



Minnesota. Board of Animal Health.
Minutes.

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INDEX

RULES	181, 182, 183
REGULATIONS	#1.1.1194 - 201
	#5.1.1202 - 213
	#3.3.1214 - 221
	#3.2.1222 - 230
	#6.1.1231 - 242
	#5.2252 - 255
Bruçellosis	143, 242
Exhibition	31, 37, 99, 114, 121, 125
General Quarantine Reg.	131
Uniform Methods and Rules	28
BOARD MEETINGS ...	3, 19, 25, 37, 43, 49, 53, 63, 73, 81, 99, 103, 121, 129, 137, 146, 154, 156, 168, 180, 242, 256, 268
Community Sales	150, 153, 160, 161, 168, 172, 116
Bonds for Community Sales	13
Bureau Employees at Community Sales	171
Embargo on livestock at So. St. Paul	8
Fosston Sale	185
Madelia Sale	247
L. E. Quist calves at So. St. Paul	261
Sale of untested cattle	19
South St. Paul	113, 163, 177, 186, 187, 188, 250
K. Mulder Swine	9
Wadena Sale	184
DISEASES -	
Anaplasmosis	15
Anthrax	35
Bang's ..	3, 10, 14, 20, 22, 27, 29, 47, 49, 58, 65, 70, 78, 81, 91, 94, 107, 109, 123, 131, 132, 139, 158, 159, 160, 169, 170, 175, 188, 190, 257, 258, 263, 269, 270
Equine Encephalomyelitis	246
Foot & Mouth	95, 118, 134, 138, 189, 263, 264
Johne's	176
Rabies	157, 257, 273
Swine mange	34
Sheep scabies	23, 256
Swine Erysipelas vaccine	262
Tuberculosis	15, 49, 55, 75, 112, 132
X Disease	273
MISC. .	
Annual Reports	8, 156, 276
AVMA	51, 174, 189
Biennial Budget	76, 87, 276
Brainerd Locker Plant	188

MISC Continued

Chicago meeting reg. uniform rules	48
Capitol outlay	247
Disinfectants	55, 192
Diagnostic Lab.	70
Departmental Leg.	77, 275
Eartags	156, 191, 246
Election of Officers	192, 108
Emergency Approp.	89
Employees	97, 122, 137, 170
Falsification of Iowa H.C.	262
Farmer Magazine	160
Franking Privileges	119
Home Aid Products, St. Peter	245
Importation of livestock	92, 93, 73, 75, 56, 74, 175, 189, 116, 271, 272
Illegal Import. of cattle from Mexico	38
Identification badges	275
Interstate Vet Med Assn Meeting at Iowa	70
Legislation	77, 103, 108, 177, 275
Lay testing	276
Office Space	119, 171
Per head testing	164, 264
Postage meter	53
Reappointment of E. H. Gloss	17
Reuben Potter	29
Rendering plants ..	138, 164, 165
Removal of cattle from slaughtering establishments ...	129, 93
State Fair	274, 23
Swift & Company ...	149, 153
Supplies & Expense	168
State Pharmaceutical Assn.	78
Salaries per diem vets ..	88, 117
Tattooing instruments and ear punches	31, 37
Transportation charges reacting animals	90
USLSSA	77, 174, 269

POULTRY -

Avian Tuberculosis	23, 83	Dr. Kerr's Hatchery ...	137
Newcastle Disease ...	33, 41, 43, 50, 57, 66, 67, 68, 69, 85, 122, 130 176, 259, 260		
National Poultry Improvement Conference	121		
National Poultry Improvement Plan	247		
Pullorum Antigen	32, 270		
Poultry Improvement Plan Meeting	38		
Pullorum Disease Regulations	46, 53		
Poultry Dealers	174		
Public Hearing	180		
Snow Hatcheries	162		
Turkey Growers Assn.	147, 148, 149		

VETERINARIANS

Dr. W. A. Bohan	16, 30
Dr. J. B. Conaway	248
Dr. H. A. Elton	16
Dr. R. G. Fleming	190, 248, 262
Dr. E. A. Hall	171
Dr. M. E. Merkley	16, 75, 98, 135, 152
Dr. Geo. Paul	151, 152, 191, 249
Dr. C. A. Sataaen	274

MINUTES REGULAR QUARTERLY MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD JANUARY 11, 1946.

No quorum present, meeting adjourned

MINUTES DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD JANUARY 18, 1946.

