merkley by the Live Stock Sanitary Board and to submit a report of the evidence on file in this office to the Minnesota State Examining Board. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

INDEMNITY CLAIM OF HERMAN KRAUT: The Secretary reported that he cattle owned by Mr. Herman Kraut involved in this case had been tested on July 3rd, 1945 by Dr. R. A. Dean of St. Peter disclosing nine reactors. Dr. Dean had submitted appraisal for these reactors and the Secretary requested the Board to instruct him as to the payment of indemnity in this case. A discussion of the indemnity law as it applies to the payment of indemnity in this case followed.

It was pointed out that the law prohibits the payment of inxemnity when the owner has been guilty of negligence in exposing his animal or animals

to Bang's disease.

Mr. Sayers moved that no payment for indemnity be approved for the reactors disclosed in the Herman Kraut herd when tested by Dr. R. A. Dean of St. Peter July 3, 1945. The motion was seconded by Mr. Moscrip and carried.

DR. R. G. FLEMING, ALEXANDRIA: Dr. R. G. Fleming then appeared before the Board. The Secretary presented the report of his investigation of the failure of Dr. Fleming to report Bang's disease tests and the injection of Bang's disease vaccine into cattle owned by Alois Kerkowski of Brandon, Minnesota. He also presented correspondence with Dr. Fleming regarding this case. He informed the Board that upon completion of this investigation, he had suspended Dr. Fleming's permits for the administration of Bang's disease vaccine and also had informed him that he would not accept records of tuberculin or Bang's disease tests conducted by Dr. Fleming, nor approve health certificates issued by him until the matter was considered by the Board.

Dr. Fleming was requested to explain his failure to make his reports as required by the rules and regulations of the Board. In reply to questions by the Secretary and members of the Board, he stated that his failure to report was due to a misunderstanding and that he desired and intended to cooperate with the Board at all times. A discussion of the necessity of making prompt reports of all tests for Bang's disease, especially where reactors were disclosed and the reporting of all injections of Bang's disease vaccine regardless of the method injected followed.

The Board then adjourned for lunch.

The Board reconvened at 2:00 P. M.

Mr. Moscrip moved that the Secretary be instructed to reinstate the Bang's disease vaccination permit issued to Dr. Fleming which had been suspended and to accept his records of tuberculin and Bang's disease tests and approve certificates issued by him with the understanding that in the future all tests be immediately reported to this office and also that the administration of Bang's disease vaccine by whatever method administered, be also reported.

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The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

READING OF MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING. The President then instructed the Secretary to read the Minutes of the Quarterly Meeting held July 14, 1945 for the benefit of the two members, Dr. Boyd and Mr. Moscrip, who were absent from that meeting Dr. Boyd suggested that he summarize this reading of the minutes which met with the approval of the Board. The Secretary proceeded to summarize the Minutes.

Mr. Moscrip moved that the Minutes be approved as summarised by the Secretary. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

POSITION OF VETERINARIAN IN CHARGE OF BANG'S DISEASE: The Secretary reported to the Board that he had offered the position of Veterinarian in Charge of Bang's disease control to Dr. McGinn as instructed at the Quarterly Meeting, but that Dr. McGinn had refused this appointment.

The Secretary stated that the last session of the Legislature had passed a law providing that all appointments of State employees or advancement of employees to a higher classification, must be provisional only and such appointment or advancement would terminate on July 1st, 1947 or at the end of hostilities, which ever was later. Under these conditions, he did not feel that it would be practical or advisable to offer the position of Veterinarian in Charge of Bang's Disease Control to any veterinarian not now employed in the Department since any desirable applicant for the position would now no doubt, be engaged in some permanent capacity and it would be unfair to such applicant, even though it were possible to employ him, to offer employment which might be terminated within two years.

The Secretary recommended that Dr. George E. Keller, now employed as a field veterinarian with a classification of Veterinarian II, be transferred to the position of Veterinarian in Charge of Bang's Disease Control without change of classification until such time as he demonstrated his ability to handle the position satisfactorily when his classification could be increased to Veterinarian III.

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The Secretary stated he had discussed this matter with the State Civil Service Department and they stated this would be satisfactory with that Department and that they would change this classification when requested.

The Board expressed their approval of this procedure.

ANNUAL MEETING OF AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: The Board discussed the question of sending delegates to the business meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association which is to be held at Chicago August 20th to 22nd inclusive. No regular meeting of the Association is to be held this year but there will be a meeting of the Board of Governors and the House of Delegates those three days.

Mr. Moscrip moved that the Secretary request the Governor for permission for Dr. W. L. Boyd and the Secretary to go to Chicago to attend this meeting and that they be instructed to attend provided there appears to be a necessity there for at the time of the meeting. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

DISCUSSION OF THE RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF BANG'S DISEASE: The Secretary suggested that as soon as the Assistant Attorney General who is assigned to this Department returns from his vacation and has had an opportunity to discuss the rules and regulations with the Secretary, that a special meeting of the Board be called for further consideration of these rules and regulations.

The Board also discussed the question of approval and disapporval of the intradermal method of Bang's disease vaccination.

Mr. Moscrip moved that only such methods for the administration of Bang's disease vaccination be approved as are recognized by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Ralph L. West
Secretary

Eff Gloss
President

MINUTES SPECIAL MEETING OF THE MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD AUGUST 8, 1945.

The meeting was called to order at 1:30 P. M. by President Gloss. Members present were, Dr. E. H. Gloss, Dr. W. L. Boyd and Mr. W. S. Moscrip.

The reading of the Minutes of the previous meeting was deferred until the next meeting.

DR. M. E. MERKLEY: Dr. M. E. Merkley appeared before the Board. He requested that his permit for the administration of hog cholera virus be reinstated. Dr. Merkley stated that he had always complied with the hog cholera virus law and the rules and regulations pertaining to the control of hog cholera and that he could see no reason why he should be deprived of his livelihood by cancelling his virus permit. He stated that he realized that he had been in the wrong in regard to his failure to report the existence of Bang's disease and he realized the action of the Board at their Special Meeting of July 27th was justified insofar as removing his name from the list of approved and accredited veterinarians was concerned, but he did feel that he should be allowed to continue to vaccinate hogs. Dr. Merkley was then excused and the matter was discussed by the Board.

The Secretary stated that in the past when veterinarians had been removed from the Approved and Accredited list, their permits for the administration of hog cholera virus had been cancelled in some instances and in some instances they had been allowed to remain in effect. He stated that since no definite action had been taken by the Board at their meeting July 27th, he had telephoned each Board member the following day to determine what action they wished him to take relative to Dr. Merkley's permit. Since it seemd to be the consensus of opinion that this permit should be revoked, the Secretary had done so.

The Secretary also reported that as instructed, he had informed the Secretary of the Veterinary Examining Board that the Live Stock Sanitary Board had removed Dr. Merkley's name from the list of Approved and Accredited Veterinarians in Minnesota and further informed him that the evidence in regard to Dr. Merkley's violations were on file in the office of the Board and were available for inspection to members of the

Examining Board.

Dr. R. J. Coffeen, Secretary of the Minnesota State Veterinary Examining Board called at the Secretary's office and examined the evidence and indicated to the Secretary he would confer with the Board's attorney and would then determine what action the Examining Board would take in the matter. The Board agreed that before any action could be taken on Dr. Merkley's request for reinstatement of his virus permit, it would be necessary to have information as to what action was taken by the Examining Board.

The Secretary was instructed to telephone to the President of the Examining Board to determine if any action was to be immediately taken. He did so and was informed that the matter would be taken up by the Examining Board at an early date.

The Secretary was instructed to write to Dr. Merkley informing him that action had been deferred on his request pending further information from the Examining Board.

PAY FOR ASSISTANTS TO VETERINARIANS: The Secretary reported that he had recently received information that under orders from Washington, the United States Bureau of Animal Industry field force employed in Bang's disease control in Minnesota is now paying the assistants to their veterinarians at the rate of $0.8192307 per hour. He stated that the men were employed on a basis of 40 hours per week or a weekly salary of $32.77. He informed the Board that for a number of years past, both the Federal Government and the State had paid these assistants at the rate of $4.00 per day.

The Secretary stated that he had received word from the veterinarian in Charge of the Bang's Disease Control force that it was now practically impossible to employ assistants to State veterinarians at the $4.00 per day rate, since the assistants to the Federal veterinarians who performed indentical services for the same hours per day, were receiving approximately $6.00 under the new schedule.

The Secretary stated that he had discussed the matter with the

Department of Administration and had been informed by Mr. Driscoll that before such a drastic change in the salary for assistants to veterinarians would be allowed by his Department, it would be necessary that the Board pass a motion increasing the salary, He explained that if the increase were allowed, the amount of money appropriated for the Bang's disease Fund by the last Legislature, would not provide for as much testing as had been anticipated. However, it was argued by the Secretary that if the increase was not allowed, it would be impossible to conduct any work since the assistants to veterinarians were essential in order to conduct this work, The Secretary recommended that the pay for assistants to veterinarians be increased to $6.00 per day and that these men be employed for 5½ days per week or $33.00, which is practically the same as the amount paid by the Federal Government.

Mr. Moscrip moved that persons employed to assist veterinarians engaged in Bang's disease control work under the Area Plan, be fixed at $6.00 per day and that such persons be employed on the basis of a 5½ day week, making a weekly salary of $33.00.

The Secretary presented a letter from Mr. A. L. Sayers indicating that he was in favor of this increase.

The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

TESTING CATTLE UNDER THE CERTIFIED HERD PLAN: The Secretary informed the Board that on July 1st, the beginning of the present fiscal year, he had instructed the employes in the Bang's disease division to refuse to issue authorizations for the testing of cattle under the Certified Herd Plan to owners who had previously tested their herds under this Plan if such tests disclosed reactors for which the owner received indemnity unless the testing of such herds had been conducted at intervals as provided in the Agreement until the herd had passed a completely negative test. He further stated that in his opinion, this procedure was proper and in accordance with the law and the rules and regulations and that in his opinion a new agreement should not be accepted or authorization issued for the testing of such herds under the certified herd plan until the entire herd had been tested at the owner's expense and all reactors disclosed, sold for slaughter without indemnity. He stated, however, that in the past, this procedure had not been followed and that in many instances, veterinarians had been authorized to

test such herds and indemnity had been paid on reactors disclosed on later tests.

The Secretary stated that since the increase in indemnity authorized by the last Legislature, he felt that the regulations should be closely observed but requested an opinion of the Board as to whether he should now require strict observance in herds previously tested, or whether the action should be put into effect only in herds tested after this date.

The Board discussed the question and expressed their opinion, that before a change in the procedure followed in prior years was established, both the veterinarian and live stock owner should have notice of such change. It was suggested that the agreements signed in the future carry a notation to the effect that failure to comply therewith would necessitate cancelling the agreement and before a new agreement could be accepted, it would be necessary to test the entire herd and dispose of all reactors without indemnity, and also that all practicing veterinarians be notified of this action.

SALE OF LIVE STOCK AT COUNTY FAIRS: The Secretary reported that he had recently received a wire from Dr. E. A. Hall stating that the Morrison County Fair organization wished to hold an auction sale after the fair at the fair grounds. The Secretary replied by telegram that unless the sale was held by a regularly organized pure bred breeders' organization and only pure breds were sold, the sale must comply with the regulations governing community and other consignment sales. He stated that following this wire, he had received a number of telephone calls from county agents and fair officials indicating that a plan had been adopted for holding such sales at numerous county fairs in this State. He stated that he had received a letter from Mr. Dale R. Smith, County Agent from Kanabec County with a copy of a letter from the Office of Price Administration indicating that the plan had been considered by them and had their approval.

The Secretary stated that the rules and regulations of this Board in effect for many years, prohibited the sale of live stock at consignment sales unless all the provisions of the rules and regulations governing sales, such as

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such as carrying the necessary bond, inspection of the premises, paving of the sales ring, alleys, etc., were complied with, with the exception of sales held at public stock yards under the supervision of the Bureau of Animal Industry and sales held by regularly organized pure bred breeders' associations at which pure bred animals owned by members of such Associations are sold.

The Secretary stated that he had also so informed all persons asking for information regarding the plan of selling live stock at county fair grounds following their county fairs. He stated that he was informed that the animals which would be sold at these sales, were mostly 4-H Club animals which had been exhibited at the fair accompanied by a proper health certificate and also that each of the fairs must under the rules and regulations governing public exhibitions, employ an official veterinarian.

The question was discussed by the Board who expressed their opinion that the proposed sales were not in accordance with the rules and regulations and that there was not enough information at hand at this time to justify amending the rules and regulations to provide for such sales.

The Secretary reminded the Board that under the law passed by the last legislature providing for the adoption and amendment of regulations, such amendment could not be completed early enough to affect the fairs to be held this year.

The Secretary was instructed to reply to Mr. Smith and other inquirires relative to the proposed sales to be held at county fair grounds, that while the Board is in sympathy with the proposed program, such sales are not in accordance with the rules and regulations governing consignment sales and to suggest that if such sales are to be held, they might possibly comply with the regulations at least in places where a community sale was in operation. In other words, that where community sales were operating that the animals be sold through such markets.

SHEEP FROM TEXAS: The Secretary reported that he had recently received a request from Mr. E. J. Buell of Pipestone for the importation of sheep from Texas without dipping. He stated that since 1941, we have not allowed the importation of sheep from Texas under permit for the reason symbiotic mange or leg scab had been reported

from that State. He stated that upon receipt of Mr. Buell's letter, he had written to the State Veterinarian of Texas inquiring as to the status of that State in regard to sheep scab and had received a reply to that letter from H. C. Rasco, Executive Head of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission of Texas. Mr. Rasco stated that this disease had been found only in sheep recently imported into Texas and in all cases the entire flocks in which such animals were disclosed, had been dipped twice at 14 day intervals. He further stated that during the past year, this condition had not been diagnosed in sheep but had been found in a few instances, in goats, and not only the goats, but all sheep that had been in contact with them, had been dipped. He did not state definitely, however, that no sheep scab had existed in the State during the past 12 months.

The Board expressed their opinion that no change should be made at the present time relative to issuing permits for the importation of sheep into Minnesota from Texas.

MR. NORMAN T. FINDAHL: The Secretary reported that in the fall of 1944, he had received a copy of a Bang's disease test chart of an animal tested for 4-H Club shows owned by Norman T. Findahl of Waterville, Minnesota. This test chart indicated that the animal was suspicious to Bang's disease and included a statement that the animal had been vaccinated for Bang's disease. Since there was no record of Bang's disease vaccination in the Findahl herd, one of the field veterinarians was delegated to call on Mr. Findahl and investigate this statement. He reported that Mr. Findahl stated that he had been conducting vaccination of calves in his herd for some time and the vaccine which he obtained from outside of the State, was being administered by himself.

The Secretary then wrote to Mr. Findahl requesting him to appear at the office which he did accompanied by Dr. E. C. Kahle of Le Center. Mr. Findahl brought with him all of his records pertaining to the administration of vaccine in his herd and stated that he himself had been vaccinating all calves in his herd for some time.

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The Secretary explained the rules and regulations to him and stated that since he had furnished all the information required, that if he would submit his entire herd to a Bang's disease test and subject any reactors disclosed to branding and tagging, and further, if he would assure us that all future vaccination would be conducted by a veterinarian and in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Board, no further action would be taken. The Secretary also advised Mr. Findahl that he might delay the testing of his herd until a year had elapsed since the last vaccination of his herd. Mr. Findahl assured the Secretary orally, that he would comply with this arrangement.

Since no record of a test of this herd was received, nor any report of further vaccination, the Secretary wrote to Mr. Findahl on July 9, 1945 asking for further information and if he had complied or if he was intending to comply with the agreement made in the Secretary's office. The Secretary presented a letter received from Mr. Findahl stating that he had not complied since he felt the requirements were other than he could comply with, and further stated he hoped the Board would soon see fit to make it possible for owners to vaccinate their own cattle for Bang's disease. The Secretary also presented his reply to this letter in which he stated that provided the agrement was not complied with, it was necessary to establish a quarantine on Mr. Findahl's herd.

The action of the Secretary in the Findahl case was approved and he was instructed to establish a quarantine provided he did not obtain compliance with his agreement with Mr. Findahl.

BANG'S DISEASE VACCINATION: The Secretary informed the Board that he had received reports from numerous sections of the State that druggists and persons financially interested in the sale and distribution of Bang's disease vaccine, as well as ~~from~~ some live stock owners, were much dissatisfied with the present rules and regulations of the Board governing the sale and administration of this product, and the restrictions on the movement of vaccinated animals required by the Board. He stated that reports indicated that there was a movement on foot to obtain legislation atthe next session of the Legislature to allow the indiscriminate sale and use of Bang's disease vaccine. The matter was

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discussed for some time by the Board.

Mr. Moscrip moved that a committee be appointed by the President to meet with the Live Stock Breeders' Association to discuss the future policy of Bang's disease vaccination in this State, and that the President himself, be included on this committee, and that the Secretary be instructed to request that this committee meet with the Board of Directors of the Live Stock Breeders' Association at their next regular meeting.

The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Secretary

E. H. Gloss

President

REGULAR QUARTERLY MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD OCTOBER 12, 1945.

No quorum present - meeting adjourned

MINUTES DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD OCTOBER 20, 1945.

The meeting was called to order at 9:00 A. M. by Dr. E. H. Gloss, President. Members present: Dr. E. H. Gloss, Dr. W. L. Boyd, A. L. Sayers, and W. S. Moscrip. The Secretary announced that Mr. Ewald had written that he would be unable to attend the meeting.

Dr. Boyd moved that the Minutes of the Special Meetings of July 27th and August 8th, 1945 as submitted to the Board Members by mail, be approved. The motion was seconded by Mr. Sayers and carried.

The Secretary presented a letter he received from Mrs. W. J. Fretz, expressing appreciation of the Resolution adopted by the Board at their Special Meeting when the late Dr. Fretz announced his resignation as Inspector in Charge for the United States Bureau of Animal Industry in Minnesota, a copy of which had been sent to Dr. Fretz.

RENTAL OF ADDITIONAL OFFICE SPACE: The Secretary stated that the office space adjoining the main office of the Board had been vacated by its former occupants and that he had been approached by Mr. William Davidson, Manager of the Globe Building with regard to the rental of this space. He stated that he had communicated with the Board members and had received their approval for the rental of this additional space provided the Department of Administration approved.

The Secretary stated that he had discussed the matter with the Department of Administration who considered that the rental asked by the Davidson Company was too high and felt that if additional space was rented, it should be obtained at the same rate per square foot which we are now paying for our present quarters since the lease was given to the Davidson Company for our present quarters on a competitive bid.

The Secretary explained the crowded conditions in the present office occupied by the Board and the Board Members examined the space under discussion. They expressed their approval of renting this additional space if it could be obtained at the same figure per square foot as is now being paid by the Board for their present office space. It was suggested that the Davidson Company be informed that provided this additional space could not be obtained at the same figure, 95¢ per square foot, that the

Purchasing Department be consulted regarding obtaining bids on office space which would furnish the additional room for the office of the Board.