The meeting was called to order at 10:00 A. M. by President E. H. Gloss; all members present.

Mr. Ewald moved that the Minutes of the Deferred Quarterly Meeting held October 20, 1945, and the special meeting held November 2, 1945 as submitted by mail to the Board Members by the Secretary, be approved. The motion was seconded by Mr. Sayers and carried.

RULES AND REGULATIONS: The Secretary announced that the rules and regulations adopted by the Board July 14, 1945, had all been approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State. The rules and regulations pertaining to Bang's disease control and the sale of live stock at community sales were filed on December 19th and became effective on this date, January 18th. All the other regulations were approved and filed on December 27th and will become effective on January 26th.

The Secretary stated he had been informed by the Attorney General it would be unnecessary to publish an official notice of the adoption of the rules and regulations in a newspaper as formerly required. The Attorney General explained that Laws of 1945, Chapter 452 provides for uniform practices by all administrative agencies. All rules and regulations promulgated by such agencies must now be adopted following public hearings and after approval by the Attorney General, must be filed with the Secretary of State for 30 days before becoming effective. This procedure makes publishing unnecessary. The Secretary stated that copies of all rules and regulations adopted July 14, 1945 and now approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State, had been placed in the Minute Book as a permanent record. He stated that each such copy contained the endorsement of the Secretary of State showing the date of filing.

RENVILLE COUNTY HOG CHOLERA COURT CASE: The Secretary stated that Judgment had been finally rendered on November 27, 1945 in the case in Renville County in which Vernon Anderson, a swine breeder brought action against the County Attorney and Sheriff

January 18, 1946

of said County and a Justice of the Peace in Olivia to restrain them from enforcing the State law controlling the sale, distribution and use of hog cholera virus, which case was tried in June, 1943. The Plaintiff's complaint also asked the Court to declare all of the Live Stock Sanitary Code as set forth in Mason's Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 30, unconstitutional and void, thus under the Declaratory Judgment act making the State a co-defendant. The Secretary stated that the Plaintiffs had indicated that they would take the case to the Supreme Court, but in spite of being granted numerous extensions of time, failed to do so and this largely explained the delay in rendering judgment. This judgment reads as follows:

"STATE OF MINNESOTA
COUNTY OF RENVILLE

IN DISTRICT COURT
TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Vernon Anderson,
Plaintiff,

vs.

Russell L. Frazee, in his capacity as County Attorney of Renville County, Guy Phillips, in his capacity as Sheriff of said county, and Goerge Jacobson in his capacity as Justice of the Peace in and for the Village of Olivia, in said county and state,
Defendants.

J U D G M E N T

Office of Clerk of the District Court
Renville County, Minnesota
Filed Nov. 27, 1945
H. J. Robertson, Clerk - M.B.

"The above entitled action came on for trial before this court without a jury on June 2, 1943.

"Messrs. Grannis & Grannis, Messrs. Lauerman & Pfeiffer, and Hon. Robert Beach Henton appeared for plaintiff; Sam W. Campbell, Esquire, T. O. Streissguth, Esquire, and Russell L. Frazee, Esquire, appeared for defendants.

"The court having heard the testimony offered on the part of the parties to the action, and having duly considered the same, did on January 10, 1945, duly make and file its findings of fact and conclusions of law wherein and whereby judgment in favor of the defendants and against the plaintiff was duly ordered, as more fully appears from said findings and conclusions on file herein.

"Now pursuant to the court's said findings, conclusions and order for judgment, it is adjudged and decreed:

5
January 18, 1946.

I

That the sections of Mason's Minnesota Statutes 1927, Sections 5446, 5448, 5449, 5457 and 5395, in respect to the use and administration of hog cholera virus are constitutional, except that portion of Section 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.

II

That the restraining order heretofore entered in this action be and the same hereby is discharged.

III

That the defendants herein are entitled to have and recover of the plaintiff their costs and disbursements of this action taxed at \$235.36.

WITNESS, the Honorable Harold Baker, Judge of said Court, and the seal thereof this 27th day of November, 1945.

BY THE COURT:

H. J. Robertson
CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT

By Marguerite Boyum, Deputy."

FEDERAL INDEMNITY FOR BANG'S DISEASE: The Secretary stated that he had gone to Washington on November 20th as instructed by the Board and had conferred with the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry and the Veterinarian in Charge of Bang's Disease Control with reference to the letter received by Dr. Driver, Inspector in Charge for Minnesota, from the Chief of the Bureau stating that Federal indemnity could not be paid for reactors disclosed when cattle were tested prior to sale in compliance with the Minnesota Laws passed by the last Legislature. The Secretary stated that prior to making this trip he had obtained an opinion from the Minnesota Attorney General that it was necessary for the State to pay indemnity for such animals provided the owner placed his herd under the supervision for the control of Bang's disease under the Certified Herd Plan before having them tested. He presented this opinion to the Chief of the Bureau and explained the situation as it existed in this State. The Chief of the Bureau informed the Secretary that some arrangements would doubtless be made by which the Federal Government could pay their share of the indemnity under the conditions as outlined by the

January 18, 1946

Secretary, but deferred making a final decision until a later date.

On December 13, 1945, the Secretary received a letter from the Chief of the Bureau stating that since the Secretary's visit the matter had been given further consideration and it had been decided to pay indemnity in such cases until March 31, 1946 and in the meantime, the plan would be reviewed and a decision made whether it should be continued.

The Secretary stated that during his visit in Washington, his attention was called to two other matters regarding the testing of cattle under the Certified Herd Plan and also with regard to the appraisal of reactors disclosed when cattle were tested under such plan. He stated that the Bureau insisted that when accredited veterinarians were authorized to test herds under the Certified Herd Plan at owner's expense, such authorization should be signed by both the Inspector in Charge for the Bureau in the State where the test was to be conducted as well as by the chief sanitary official of such State. The Secretary advised that provision had been made whereby all authorizations in the future, would be signed by the Secretary and Dr. Driver, the Inspector for the Bureau in Minnesota.

He further stated that he was informed by the Bureau that Federal indemnity could not be paid if the veterinarian authorized to conduct the test at the owner's expense, also appraises any reactors disclosed as the representative of the State. The Secretary stated that he objected strenuously to a change in this procedure as it had been carried on in Minnesota for at least 27 years without objections from the Bureau and it appeared to be the only practical and economical method of making such appraisals. In spite of his objections, however, Dr. Fred C. Driver, Inspector in Charge for Minnesota, received a letter from the Bureau stating that the office of the Solicitor General of the Department of Agriculture had ruled that appraisals of reactors by veterinarians who were employed by the owner to test the herd, were not in accordance with B. A. I. Order 375 which provides for the payment of Federal indemnity. The Secretary stated that he had requested a copy of the

January 28, 1946.

opinion of the Solicitor and had called the attention of the Bureau to the provision of Order 375 which provides that the appraisal shall be made by a representative of the Bureau or the State. He further informed the Bureau that in his opinion, the appraisals of a State representative should be accepted, if the appointment of the State representative and the manner in which he was compensated met with the approval of the authorities of such state.

The Secretary presented a letter from the Bureau dated January 2, 1946 stating that the Solicitor's opinion was an oral one, and hence no copy was available. This letter included the following paragraph:

"It has been decided to approve the continuation of the practice of having accredited veterinarians make the appraisal of reactors when they are authorized to represent the Minnesota Livestock Sanitary Board, until such time as this practice is considered inadvisable."

FRANKING PRIVILEGES: The Secretary stated that he had been informed by Dr. Driver that the practice which had been followed for many years in Minnesota in using the franking privilege for mailing blood samples to the Diagnosis Laboratory at the University Farm and reports pertaining thereto, and also mailing reports to the veterinarians in charge of tuberculosis control projects, was not in accordance with the Federal Law. He stated that Dr. Driver had presented a letter which he had received in 1944 from the Third Assistant Postmaster General pertaining to a similar practice in North Dakota. This letter stated: "that the penalty privilege is restricted to officers of the United States Government solely for the purpose of transmitting in the mails free of postage matter relating exclusively to the business of the United States Government. Therefore, since the State veterinarians are not officers of the United States Government specimens of blood mailed by them would not be properly acceptable for mailing free of postage under the Penalty Privilege, The same would be true of any reports presented for mailing by State employees."

The Board instructed the Secretary to immediately make the best provisions possible for handling all mail which has heretofore been sent from or to the office as "franked mail" without using the "Penalty Privilege."

January 18, 1946.

It was suggested by Dr. Gloss that arrangements should be made for payment of postage at destination such as is used by many commercial firms on their reply envelopes.