MOVEMENT OF BANG'S DISEASED REACTORS: The Secretary reported he had received a request from Mr. A. A. Habedank of Ada, Minnesota to transfer cattle which had reacted to the Bang's disease test, and which had been maintained for some time in the Habedank herd under quarantine, to the Kenneth McGregor farm where a quarantined herd containing Bang's disease reactors, was also maintained. Mr. Habedank informed the Secretary that the cattle in question were excellent individuals of very choice breeding and had been breeding regularly in the herd. He stated that he would not dispose of them for slaughter under any circumstances, but did wish to have the quarantine released from his premises, and since a quarantined herd was being maintained on the McGregor premises, he could see no reason why it would not be to the advantage of the Bang's disease control work, to reduce the number of infected premises by allowing the addition of his cattle to the infected herd maintained by Mr. McGregor.

The Secretary stated he had denied Mr. Habedank's request and a number of similar requests from other persons who are maintaining quarantined herds in counties testing under the Area Plan for the reason that in his opinion, it would be extremely detrimental to the Bang's disease control program under the Area Plan, to allow the traffic or movement of cattle which had given a positive reaction, He stated that while the law and the rules and regulations allowed the retention of reacting animals under quarantine in area counties, this provision should be applied only where owners wished to adopt some program for eventually establishing a negative herd with less expense and hardship than might result from immediate disposal of reacting animals for slaughter.

The Secretary stated that in his opinion, the retention of reactors in Area Counties should be discouraged in any herd, excepting those in which Bang's disease existed in a virulent form and that certainly, no traffic or

or movement of such animals from farm to farm should be allowed. He stated that in this particular instance, in all probability, no harm would result but it would be difficult to follow the policy already established of refusing permission for the movement of such cattle if it were allowed in this instance.

The Board expressed their approval of the policy followed by the Secretary with regard to reactors retained on the premises of owners in counties testing for Bang's disease under the Area Plan. No action was taken.

DR. H. O. ELTHON, NERSTRAND: The Secretary reported that following receipt of a report of a Bang's disease test from a veterinarian which included a statement that the cattle which reacted, had been vaccinated against Bang's disease by Dr. H. O. Elthon of Nerstrand; a search of the records failed to show that Dr. Elthon had reported any such vaccination. An investigation was made and a signed statement was obtained from Mr. Earl Bonde of Rice County stating that on May 15, 1945, Dr. Elthon vaccinated with Brucella abortus, strain 19 vaccine, nine two year old heifers and five yearling heifers. The Secretary reported that upon receipt of this information, he had requested Dr. Elthon to appear at the office to explain the administration of vaccine to animals over eight months of age without first obtaining a special permit and also his failure to report the administration of this vaccine. He stated that Dr. Elthon had informed him that it was impossible for him to appear at the office due to ill health, The Secretary then informed Dr. Elthon that the permits for the administration of vaccine were suspended, and also that Dr. Elthon was suspended from the list of approved and accredited veterinarians in Minnesota until such time as the matter was presented and the Board took further action.

The Secretary stated Dr. Elthon had written him several times with regard to the matter, but on October 18th, he had received a further letter from Dr. Elthon again stating that it would be impossible for him to appear at the Board meeting due to ill health and requesting that the previous correspondence with regard to his administration of vaccine in the O. A. Bonde herd not be presented to the Board. With this

letter Dr. Elthon inclosed an affidavit stating that he had not personally vaccinted any cattle belonging to O. A. Bonde of Nerstrand.

The Secretary recommended that in view of the conflicting statements furnished by Mr. Bonde and Dr. Elthon, that action be deferred until a further investigation was completed and until Dr. Elthon was able to appear before the Board, and that if the investigation indicated its advisability, that Mr. Bonde also be required to appear. The Secretary was instructed to inform Dr. Elthon that his suspension from the approved and accredited list of veterinarians in Minnesota and the suspension of his permits to administer Bang's disease vaccine would continue until such time as he was able to appear before the Board, and the Secretary was further instructed to obtain if possible, a sworn statement from Mr. Bonde regarding the administration of vaccine in his herd or to subpoena him if necessary to appear before the Board at its next meeting.

DR. M. E. MERKLEY, ST. PETER: The Secretary stated that at the meeting of the Board August 8th, Dr. M. E. Merkley had appeared requesting reinstatement of his permit to administer hog cholera virus, but that action was deferred pending information regarding what action the Veterinary Examining Board took in his case. The Secretary presented a letter from Dr. R. J. Coffeen, Secretary of the State Veterinary Examining Board recommending that Dr. Merkley's virus permit be reinstated.

The Secretary stated that to the best of his knowledge and belief, Dr. Merkley had complied with the rules and regulations of the Board since being removed from the Approved and Accredited list of veterinarians in the State and the cancellation of his hog cholera virus permit, and further stated Dr. Merkley had assured him earnestly, if the permit was reinstated, he would continue to comply faithfully with all regulations of the Board. The Secretary recommended resinstatement of Dr. Merkley's hog cholera permit.

Mr. Moscrip moved that a permit be issued to Dr. M. E. Merkley of St. Peter for the administration of hog cholera virus in Minnesota. The motion was

seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

STATE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION: Mr. Charles V. Netz, Secretary and Mr. W. M. Thompson, Executive Secretary of the State Pharmaceutical Association, then appeared before the Board. The Secretary stated that an audience had been requested by the former Secretary, Mr. J. B. Slocumb last winter. He stated he had notified Mr. Slocumb of each quarterly meeting since this request had been received but that in each instance circumstances had prevented the Pharmaceutical Association from sending a delegation. He stated that although Mr. Slocumb had resigned, he had notified the present Executive Secretary of the meeting.

Mr. Netz stated that it was his understanding that Mr. Slocumb had wished to discuss the regulations of the Board governing the sale and distribution of biological products containing the living organisms and virus causative of disease, with special reference to the sale and administration of Bang's disease vaccine.

A discussion of the policy of the Board and the relationship of the Board to the Pharmaceutical Association followed.

Mr. Netz requested that the Pharmaceutical Association be informed when the Board amended regulations pertaining to the sale or distribution of biological products for the treatment of live stock. The Secretary reminded Mr. Netz that under the State law, public hearings must be held prior to the adoption or amendment of any rules or regulation and that the Pharmaceutical Association had filed their name with the Secretary of State so that it would be necessary for them to be notified under the law. He stated, however, that he would be pleased to send them special notice in case of an impending change in the regulations and would be pleased to discuss that or other matters of common interest with him at any time.

SALE OF VACCINATED CATTLE AT PUBLIC AUCTION: The Secretary stated that he had received numerous requests from cattle owners and veterinarians requesting that vaccinated cattle still showing a titre be sold at public auction, He stated that all such requests had been denied since the law required that all cattle must be tested and

found free from Bang's disease before being sold at public auction. The question was discussed by the Board and the action of the Secretary approved.

UNITED STATES LIVE STOCK SANITARY ASSOCIATION: Mr. Moscrip moved that Dr. W. L. Boyd, Dr. E. H. Gloss and the Secretary be authorized to attend the meeting of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association meeting December 5th, 6th and 7th and the Secretary be authorized to attend the meeting of the National Assembly of Chief Live Stock Sanitary Officials, December 3rd and 4th at Chicago providing the Governor's approval was obtained.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Sayers and carried.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF BANG'S DISEASE: The Secretary reported that he discussed the rules and regulations for the control and elimination of Bang's disease in Minnesota, B. D. 5 Revised; the rules and regulations for the establishment and maintenance of Certified Bang's Disease-Free herds in Minnesota, formerly B. D. 26 Revised; the rules and regulations for the establishment and maintenance of Modified Accredited Bang's Disease-Free Areas in Minnesota, formerly B. D. 27, Revised, and the rules and regulations governing the sale of cattle at public auction, etc., which were adopted at the meeting of the Board July 14th and filed with the Attorney General as required by Chapter 452, Laws 1945. He stated that the Attorney General had made the following suggestions:

1. That the numbering system formerly used by the Board for designating the various rules and regulations be changed to a decimal system similar to the system now used in the Minnesota Statutes. Under this system, the rules and regulations above mentioned would be identified as regulation numbers 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, and 3.4 respectively.

2. The Attorney General suggested that the preamble of all regulations be condensed and shortened.

3. He recommended certain changes in the language of the regulations as adopted.

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The Secretary presented the four regulations above listed prepared in accordance with the recommendations of the Attorney General.

Mr. Moscrip moved that the regulations be re-adopted as submitted. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING COMMUNITY SALES. The Secretary stated that he had also discussed the rules and regulations governing the sale of live stock at community and other sales, formerly C. S. 1, with the Attorney General who recommended that the first three sections of these regulations be re-written in order to define more clearly what is meant by a "community sale" and also to eliminate the apparent discrimination of the present rules and regulations between pure bred and grade live stock. He further recommended that the Secretary be empowered in the new regulations to issue special permits allowing occasional sales to be conducted without complying in all respects with the provisions required of regularly organized and operated community sales.

The Board authorized the Secretary to re-write the community sales regulations to be presented to the Board for adoption at a later meeting.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Secretary

E. H. Gloss

President

MINUTES SPECIAL MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD NOVEMBER 2, 1945

The meeting was called to order at 1:30 P. M. by President E. H. Gloss. Members present, Dr. E. H. Gloss, Dr. W. L. Boyd, Mr. Charles Ewald and Mr. W. S. Moscrip.

The reading of the Minutes of the deferred quarterly meeting of October 20th was deferred until the next meeting.

BANG'S DISEASE INDEMNITY: The Secretary presented a letter from Dr. Fred C. Driver, Inspector in Charge for the United States Bureau of Animal Industry together with correspondence between him and the Chief of the Bureau in Washington, regarding the payment of Federal indemnity for cattle which react to Bang's disease when herds are tested prior to dispersal auction sale. The Secretary stated that before the law requiring the testing of cattle for Bang's disease prior to sale went into effect July 1, 1945, he had discussed the matter with the late Dr. W. J. Fretz, then Inspector in Charge in Minnesota. Dr. Fretz had agreed that provided an owner signed an Agreement placing his herd under supervision and providing the veterinarian making the test was authorized to do so by the Board, indemnity would be paid by the Federal Government for any reactors disclosed even though the herd was dispersed shortly after the test was completed. The Secretary stated that he had informed owners and veterinarians that if indemnity were to be paid, it would be necessary for the owner to sign the Certified Herd Agreement and also necessary for the veterinarian to obtain authorization before the test was conducted. He stated that a large number of claims had been received since July 1st, and that in some instances the veterinarian had indicated on the test chart that the herd was being tested for auction sale.

Some of these test charts were called to Dr. Driver's attention after he took office as Inspector in Charge, resulting in the correspondence presented. This consisted of a number of letters relative to the payment of indemnity for herds tested for Bang's disease before dispersal. Dr. Driver's letter included the following statement: "It seems that we will not be able to recommend the payment of Federal indemnity for such reactors except in areas where systematic area work is being conducted."

November 2, 1945

The Secretary stated upon receipt of this letter, he had written to Attorney General Burnquist requesting an opinion as to the authority of the Board to require owners testing their herds prior to dispersal sale under the provisions of the law passed by the last Legislature, to sign the Certified Herd Agreement prior to such test and also whether the Board was obligated to approve the payment of indemnity for reactors disclosed in the absence of such agreement. He stated that he had not yet received the Attorney General's opinion on this question but that if it is necessary for the State to pay indemnity in these cases, and the Federal Government refuses to pay, many thousands of dollars of State funds will be needed for the payment of the claims refused by the Federal Government, resulting in the depletion of the Bang's disease fund to an extent that the Bang's disease control work in the State will be seriously hampered.

The Secretary pointed out that the letter from the Chief of the Bureau to Dr. Driver were rather indefinite and open to various interpretations and he suggested that the Board attempt to obtain a clearer statement from the Bureau.

Dr. Boyd moved that the Secretary go to Washington, D. C. as soon as a conference can be arranged with the Chief of the Bureau, Dr. B. T. Simms and Dr. A. W. Wight, in Charge of the Tuberculosis and Bang's Disease Eradication in order to explain the situation now confronting the Board in the payment of indemnity for reactors disclosed when herds are tested prior to public sale and to obtain a definite ruling as to what action the United States Bureau of Animal Industry will take in regard to the payment of Federal indemnity in such cases. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING COMMUNITY SALES: The Secretary presented the rules and regulations governing community sales which he had rewritten as instructed at the Deferred Meeting October 20th. He explained that he

had discussed the regulations as re-written with the Attorney General.

Mr. Moscrip moved that the regulations as re-written be approved. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried. (A copy of the rules and regulations will be included in the Minutes when formally approved by the Attorney General.)

BANG'S DISEASE TESTING BY NON-ACCREDITED VETERINARIANS: The Secretary stated that it had recently been called to his attention that veterinarians approved by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry to issue health certificates for live stock for interstate movement of cattle but not accredited by the Bureau, have been officially testing cattle for Bang's disease in Minnesota for a number of years. He stated that further investigation disclosed that such veterinarians had been repeatedly authorized by the Board to conduct such tests and that indemnity claims based on appraisals signed by such veterinarians had been honored by both the Board and the Federal Government. The Secretary stated that he had conferred with Dr.Driver and was informed that any claims for indemnity for cattle tested by such veterinarians paid by the Federal Government, must have been approved by his office through an oversight, as the Bureau regulations are very explicit that Federal indemnity can be paid only when the test is made by a veterinarian regularly employed by the State or Federal Government or by an accredited veterinarian. The Secretary recommended that the Board inform all non-accredited veterinarians in the State that it would be necessary to become accredited by passing the accredited examination given by the Bureau if their test records were to be accepted by the Board for official Bang's disease control work in this State. A discussion of Bang's disease testing followed.

Mr. Moscrip moved that the Secretary write to all approved veterinarians in the State who were not accredited, informing them that in the future, no further Bang's disease tests for official Bang's disease control work in Minnesota would be accepted by the Board until or unless such veterinarians were accredited by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

FEDERAL VETERINARIAN ASSIGNED TO LABORATORY: The Secretary announced that Dr. Driver, Inspector in Charge for the United States Bureau of Animal Industry

in Minnesota had informed him that in his opinion, all agglutination tests conducted by the Laboratory should be read by a qualified veterinarian. He stated that for many years, the testing had been conducted in the Laboratory by trained technicians. Dr. Driver had offered to assign one of the Bureau's veterinarians part time to the Laboratory to read the results of the agglutination test for Bang's disease, and this assignment had been made as of November 1st.

There was a discussion of the operation of the Diagnosis Laboratory at the University Farm. Dr. Boyd stated that in his opinion, the technicians employed by the Laboratory, were fully as capable of making the necessary observations as a veterinarian. He stated, however, that he had no objections to the Bureau assigning a veterinarian to the Laboratory and felt that it would be of value in partially relieving the labor situation there.

The Secretary stated that if it was definitely understood that the veterinarian was assigned for making the observations only and had no supervisory or administrative power, he had no objections to this assignment. A discussion of the situation followed. No action was taken.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Secretary

E. H. Gloss

President

IMPORTATIONS

Reg. No. 1.1 - Rules and regulations governing the importation of cattle into the State of Minnesota. Approved by Attorney General December 27, 1945, filed with Secretary of State December 28, 1945.

Reg. No. 1.2 - Rules and regulations governing the importation of swine into the State of Minnesota. Approved by Attorney General December 27, 1945, filed with Secretary of State December 28, 1945.

Reg. No. 1.3 - Rules and regulations governing the importation of sheep into the State of Minnesota. Approved by Attorney General December 27, 1945, filed with Secretary of State December 28, 1945.

Reg. No. 1.4 - Rules and regulations governing the importation of goats into the State of Minnesota. Aprobed by Attorney General December 27, 1945, filed with Secretary of State December 28, 1945.

Reg. No. 1.5 - Rules and regulations governing the importation of horses, mules and asses into the State of Minnesota. Approved by Attorney General December 27, 1945, filed with Secretary of State December 28, 1945.

Reg. No. 1.6 - Rules and regulations governing the admission of dogs into the State of Minnesota. Approved by Attorney General December 27, 1945, filed with Secetary of State December 28, 1945.

Reg. No. 1.7 - Rules and regulations governing the importation of poultry into the State of Minnesota. Approved by Attorney General December 27, 1945, filed with Secretary of State December 28, 1945.

Reg. No. 1.8 - Regulation providing for quarantine of domestic animals imported into Minnespta without a health certificate. Approved by Attorney General December 27, 1945, filed with Secretary of State December 28, 1945.

TUBERCULOSIS

Reg. No. 2.1 - The Uniform methods and rules for the establishment and maintenance of Tuberculosis-Free Accredited Herds and for Modified Accredited Areas. Approved by Attorney General December 27, 1945, filed with Secretary of State December 28, 1945.

Reg. No. 2.2 - Rules and regulations governing the tuberculin testing of cattle in counties and areas in which the "Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Area Plan" is adopted by agreement of the Board of County Commissioners and the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of Minnesota and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry. Approved by Attorney General December 27, 1945, filed with Secretary of State December 28, 1945.

Reg. No. 2.3 - Rules and regulations governing the quarantine and isolation of herds or lots of cattle which have disclosed reactors to the tuberculin test, in counties in which the Area Plan of Control of tuberculosis is adopted. Approved by Attorney General December 27, 1945, filed with Secretary of State December 28, 1945.

Reg. No. 2.4 - Rules and regulations governing the quarantine and isolation of cattle which have not been subjected to the tuberculin test in counties in which the Area Plan of Control of Tuberculosis is adopted. Approved by Attorney General December 27, 1945, filed with Secretary of State December 28, 1945.

Reg. No. 2.5 - Rules and regulations providing a cooperative agreement for tuberculin retesting in counties. Approved by Attorney General December 27, 1945, filed with Secretary of State December 28, 1945.

Reg. No. 2.6 - Rules and regulations governing the testing of cattle for tuberculosis by the Sucutaneous method. Approved by Attorney General December 27, 1945, filed with Secretary of State December 28, 1945.

Reg. No. 2.7 - Rules and regulations governing the application of proper intradermic tuberculin test in cattle. Approved by Attorney General December 27, 1945, filed with Secretary of State December 28, 1945.

Reg. No. 2.8 - Rules and regulations to prevent the removal of identification ear tags, leg bands, and brands, and provisions for insertion, application or use of such tags, brands or markings. Approved by Attorney General December 27, 1945, filed with Secretary of State December 28, 1945.

Reg. No. 2.9 - Rules and regulations providing for branding cattle that have reacted to the tuberculin test. Approved by Attorney General December 27, 1945, filed with Secretary of State December 28, 1945.