EMBARGO ON LIVESTOCK: The Secretary stated that due to the embargo placed on live stock by the Stockyards Company and slaughtering establishments throughout the State due to the nation-wide strike of packing houses and stock yards employees, it would doubtless be impossible for some cattle owners to market reactors disclosed when their herds were tested for tuberculosis and Bang's disease within the time specified by law. He stated that the law provides that an extension of 15 days might be granted under extenuating circumstances and in meritorious cases, but that it was entirely possible that the embargo would continue longer than the 15 days. Also some owners who have already been granted an extension might be unable to dispose of their reactors within the extended time.

It was moved by Mr. Sayers, Seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried that a further extension be granted to such individuals, so that if any cattle owner is unable to market his reactors due to the embargo caused by the strike of packing house and stock yards employees, through no fault of his own within the time specified by law, an extension of time until the end of such embargo be granted so that such owner will not be deprived of indemnity due him. The motion was carried unanimously.

PRINTING OF ANNUAL REPORTS: The Secretary stated that the laws of 1903 establishing the Live Stock Sanitary Board designated as one of the duties of the Board, "to report the proceedings and recommendations of the Board to the Governor annually, which report shall be published by the State". The Secretary stated that annual reports were so made and published until the 1919 Reorganization Act which specified the officers and boards whose reports should be published and prohibiting the publishing of any other reports of boards or State officials. The Live Stock Sanitary Board was not included in this last. Since that date, reports to the Governor have been furnished in typewritten form only. The Secretary

January 18, 1946.

stated that the law limiting the number of reports to be published, was repealed by the State Legislature in 1941, but that no change had been made in the procedure followed by the Board in making the reports to the Governor.

He stated that he had discussed the matter with the Attorney General and had been advised to make a formal request for an opinion as to the duty of the Board in publishing an annual report. He stated that he had deferred doing so until this meeting so that the matter might be decided upon by the Board.

Dr. Boyd moved that the Secretary request the opinion of the Attorney General regarding the duty of the Board with regard to publishing an annual report. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

MR. K. MULDER, RENVILLE, MINNESOTA: The Secretary stated that Mr. Mulder who operates a community sale at Renville, Minnesota had requested the privilege of purchasing swine at public stockyards to be shipped under quarantine to his sales pavilion and to be sold there and requarantined on the premises of the purchaser. The Secretary stated that Mr. Mulder had assured him that if permission were granted, he would purchase the swine so that they would be vaccinated within 48 hours before the time they were offered for sale at the community sale. He also assured the Secretary that any animals not sold ^{would} be immediately removed from the sales premises to his own farm where they would remain under quarantine.

The Secretary stated that in his opinion Mr. Mulder would comply with these provisions but called to the attention of the Board that if this privilege were allowed to Mr. Mulder, it would be necessary that the same privilege be allowed to any other sales operators who desired it. The question was discussed fully.

Dr. Boyd moved that the request be denied but that the Secretary explain to Mr. Mulder when so notifying him that the Board would have liked to grant him the privilege requested but did not feel that they could do so considering the best interests of the live stock industry of the State of Minnesota. Mr. Ewald seconded the motion which was carried.

January 18, 1946

HOG CHOLERA INFECTED COUNTIES: The Secretary stated that ever since the law governing the sale, distribution and use of hog cholera virus had been passed in 1923, which provides that swine owners may vaccinate their own swine under permit only in counties which have been declared badly infected counties due to the fact that five or more cases of hog cholera have been reported therefrom during the preceding 12 months, it has been the practice to authorize hog cholera schools only in such counties. However, if a school has once been allowed in a county regardless of the incidence of hog cholera in succeeding years, schools have been allowed on request in such counties.

The Secretary stated that in 1943, when on the request of the government, swine raising was greatly expanded in this State, hog cholera appeared in some counties in which hog cholera had never before appeared, and in some of these counties no hog cholera has existed since that date. He stated that he was now receiving requests for further schools from such counties and requested an opinion of the Board as to the advisability of allowing such schools.

The Secretary was instructed to confer with Paul Miller of the Extension Department of the University with regard to the activities of the county agents in such counties in instigating requests for such schools and also to confer with the Attorney General as to the advisability of considering such counties as infected counties. Further action on the matter was deferred until the next meeting.

BANG'S DISEASE FUND: The Secretary stated that the amount of Bang's disease testing during the second quarter ending December 31, 1945 had greatly exceeded the amount anticipated. Due to the large number of claims received and the fact that the Bureau of Animal Industry held many of these claims in their office pending a decision by the Washington office as to payment of those for animals disclosed when herds were tested before dispersal sale, it had been difficult to determine the exact amount of money that would be involved in their payment. He stated, however, that a very close check and estimate had been completed within the last few days indicating the Bang's Disease Control Fund to be seriously depleted,

January 18, 1946

when all claims now in the office have been paid.

Of the \$250,000.00 appropriated for the year 1945-1946, there has been paid and encumbered for indemnity and operating expenses to March 31, 1945, \$169,132.00 leaving a balance of \$80,868.00. A check of the indemnity claims in excess of this amount, however, indicates that it will be necessary to release an additional \$45,045.00 for the payment of indemnity on claims already in the office. This does not provide for any claims which may be received during the remainder of this quarter or any in the Fourth Quarter. Deducting this amount from the \$80,868.00 balance, leaves only \$35,823.00 for the payment of claims for the Third and Fourth Quarters and the operating expenses of the Bang's disease control work for the Fourth quarter. The Secretary estimated that if the work was to be continued until the end of the fiscal year, an additional \$125,000.00 would be the minimum required.

The Secretary further explained that the Board had requested in the Budget Estimate presented to the last Legislature, \$333,826.00 for the present fiscal year. This estimate was made prior to the passage of the law requiring owners to test cattle for Bang's disease before they could be offered at public sale and before the indemnity law was amended increasing the maximum indemnity from \$15.00 to \$25.00 for grade females and from \$30.00 to \$50.00 for pure bred animals.

The Attorney General has ruled that indemnity must be paid to owners who place their herds under supervision before they are tested for Bang's disease even though such herds are to be dispersed at public sale soon thereafter. Since the law requires that cattle be tested before public sale, most cattle owners before testing their herds before dispersal, are taking advantage of this ruling and the Board is obligated to pay indemnity in such cases.

The law also requires that the testing under the Area Plan be continued until such time as the counties which have adopted this plan, have been declared Modified Accredited Bang's Disease-Free Areas. There is also an obligation on the part of the Board to conduct retests of counties which have already been so declared at the expiration of the period of accreditation so that they might retain their accredited status.

January 18, 1946

The Secretary presented figures showing the amount of testing conducted during the quarter from October 1, 1945 to December 31, 1945 indicating that 52,682 cattle had been tested under the Certified Herd Plan during the quarter as compared with 18,415 during the quarter from July 1st to September 30, 1945. 8,991 reactors have been disclosed to such tests as compared to 2,396 reactors disclosed during the first quarter. Under the Area Plan, 51,515 cattle were tested during the last quarter but only 1,370 reactors were disclosed. Although nearly as many cattle were tested under the Certified Herd Plan, only 15.63 per cent of the total reactors were disclosed under the Area Plan.

The records also show that 50,623 cattle were tested during the quarter for miscellaneous purposes such as herds to be vaccinated, community sales, interstate movements, et cetera, in which no indemnity was involved, 2,240 reactors were disclosed to such tests.

The Secretary stated that it would be necessary either to obtain more funds from some source to supplement the Bang's disease fund appropriated by the last Legislature or to immediately discontinue all Bang's disease activities with the exception of the handling of records in the office. In case it is found necessary to discontinue these activities, it will be impossible to conduct the retesting of infected herds in Area counties or to conduct the complete tests of counties now in the process of accreditation under the Area Plan. Since no indemnity could be paid, the Federal Government would also necessarily discontinue the work in this State, and it would necessitate the removal of the employees now assigned to the field force in this State. The Secretary stated that in his opinion, it would be very doubtful under the above circumstances, that a similar force would be returned to Minnesota when the funds became available.

Furthermore, owners of herds which have been testing for certification as Bang's Disease-Free herds and herds in the process of certification, would either necessarily waive indemnity for the tests provided in the rules and regula-

January 18, 1946.

tions, or the testing would lapse resulting in many instances, of heavy reinfection.

The matter was discussed by the Board and the Secretary was instructed to make an appointment with the Legislative Advisory Committee on the earliest possible date, for a conference to determine if it would be possible to obtain additional funds from the Committee's Contingent Fund. The Secretary was instructed to notify all Board members when the appointment was made and also Mr. J. S. Jones of the Minnesota Farm Bureau with the request that he also attend this conference. It was also further suggested that Mr. Jones arrange for a committee of at least three members from the Live Stock Breeders' Association to attend this meeting.