Reg. No. 2.10 - Rules and regulations governing the testing of domestic animals for contagious and infectious diseases. Approved by Attorney General December 27, 1945, filed with Secretary of State December 28, 1945.

Reg. No. 2.11 - Rules and regulations providing for the control of tuberculosis in flocks of poultry. Approved by Attorney General December 27,1945, filed with Secretary of State December 27, 1945.

BANG'S DISEASE

Reg. No. 3.1 - Rules and regulations for the control and elimination of Bang's disease of cattle within the State of Minnesota. Approved by Attorney General December 19, 1945, filed with Secretary of State December 19, 1945.

Reg. No. 3.2 - Rules and regulations for the establishment and maintenance of certified Bang's disease-free herds in Minnesota. Approved by Attorney General December 19, 1945, filed with Secretary of State December 19, 1945.

Reg. No. 3.3 - Rules and regulations for the establishment and maintenance of modified accredited Bang's disease-free areas in Minnesota, testing of cattle within such areas, disposal of reacting cattle, quarantines and requirements governing the importation of cattle. Approved by Attorney General December 19, 1945, filed with Secretary of State December 19, 1945.

Reg. No. 3.4 - Rules and regulations governing the sale of cattle at public auction, public or private sale, mortgage foreclosure sale, sale by order of any court, and to the leasing or loaning of cattle for breeding purposes. Approved by attorney General December 19, 1945, filed with Secretary of State December 19, 1945.

HOG CHOLERA

Reg. No. 4.1 - Rules and regulations relative to the control of hog cholera. Approved by Attorney General December 27, 1945, filed with Secretary of State December 28, 1945.

Reg. No. 4.2 - Rules and regulations relating to quarantine of hogs that are treated with hog cholera serum and virus. Approved by Attorney General December 27, 1945, filed with Secretary of State December 28, 1945.

Reg. No. 4.3 - Rules and regulations relating to duties of lay permit holders to use hog cholera virus on their own hogs. Approved by Attorney General December 27, 1945, filed with Secretary of State December 28, 1945.

Reg. No. 4.4 - Rules and regulations governing the Movement of hogs that are affected with or which have been exposed to cholera. Approved by Attorney General December 27, 1945, filed with Secretary of State December 28,1945.

Reg. No. 4.5 - Rules and regulations governing the manufacture, sale and distribution of hog cholera serum, hog cholera virus and other biological products for use upon domestic animals necessary to maintain the potency and purity of such products. Approved by Attorney General December 27, 1945, filed with Secretary of State December 28, 1945.

Reg. No. 4.6 - Rules and regulations relating to control of hog cholera and the purchase and administration of hog cholera serum and virus. Approved by Attorney general December 27, 1945, filed with Secretary of State December 28, 1945.

Reg. No. 4.7 - Rules and regulations governing the duties of persons, firms and corporations relative to reporting sale and distribution of hog cholera serum and hog cholera virus. Approved by Attorney General December 27, 1945, filed with Secretary of State December 28, 1945.

Reg. No. 4.8 - Regulations governing shipment of swine from public stockyards. Approved by Attorney General December 27, 1945, filed with Secretary of State December 28, 1945.

PULLORUM DISEASE

Reg. No. 5.1 - Rules and regulations for the control of pullorum disease (Bacillary White Diarrhea). Approved by Attorney General December 20, 1945, filed with Secretary of State December 20, 1945.

COMMUNITY SALES AND EXHIBITIONS

Reg. No. 6.1 Rules and regulations governing the sale of livestock at community sales. Approved by Attorney General December 19, 1945, filed with Secretary of State December 19, 1945.

Reg. No. 6.2 - Rules and regulations governing the movement of livestock from slaughtering establishments to points in Minnesota. Approved by Attorney General December 27, 1945, filed with Secretary of State December 28, 1945.

Reg. No. 6.3 - Rules and regulations governing public exhibitions of livestock and poultry in Minnesota. Approved by Attorney General December 27, 1945, filed with Secretary of State December 28, 1945.

Reg. No. 6.4 - Rules and regulations relative to the transportation and rendering of carcasses of Animal and fowl that have died or have been killed on account of disease. Approved by Attorney General December 27, 1945, filed with Secretary of State December 28,1945.

GENERAL SANITATION

Reg. No. 7.1 - 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. Approved by the Attorney General December 27, 1945, filed with Secretary of State December 28, 1945.

Reg. No. 7.2 - Rules and regulations requiring the isolation and quarantining of domestic animals, including poultry, for infectious and dangerous communicable diseases. Approved by Attorney General December 27, 1945, filed with Secretary of State December 28, 1945.

Reg. No. 7.3 - Rules and regulations for the cleaning and disinfection of Railroad cars. Approved by Attorney General December 27, 1945, filed with Secretary of State December 28, 1945.

Reg. No. 7.4 - Rules and regulations for the cleaning and disinfection of automobiles, trucks and other vehicles. Approved by Attorney General December 27, 1945, filed with Secretary of State December 28,1945.

Reg. No. 7.5 - Regulation governing the disposal of buttermilk by creameries. Approved by Attorney General December 27, 1945, filed with Secretary of State December 28, 1945.

SCABIES

Reg. No. 8.1 - Rules and regulations governing horse mange or scabies. Approved by Attorney General December 27, 1945, filed with Secretary of State December 28, 1945.

Reg. No. 8.2 - Rules and regulations governing cattle mange or scabies. Approved by Attorney General December 27, 1945, filed with Secretary of State December 28, 1945.

Reg. No. 8.3 - Rules and regulations for the control of scabies in the State of Minnesota. Approved by Attorney General December 27, 1945, filed with Secretary of State December 28, 1945.

MISCELLANEOUS DISEASES

Reg. No. 9.1 - Rules and regulations governing glanders - Farcy. Approved by Attorney General December 27, 1945, filed with Secretary of State December 28, 1945.

Reg. No.10.1 - Regulations for the control of Anthrax. Approved by Attorney General December 27, 1945, filed with Secretary of State December 28, 1945.

Reg. No. 11.1 - Rules and regulations for the control of rabies in Minnesota. Approved by Attorney General December 27, 1945, filed with Secretary of State December 28, 1945.

INDEMNITY

Reg. No. 12.1 - Rules and regulations governing condemnation and slaughter of animals affected with tuberculosis, para-tuberculosis and Bang's disease, and the payment of indemnity. Approved by the Attorney General December 27, 1945, filed with the Secretary of State December 28, 1945.

Reg. No. 1.1

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

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

Adopted July 14, 1945 Approved December 27 1945

J. A. A. BURNQUIST
Attorney General
By SAM W. CAMPBELL
Special Assistant

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1941, Chapters 35 and 36, and Laws 1945, Chapter 452, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

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

SECTION 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.

SECTION 3. All cattle imported into the State of Minnesota, with the exception of those described in sections 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 sections, 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 sections, shall include satisfactory negative tests for tuberculosis and Bang's disease made within 30 days previous to date of importation. The agglutination blood test shall be made by laboratories or veterinarians approved by the sanitary authorities of the State of origin. The antigen used shall also be so approved and the name of the manufacturer of the antigen shall be noted on the health certificate. If the tuberculin or Bang's disease test is made by some veterinarian or laboratory other than the veterinarian issuing the certificate, the name and address of such veterinarian or laboratory shall be included on the certificate. A copy of the health certificate approved by the sanitary authorities of the state of origin shall be immediately mailed to the office of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

SECTION 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.

SECTION 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.

SECTION 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.

SECTION 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 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 section 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 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.

SECTION 8. Cattle that have given a positive or suspicious reaction to the agglutination blood test for Bang's disease may be imported or brought into Minnesota on a special written permit issued by the Secretary and Executive Officer of the State

Live Stock Sanitary Board; such permit to be issued only upon receipt of a written agreement by the owner that such cattle will remain in his possession in quarantine, to be kept separate and apart from all cattle except cattle that have given a positive reaction to the agglutination blood test. Such cattle shall be accompanied by a health certificate as described in section 3, including the test for Bang's disease to which they have reacted. The health certificate shall include the statement, "Bang's disease reactors."

SECTION 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 sections, 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.

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

SECTION 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.

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

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED
DEC 28 1945 3 PM
Mike Holm
Secretary of State

Reg. No. 1.2

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

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

Adopted July 14, 1945

Approved December 27 1945

J. A. A. BURNQUIST
Attorney General
By SAM W. CAMPBELL
Special Assistant

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1941, Chapters 35 and 36, and Laws 1945, Chapter 452, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

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

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

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

of health certificate, including a copy of the affidavit, shall be approved by the sanitary authorities of the State of origin and immediately forwarded to the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

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

SECTION 5. ALL OTHER CLASSES OF SWINE: All other classes of swine, except those included in sections 1, 2, 3, and 4, imported or brought into Minnesota must be accompanied by a health certificate issued by an approved veterinarian and endorsed by the sanitary authorities of the State of origin, showing them to be free from cholera or other contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases, and also that said swine have been immunized with a protective dose of hog cholera serum not more than 15 days prior to date of importation when the serum alone is used, or the serum and virus treatment not less than 30 days prior to date of importation. Provided, however, that swine may be imported or brought into the State for FEEDING PURPOSES without having been immunized before shipment if accompanied by the proper health certificate and on the receipt of a special permit from the Executive Officer of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, in quarantine, to be immunized by the serum and virus treatment at destination at the expense of the owner. Such special permit and health certificate shall be attached to the waybill, or if the swine are transported by truck, it shall be in possession of the truck driver. The swine must be shipped in cleaned and disinfected cars or other means of conveyance and must not be unloaded in public stock yards or stock pens where trading in livestock is conducted.

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED
DEC 28 1945 3 PM
Mike Holm
Secretary of State

Reg. No. 1.3

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

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

Adopted July 14, 1945

Approved December 27 1945.

J. A. A. BURNQUIST

Attorney General

By SAM W. CAMPBELL
Special Assistant

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1941, Chapters 35 and 36, and Laws 1945, Chapter 452, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

SECTION 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.

SECTION 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.

SECTION 3. All sheep shipped, consigned or brought into Minnesota for purposes other than immediate slaughter must be accompanied by a health certificate issued and signed by an Inspector of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, or by an approved veterinarian certifying that to the best knowledge, information and belief of the veterinarian the sheep therein described have not within thirty days prior to such shipment been exposed to scabies and that they are at the date of making the certificate free from all symptoms of scabies or any other contagious, infectious or communicable disease and that the sheep have been dipped in a permitted dip for scabies within ten days immediately

preceding date of shipment. When the certificate is issued by an approved veterinarian, a copy of the health certificate approved by the livestock sanitary authorities of the state of origin must be immediately mailed to the 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 accomodation of sheep from states that are officially certified as free from sheep scabies, or in cleaned and disinfected yards or yards that have not previously held sheep shipments. The health certificate must include the number and class of sheep, the name of the consignee, the loading point, 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.

SECTION 4. From October 15th of any year to the ensuing April 15th, 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 the 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.

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED
DEC 28 1945 3 PM
Mike Holm
Secretary of State

Reg. No. 1.4

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF GOATS INTO THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.

Adopted July 14, 1945

Approved December 27 1945

J. A. A. BURNQUIST
Attorney General
By SAM W. CAMPBELL
Special Assistant

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1941, Chapters 35 and 36, and Laws 1945, Chapter 452, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

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

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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Mike Holm
Secretary of State

Reg. No. 1.5

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

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

Adopted July 14, 1945.

Approved December 27 1945

J. A. A. BURNQUIST

Attorney General

By SAM W. CAMPBELL

Special Assistant

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1941, Chapters 35 and 36, and Laws 1945, Chapter 452, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

SECTION 1. Apparently healthy horses, mules and asses may be consigned without a health certificate or physical examination to the public stock yards at South St. Paul.

SECTION 2. No horses, mules or asses consigned to points in Minnesota other than the public stock yards at South St. Paul shall be imported or brought into Minnesota unless accompanied by an official health certificate issued by a qualified veterinarian certifying that the animals have been given a thorough clinical examination within fifteen days prior to shipment and are free from symptoms of infectious or communicable diseases and to his best information and belief have not been exposed to such diseases. The health certificate shall include an accurate description including age, sex, and color markings of each animal in the shipment. A copy of the health certificate approved by the proper livestock sanitary official of the state of origin shall be mailed to the Live Stock Sanitary Board.

SECTION 3. No horses, mules or asses shall be moved from the public stock yards at South St. Paul to other points in Minnesota unless accompanied by an official health certificate issued by a qualified veterinarian immediately before such removal certifying that the animals have been given a thorough physical examination and are free from symptoms of infectious or communicable diseases. The certificate shall include an accurate description including the age, sex, and color markings of each

animal and shall be approved by the Minnesota Live Stock Sanitary Board or its authorized representative.

SECTION 4. All rules and regulations now in effect inconsistant with the provisions of these rules and regulations are herewith rescinded.

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED
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Mike Holm
Secretary of State

Reg. 1.6

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE ADMISSION OF DOGS INTO THE STATE OF MINNESOTA

Adopted July 14, 1945

Approved December 27 1945.

J. A. A. BURNQUIST
Attorney General
By SAM W. CAMPBELL
Special Assistant

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1941, Chapters 35 and 36, and Laws 1945, Chapter 452, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

SECTION 1. All dogs shipped, transported, or moved into Minnesota for any purpose, with the exception of performing dogs shipped for a limited period of time within the State, must be accompanied by a certificate of health issued by the state or government veterinary officials, or by an approved veterinarian, and the certificate approved by the state or government officials of the state of origin, stating that the animals have not been exposed to rabies, and are free from symptoms of any communicable disease.

SECTION 2. One copy of the health certificate must accompany the shipment and a copy be immediately forwarded to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, St. Paul, Minnesota.

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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Mike Holm
Secretary of State

Reg. No. 1.7

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

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

Adopted July 14, 1945

Approved December 27 1945

J. A. A. BURNQUIST
Attorney General

By SAM W. CAMPBELL
Special Assistant

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1941, Chapters 35 and 36, and Laws 1945, Chapter 452, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

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

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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Mike Holm
Secretary of State

Reg. No. 1.8

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

REGULATION PROVIDING FOR QUARANTINE OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS IMPORTED INTO MINNESOTA WITHOUT A HEALTH CERTIFICATE.

Adopted July 14, 1945

Approved December 27 1945

J. A. A. BURNQUIST
Attorney General
By SAM W. CAMPBELL
Special Assistant

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1941, Chapter 35 and Chapter 36, Section 36.10, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following resolution:

Be it resolved by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota, that all domestic animals imported into the State of Minnesota and not accompanied by a health certificate as required by the laws of this State and by the rules and regulations of this Board that shall be in force and effect at the time of importation, shall be and are hereby quarantined at the point or place where such animals first come to rest within the State after the completion of the inter-state shipment thereof, or at such other place to which they are removed by the written permission of this Board, and such quarantine shall continue until such time as said animals have been duly inspected by a veterin rian approved by this board and a proper health certificate, as required by the laws of this State and by the rules and regulations of this Board as shall then be in force and effect, shall be furnished to this Board by said veterinarian and this Board shall issue a release of such quarantine.

Be it further resolved that said quarantine and such inspection shall be at the owner's cost and expense.

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED
DEC 28 1945 2 PM
Mike Holm
Secretary of State

Regulation No. 2.1

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

THE UNIFORM METHODS AND RULES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF TUBERCULOSIS-FREE ACCREDITED HERDS AND FOR MODIFIED ACCREDITED AREAS.

Adopted July 14, 1945

Approved December 27, 1945
J. A. A. BURNQUIST
Attorney General
By SAM W. CAMPBELL

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1941, Chapter 35 and Laws of 1945, Chapter 452, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

Part I.

Individual Accredited Herd Plan

1. (a) A tuberculosis-free accredited herd of cattle is one in which the entire herd has passed two negative successive annual physical examinations and tuberculin tests, or, upon disclosure of infection, three semi-annual successive physical examinations and tuberculin tests applied by a veterinarian regularly employed by the State or the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, or by an accredited veterinarian who has passed an examination conducted by the proper State livestock sanitary official and the Bureau of Animal Industry, and who is approved by the proper official of the State in which the herd is located.

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

(1) The tuberculin test shall be applied on dates approved by the proper State livestock sanitary official and the inspector in charge of the Bureau of Animal Industry in the State wherein the herd is located.

(2) The accredited veterinarian shall not conduct such tests until after he has received written authorization from the proper cooperating State and Bureau officials.

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

(4) The amount of Federal indemnity funds for use in the payment of reactors in herds being tested by an accredited veterinarian shall be limited to

15 per cent of the total amount of Federal indemnity allotted to any State, unless an additional allotment for this purpose is made available.

2. The Tuberculin Test:

(a) The official test shall be the intradermic by the single injection, or the double injection of the caudal fold and vulva, or the subcutaneous, and either or both of these methods in combination with the ophthalmic.

(b) A herd in which reactors have been found shall not be come accredited unless the final or accrediting test has been made by a combination of either the subcutaneous and ophthalmic, intradermic and ophthalmic, or by the double intradermic caudal fold and vulva injection.

3. The entire herd, or any cattle in the herd, shall be tuberculin tested or retested at such times as deemed advisable by the cooperating State and Federal authorities.

4. No animal shall be presented for the tuberculin test which has been designated as a reactor at any time.

5. Reactors to the tuberculin test shall be promptly removed from the farm, and, after their removal, the infected premises shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with a disinfectant approved by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry.

6. Herd owners are required to house, feed, and care for the cattle under such sanitary conditions as will tend to promote good health, and to follow such recommendations as are made by the cooperating State and Federal authorities.

7. Calves shall not be fed milk or other dairy products except: (1) when such milk or other dairy products have been produced by a herd that is under the plan, or (2) when the milk or other dairy products from outside or unknown sources shall have been pasteurized by heating to 145° F. for 30 minutes.

8. Herd Records:

(a) The herd owner is required to establish satisfactory evidence of the identity of each registered or grade animal, the grade animal to be marked by a tag or other marking satisfactory to the cooperating State and Federal authorities.

(b) Each herd owner is required to keep a record of all additions and removals of

cattle from the herd by sale, death, or slaughter.

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

10. Added Cattle:

(a) Cattle may be added to an accredited herd in accordance with the following provisions:

Originating from an accredited herd.

Originating from a once-tested free herd or from a modified accredited area on one additional test applied in from 60 to 90 days, and during such period kept separate from the herd.

(b) Cattle may be added to once-tested free herds in accordance with the following provisions:

From accredited herds, once-tested free herds, or modified accredited areas, without further test.

Cattle added to other herds under this plan, unless originating in accredited, or once-tested free herds, or modified accredited areas, are required to pass a negative tuberculin test within 60 days prior to entry.

(c) Any cattle remaining in infected herds shall not be added to herds under supervision except under special permit.

11. If a retest of an accredited herd discloses not more than one reactor, such herd may be reaccredited, provided the entire herd shall pass a retest applied not less than four months from the date of the previous test. If a retest of an accredited herd discloses more than one reactor, the regulations governing the tuberculin testing of infected herds shall apply.