BONDS FOR COMMUNITY SALES: The Secretary stated that when the rules and regulations governing the sale of live stock at community sales, was submitted to the Attorney General for approval, he objected to the provision therein requiring applicants for permits to conduct such sales, to furnish a Surety Bond conditioned on the payment of all moneys due to the consignor and consignee of the livestock consigned and on compliance with the rules and regulations. The Attorney General stated that it was not the duty of the Board to protect the financial interest of any persons and he could not see how the protection of the health of domestic animals, would be furthered by such a requirement. The Secretary stated that he had called the Attorney General's attention to the fact that a provision requiring a bond in the regulations in force for a number of years, had been drawn by the Attorney General's office before adoption by the Board. This, however, was before the present Administration took office. The regulations containing the bond provision, but with some other minor amendments had, however, been reapproved by the present Attorney General's office. Notwithstanding this fact, the Attorney General ruled that under the laws of 1945, Chapter 452, it was necessary for the Attorney General to view all rules and regulations from a slightly different viewpoint, since the law above referred to definitely provided that such regulations when filed with the Secretary of State, had all the force and effect of law, The Attorney General stated it would not only be impossible for the office to defend the regulations

January 18, 1946

containing the bond provisions, but that they would not under any condition, approve the same unless or until the statutes were amended authorizing the Board to require a Bond.

The Attorney General stated, however, that since a bond had been required for several years, if the Board so desired, they might continue to require a bond before issuing a permit, even though such requirement was not included in the rules and regulations. The Secretary stated, however, that in his opinion, this would be embarrassing, not only to him in asking for the bond, but would be highly embarrassing to the Board in case some person complied with all the rules and regulations, but refused to furnish the bond required.

The question was discussed and the Board stated that in their opinion, it would not be practical or proper to require a bond before issuing a permit to conduct a community sale under the new rules and regulations.

UNIFORM RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR BANG'S DISEASE: The Secretary stated that at the meeting of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association December 6, 1945, the Committee on Brucellosis recommended an amendment to the Uniform Methods and rules for the establishment and maintenance of Modified Accredited Bovine Brucellosis-Free Areas. He stated that this amendment had been adopted by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry as recommended: They read as follows:

"Sec. 8 (a) If as a result of a test of all the cattle required to be tested according to the provisions of section 7 above, the number of reactors does not exceed 1 percent, nor the herd infection exceed 5 percent, the area may be declared a modified accredited burcellosis-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 brucellosis at intervals of from 30 to 90 days until all of them have passed two consecutive negative tests and pass a further negative test not less than 6 months from the date of the second negative test.

(b) If a test of all the cattle in the area discloses more than the above percentages, the infected herds shall be quarantined and retested within 30 to 90 days, and if as a result of any such retest made within 6 months from the date of any last complete test of the area, the number of reactors in the area does not exceed 1 percent, nor the herd infection exceed 5 percent, such computation of percentages to be based on the total herds and cattle tested in the area, then such area may be declared a modified accredited burcellosis-free area for a period of 3 years.

January 18, 1946

"Sec. 9 At the expiration of the 3 year period, the areas accredited under section 8 (a) above, may be reaccredited for an additional 3-year period if all previously infected herds and such other herds as are designated by the cooperating Federal and State officials, are retested and the percentage of reactors among the cattle retested does not exceed 1 percent of all the cattle so tested in the area. The areas accredited under section 8 (b) above must follow the same procedure for reaccreditation as for accreditation under section 8 above."

Mr. Moscrip moved that the Secretary take the necessary steps to amend the rules and regulations for the establishment and maintenance of Modified Accredited Bang's Disease-Free Areas in Minnesota in compliance with the amended Uniform Methods and rules. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

ANAPLASMOSIS: The Secretary stated that at the recent National Assembly of the Sanitary Officials held immediately prior to the meeting of the Live Stock Sanitary Association in December, a spread of anaplasmosis had been announced by the sanitary officials of the various states. He stated that this disease has not been reported in Minnesota, but wished to have the opinion of the Board as to the procedure to follow in case it would make its appearance here.

Dr. Boyd described the disease and emphasized the fact that apparently recovered animals carried the disease indefinitely and at the present time, there was no known method of diagnosing the disease in such animals. The Secretary was instructed in case anaplasmosis should appear, to immediately place a quarantine on all infected and exposed animals and to call an emergency meeting of the Board.

NEWCASTLE DISEASE: The Secretary also stated that Newcastle disease of poultry which had existed for some time in California, had recently been diagnosed in New Jersey and in recent months had spread to the New England States. This disease, has not been diagnosed in Minnesota but might appear at any time. He was instructed to follow the same procedure as outlined above for anaplasmosis should Newcastle disease appear within the State.

TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL: The Secretary stated that the tuberculosis control program was considerably behind schedule due to his inability to employ a sufficient number of veterinarians to conduct the necessary testing. He stated that he had been much disappointed in the response made by veterinarians in accepting employment under

January 18, 1946.

the plan adopted about a year ago whereby the testing would be assigned to veterinarians located in or contiguous to the territory to be tested, such testing to be conducted over a comparatively long period of time so that it could be done in conjunction with the veterinarians' other practice. He stated that not only had veterinarians assigned to this work, neglected to complete their testing in the time assigned to them, but they had been extremely lax in furnishing the necessary reports. He further stated that in some counties, it had been impossible to interest the veterinarians residing therein in undertaking the work. The Secretary stated, however, that he would continue to attempt to interest veterinarians in this work in counties where enough of them were located to justify this plan of testing, and that it was possible if economic conditions change with regard to veterinary practice, that more of them might become interested in conducting the work.

DR. H. O. ELTHON, NERSTRAND: The Secretary stated that he had received a letter from Dr. H. O. Elthon of Nerstrand stating that his health still would not permit him to appear before the Board but assured the Secretary that if the Board saw fit to reinstate him, that he would comply in all respects with the rules and regulations in the future.

The Board members expressed their opinion that no action should be taken until Dr. Elthon was well enough to appear before the Board in person.

DR. W. A. BOHAN, KENYON: The Secretary stated that he had also received a letter from Dr. W. A. Bohan of Kenyon stating that he also wished to be reinstated on the Approved and Accredited list of veterinarians. The matter was discussed by the Board and no action taken.


DR. M. E. MERKLEY, ST. PETER: The Secretary stated that he had received a letter from from Dr. M. E. Merkley of St. Peter requesting that he be reinstated on the Approved and Accredited list. His case was also discussed and no action taken.


January 18, 1946.

REAPPOINTMENT OF DR. E. H. GLOSS: The Secretary announced that Dr. Gloss had been reappointed by the Governor as a member of the Board for a period of five years.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,


Secretary


President

MINUTES SPECIAL MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD APRIL 10, 1946.

The meeting was called to order at 10:00 A. M. by President E. H. Gloss. All members were present.

Mr. Moscrip moved that the Minutes of the Quarterly Meeting held January 18, 1946 as submitted by mail to the Board members, be approved. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

SALE OF UNTESTED CATTLE AT COMMUNITY SALES. The Secretary stated that the rules and regulations governing the sale of livestock at community sales and also the laws of 1945, Chapter 234, require that all cattle over six months of age except steers, shall be tested and found free from Bang's disease before being sold or offered for sale unless such cattle are purchased for immediate slaughter or for consignment to a public stockyards where Federal inspection is maintained. He stated that in order to carry out the provisions of the regulations and the law, when cattle are offered for sale at community sales which have not been tested prior to sale, the purchaser is required, before removing the cattle from the sale premises, to execute an affidavit agreeing that the cattle will be slaughtered or consigned to a public stock yards within five days following date of purchase and also that such slaughter or consignment will immediately be reported to the Board. When reports of slaughter or consignment are not received promptly, an investigation is made to determine if the regulations and the terms of the affidavit have been complied with.

The Secretary stated that in several instances in recent weeks, such investigation disclosed that cattle purchased without a Bang's disease test at community sales had been tested following purchase and removal from the sales premises and if negative, had been resold by the purchaser for purposes other than immediate slaughter or consignment to a public stockyard.

The Secretary stated that he had conferred with the Attorney General with regard to this practice and was informed that a violation of the terms of the affidavit

April 10, 1946.

did not constitute a violation of laws 1945, Chapter 234, and that it was doubtful if violation of the agreement due to circumstances real or imaginary which had developed following the date on which the affidavit was issued, would constitute a crime. The Attorney General advised that a new form of affidavit be drawn, including a statement by the purchaser that he was familiar with the State law and the rules and regulations pertaining to the sale of cattle which had not been tested for Bang's disease, that he understood at the time of purchase that the cattle were sold only for the purpose of immediate slaughter or consignment to a public stock yard and that these provisions were part of the terms of sale. The Attorney General further stated that if such an affidavit form were submitted, he would be pleased to give a formal opinion as to whether a violation of the agreement included therein, would constitute a violation of the Laws of 1945, Chapter 234.