12. An accredited herd certificate shall be valid for one year, and shall be issued by the cooperating State and Federal authorities.

13. Cattle from an accredited herd may, subject to regulations of the State of destination, be moved interstate on a certificate of health and tuberculin test chart, which will be issued by the cooperating State or Federal officials.

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

PART II.

Modified Accredited Area Plan.

15. The provisions of the Individual Accredited Herd Plan that relate to testing, removal of reactors, cleaning, disinfecting, and sanitation, shall apply to the Modified Accredited Area Plan. All infected herds shall be required to pass three negative tuberculin tests not less than 60 days apart.

16. The extent of the area shall be determined by the State and Federal authorities, and when the testing is begun the area shall be placed under quarantine.

17. If, as the result of one complete tuberculin test within the designated area, the total number of reactors is less than one-half (1/2) of one (1) per cent of all the cattle within the area, the area shall then be declared an official modified tuberculosis-free accredited area for a period of three years by the cooperating State and Federal officials.

18. If, as the result of a complete tuberculin test of all the cattle in the area, the number of reactors is one-half (1/2) of one (1) per cent, and not more than one (1) per cent, the infected herds shall be quarantined and retested. If the total number of reactors found as a result of this retest within the area is less than one-half (1/2) of one (1) per cent of the entire cattle population within the area, the area shall then be declared an official modified accredited area for a period of three years.

19. If, as a result of one complete tuberculin test of all the cattle within an area, the total number of reactors exceeds one (1) per cent, all the cattle in the area shall be retested.

20. A county or area may become a modified accredited area in the range or semi-range area upon compliance with paragraph (a) or (b), and other provisions of this section:

(a) When all bulls, pure bred breeding cattle, milk cows, at least 10 per-cent of the semi-range breeding females, and such other cattle as may be considered necessary by the State and Federal Department cooperating are tuberculin tested.

(b) When all bulls, purebred breeding cattle, milk cows, barnyard cows, and home fed cattle are tuberculin tested, and properly identified post-mortem reports are produced showing that at least 10 per cent and not

less than 25 animals of the breeding herd have been slaughtered within a year, and that such post-mortem examination failed to disclose lesions of tuberculosis.

If, under paragraph (a) or (b) of this section, a reactor or any other evidence of infection is revealed in any herd by post-mortem reports, etc., including post-mortem inspection at packing plants of those branded cattle that are sold direct from the range for immediate slaughter, then all of the cattle in that herd or associated with the diseased animal shall be immediately tuberculin tested in accordance with the provisions of the Modified Accredited Area Plan. The area may then become a modified accredited area, and be reaccredited at the expiration of three years, if the total number of reactors and cattle found tuberculous upon post-mortem examination from the area is not more than one-half (1/2) of one (1) per cent of all the cattle tested in the area.

21. Modified accredited areas in which on the original tuberculin test of all cattle in said areas the extent of infection did not exceed one-half (1/2) of one (1) per cent, may be reaccredited(and also modified accredited areas that have been reaccredited in which, on the last complete tuberculin test of all the cattle in said areas the extent of infection did not exceed one-half (1/2) of one (1) percent may be reaccredited) if not more than one-half (1/2) of one (1) per cent react as the result of retesting all of the herds in which infection was disclosed at any time, and such other herds as the State livestock sanitary officials and the Federal inspector in charge may designate, and which shall include, so far as possible, all herds in which cattle from other than accredited herds or modified accredited areas have been added.

22. Modified accredited areas, which on the original test of all cattle in said areas the extent of infection did not exceed two (2) per cent, and also modified accredited areas that have been reaccredited, in which on the last complete tuberculin test of all the cattle in said areas the extent of infection exceeded one-half (1/2) of one (1) per cent, and was less than one (1) per cent, may be reaccredited if less than one-half (1/2) of one (1) per cent react as the result of retesting at least twenty (20) per cent of the total number of

herds, in addition to all of the herds in which infection was disclosed at any time.

23. Modified accredited areas in which the degree of infection exceeded two (2) per cent on the original test may be reaccredited by retesting all the cattle in such areas in accordance with paragraphs 17 and 18.

24. Modified accredited areas, in which a complete area retest of all the cattle in said area indicates a degree of infection not exceeding two-tenths (0.2) of one (1) per cent, may remain in the modified accredited status for a period of six years from date of remodification, provided that all cattle in such areas are retested at the expiration of such remodification.

25. Movement of cattle into modified accredited areas or areas under quarantine.

(a) Cattle not under quarantine originating in tuberculosis-free accredited herds and cattle from herds in modified accredited tuberculosis-free areas, in which the entire herd has passed a negative tuberculin test within twelve months prior to entry, or cattle originating in herds in the process of accreditation or in herds in areas in the process of accreditation wherein the entire herd has passed a negative tuberculin test within six months prior to entry, may enter modified accredited areas or areas under quarantine, without being subjected to an additional tuberculin test, provided such cattle are apparently healthy, and are accompanied by a health certificate and proper identification approved by the live stock sanitary official or authorized agent of the state of origin.

All other cattle, except those provided for in paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of this section, shall be required to pass a tuberculin test prior to entry, and must be accompanied by a tuberculin test chart and health certificate issued by a duly authorized agent of the state of origin and approved by the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board; if any reactors are disclosed in the tuberculin test prior to entry, the health certificate and tuberculin test chart shall include a statement certifying the number of animals that showed reactions and were taken out of the lot before shipment; such cattle shall be placed on the farm or premises of the owner, under quarantine, to be held separate from other cattle in the modified or quarantined area, until

after having passed a tuberculin retest made by an accredited veterinarian, at the owner's expense, not earlier than 60 nor later than 120 days from the date of the last approved tuberculin test.

(b) Steers and spayed heifers not originating in modified accredited areas, except those originating in herds known to be infected with or exposed to tuberculosis, may enter the modified or quarantined area for feeding or grazing purposes without being subjected to a tuberculin test prior to entry, upon receipt of a permit from the State Live Stock Board or an authorized agent of the Board, under special quarantine, to be held separate from other cattle in the modified or quarantined area, on the premises of the owner or such other premises as may be designated in the order of special quarantine. Steers and spayed heifers originating in herds known to be infected with or exposed to tuberculosis shall be required to pass a negative tuberculin test before movement provided a permit for such movement is granted by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board or authorized agent of the Board, under the special quarantine and shall be accompanied by a tuberculin test chart and health certificate issued by a duly authorized agent of the state of origin, or if Minnesota cattle, by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of Minnesota.

Female range or semi-range cattle of recognized beef types, not originating in modified accredited areas, may enter the modified or quarantined area for feeding or grazing purposes, provided permission for such movement is first granted by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board or an authorized agent of the Board, under special quarantine,(and immediately on arrival at destination must be subjected to a tuberculin test)at the owner's expense, and such cattle must be held separate from other cattle on the premises of the owner or such other premises that may be designated in the order of special quarantine. Such cattle shall remain in quarantine until they are ready for market when, on request from the owner, permits will be issued for the removal of the cattle from quarantine to be shipped for slaughter purposes; provided the owner of such cattle desires to sell them to be used

for dairy or breeding purposes, they shall be tuberculin retested and if they have been imported into Minnesota from other states, they shall also be subjected to the agglutination blood test for Bang's abortion disease and provided they pass a negative tuberculin test and also the agglutination blood test, the quarantine will be released by the Live Stock Sanitary Board.

(c) Apparently healthy cattle of strictly slaughter types, and to be used only for immediate slaughter, may enter a modified or quarantine area without an examination and tuberculin test. Cattle entering a modified or quarantine area under this clause (c) must be slaughtered within ten days after their entry into such areas, except when the ten-day period is extended by a special permit from an officer or authorized agent of the livestock sanitary official, provided that such cattle shall not be diverted for other purposes.

(d) Purebred cattle may enter a modified or quarantine area to be kept therein temporarily for exhibition, or to be bred, providing the cattle are accompanied by a tuberculin test chart and health certificate approved by the livestock sanitary official of the State of origin.

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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Mike Holm
Secretary of State

Regulation No. 2.2

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE TUBERCULIN TESTING OF CATTLE IN COUNTIES AND AREAS IN WHICH THE "MODIFIED ACCREDITED TUBERCULOSIS FREE AREA PLAN" IS ADOPTED BY AGREEMENT OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS AND THE STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD OF MINNESOTA AND THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

Adopted July 14, 1945

Approved December 27 1945

J. A. A. BURNQUIST

Attorney General

By SAM W. CAMPBELL, Special Assistant

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1941, Chapter 35 and Laws of 1945, Chapter 452, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

Every owner or person in possession of cattle in counties, the board of county commissioners of which have entered into, or shall hereafter enter into, a cooperative agreement with the Board and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry, pursuant to provisions of Chapter 269, Laws 1923, for the control, elimination and eradication of tuberculosis in cattle, shall upon demand, submit the same for tuberculin tests and physical examinations by the Board or its authorized agent, and shall assist the Board and such agent in applying said tests and in making such physical examinations whenever the Board or such agent enters upon the premises where such cattle are located and makes demand therefor, in connection with the carrying out of such cooperative agreement for the testing of all livestock in such counties and areas, or in making any retest of cattle within such counties or areas, under and as provided by such cooperative agreement. Such owner or person in possession shall account for all animals tagged in making such test, and shall submit all such cattle to the Board or its agent at any time when the Board or its agent visits said premises to make further tests or examination. Such owner or person in possession shall also immediately remove reacting cattle from premises when officially condemned and cause the same to be slaughtered as required by said Board, and shall not use milk or milk products, or sell or dispose of the same, from reacting cattle after the same have been officially condemned.

STATE OF MINNESOTA
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Secretary of State

Regulation No. 2.3

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE QUARANTINE AND ISOLATION OF HERDS OR LOTS OF CATTLE WHICH HAVE DISCLOSED REACTORS TO THE TUBERCULIN TEST, IN COUNTIES IN WHICH THE AREA PLAN OF CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS IS ADOPTED.

Adopted July 14, 1945

Approved December 27 1945

J. A. A. BURNQUIST
Attorney General
By SAM W. CAMPBELL

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1941, Chapter 35 and Laws of 1945, Chapter 452, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

In Counties with which the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board enters into a cooperative agreement for the control of tuberculosis, as provided by Chapter 269, Laws of 1923, and in which, as the result of a complete tuberculin test of all the cattle in such counties, it is determined that the total number of cattle reacting to the test is less than one per cent, then all the reactors shall be removed as required by State Laws, and each individual herd in which reactors were disclosed and the premises on which such herd is retained shall be placed under quarantine by the Executive Officer or duly authorized agent of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board or by any member of a local board of health.

The owner or person in charge shall isolate such herds, containing all the cattle that were subjected to the last official tuberculin test, from all cattle or herds of cattle that have passed an official tuberculin test, until such time as all the cattle in said herds have passed at least one official tuberculin test under the supervision or by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board and until the quarantine has been released in writing by the Executive Officer or a duly authorized agent of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

The owner may continue to market the milk and milk products of such quarantined herds and cattle. No cattle shall be removed from such quarantined herds and premises except on a written permit from the Executive Officer or a duly authorized agent of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

Permits for removal of cattle from such quarantined herds and premises, for the purpose of immediate slaughter without retest, and for dairy and breeding purposes within a sixty day period from date of last official tuberculin test, will be issued on receipt of requests from owners of such cattle provided the names and addresses of the purchasers and the purpose for which the animals are sold are furnished to the Live Stock Sanitary Board; and provided further, if such cattle are to be added to herds in which all the cattle have passed a satisfactory tuberculin test, they can be removed to the farm containing such herd but must be isolated and not allowed to associate with such herds until passing a tuberculin retest, made by an approved veterinarian at the owner's expense, not earlier than sixty nor later than ninety days from date of the last official test.

STATE OF MINNESOTA
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Secretary of State

Reg. 2.4

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE QUARANTINE AND ISOLATION OF CATTLE WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN SUBJECTED TO THE TUBERCULIN TEST IN COUNTIES IN WHICH THE AREA PLAN OF CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS IS ADOPTED.

Adopted July 14, 1945 Approved December 27 1945.

J. A. A. BURNQUIST
Attorney General
By SAM W. CAMPBELL, Special Assistant

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1941, Chapter 35, and Laws 1945, Chapter 452, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

Whenever an owner or person in charge of cattle in counties with which the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board enters into co-operative agreement for the control of tuberculosis as provided by Minnesota Statutes 1941, Chapter 35, Section 35.19 to 35.24, inclusive, refuses to permit the testing of his cattle for tuberculosis or when cattle have been brought into such counties, after the co-operating forces begin the official testing of the cattle in such counties, without having passed a tuberculin test which has been approved by the Executive Officer or a duly authorized agent of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, a quarantine of all such cattle and the premises on which they are retained shall be established by the Executive Officer or duly authorized agent of the Board or by any member of a local board of health.

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

Regulation No. 2.5

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS PROVIDING A COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT FOR TUBERCULIN TESTING IN COUNTIES.

Adopted July 14, 1945.

Approved December 27 1945
J. A. A. BURNQUIST
Attorney General
By SAM W. CAMPBELL, Special Assistant

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1941, Chapter 35 and Laws of 1945, Chapter 452, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following cooperative agreement:

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT

FOR THE TUBERCULIN TESTING OF CATTLE, ACCORDING TO PROVISIONS OF MINNESOTA STATUTES 1941, CHAPTER 35, SECTIONS 35.19 TO 35.24 INCLUSIVE, AND ACCORDING TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE UNIFORM METHODS AND RULES FOR THE MODIFIED ACCREDITED TUBERCULOSIS-FREE AREAS AS DEFINED AND APPROVED BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY AND THE STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD OF MINNESOTA.

In consideration of receiving indemnity for tuberculous cattle and assistance from the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board and the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry for the purpose of freeing _____ County from tuberculosis of cattle, as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1941, Chapter 35 as amended by laws of 1945, Chapter 328, and upon petition of a majority of the persons owning cattle in the county as shown by the last preceding assessment roll in the auditor's office, we, the undersigned members of the Board of County Commissioners of _____ County, have appropriated a sum of money equal to twenty-five cents per head of cattle in the county, to assist in the payment of expense of conducting the first tuberculin test and do hereby agree to appropriate like amounts to assist in the payment of the expense of conducting each additional tuberculin test that may be necessary and administered until the percentage of tuberculosis in cattle within _____ County is reduced to meet the requirements of a "Modified accredited tuberculosis-free area", as defined and approved by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry and the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of Minnesota, and for the further purpose of carrying out the sanitary and quarantine regulations included in this agreement.

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

The Minnes ota State Live Stock Sanitary Board, hereby agrees to cause the testing of all cattle in _____ county for tuberculosis up to the limit of the appropriations so made, until the percentage of tuberculosis in cattle is reduced to meet the requirements of the "Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Area" plan, provided funds are available for the payment of indemnities, and provided further that an adequate force of veterinarians qualified to test cattle are available and further agrees to carry out its duties as presented by Minnesota Statutes 1941, Chapter 35, Sections 35.19 to 35.24 inclusive.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. Except as herein provided, no cattle shall be imported or brought into the county unless accompanied by an official certificate made and signed by an approved veterinarian showing that they originate from a Federal-State accredited tuberculosis-free herd or that they have passed a satisfactory tuberculin test applied by an approved veterinarian within thirty days of importation.

Exceptions will be made, however, in the case of cattle for immediate slaughter and steers for feeding and grazing purposes; the cattle for immediate slaughter must be slaughtered within ten days and during this interval must be held separate and apart from any other cattle; steers for feeding and grazing purposes shall not be shipped or brought into said county without an approved tuberculin test certificate, except on a special permit issued by the Executive Officer of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board or duly authorized agent of said Board, and all such steers shall be placed in official quarantine and held apart from any other cattle.

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

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

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

8. If as the result of any one complete test, including all cattle in

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

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

Attest: _____

(Seal) County Auditor.

_____
Chairman Board of County Commissioners

of _____ County.

_____
Secretary & Executive Officer
Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board

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

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED
DEC 28 1945 3 PM
Mike Holm
Secretary of State

Reg. No. 2.6

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE TESTING OF CATTLE FOR TUBERCULOSIS BY THE SUBCUTANEOUS METHOD

Adopted July 14, 1945 Approved December 27 1945

J. A. A. BURNQUIST
Attorney General
By SAM W. CAMPBELL, Special Assistant

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1941, Chapter 35, and Laws of 1945, Chapter 452, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

SECTION I. When by the laws of this state a tuberculin test of cattle is required or permitted or when by the rules and regulations of the Live Stock Sanitary Board a tuberculin test of any cattle is required or permitted for any purpose such test shall be applied or made in the following manner, to wit:

A. The tuberculin used shall be that manufactured and distributed by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry or any manufacturer of tuberculin licensed to manufacture the same by said United States Bureau of Animal Industry.

B. The veterinarian making and certifying the test must personally take and certify all temperatures and injections.

C. The tuberculin shall be injected subcutaneously.

D. The veterinarian making the test shall take three temperatures immediately before the injection, at intervals of not less than two hours between the taking of each such temperature, the first of these temperatures to be preferably a forenoon temperature.

E. A temperature shall be taken at the eighth hour after the injection of tuberculin and thereafter at two hour intervals until the eighteenth hour after injection, when, if there is no tendency for the temperature to rise, the test may cease.

SECTION II. No person shall make or certify to the Live Stock Sanitary Board any tuberculin test, or certify any purported tuberculin test not made in substantial accord with the provisions of this regulation.

SECTION III. Every person certifying a tuberculin test to the Live Stock Sanitary Board shall accurately and truthfully set forth therein the exact time of the injection of the tuberculin and the time of taking the ante and post injection temperatures.

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED
DEC 28 1945 3 PM
Mike Holm
Secretary of State

Reg. No. 2.7

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE APPLICATION OF PROPER INTRADERMIC TUBERCULIN TEST IN CATTLE.

Adopted July 14, 1945

Approved December 27 1945

J. A. A. BURNQUIST

Attorney General

By SAM W. CAMPBELL, Special Assistant

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1941, Chapter 35, and Laws 1945, Chapter 452, the Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

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

1. The seat of injection in the caudal fold shall be cleaned with non-irritating soap and water and then disinfected by the use of grain alcohol.
2. The hypodermic needle shall be sterilized before using it on each animal, by dipping in grain alcohol.
3. The animal shall be held until the operator has determined by palpitation, that the tuberculin has been injected into the corium or the true derm.
4. Observations shall be made at the 72nd hour after injection. In tests of individual cattle, cattle at consignment sales and shows, all cattle tested after removal from original herds, and in all herds which disclose reactors at the 72nd hour, a further observation shall be made between the 120th and 150th hour.
5. The test shall be reported in accordance with the following code:
   (a) The date and hour of injection of each animal and dates and hours of each observation.
   (b) Animal showing no reaction shall be recorded at each observation as N. (negative).
   (c) Reactors shall be recorded as follows:
      (a) For circumscribed swellings. Pea size (diameter 3-16 inch) shall be used as the basic standard. Larger swellings shall be record

as P.2, P.3, P.4, P.5, etc.

(b) For diffused swellings. Thick, 2X shall be used as the basic standard and signifies a diffuse swelling in which the injected caudal fold is twice as thick as the normal fold. Larger swellings shall be recorded as Thick 3X, Thick 4X, etc.

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED
DEC 28 1945 3 PM
Mike Holm
Secretary of State

Reg. No. 2.8

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS TO PREVENT THE REMOVAL OF IDENTIFICATION EAR TAGS, LEG BANDS, AND BRANDS, AND PROVISIONS FOR INSERTION, APPLICATION OR USE OF SUCH TAGS, BRANDS OR MARKINGS.

Adopted July 14, 1945 Approved December 27 1945

J. A. A. BURNQUIST
Attorney General
By SAM W. CAMPBELL
Special Assistant

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1941, Chapter 35, and Laws 1945, Chapter 452, the Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

SECTION 1. No person shall remove official identification ear tags or leg bands, or efface official brands of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board without permission of the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

SECTION 2. No person shall insert official identification ear tags or apply or use other official identification markings or brands of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board unless authorized by the Secretary and Executive Officer of said Board.

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED
DEC 28 1945 3 PM
Mike Holm
Secretary of State.

Reg. No. 2.9

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS PROVIDING FOR BRANDING CATTLE THAT HAVE REACTED TO THE TUBERCULIN TEST.

Adopted July 14, 1945

Approved December 27 1945

J. A. A. BURNQUIST
Attorney General
By SAM W. CAMPBELL, Special Assistant

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1941, Chapter 35 and Laws of 1945, Chapter 452, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

All cattle which have been found to be affected with tuberculosis, as disclosed by physical examination, tuberculin test or any other means, made by a field veterinarian of this Board, a veterinarian of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, or any legally qualified veterinarian in the State, and when the record of the tuberculin test or examination has been approved by the Secretary and Executive Officer or other duly authorized agent of the Board, shall be marked by branding the letter "T", three inches high, on the left jaw, and by attaching to the left ear a metal tag bearing a serial number and the inscription "Minn. L.S.S.B." or by such branding and placing a chain around the neck, with tag bearing a serial number. The branding shall be of such character that the marking will be plain.

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED
DEC 28 1945 3 PM
Mike Holm
Secretary of State

Reg. No. 2.10

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE TESTING OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS FOR CONTAGIOUS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Adopted July 14, 1945

Approved December 27 1945

J. A. A. BURNQUIST
Attorney General
By SAM W. CAMPBELL, Special Assistant

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1941, Chapters 35 and 36, and Laws 1945, Chapter 452, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

All persons licensed to practice veterinary medicine, using or injecting tuberculin or mallein, for the purpose of determining whether or not such domestic animals are afflicted with the disease known as tuberculosis in cattle and hogs or glanders in horses shall forthwith furnish the State Live Stock Sanitary Board a report, in duplicate, on blanks furnished by the Board, of the results of such tests. Such report shall show the name of the owner and his address and the name of the registered cattle or horses or the identification tag of grade cattle and a full description of each animal tested, and the result of the tests of each individual animal.

Such tests shall be made and applied in accordance with the rules and regulations of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED
DEC 28 1945 3 PM.
Mike Holm
Secretary of State

Reg. No. 2.11

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS PROVIDING FOR THE CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS IN FLOCKS OF POULTRY

Adopted July 14, 1945. Approved December 27 1945

J. A. A. BURNQUIST
Attorney General
By SAM W. CAMPBELL, Special Assistant

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1941, Chapters 35 and 36, and Laws of 1945, Chapter 452, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

SECTION I. The tuberculin test shall be used by a veterinarian in the employ of the State only when necessary to establish the existence of tuberculosis in a flock. In valuable purebred flocks the owner may employ at his expense an approved veterinarian to test all the birds.

SECTION II. If tuberculosis is found in a flock the whole flock must be considered as tuberculous, and thin, emaciated birds which are unfit for food must be killed and burned; but other birds may be kept for egg production from January 1st to July 1st., provided they are kept apart from all other farm animals. The yards and houses must be immediately cleaned and disinfected after the disposal of an infected flock. Where possible the yard should be plowed and seeded. The yard must be left vacant until the young birds are moved in the fall and it is preferable to leave it vacant for one year.

SECTION III. Chicks may be hatched from the eggs of the infected flock provided incubators are used. If eggs, at the time, are being incubated under hens of the flock, the chicks therefrom should be immediately removed from the hen and placed in a brooder. All chicks must be reared in brooders removed from the main house and must be placed on fresh ground entirely separate and apart from the adult birds.

SECTION IV. In case tuberculosis is found in valuable breeding flocks these flocks may be isolated and handled as breeders for egg production. Permission must be obtained from the Live Stock Sanitary Board for such flocks. All birds in these flocks shall be tested with tuberculin and reactors destroyed. The chicks shall be handled as directed in sections 2 and 3.

SECTION V. All buildings and premises must be thoroughly cleaned by the removal of all litter, manure, and other contaminated material. All troughs, racks, feeders, or watering equipment must be thoroughly cleaned. The houses, equipment, and yards must also be disinfected by an approved disinfectant. All fowls and chicks that die from any cause must be cremated, or buried at least four feet deep and covered with quick lime. Dropping boards must be installed and kept in a sanitary condition.

SECTION VI. In the fall, during October or at least by November 1st, the mature birds must be moved from the rearing houses to clean permanent houses. In case the old yards cannot be plowed and seeded, the laying houses should be moved to new sites where the yards can be plowed and seeded. Each year the young chicks are to be reared on fresh ground apart from the old stock.

SECTION VII. The owner of infected flocks must report on blanks furnished by the Board that he has cleaned and disinfected the buildings and premises according to these rules and regulations, and such reports shall be mailed to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Regulation No. 3.1

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 14, 1945. Approved by Attorney General Dec. 19, 1945.

J. A. A. BURNQUIST
Attorney General

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1941, Chapter 35, Section 35.03, and Laws 1945, Chapter 452, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

SECTION I. 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, and the blood samples collected and submitted by a licensed veterinarian approved by the Board.

SECTION II. 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. All pure bred registered cattle shall be identified by tag number, registry name and number, or legibly tattooed number.

SECTION III. 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 a triangular hole punched in the left ear, each side of such triangle to be at least one-half inch long.

SECTION IV. QUARANTINES:

A. 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. The quarantine shall include all cattle on the premises allowed to contact or mingle with the positive reactors.

B. Quarantines will be released when the Board has received satisfactory 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 following removal of such reactors.

C. All milk and milk products produced by cattle maintained under quarantine for Bang's disease shall be pasteurized before being used by the owner or sold or disposed of by him excepting such milk or milk products sold or delivered to points where such milk or milk products are properly pasteurized before further distribution.

SECTION V. 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 request of the owner. This request shall include the identification 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. Except in counties declared Modified Accredited Bang's Disease-Free Areas or counties in process of accreditation, 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.

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 or community sale under supervision of the Board 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 slaughtering establishments where the federal government maintains inspection.

SECTION VI. SALE OF BRUCELLA ABORTUS VACCINE: All persons, 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 bacterin or preparation 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 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 except to licensed veterinarians, or to persons engaged in the retail sale of such products who shall not sell to persons other than duly licensed veterinarians.

SECTION VII. 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, and all reactors have been identified as provided in Section III. Cattle over eight months of age added to such herds in which vaccination is practiced may be vaccinated before being added but shall be tested prior to vaccination and shall be identified as provided in Section III if they show a positive reaction.

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 shall be identified by punching a triangular hole in the left ear or by branding as provided in Section III. Such cattle shall be further identified by inserting in the left ear, an 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 Section V.

E. Herds operating under a vaccination agreement shall not be quarantined because of Bang's disease existing therein 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 in accordance with the rules and regulations for the establishment and maintenance of Modified Accredited Bang's Disease-Free Areas in Minnesota, (Regulation No. 3.3)

F. 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, the entire herd shall be quarantined as provided in Section IV.

G. The agreement shall further provide that no indemnity, state or federal, shall be paid for vaccinated cattle which give a positive reaction to an agglutination blood test for Bang's disease unless such cattle have passed a negative test thirty days or more following date of vaccination, and have then given a positive reaction at a later date. It shall also provide that no indemnity shall be paid for any cattle

giving a positive reaction if positive reactors have been retained in the herd more than fifteen days following the date of the last previous test.

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 record 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.

SECTION VIII. OFFICIAL VACCINATION OF CATTLE WITH BRUCELLA ABORTUS VACCINE:

A. No person except 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 licensed approved 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 for 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 provied, or if he violates any other rule or 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 one year only after date of issuance.

D. All animals vaccinated with Brucella abortus vaccine shall be identified by the official ear tag of the Board, or by legibly tattooed number, 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. Provided that purebred animals may be identified by tattooing a letter "V" in the right ear, using a double row of tattoo points for each line of such letter in lieu of ear punch. Each line of such letter shall not be less than three-fourths inches long.

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.

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED
DEC 1 9 1945 12 M

Mike Holm
Secretary of State.

Regulation No. 3.2

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF CERTIFIED BANG'S DISEASE-FREE HERDS IN MINNESOTA

Adopted July 14, 1945. Approved by Attorney General Dec. 19, 1945

J. A. A. BURNQUIST
Attorney General

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutues 1941, Chapter 35, Section 35.03, and Laws 1945, Chapter 452, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

SECTION I. DEFINITIONS:

A. Board shall mean the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

B. Owner shall include and refer to the legal owner, his agents and the person in possession of and caring for the cattle referred to.

C. Test and testing shall refer to the standard agglutination blood test for Bang's disease (bovine brucellosis), conducted by a veterinarian or a laboratory approved by the Board, of samples collected and submitted for testing by a veterinarian.

D. Reactor is an animal which has given a positive reaction when tested.

E. Suspect is an animal which has given a suspicious reaction when tested.

F. Veterinarian shall mean a graduate of a recognized veterinary college licensed to practice veterinary medicine in the State of Minnesota who has been approved by the Board.

G. Herd shall mean any number of cattle under one management maintained on one premise which are allowed to associate or contact one another.

1. If animals owned by two or more persons are allowed to associate or contact each other under one management, all cattle so maintained shall be considered one herd.

2. Cattle maintained on two or more premises under one management, provided there is interchange or contact of cattle among the several groups, shall be considered one herd.

3. Two or more groups of cattle maintained on the same premises and under the same management may be considered separate herds only when the Board has satisfactory assurance there will be no intermingling, association

or contact of animals in one group with those of other groups maintained on the same premises.

H. A herd under supervision is one which the owner has placed under the supervision of the Board by signing an agreement as hereinafter provided and which agreement has not been cancelled.

I. A herd in the process of certification is a herd under supervision in which all animals have been subjected to at least one test, but in which the status of a certified herd has not been attained.

J. A certified herd is one under supervision which has passed three consecutive negative tests at least six months apart provided each test has included all animals in the herd six months of age and over, and further provided the Board has issued a Certified Bang's Disease-Free Herd Certificate which has not expired or been revoked.

SECTION II. AGREEMENTS:

A. In order to place a herd under the supervision of the Board for the establishment of a Certified Bang's Disease-Free Herd, the owner shall sign and file with the Board an agreement to comply with these rules and regulations.

B. Failure to comply in all respects with these rules and regulations shall constitute cause for cancelling the agreement. If the supervision and agreement of an owner have been cancelled, a new agreement will not be accepted nor supervision established until the entire herd has been tested subsequent to the date of cancellation at the owner's expense, and all positive animals have been disposed of for slaughter without the payment of indemnity.

SECTION III. TESTING:

A. The entire herd, including all animals six months of age and over, shall be tested.

1. Tests may be conducted by employees of the Board or the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry without expense to the owner provided funds and personnel are available, or

2. Owners may employ veterinarians to conduct the necessary tests for certification at their own expense, provided the veterinarian first obtains

Authorization from the Board to conduct the test.

a. The authorization shall be issued for each test of the herd and shall expire thirty days after date issued.

b. The authorization shall include authority for the veterinarian to act as the agent of the Board in identifying any animals giving a positive reaction and in appraising such animals for the purpose of the payment of indemnity to the owner. Such appraisal and identification to be made without expense to the State.

c. No appraisals of reacting animals shall be made by any veterinarian not employed by the State or Federal Government in the absence of such authorization.

B. If on any such test reactors are disclosed, the entire herd shall be subjected to a retest in from fifteen to ninety days.

C. If suspects and no reactors are disclosed, suspicious animals only may be retested in 15 to 90 days thereafter, and if the suspicious animals are negative to such retest and provided all suspects disclosed on the original test are still maintained in the herd, the original test may be considered a negative test, If, however, the suspects have been removed from the herd and are not available for retesting or if one or more suspects give a positive reaction when retested, the original test shall be considered an infected herd test and the entire herd shall be retested as provided in paragraph B of this Section.

D. If all animals are found to be negative on any such test, the herd shall be retested in approximately six months except in the case of certified herds when the herd shall be retested at the expiration of the period of certification.

SECTION IV. CERTIFICATION:

A. When a herd under supervision has passed three consecutive negative tests approximately six months apart and at least one year has elapsed between the first negative test and the third negative test, it shall be declared a Certified Bang's Disease-Free Herd for a period of one year unless such certification

is cancelled for cause.

1. A Certified Bang's Disease-Free Herd Certificate shall be issued to the owner by the Board. The certificate shall include the date of expiration which shall be one year following the date of the last negative test.

2. The Certified Bang's Disease-Free Herd Certificate shall be cancelled if

   a. A test of the herd or any animals originating therein, conducted before the expiration date of the certificate, discloses reactors or suspects.

   b. Additions are made to the herd contrary to Section V of these rules and regulations.

B. Prior to or within a reasonable time after the expiration of the Certified Bang's Disease-Free Herd Certificate, the entire herd shall be retested.

1. If the entire herd is negative, the certificate shall be renewed for a period of one year.

2. If suspects and no reactors are disclosed, the suspects may be retested as provided in paragraph C of Section III, and if found negative a Certified Bang's Disease-Free Herd Certificate may be issued. Such certificate shall expire one year from the date of the last complete herd test.

3. If one reactor only is disclosed, the entire herd shall be retested as provided in paragraph B of Section III. If such retest discloses that all animals in the herd are negative, the Certified Bang's Disease-Free Herd Certificate may be renewed as of the date of such retest.

4. If one or more reactors are disclosed when retested as provided in sub-paragraph 3 or if more than one reactor is disclosed on any retest of a certified herd, the entire herd shall be considered in the process of certification and shall be retested as provided in Section III.

SECTION V. ADDITIONS TO HERDS UNDER SUPERVISION:

A. Animals may be added to certified herds or herds in the process of certification from other certified herds or herds in process of certification without further test.

B. Cattle, from herds in which reactors have been disclosed on the last test or from herds not under supervision, may be added to herds under supervision only if such cattle have passed a negative Bang's disease test immediately before entering the premises. Such cattle shall then be held in isolation on the premises.until they have passed a negative retest not less than thirty days nor more than sixty days following the date of entry to the premises.

C. Animals removed from the herd for exhibition purposes, public pasture, or to premises other than those where a herd in the same status is maintained shall pass a negative test not less than thirty nor more than sixty days after return to the premises if a certified status is to be maintained.

D. Any cattle allowed to enter the premises where the herd is maintained for breeding, pasture, or other temporary purposes shall meet the requirements of this Section for additions to herds under supervision.

SECTION VI. SANITATION:

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

B. All vehicles shall be cleaned and disinfected before they are used to transport cattle to herds under supervision.

C. Any animal which aborts in a Certified Bang's Disease-Free Herd or a herd in the process of certification shall be immediately isolated and reported to the Board. The place where the abortion occurred shall be immediately cleaned and disinfected, and the fetus and membranes shall be promptly disposed of by burning or proper burial.

D. All milk and milk products used in a herd under supervision shall be either produced by a Certified Bang's Disease-Free Herd or shall be properly pasteurized

or boiled.

SECTION VII. VACCINATION:

A. No Brucella abortus vaccine or any preparation made from or through the agency of Brucella micro-organisms shall be injected into any cattle in any herd under supervision except as provided by the rules and regulations for the control of Bang's disease, (Regulation No. 3-1).

B. Calves between four and eight months of age in a herd under supervision may be injected with Brucella abortus vaccine, but no such vaccinated animals shall be removed from the premises where the herd is maintained until they have passed a satisfactory negative test for Bang's disease thirty days or more following vaccination except under permit from the Board.

C. In reporting the tests of herds under supervision where vaccination is conducted, each vaccinated animal shall be indicated on the test chart by the letter "V".

D. No herd under supervision in which Bang's disease vaccination is practiced may attain the status of a Certified Bang's Disease-Free Herd unless the owner shall furnish the Board satisfactory assurance that all vaccinated animals are maintained in isolation separate and apart from the remainder of the herd until they pass a completely negative Bang's disease test thirty days or more following date of vaccination.

E. All vaccinated animals showing a positive reaction one year or more after date of vaccination shall be identified as reactors and immediately shipped for slaughter.

SECTION VIII. SLAUGHTER AND INDEMNITY:

A. All reactors disclosed, when herds under supervision or animals included therein are tested or retested, shall be ordered killed by the Board or the veterinarian acting as agent of the Board who has been authorized to conduct the test, and shall be immediately shipped for slaughter in accordance with Minnesota Statutes, 1941, Section 35.08.

B. Indemnity will be paid for such reactors as provided in Minnesota Statutes, 1941, Sections 35.08 and 35.09 with the following exceptions:

1. No indemnity shall be paid for animals maintained on the premises in isolation pending a retest before being added to the herd, which react when retested, unless the entire herd is subjected to a test within thirty days after such retest and all additional reactors are disposed of for slaughter.
2. No indemnity shall be paid for vaccinated animals which have not passed a negative test thirty days or more following date of vaccination prior to the test to which they react.
3. No indemnity shall be paid for cattle temporarily maintained in the herd for breeding, pasture or other purposes owned by some one other than the owner of the herd which may be included when the herd is tested, unless the entire herd from which they originate is tested within thirty days thereafter.

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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DEC 1 9 1945

Mike Holm
Secretary of State.

Regulation No. 3.3

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

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

Adopted July 14, 1945. Approved by Attorney General Dec. 19, 1945.

J. A. A. BURNQUIST
Attorney General

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1941, Chapter 35, Section 35.03 and Section 35.31, and Laws of Minnesota 1945, Chapter 328 and Chapter 452, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

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

SECTION II. No cattle shall be imported into the area except as provided in this section.

A. Steers may be imported without a test for Bang's disease and without quarantine.

B. Cattle may be imported if consigned directly to community sales under the supervision of the Board without a test for Bang's disease but all such cattle, except steers, shall be tested and shall be found negative before removal to any point in the area according to the rules and regulations governing community and other sales. (Regulation No. 6.1)

C. Cattle other than steers may be imported for immediate slaughter without a health certificate or record of a Bang's disease test on a special permit issued by the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board. Such cattle must be slaughtered within 10 days and during this period held separate and apart from all other cattle.

D. Cattle identified as coming directly from negative herds in Modified

Accredited Bang's Disease-Free areas or herds officially certified Bang's Disease-Free may be imported without being retested for Bang's disease, provided such cattle are apparently healthy and accompanied by a health certificate including the record of last official negative agglutination blood test.

E. Cattle originating from negative herds in areas in the process of accreditation or from a herd that has passed a negative test within 6 months in the process of certification as a Bang's Disease-Free herd shall be required to pass a negative officially recognized agglutination blood test within 30 days before importation into the county and be accompanied by an approved health certificate including the record of such test.

F. All other cattle, including calves, except as provided in paragraphs A, B, C, D, and E may be imported if accompanied by a health certificate issued by an approved veterinarian including a record of a negative Bang's disease test and shall be maintained in quarantine separate and apart from other cattle and be retested in not less than 30 or more than 60 days after the date of entry. If found free, they will then be released from quarantine.

SECTION III. All cattle, except steers, in the area shall be tested for Bang's disease. All cattle reacting to the agglutination blood test for Bang's disease in dilutions of 1:100 or more shall be condemned as reactors and identified by inserting the special reactor tag of the Board in the left ear and applying a brand on the left jaw, such brand to consist of the letter "B" not less than 2 or more than 3 inches high, with the following exceptions:

A. Cattle officially vaccinated with Brucella abortus vaccine less than one year prior to the date of test.

B. Calves under 3 months of age unless the test of the dam is positive.

C. Calves between the ages of 3 and 6 months unless more mature cattle in the herd are positive.

NOTE: If calves under 6 months of age recently introduced in a herd react they shall be condemned and identified as reactors.

SECTION IV. Owners or persons in possession of reacting cattle shall either:

A. Remove such cattle from the premises and cause the same to be slaughtered immediately or within 15 days of the date they are officially condemned and appraised, or

B. Immediately isolate such reacting cattle separate and apart from all negative cattle. Such isolated reactors shall be placed under quarantine restricting and restraining them to a definite limited area including a barn or other shelter and which area is not accessible to negative animals maintained on the premises or premises adjacent thereto, or

C. Enter into an agreement with an authorized agent of the Board to conduct a plan of Bang's disease control in the herd involving the vaccination of cattle with Brucella abortus vaccine. In such case the entire herd may be placed in quarantine provided that adequate provisions shall be made to prevent exposure to other cattle in the area. These provisions shall include double fencing where necessary and restraining the cattle from access to water courses, drainage ditches, etc., which may flow over other premises in the area on which cattle are maintained.

SECTION V. All cattle owners and persons in possession of cattle in the area shall upon demand submit the same for the Bang's disease test and physical examination by the Board or its authorized agent or agents, and all such persons shall furnish such assistance to the Board or its agents as shall be necessary to restrain the cattle in order to apply these tests and to make these physical examinations and to identify reacting cattle as provided in Section III, hereof, when the Board or its agents enter upon the premises where such cattle are located and make demand therefor. Such owner or person in possession shall account for all animals tagged in making these tests and retests and submit all such cattle to the Board or its agents at any time when the Board or its agents visit the premises to make further tests or examinations.

SECTION VI. Cattle from negative herds in the area and also from certified Bang's Disease-Free herds may be added to negative herds without retest.

SECTION VII. A. All other cattle and calves, except steers, which do not originate from a previously negative herd or an officially certified Bang's Disease-Free herd must pass a negative blood test approved by the Board and can then be placed on the premises where negative herds are maintained in strict isolation and quarantine subject to a second blood test not earlier than 30 nor later than 60 days.

B. All cattle, except steers, regardless of origin which have passed through community sales or other concentration points or which may have been exposed to animals affected with Bang's disease, or cattle of which the Bang's disease status is not known, shall also be placed in strict isolation and quarantine until they have passed a negative retest 30 to 60 days following admission to the premises when the quarantine will be released and the cattle admitted to the herd.

SECTION VIII. Whenever a test of a herd discloses that animals have given a positive reaction, the herd shall be placed under quarantine confining the entire herd to the premises of the owner and no animals shall be removed therefrom except under written permission from the Board or its authorized agent. The quarantine will be released when all reactors have been removed and all remaining animals have passed a negative Bang's disease test not less than 30 days after the date of the last test when reactors were disclosed.

SECTION IX. Whenever an owner or person in charge of cattle in the area refuses to permit the testing of his cattle, or when cattle have been brought into the area contrary to the provisions and requirements of Section II of these rules and regulations, a quarantine shall be established by the Board or an authorized agent thereof, restricting and restraining all cattle on the premises to a definite limited area including a barn or other provided shelter.

SECTION X. Whenever the owner reports or the test discloses that cattle in the herd have received Brucella abortus vaccine, excepting as provided by the rules and regulations for the administration of such products, the herd shall be immediately placed under quarantine by the Board or an authorized agent thereof as provided in Section VIII. If Brucella abortus vaccine or any product containing Bang's disease organisms has been injected into animals more than eight months of age, such animals and all cattle associated therewith shall be placed under quarantine and the quarantine shall remain in force until all animals have passed a negative test for Bang's disease or have been removed from the premises under permit from the Board.

SECTION XI. Whenever an owner or person in charge of the cattle refuses to permit the tagging, branding, slaughter or the proper isolation and quarantine of Bang's disease reactors, a quarantine shall be established by the Board or an authorized agent thereof, restricting and restraining all cattle on the premises to a definite limited area including a barn or other provided shelter.

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

SECTION XIII. If, as the result of a test of all the cattle required to be tested according to the provisions of Section III above, the number of reactors does not exceed 1% nor the herd infection exceed 5%, the area may be declared a Modified Accredited Bang's Disease-Free Area for a period of 3 years by the State and Federal cooperating agencies in charge of the work, provided that all infected herds shall be placed in quarantine and the cattle in them retested for Bang's disease at intervals of from 30 to 90 days until all of them pass two consecutive negative tests and pass a further negative test not less than 6 months from the date of the second negative test, and further provided that all herds disclosing suspects only, shall be

retested for Bang's disease at intervals of from 30 to 90 days until all of them pass two consecutive negative tests. And, further provided that herds in which Brucella abortus vaccine is being employed in the treatment of animals over eight months of age, and herds in which any vaccinated animals showing a positive reaction more than 12 months following date of vaccination are retained on the premises shall be maintained under strict quarantine and for the purposes of herd percentage shall be classed as infected herds.

SECTION XIV. At the expiration of the three year period, the area may be reaccredited for an additional three year period if not less than 10% of all the herds, including 10% of all the cattle, except steers, are retested and all herds located in the area that were found to contain reactors upon the last complete area test or county check test for Bang's disease, are retested, provided that as a result of such retest the number of reactors does not exceed 1% or the herd infection exceed 5% of the cattle or herds tested.

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

Regulation No. 3.4

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE SALE OF CATTLE AT PUBLIC AUCTION, PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SALE, MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE, SALE BY ORDER OF ANY COURT, AND TO THE LEASING OR LOANING OF CATTLE FOR BREEDING PURPOSES.

Adopted July 14, 1945 Approved by Attorney General Dec. 19, '45

J. A. A. BURNQUIST
Attorney General

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1941, Chapter 35, Section 35.03 and Chapter 452 Laws of Minnesota 1945, Chapter 234, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

SECTION 1. AUCTION SALES: No cattle over 6 months of age, except steers, shall be sold or offered for sale at public auction in any county in Minnesota which county is not at the time of sale designated by the Live Stock Sanitary Board and the United States Bureau of Animal Industry a Modified Accredited Bang's Disease-Free Area unless such cattle have passed a negative test for Bang's disease within 30 days prior to date of sale or within 60 days if the cattle originate in Certified Bang's Disease-Free Herds or herds in the process of certification which were negative on the last complete herd test.

The test shall be made by a qualified veterinarian licensed to practice veterinary medicine in Minnesota who is approved by the Live Stock Sanitary Board, or the blood samples shall be collected by such veterinarian and the test made by a Laboratory approved by said Board. A certificate of test, signed by the veterinarian making the test or collecting the blood samples, indicating the date of test, total number of cattle tested and the number of reactors and suspects disclosed shall be posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the sale is held prior to the commencement of the sale and shall there remain until the sale is completed. Positive and suspicious animals shall not be included in the sale.

PROVIDED: that cattle consigned to community sales under the supervision of the Live Stock Sanitary Board may be sold at auction in compliance with the rules and regulations governing such sales. (Regulation No. 6.1)

SECTION 2. SALES OF CATTLE OTHER THAN AT PUBLIC AUCTION AND LEASING OR LOANING CATTLE FOR BREEDING: No cattle over 6 months of age, except steers, which have not been owned since birth by the vendor shall be sold in any county which is not at the time of sale designated by the Live Stock Sanitary Board and the United States Bureau of Animal Industry a Modified Accredited Bang's Disease-Free Area, excepting cattle sold for immediate slaughter or consigned to public stockyards under the supervision of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, nor shall any cattle be leased or loaned for breeding purposes in any such counties, unless such cattle have passed a negative test within 30 days prior to date of sale, lease or loan or 60 days prior to date of sale, lease or loan if the cattle originate in certified herds or herds in the process of certification which were negative on the last complete test of the herd.

The test shall be made by a veterinarian or laboratory as provided in Section 1 and a certificate of test signed by the veterinarian shall be furnished the purchaser, or borrower by the vendor, lessor or loaner at the time the cattle are delivered.

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Secretary of State.

Reg. No. 4.1

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO THE CONTROL OF HOG CHOLERA

Adopted July 14, 1945 Approved December 27 1945

J. A. A. BURNQUIST
Attorney General
By SAM W. CAMPBELL, Special Assistant

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1941, Chapter 35, and Laws 1945, Chapter 452, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

SECTION I. All persons, excepting the owner, duly authorized attendants or medical advisers, are forbidden to enter any enclosures where hogs are quarantined.

SECTION II. Hogs must not be removed from any quarantined premises, except by permission in writing given by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

SECTION III. No hogs, excepting those hereby quarantined and their offspring shall be allowed upon any quarantined premises until quarantine has been officially released. During the period of quarantine no other domestic animal or dog, or fowl, or bird shall be permitted in any quarantined premises.

SECTION IV. The period of quarantine shall extend for a period of six months after the last sick hog has died or recovered, unless sooner terminated by an order in writing signed by the Secretary and Executive Officer of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

SECTION V. Parties living or being on any place whereon hogs have been quarantined on account of hog cholera must not go near pens or yards where hogs are kept on other premises.

SECTION VI. All railroad shipping pens in this State are hereby declared to be probable or possible sources of infection for hog cholera.

SECTION VII. Hogs must not be removed from any railroad shipping pen located in this State except for immediate shipment by rail to some point for slaughter except on written permission from the Live Stock Sanitary Board, which may be given only by the Executive Officer.

SECTION VIII. Hogs shipped from point to point in Minnesota, or from another State into Minnesota, and not intended for slaughter, must be crated and shipped in other than stock cars.

SECTION IX. Managers of county and district fairs held in counties where hog cholera exists are requested not to have swine exhibits in connection with such fairs.

SECTION X. All dogs owned on farms where hog cholera exists, or where premises are quarantined, must be confined to the owner's or keeper's premises, and this requirement must be strictly adhered to.

SECTION XI. Any sickness or deaths among hogs must be promptly reported to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, St. Paul, Minnesota.

STATE OF MINNESOTA
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Mike Holm
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Reg. No. 4.2

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO QUARANTINE OF HOGS THAT ARE TREATED WITH HOG CHOLERA SERUM AND VIRUS

Adopted July 14, 1945 Approved December 27 1945

J. A. A. BURNQUIST
Attorney General
By SAM W. CAMPBELL, Special Assistant

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1941, Chapter 35, and Laws 1945, Chapter 452, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

SECTION I: All hogs that are given the serum and virus treatment shall be confined and quarantined in enclosed premises or within a lot not to exceed five (5) acres in extent and not adjacent to any highway; the lots shall be enclosed by a hog and dog tight fence. Quarantine placards shall be posted in conspicuous places on the enclosure and also on places visible from public highways.

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

SECTION II: When the above provisions and rules have been complied with, the quarantine shall be revoked and the placards removed by order of the Chairman of the Local Board of Health or the Executive Officer of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

STATE OF MINNESOTA
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Reg. No. 4.3

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO DUTIES OF LAY PERMIT HOLDERS TO USE HOG CHOLERA VIRUS ON THEIR OWN HOGS.

Adopted July 14, 1945

Approved December 27 1945

J A A Burnquist

Attorney General

By Sam M Campbell Special Assistant

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1941, Chapter 35, and Laws 1945, Chapter 452, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

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

Such reports shall be made within thirty days after subjecting their hogs to such treatment.

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Reg. No. 4.4

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE MOVEMENT OF HOGS THAT ARE AFFECTED WITH OR WHICH HAVE BEEN EXPOSED TO CHOLERA

Adopted July 14, 1945 Approved December 27 1945

J. A. A. BURNQUIST
Attorney General
By SAM W. CAMPBELL, Special Assistant

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1941, Chapter 35, and Laws 1945, Chapter 452, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

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

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Reg. No. 4.5

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

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

Adopted July 14, 1945 Approved December 27 1945

J. A. A. BURNQUIST
Attorney General
By SAM W. CAMPBELL, Special Assistant

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1941, Chapter 35, and Laws 1945, Chapter 452, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

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

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

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

STATE OF MINNESOTA
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Secretary of State

Reg. No. 4.6

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO CONTROL OF HOG CHOLERA AND THE PURCHASE AND ADMINISTRATION OF HOG CHOLERA SERUM AND VIRUS

Adopted July 14, 1945 Approved December 27 1945

J. A. A. BURNQUIST
Attorney General
By SAM W. CAMPBELL, Special Assistant

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1941, Chapter 35, and Laws 1945, Chapter 452, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

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

STATE OF MINNESOTA
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Secretary of State

Reg. No. 4.7

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE DUTIES OF PERSONS, FIRMS AND CORPORATIONS RELATIVE TO REPORTING SALES AND DISTRIBUTION OF HOG CHOLERA SERUM AND HOG CHOLERA VIRUS

Adopted July 14, 1945 Approved December 27 1945

J. A. A. BURNQUIST
Attorney General
By Sam W. Campbell, Special Assistant

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1941, Chapter 35, and Laws 1945 Chapter 452, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

All persons and companies engaged in the manufacture, sale and distribution of hog cholera serum, hog cholera virulent blood, hog cholera virus and other biological products, for use upon domestic animals in the State of Minnesota, shall immediately report to the Live Stock Sanitary Board, on blanks furnished by the Board, the name of the purchaser or consignee; the address of the purchaser or consignee; the virus permit number of the purchaser or consignee; the amount and serial number of hog cholera virus and the date on which its potency expires; the amount and serial number of hog cholera serum and the date on which its potency expires; the name and address of the distributing agency and the date of the sale.

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Mike Holm
Secretary of State.

Reg. No. 4.8

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

REGULATIONS GOVERNING SHIPMENT OF SWINE FROM PUBLIC STOCKYARDS

Adopted July 14, 1945 Approved December 27 1945

J. A. A. BURNQUIST
Attorney General
By Sam W. Campbell, Special Assistant

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1941, Chapter 35, and Laws 1945, Chapter 452, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

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

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

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

1. "Serum alone method". The swine may be given the "serum alone" injection with hog cholera serum prepared under

license from the Secretary of Agriculture. The dose of serum administered shall be in conformity with the amounts specified in paragraph B. After receiving this treatment they shall be disinfected in a 2 per cent solution of compound solution of cresol, U. S. P. or a permitted substitute, and be held in non-infectious pens for at least three hours before being loaded for transportation.

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

B. The doses of serum and/of virus used for the treatment of swine under the provisions of Paragraph A, Section II shall in no instance be less than recommended in the following tables:

DOSES OF SERUM

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

DOSES OF VIRUS

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

C. The shipments shall be accompanied by a certificate issued by a Bureau inspector.

D. The swine shall be transported in clean and disinfected cars or other vehicles.

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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Mike Holm
Secretary of State.

Regulation 5.1

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

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

Adopted July 14, 1945 Approved December Dec.20 1945

J. A. A. BURNQUIST
Attorney General

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1941, Chapter 35, Section 35.03 and Chapter 36, Section 36.06, and Laws of 1945, Chapter 452, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

SECTION I. COOPERATION WITH U. S. BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY:

The Live Stock Sanitary Board (hereinafter called 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 in chickens and turkeys.

SECTION II. AGREEMENTS:

The services of the Board will be extended without expense to flock and hatchery owners provided they sign an agreement with the Board placing their flocks and hatcheries under the supervision of the Board and agreeing to fulfill the requirements of these rules and regulations. When more than one hatchery located within the State is operated under the same ownership or management, one or more of these hatcheries cannot participate in the pullorum disease control plan unless all participate. An agreement must be signed for each branch hatchery. 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 all agreements and also all certificates issued to such owner relative to pullorum disease control by the Board. If an agreement is cancelled for noncompliance with the provisions of these rules and regulations, the participant shall be barred from further participation for a period of two years.

SECTION III. TESTING:

A. In the control of pullorum disease on any farm or poultry plant, all chickens and turkeys four months of age or over must be tested for pullorum disease by an 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. A producer with a flock of chickens and a flock of turkeys may participate in the chicken plan and not in the turkey plan, or vice versa, provided the turkeys are completely segregated from the chickens in a manner satisfactory to the Board. All poultry maintained under this plan shall be completely segregated from all other poultry which is not being officially tested for pullorum disease. No turkeys or chickens 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.

B. The official test for pullorum disease of chickens shall be any of the following tests; the official test for pullorum disease of turkeys shall be only the standard tube agglutination test as provided in sub-paragraph 2.

1. 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, pages 236-240, 1931, and covered by U. S. Patent 1, 816, 016, or

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

3. 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, pages 660-662, 1927.

C. The standard tube agglutination tests shall be conducted in the laboratory of the Veterinary Division at the University Farm or a laboratory approved by the Board.

D. No stained antigen shall be used in the State of Minnesota for official pullorum testing of chickens unless approved by the Board.

E. 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.

F. The cost of the 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.

SECTION IV. WHO MAY TEST:

A. In order to qualify as a U. S. Pullorum-Tested or U. S. Pullorum-Controlled chicken 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 chicken flock or hatchery, the testing shall be done only by a veterinarian who has complied with these requirements; provided, however, that when a flock has been tested by a layman authorized to do pullorum testing work and no reactors have been disclosed, it may attain the U. S. Pullorum-Passed status if fifteen per cent of the birds in such flock are retested by a qualified veterinarian and no reactors found to such retest.

B. In order to qualify as a U. S. Pullorum-Tested or U. S. Pullorum-Controlled turkey flock or hatchery, the blood samples shall be drawn by a veterinarian or a layman approved as outlined in Paragraph A above and who shall be required to take further training in the securing of turkey blood samples for the tube test and the proper completion of the official records under the supervision and instruction of a representative of the Board and be authorized by the Board to collect blood samples for the official tube test of turkeys. In order to qualify as a U. S. Pullorum-Passed or U. S. Pullorum-Clean turkey flock or hatchery, the blood samples shall be drawn by a veterinarian who has complied with these requirements; provided, however, that when a flock bled by an authorized layman discloses no reactors, such flock can attain the U. S. Pullorum-Passed status if fifteen per cent of the birds in such flock are rebled by a qualified veterinarian, and all such birds are negative to the retest.

SECTION V. CLASSES: U. S. Pullorum-Tested, U. S. Pullorum-Controlled, U. S. Pullorum-Passed, or U. S. Pullorum-Clean classes of chicks, 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, these classes are described and defined as follows:

A. U. S. PULLORUM-TESTED 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 four per cent reactors in the 1945-46 testing season and from two to three per cent reactors in the 1946-47 testing season, the last test being made within 6 months immediately preceding the date of first sale of hatching eggs, chicks or poults from such flocks; provided, however, that turkey flocks will not be certified as "U. S. Pullorum-Tested" on tests conducted prior to January 1st of the testing year. Tests of turkey flocks conducted prior to January 1st must meet at least the minimum requirements of the U. S. Pullorum-Controlled class to be considered for official certification of such flock. All turkey flocks tested prior to January 1st in which the per cent of reaction is two per cent or more must be retested at intervals of not less than 30 days until

the per cent of reaction is less than two per cent before January 1st, and after January 1st from two to four per cent in 1945-46 and from two to three per cent in 1946-47. Individual birds introduced into U. S. Pullorum-Tested flocks shall have passed within 6 months a negative test for pullorum disease.

A flock containing four per cent or more reactors on the first test in 1945-46 and three per cent or more reactors in 1946-47, upon being retested at intervals of not less than thirty days and all reactors removed after each test until the per cent of reactors is less than that designated for the particular year, may qualify as a U. S. Pullorum-Tested flock, except as provided in the paragraph above.

2. U. S. PULLORUM-TESTED HATCHERY: A hatchery operating under the supervision of the Board and hatching only eggs from flocks tested under official supervision which have met at least the minimum requirements of a "Pullorum-Tested" flock. Eggs from non-pullorum tested flocks are not to be incubated in the same machine or in the same room with eggs from U. S. Pullorum-Tested flocks. Chicks or poults from non-pullorum tested flocks are not to be hatched or brooded in the same machine or in the same room with chicks or poults from U. S. Pullorum-Tested flocks. Custom hatching may be carried on as prescribed in Paragraph B of Section VI of these rules and regulations.

3. U. S. PULLORUM-TESTED CHICKS OR POULTS: Chicks or poults hatched in a U. S. Pullorum-Tested hatchery from eggs produced by U. S. Pullorum-Tested, U. S. Pullorum-Controlled, U. S. Pullorum-Passed or U. S. Pullorum-Clean flocks.

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

B. U. S. PULLORUM-CONTROLLED CLASSES

1. 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 6 months immediately preceding the date of first sale of hatching eggs, chicks or poults from such flocks. Individual birds introduced into U. S. Pullorum-Controlled flocks shall have passed within 6 months a negative test for pullorum disease.

A flock containing two 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 per cent of reactors is less than two per cent may qualify as a U. S. Pullorum-Controlled flock.

2. U. S. PULLORUM-CONTROLLED HATCHERY: A hatchery operating under the supervision of the Board and hatching only eggs from flocks tested under official supervision and which have met at least the minimum requirements of a "Pullorum-Controlled" flock. Eggs from non-pullorum tested or U. S. Pullorum-Tested flocks are not to be incubated in the same room with eggs from U. S. Pullorum-Controlled flocks. Chicks or poults from non-pullorum tested or U. S. Pullorum-Tested flocks are not to be hatched or brooded in the same machine or in the same room with chicks or poults from U. S. Pullorum-Controlled flocks. Custom hatching may be carried on as prescribed in Paragraph B of Section VI of these rules and regulations.

3. U. S. PULLORUM-CONTROLLED CHICKS OR POULTS: Chicks or poults hatched in a U. S. Pullorum-Controlled hatchery from eggs produced by U. S. Pullorum-Controlled, U. S. Pullorum-Passed or U. S. Pullorum-Clean flocks.

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

C. U. S. PULLORUM-PASSED CLASSES:

1. 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 six months immediately preceding the date of first sale of hatching eggs, chicks, 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 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.

A flock in which reactors are disclosed may be retested at intervals of not less than 30 days and if no reactors are disclosed, the flock may qualify as a U. S. Pullorum-Passed flock.

2. U. S. PULLORUM-PASSED HATCHERY: A hatchery operating under the supervision of the Board and hatching only eggs from flocks tested under official supervision which have met the requirements of a "Pullorum-Passed" flock. No eggs other than from U. S. Pullorum-Clean flocks may be incubated in the same incubator or in the same room with eggs from U. S. Pullorum-Passed flocks. No chicks or poults other than from U. S. Pullorum-Clean flocks are to be hatched or brooded in the same machine or in the same room with chicks or poults from U. S. Pullorum-Passed flocks.

3. U. S. PULLORUM-PASSED CHICKS OR POULTS: Chicks or poults hatched in a U. S. Pullorum-Passed hatchery from eggs produced by U. S. Pullorum-Passed or U. S. Pullorum-Clean flocks.

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

D. U. S. PULLORUM-CLEAN CLASSES:

1. 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 6 months immediately preceding the date of first sale of hatching eggs, chicks, or poults 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.

2. U. S. PULLORUM-CLEAN HATCHERY: A hatchery operating under the supervision of the Board and hatching only eggs from flocks tested under official supervision which have met the requirements of a "Pullorum-Clean" flock. Only eggs from U. S. Pullorum-Clean flocks may be incubated in a U. S. Pullorum-Clean hatchery, and only chicks and poults from U. S. Pullorum-Clean flocks are to be hatched or brooded in a U. S. Pullorum-Clean Hatchery.

3. U. S. PULLORUM-CLEAN CHICKS OR POULTS: Chicks or poults hatched in a U. S. Pullorum-Clean hatchery from eggs produced by U. S. Pullorum-Clean flocks.

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

SECTION VI. HATCHERIES AND FLOCK OWNERS:

A. The hatchery management shall maintain the identity of hatching eggs being incubated, including those which are being custom hatched. Chicks, poults, and hatching eggs produced by flocks and hatcheries under supervision as provided by 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 any person who is not operating under a cooperative agreement with the Board and the United States Bureau of Animal Industry. Chicks, 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, chicks, or poults of higher class than those which they produce, but such products may not be resold as of the higher class.

B. The custom hatching of eggs from non-pullorum tested flocks is permitted in U. S. Pullorum-Tested and U. S. Pullorum-Controlled hatcheries, provided the incubation and hatching of such eggs are done in a separate room. The custom hatching of eggs from flocks of a lower pullorum-control and eradication class than U. S. Pullorum-Passed is not permitted on the premises of a U. S. Pullorum-Passed hatchery. The custom hatching of eggs from flocks of a lower pullorum-control and eradication class than U. S. Pullorum-Clean is not permitted on the premises of a U. S. Pullorum-Clean hatchery.

In separating a room for the use of two or more incubators, to provide for custom hatching, 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 or poults are being hatched, packed, or stored in the room where eggs from non-pullorum tested flocks are hatching.

C. All incubators used for hatching U. S. Pullorum-Tested, U. S. Pullorum-Controlled, U. S. Pullorum-Passed or U. S. Pullorum-Clean chicks and poults must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected by spraying or fumigation after each hatch, using an officially recognized method.

D. Owners who have signed an agreement as provided in Section II of these regulations shall maintain all buildings used for housing chickens or turkeys, hatchery, and brooding equipment in a strictly sanitary condition. Premises on which chickens or turkeys are maintained, hatcheries, eggs, chicks and poults shall

be subject to inspection at all times by agents of the Board.

E. All eggs, chicks, or poults imported from other states by a hatchery under supervision of the Board shall be accompanied by proper certification of the control agency of the state of origin indicating the status of the flock or hatchery from which they originate.

F. 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, chicks, 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.

G. 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 U. S. Pullorum-Passed or U. S. Pullorum-Clean flocks, the birds shall be quarantined separate and apart from all other birds for at least 30 days and be retested. If reactors are disclosed, the negative birds must remain in quarantine until all birds have passed two negative official retests for pullorum disease at not less than 30 day intervals.

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED
DEC 2 0 1945 - 2:45 P.M.

Mike Holm
Secretary of State.

Regulation 6.1

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE SALE OF LIVESTOCK AT COMMUNITY SALES

Adopted July 14, 1945. Approved by Attorney General Dec. 19, 1945

J. A. A. BURNQUIST
Attorney General

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1941, Chapter 35, Section 35.03 and laws of 1945, Chapter 234 and Chapter 452, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

SECTION I. DEFINITIONS: The following words and terms shall be defined as follows where used in these rules and regulations:

A. Board shall mean the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

B. Community Sales shall refer to and include the public sale of live stock for purposes other than immediate slaughter, from any point in Minnesota where such live stock owned by two or more persons is assembled for sale.

C. Sales Management shall mean the person or persons organizing and conducting a community sale.

D. Sales Premises shall mean the premises where a community sale is conducted and shall include temporary or permanent sales rings, pens and alleys for confining live stock prior to and after sale and any land or buildings contiguous to such sales rings where live stock may be brought to, unloaded or confined prior to sale or after sale before delivery to the purchaser.

E. Official Veterinarian shall mean a veterinarian licensed to practice in Minnesota employed by the sales management and approved and authorized by the Board to act as its representative at the community sale.

SECTION II. PERMITS:

A. No person shall operate or conduct a community sale of live stock in Minnesota, excepting in a public stock yard where Federal inspection of live stock for communicable diseases is maintained, unless he has obtained a permit from the Board so to do. Permits shall be of two kinds: annual and special.

B. An annual permit valid for one year, unless previously revoked, may be issued

for conducting a sale at a specified point when the following provisions have been complied with:

1. An application properly executed upon a form furnished by the Board by the person who will manage the sale shall be filed with the Board.

2. The veterinarian named in the application shall be acceptable by the Board to act as the official veterinarian of the sale and shall be authorized by the Board to act as its representative as provided in Section III.

3. The premises named in the application shall be inspected by a representative of the Board and a report of such inspection indicating that paragraphs A and B of Section IV have been complied with, shall be filed with the Board.

C. A special permit may be issued for a single sale only on a date and at a place specified upon receipt of an application therefore, executed on a form furnished by the Board by the person who will manage the sale, when in the opinion of the Board all rules and regulations of the Board relative to proper disease control shall have been complied with. Not more than one special permit shall be issued to the same person or organization to conduct a sale at any one location in any six month period. No special permit shall be issued allowing a community sale in any railroad or live stock dealer's stock yard or any point where live stock is habitually assembled unless such point is under the direct supervision of the Board.

D. The Board may refuse to grant or may revoke the permit when the applicant or permit holder has violated the laws of the State or the rules and regulations of the Board pertaining to the control and elimination of infectious, communicable diseases of live stock.

SECTION III. OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN:

A. The management of each community sale shall employ a veterinarian licensed to practice in Minnesota and approved by the Board to inspect and examine all live stock offered for sale. No permit shall be issued until a veterinarian acceptable to the Board has been employed by said management nor until the veterinarian has been author-

ized to act as a representative of the Board.

B. The veterinarian shall prohibit the sale of any animal or animals that in his opinion are affected with or show symptoms of infectious, communicable diseases except as specifically provided in these rules and regulations.

C. He will examine and accept or refuse health certificates of all animals consigned to the sale and prohibit the sale of animals not accompanied by proper health certificates which conform to the requirements of the Board.

D. Where required by the rules and regulations, he will conduct the vaccination of hogs and the testing of cattle for tuberculosis and Bang's disease and supervise the dipping of sheep.

E. He will supervise the cleaning and disinfection of the sales premises and vehicles used for transporting animals immediately following each sale.

F. The veterinarian shall furnish duplicate copies of all quarantines of animals issued by him at the sale and also the certificates of tuberculin and Bang's disease tests of cattle conducted by him and such other reports as the Board may from time to time require immediately following the completion of each sale.

SECTION IV. SALES PREMISES AND MANAGEMENT:

A. The sales plants, including the pavilion, sales rings, alleys and loading chutes and all livestock pens shall be so constructed that they can be maintained in a sanitary condition. Sales rings, alleys and pens used for swine and sheep shall be properly paved.

B. Facilities shall be provided for testing cattle, for dipping sheep and vaccinating hogs.

C. No livestock shall be sold at any community sale until it has been examined and found free from symptoms of communicable disease by the official veterinarian. The management shall refuse to accept live stock for sale when so ordered by the official veterinarian acting as the agent of the Board and shall refuse to deliver live stock sold until such live stock has been released by the official veterinarian.

D. The management of the sale shall immediately, after each days' sale, mail to

the Board a report of all quarantined live stock sold through such sale, furnishing the name and address of the consignor of such live stock and the name and address of the purchaser. This report shall correspond with the quarantines issued by the authorized veterinarian at such sale. If no live stock is sold subject to quarantine at any one sale, the management shall so notify the Board immediately after the sale.

SECTION V. CONSIGNMENT OF LIVE STOCK:

A. All live stock offered for sale, if imported from other states, shall comply with the provisions of the State law and all rules and regulations of the Board governing the importation of such live stock.

B. All animals consigned for sale shall be accompanied by a statement signed by the owner that to his best knowledge and belief they have not been exposed within thirty days prior to date of sale to other animals affected with any communicable, infectious disease. The statement shall include the owner's post office address and the township and county in which the premises are situated from which the live stock were removed immediately prior to sale.

C. Persons delivering live stock to the sale shall furnish a statement signed by the owners of all animals included in his consignment or from whom he has purchased such animals as required in paragraph B of this section, and provided the animals he consigns to the sale originate from other states or the public stock yards at South St. Paul, he shall furnish proper health certificates for such live stock to the management of the sale who shall furnish them to the official veterinarian for his approval before the animals are sold.

SECTION VI. CATTLE:

A. All cattle over six months of age, except steers and cattle to be sold for immediate slaughter or to be consigned to public stock yards under the supervision of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, shall be tested for Bang's disease on arrival at the sale premises by the official veterinarian unless accompanied by a health certificate approved by the Board or by the chief sanitary official of the State of origin indicating that the cattle have been tested and found negative within thirty days prior to date of sale or within sixty days prior to date of sale if from certified

Bang's disease free herds, or herds in process of certification, in which all animals were negative to the last complete herd test.

PROVIDED: That apparently healthy cattle originating in a modified accredited Bang's disease free area, consigned to community sales located in such an area, accompanied by an owner's statement as provided in paragraph B, Section VI, no health certificate shall be required and the cattle may be sold without further test for Bang's disease.

B. The official veterinarian shall furnish a record of test for each consignment of cattle tested on the sales premises which shall indicate the number tested in each consignment and the number of reactors and suspects disclosed and removed from the consignment before the animals are offered for sale. Such test records and all health certificates shall be available for examination by any purchaser. The auctioneer shall announce before selling each lot of cattle that such test record is vailable for inspection.

C. All persons buying cattle over six months of age, except steers, which have not passed a negative test for Bang's disease or are not accompanied by a proper health certificate shall, before removing the cattle from the sales premises, furnish an affidavit to the official veterinarian of the sale stating that all such cattle will be immediately consigned to a public stock yard or slaughtered within 5 days after date of purchase and that such slaughter or consignment will be immediately reported to the Board.

D. Animals tested for Bang's disease at the sales barn which give a positive reaction shall be immediately identified as "reactors" according to the rules and regulations for the control of Bang's disease (Regulation No. 3.1) and placed in isolation separate and apart from all other cattle until removed from the sale premises. Such reactors shall be:

1. Reconsgined by consignor for slaughter to a public stock yard or slaughtering establishment where the Federal Government maintains inspection, under permit issued by the official veterinarian or,

2. Sold by consignor for immediate slaughter under post-mortem inspection by an approved veterinarian; such inspection to be at the expense of the owner. The veterinarian making the inspection shall immediately report the slaughter and inspection to the Live Stock Sanitary Board.

3. Reconsigned to the community sales where the test was conducted; to be sold at auction for immediate slaughter only. Before such reconsignment, the owner shall sign a waiver of indemnity which shall be filed with the official veterinarian of the sale.

E. Animals tested for Bang's disease at the sales barn which give a suspicious reaction shall be identified as "reactors", and disposed of as such, as prescribed in Section D or the owner may return them to his premises without identification as reactors.

F. A report of the disposition made of all reactors and suspicious animals disclosed when cattle are tested on the sale premises shall be immediately made to the Board by the official veterinarian.

G. All cattle sold to be moved to points in modified accredited Bang's disease free areas or areas in the process of accreditation, shall be quarantined at destination by the official veterinarian of the sale as provided by the rules and regulations for the establishment and maintenance of Bang's disease free areas. Female cattle and bulls of all ages including such cattle under six months of age shall be tested for Bang's disease before entry into modified accredited Bang's disease-free areas or areas in the process of accreditation.

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

SECTION VII. SHEEP:

A. 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 official veterinarian 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:

1. Sheep free from symptoms of 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 the letter "K" in red paint not less than four inches in length.

2. Sheep found by the official veterinarian 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 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 official 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 Board.

3. 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 official veterinarian, certifying

the sheep therein described are free from all symptoms of scabies or any other contagious, infectious or communicable disease. The official veterinarian shall issue a quarantine for such sheep and they shall remain in quarantine until released by the Board. 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 Board, and when it is determined they are free from scabies, the quarantine shall be released by the Board.

4. 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 Board.

SECTION VIII. SWINE:

A. Apparently healthy 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 twenty-one days prior to the sale. Such 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 twenty-one days prior to the sale.

B. Swine not accompanied by such certificates or affidavits consigned to sales located at a point 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 Board, shall be vaccinated as a preventative for hog cholera by the official veterinarian by the double or simultaneous method, before being removed from the sales premises 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 premises 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.

C. 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.

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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Mike Holm
Secretary of State.

Reg. 6.2

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE MOVEMENT OF LIVESTOCK FROM SLAUGHTERING ESTABLISHMENTS TO POINTS IN MINNESOTA.

Adopted July 14, 1945 Approved December 27 1945.

J. A. A. BURNQUIST
Attorney General
By SAM.W. CAMPBELL
Special Assistant

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1941, Chapters 35 and 36, and Laws 1945, Chapter 452, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

SECTION 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 section unless such establishments and yards are located within public stockyards where the Federal government maintains inspection.

SECTION 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 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 include 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 section, 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.

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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Mike Holm
Secretary of State

Reg. No. 6.3

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

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

Adopted July 14, 1945

Approved December 27 1945.

J. A. A. BURNQUIST
Attorney General
By SAM W. CAMPBELL
Special Assistant

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1941, Chapter 35, and Laws of 1945, Chaoter 452, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereb adopts the following rules and regulations:

SECTION 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.

SECTION 2. The management of each 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 exhibition. 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 live stock and poultry.

SECTION 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 infectious or communicable disease shall immediately be removed to the quarantine division, and the quarters where such live stock and poultry had been stabled shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

SECTION 4. All live stock, 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 official 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 live stock 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 sections 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, coccodiosis, tuberculosis, or any other infectious or communicable disease shall be exhibited at any livestock exhibition in Minnesota.

SECTION 5. Horses shall be accompanied by a health certificate as provided in Section 4, including the description of each animal by color, markings, sex and age.

SECTION 6. Cattle shall be accompanied by a health certificate as provided in section 4. The health certificate shall include the proper identification of all the cattle except steers by ear tag number, tattoo number, or registry name and number. The health certificate shall also include 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 and includes 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, and the accredited certificate number if from an accredited herd.

(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 contains a statement certifying such origin and includes the date and 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, and the certified herd certificate number if from a certified herd.

(c) Steers may be admitted without a test for Bang's disease if the health certificate complies in other respects to the above sections.

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

SECTION 7. Swine shall be accompanied by a health certificate as provided in section 4. The health certificate shall include a statement that hog cholera, swine erysipelas, mange, or any other communicable disease of swine has 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 official 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.

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

SECTION 9. Goats shall be accompanied by a health certificate as provided in section 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.

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

STATE OF MINNESOTA
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Mike Holm
Secretary of State

Reg. No. 6.4

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 14, 1945 Approved December 27 1945

J. A. A. BURNQUIST
Attorney General
By SAM W. CAMPBELL
Special Assistant

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1941, Chapter 35 and Chapter 616, Sections 616.16 and 617.17, and Laws of 1945, Chapter 452, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

SECTION 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, water 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.

SECTION 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.

SECTION 3. The transportation from premises and the rendering of carcasses of animals and fowl that had 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.

SECTION 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 sections 1, 2 and 3 by transportation to redering 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 of 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), paragraph B of this section.

(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, slaugnter or by accident, except those prohibited by sections 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 sagon 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 prescibed strength, recommended and approved by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board as a disinfectant, preferably Liquor Cresolis Compound in a three (3) per cent solution, or a solution of bichloride of mercury dilution of one to one thousand (1-1000). Such c carcasses shall not be removed from wagon or truck bed or tank except at the rendering plant of final disposal, and there be unloaded within enclosures of the building as prescribed by sub-paragraph (1), paragraph B of this section; 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 curbings, 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.

SECTION 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 Minnesota Statutes 1941, Section 616.17, or in the manner above provided, within twenty-four (24) hours after death.

SECTION 6. When the owner of any animals, dead from any cause, neglects or refuses to make proper dispostion 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.

SECTION 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 Minnesota Statutes 1941, Section 616.17.

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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Mike Holm
Secretary of State

Reg. No. 7.1

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

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

Adopted July 14, 1945 Approved December 27 1945

J. A. A. BURNQUIST
Attorney General
By SAM W. CAMPBELL
Special Assistant

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1941, Chapter 35, and Laws of 1945, Chapter 452, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

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

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

SECTION 2. No person, persons, druggists, companies, or corporations engaged in the manufacture, sale (wholesale or retail), or distribution of Brucella abortus

or Bang's disease vaccine and all other biologics containing the active virus or infective agent of any communicable, infectious diseases of domestic animals, Brucella abortus or Bang's disease bacterin, and antigens and all other biologics used in the detection and diagnosis of communicable, infectious diseases of domestic animals, shall sell or distribute such biological products within the State of Minnesota except such products that are licensed by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, and are in the original unopened container of the manufacturer. Such products shall at all times be maintained in storage at a proper temperature which shall not be over 45 degrees Fahrenheit and when such products are transported the temperature shall not be allowed to exceed 55 degrees Fahrenheit.

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

SECTION 4. These rules and regulations do not include or govern the sale, distribution, and administration of hog cholera serum and virus within the State; the State law, Minnesota Statutes 1941, Section 35.40 to 35.65 governs the sale, distribution, and administration of hog cholera serum and virus.

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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Mike Holm
Secretary of State

Reg. No. 7.2

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS REQUIRING THE ISOLATION AND QUARANTINING OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS, INCLUDING POULTRY, FOR INFECTIOUS AND DANGEROUS COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

Adopted July 14, 1945 Approved ~~December 27~~ 1945

J. A. A. BURNQUIST
Attorney General
By SAM W. CAMPBELL
Special Assistant

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1941, Chapter 35, and Laws 1945, Chapter 452, the Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

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

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

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

STATE OF MINNESOTA
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Reg. No. 7.3

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE CLEANING AND DISINFECTION OF RAILROAD CARS

Adopted July 14, 1945

Approved December 27 1945

J. A. A. BURNQUIST

Attorney General

By SAM W. CAMPBELL

Special Assistant

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1941, Chapter 35 and Chapter 217, Sections 217.37 and 217.38, and Laws 1945, Chapter 452, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

SECTION 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.

SECTION 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.

SECTION 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.

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

SECTION 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.

SECTION 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.

SECTION 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.

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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Mike Holm
Secretary of State

Reg. No. 7.4

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

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

Adopted July 14, 1945. Approved December 27 1945.

J. A. A. BURNQUIST
Attorney General
By SAM W. CAMPBELL, Special Assistant

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1941, Chapter 35 and Chapter 217, Sections 217.37 and 217.38, and Laws of 1945, Chapter 452, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

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

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

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

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

Reg. No. 7.5

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

REGULATION GOVERNING THE DISPOSAL OF BUTTERMILK BY CREAMERIES

Adopted July 14, 1945. Approved December 27 1945.

J. A. A. BURNQUIST

Attorney General

By SAM W. CAMPBELL
Special Assistant

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1941, Chapter 35, and Laws 1945, Chapter 452, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

SECTION 1. No person, firm, association, or corporation conducting a creamery in this State shall sell, deliver or otherwise dispose of, to any person any buttermilk for use as food for domestic animals unless such buttermilk shall first have been pasteurized by heating the same to temperatures of at least 180 degrees Fahrenheit, provided, however, that this regulation shall not apply to buttermilk which is the product of residuum of cream that has been pasteurized by heating the same continuously to 150 degrees Fahrenheit, for a period of twenty minutes.

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Reg. No. 8.1

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING HORSE MANGE OR SCABIES.

Adopted July 14, 1945.

Approved December 27, 1945

J. A. A. BURNQUIST

Attorney General

By SAM W. CAMPBELL, Special Assistant

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1941, Chapter 35, and Laws 1945, Chapter 452, the Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

SECTION 1. Horses affected with mange or scabies are hereby held to be affected with a contagious disease. All persons and corporations are hereby forbidden to transport such diseased horses from any point outside the State to any point within the State, or from place to place within the State, except upon permission in writing from the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, and then only under the conditions prescribed by such written permit.

SECTION 2. Horses affected with any general skin disease shall not be allowed to enter any stock yard or other public place where they may come in contact with healthy horses or where healthy horses are liable to be placed.

SECTION 3. All outbreaks of suspicious skin disease among horses must be quarantined and at once reported to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

SECTION 4. All horses affected with mange or scabies or which show any inflamed condition of the skin, and all horses that have associated in the same herd with such animals must be included in the preliminary quarantine.

SECTION 5. Quarantine must be continued until satisfactory evidence is presented to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board that the quarantined animals are not affected with mange or scabies; or until the entire herd has been thoroughly dipped, sprayed or satisfactorily treated two or more times with intervals of ten days, using a dip made in proportion of 24 pounds of sulphur, 10 pounds unslacked lime to 100 gallons of water, and satisfactory evidence presented to this board that such horses are no longer infectious.

SECTION 6. Enclosures wherein horses affected with mange or scabies have been confined must be continued in quarantine for a period of at least 30 days after

such diseased animals have been removed or until such enclosure shall have been thoroughly whitewashed with a lime and water solution.

SECTION 7. No person shall knowingly remove, authorize or cause to be removed any horse that has been quarantined on account of any contagious or infectious disease, from any farm or enclosure where it has been quarantined, except as provided in Section 5.

SECTION 8. No person shall knowingly cause, authorize, or permit any horse to be placed in any stable or enclosure that is under quarantine on account of mange or scabies, except those horses already quarantined therein.

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Reg. No. 8.2

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING CATTLE MANGE OR SCABIES.

Adopted July 14, 1945 Approved December 27, 1945

J. A. A. BURNQUIST
ATTORNEY GENERAL
By SAM W. CAMPBELL, Special Assistant

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1941, Chapter 35, and Laws 1945, Chapter 452, The Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

SECTION 1. Cattle affected with mange are hereby held to be affected with a contagious disease. All persons and corporations are hereby forbidden to transport such diseased cattle from any point outside the State to any point within the State, or from place to place within the State, except upon permission in writing from the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, and then only under the conditions prescribed by such written permit.

SECTION 2. Cattle affected with any general skin disease shall not be allowed to enter any stock yard or other public place where they may come in contact with healthy cattle or where healthy cattle are liable to be placed.

SECTION 3. All outbreaks of suspicious skin disease among cattle must be quarantined and at once reported to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

SECTION 4. All cattle affected with scabies or which show any inflamed condition of the skin, and all cattle that have associated in the same herd with such animals must be included in the preliminary quarantine.

SECTION 5. Quarantine must be continued until satisfactory evidence is presented to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board that the quarantined animals are not affected with mange or scabies; or until the entire herd has been thoroughly dipped, sprayed or satisfactorily treated two or more times with intervals of ten days, using a dip made in proportion of 24 pounds of sulphur, 10 pounds of unslacked lime to 100 gallons water, and satisfactory evidence presented to this board that such cattle are no longer infectious.

SECTION 6. Enclosures wherein cattle affected with scabies have been confined must be continued in quarantine for a period of at least 30 days after such diseased animals have been removed, or until such enclosure shall have been whitewashed with a

lime and water solution.

SECTION 7. No person shall knowingly remove, authorize or cause to be removed any cattle that have been quarantined on account of any contagious or infectious disease, from any farm or enclosure where they have been quarantined, except as provided in Section 5.

SECTION 8. No person shall knowingly cause, authorize or permit any cattle to be placed in any stable or enclosure that is under quarantine on account of mange or scabies except those cattle already quarantined therein.

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Reg. 8.3

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

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

Adopted July 14, 1945. Approved December 27 1945

J. A. A. BURNQUIST
Attorney General
By Sam W. Campbell, Special Assistant

Purusuant to Minnesota Statutes 1941, Chapter 35 and Chapter 616, Section 616.19 and Laws of 1945, Chapter 452, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

SECTION 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.

SECTION 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 quarantine 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.

SECTION 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.

SECTION 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 quarntine shall be released by the Board. Such sheep must be moved in cleaned and disinfected cars, trucks or other vehicles.

SECTION 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 veterinarians 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 quarentined 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 Live Stock 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.

SECTION 6. The dips at the 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.

SECTION 7. 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.

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Mike Holm
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Reg. No. 9.1

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING GLANDERS-FARCY.

Adopted July 14, 1945

Approved December 27, 1945

J. A. A. BURNQUIST

Attorney General

By SAM W. CAMPBELL

Special Assistant

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1941, Chapter 35, and Chapter 616, Section 616.18, and Laws 1945, Chapter 452, the Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

SECTION 1. In all ordinary cases of suspected glanders-farcy, first quarantine the suspected animals, then call a competent veterinarian, who shall make such examination and tests as he may deem necessary. The further action of the board shall be largely determined by diagnosis and advice of the veterinarian.

SECTION 2. All horses, mules or donkeys that are discharging from the nose, or that have had recent sores upon the body, and all animals that have worked as mates with such infected animal must be included in this preliminary quarantine.

SECTION 3. All horses, mules or donkeys which show positive symptoms of glanders, with or without mallein reaction, must be destroyed without delay.

SECTION 4. All exposed animals must be tested with mallein.

SECTION 5. All exposed animals which give one clear reaction to the mallein test, and which show any of the recognized external symptoms of glanders, must be destroyed.

SECTION 6. All reacting horses, mules or donkeys not showing clinical symptoms of glanders, which are not appraised and killed, must be placed in quarantine until retested and found free from glanders, or killed.

General use of such animals may be permitted, but they must not be sold, traded or given away during the quarantine period. The quarantined animal or animals must not be fed or watered at any public feeding or watering place, and shall be tested with mallein by a competent veterinarian at the end of the quarantine period.

Provided, however, that if at any time the owner presents to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board a certificate of a veterinarian showing that an animal so quarantined has been subjected to the mallein test by a veterinarian, approved by the State

Live Stock Sanitary Board, and that such veterinarian has failed to detect the presence of such disease, then said board may remove the quarantine.

Quarantine must not be released in any case until the owner has disinfected the premises as directed by health officers.

In all cases where retests are made, the second dose of mallein must be one-half larger than the first.

Carcasses must be destroyed by burning, if practical, otherwise buried under four feet of earth.

SECTION 7. No person shall knowingly remove, authorize or cause to be removed, any animal quarantined on account of glanders-farcy from the premises whereon it is quarantined, except as provided in Section 6.

SECTION 8. No person shall knowingly cause, authorize or permit to be placed any horses, mules or donkeys, except those hereby quarantined, in any stable or enclosure that is under quarantine on account of glanders-farcy.

SECTION 9. All non-reactors shall be retested within 60 days.

SECTION 10. Compensation will be withheld until the premises have been cleaned and disinfected in the manner prescribed by the board.

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Mike Holm
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Reg. No. 10.1

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF ANTHRAX

Adopted July 14, 1945

Approved December 27 1945

J. A. A. BURNQUIST
Attorney General
By SAM W. CAMPBELL, Special Assistant

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1941, Chapter 35, and Laws 1945, Chapter 452, the Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

SECTION 1. The carcasses of cattle, sheep, swine, horses or any other domestic animal that may have died of anthrax, are not to be opened or the hide removed, but must be buried or cremated. If animals are buried, it must be at a depth not less than six feet, and away from any water course. If any blood or excrete comes from any animal in removing to the place of burial, such material must be scraped up and burned, and the ground from which it was taken sprinkled with quick lime.

SECTION 2. If any animal dies of this disease in any stable, the stable must be disinfected, according to the manner ordered by the Board or its duly authorized agent.

SECTION 3. No one is to make any autopsy or any incision in the carcass of any animal that has died of Anthrax, unless he be a duly authorized agent of the Board.

SECTION 4. Any person owning or having charge of any animal which he suspects of having Anthrax, or who looses any animal which he suspects may have died of Anthrax, and all persons having knowledge of this disease in any animal shall immediately notify this Board or the local board of health.

Precautions to be Observed.

It is advised that the external openings of all animals dead of Anthrax, be at once plugged with cotton batting previously soaked in carbolic acid or formalin.

Carcasses should be buried whenever practical or buried at the spot where animal dies. Kerosene should be sprinkled on the upper side of carcass and the hair burned off, the carcass then rolled into the grave with the unburned side uppermost. This side should then be sprinkled with the oil and fired. The dirt and litter upon which animal has lain is then to be disinfected with formalin or carbolic acid and shoveled into the grave.

All animals showing symptoms of the disease should be removed to some place where the above method of dealing with the carcass can be carried out.

Reg. No. 11.1

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF RABIES IN MINNESOTA

Adopted July 14, 1945

Approved December 27 1945

J. A. A. BURNQUIST

Attorney General

By SAM W. CAMPBELL
Special Assistant

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1941, Chapter 35, and Laws 1945, Chapter 452, the Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

The secretary and Executive Officer shall establish a quarantine of any and all territories within the state in which the proclamation has been legally issued prohibiting the owner or custodian of a dog to allow or permit such dog to be at large unless effectually muzzled as provided by Minnesota Statutes 1941, Sections 35.67, 35.68, and 35.69.

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

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Mike Holm
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Reg. No. 12.1

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING CONDEMNATION AND SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS AFFECTED WITH TUBERCULOSIS, PARA-TUBERCULOSIS AND BANG'S DISEASE, AND THE PAYMENT OF INDEMNITY.

Adopted July 14, 1945 Approved December 27 1945.

J. A. A. BURNQUIST
Attorney General
By SAM W. CAMPBELL
Special Assistant

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, 1941, Chapter 35, and Laws of 1945, Chapters 328 and 452, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

SECTION I. PERMITS

A. The authorized agent of the Live Stock Sanitary Board appraising any animal condemned because it is affected with tuberculosis, para-tuberculosis, or Bang's disease, shall issue a shipping permit in duplicate on forms prescribed by the Board allowing the shipment of such animal or animals to an abattoir where the United States Bureau of Animal Industry maintains inspection, or to a point where the Board will establish field post-mortem inspection. One copy of the permit shall be furnished the owner to accompany the cattle, and one copy shall be mailed to the office of the Live Stock Sanitary Board.

B. All animals condemned because they are affected with tuberculosis, para-tuberculosis, or Bang's disease, consigned to a public stockyards or slaughtering establishment under the supervision of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry shall be accompanied by a proper shipping permit issued by an agent of the Live Stock Sanitary Board and such permit shall be presented to the person accepting delivery of such cattle. The receipt of the cattle shall be indicated on the shipping permit and signed by an agent of the commission company or slaughtering establishment to which the cattle are delivered and the shipping permit immediately mailed to the office of the Live Stock Sanitary Board.

SECTION II. POST MORTEM REPORTS

After the effective date of these rules and regulations, no claim for the payment of indemnity shall be approved by the Board unless there is available to the Secretary and Executive Officer of said Board at his office:

A. An official post-mortem report properly executed by an official of the United States Department of Agriculture indicating that the animal or animals involved have been slaughtered within the time prescribed by the State law; together with a report of proceeds of sale of such animals, signed by an officer of the commission company or slaughtering establishment to which the animal or animals were consigned, including the net salvage value of the carcass received by the owner, or

B. A post-mortem report signed by a veterinarian employed by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry or the Minnesota Live Stock Sanitary Board or a qualified veterinarian authorized by the Board to conduct a field post-mortem inspection together with an estimate of such inspector of the value of the carcass after slaughter or satisfactory evidence of such value as indicated by a sales account from a butcher, meat dealer or other person who has purchased such animal or carcass thereof, or

C. Other satisfactory evidence of compliance with the law submitted to the Board in support of such claim for indemnity.

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