Mr. Moscrip moved that the Secretary prepare an affidavit form in accordance with the advice of the Attorney General and submit the same for his opinion as to its legality and enforceability. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

BANG'S DISEASE FUND. The Secretary announced that pursuant to the action of the Board at the Quarterly Meeting January 18th, he had arranged to appear before the Legislative Advisory Committee to request additional funds to be added to the Bang's Disease Expense and Indemnity Fund. He stated he and Mr. Moscrip appeared before the Committee on March 26th and explained the need of additional funds if the Bang's disease control program were to be continued for the remainder of the fiscal year and the importance of so continuing. He presented to the Committee an estimate indicating that it would be necessary to add \$112,347.78 to the \$250,000.00 appropriated by the last Legislature for the present fiscal year for the control of Bang's disease in order to continue the program. The Legislative Advisory Committee granted the sum of \$85,000.00 for this purpose.

The Secretary presented a statement showing the status of the Bang's

April 10, 1946.

Disease Expense and Indemnity Fund as follows:

Appropriation		\$250,000.00	
Granted by Legislative Advisory Committee		85,000.00	
Total		<u>\$335,000.00</u>	
Paid and encumbered for operating expenses		60,930.35	
Balance for Indemnity		<u>\$274,069.65</u>	
Amount Indemnity paid to date	\$102,355.43		
Amount of abstract ready to pay	21,788.41		
Amount figured ready for checks	21,529.52		
Amount taken from Federal papers	27,087.79		
4,527 grades @ \$12.00 each (estimated)	54,324.00		
273 pure bred @ \$25.00 each (estimated)	<u>7,825.00</u>		
Total paid and encumbered (estimated)			\$234,910.15
Balance (estimated)			39,159.50
Holding in Bang's disease division			
669 grades @ \$12.00 each	8,028.00		
25 pure bred @ \$25.00 each	<u>625.00</u>		
			<u>8,653.00</u>
			\$30,506.50

The Secretary stated on April 9th, additional claims had been received for 75 grade animals and one pure bred for which an estimated \$925.00 additional indemnity would be required, leaving an estimated balance of \$29,581.50. It is evident that this amount will not provide sufficient funds for the payment of indemnity for all claims which will be presented if our program is continued on the same basis as at the present time.

The Secretary stated there appeared to be three alternatives as follows:

1. To continue the program on the present basis until funds were exhausted and at that time discontinue further testing for the remainder of the fiscal year.
2. To set aside the amount which is estimated to be necessary for the payment of indemnity for reactors disclosed under the Area Plan and to discontinue testing in the non-area counties under the Certified Herd Plan when the remaining funds are exhausted.
3. To immediately discontinue issuing authorizations for the initial tests of herds not now under the supervision, but to continue to retest herds now under supervision when such tests are due under the rules and regulations. A discussion of

April 10, 1946.

the advantages and disadvantages of the three plans followed.

Mr. Ewald moved that the present program be continued until such time as it becomes apparent that only enough funds remain to continue testing under the Area Plan until the end of the fiscal year, at which time all testing of herds under the Certified Herd Plan in counties which have not adopted the Area Plan of Bang's disease control be discontinued unless the owner of such herd files a waiver of indemnity as provided by law. The motion was seconded by Mr. Sayers and carried.

PAYMENT OF INDEMNITY. The Secretary presented a number of indemnity claims in which the Federal Government had refused to participate in payment. He stated that similar claims had been paid prior to Dr. Fretz' resignation but were not in accordance with Federal regulations as interpreted by Dr. Driver.

A discussion of these changes in the procedure of the Federal Government in the payment of claims followed. The Secretary was instructed in all instances to follow the procedure of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry in approving the payment of indemnity claims.

ANIMALS SUSPICIOUS WHEN TESTED AT COMMUNITY SALES. The Secretary stated that occasionally when cattle tested at community sales in counties which have adopted the Area Plan of Bang's disease control give a suspicious reaction, the veterinarian has appraised such animals as reactors and submitted a claim for the payment of indemnity. The Secretary called the attention of the Board to the regulations requiring suspects disclosed at community sales to be identified as reactors and shipped for immediate slaughter or to be returned to the owner without identification. He stated that under the Area Plan, the herd of origin of such animals will be immediately listed for a retest and if the animals then give a positive reaction, it is in accordance with the law and the regulations for the veterinarian to appraise the animal. He stated, however, that in his opinion, if animals consigned to such sales give only a suspicious reaction, no indemnity should be paid. The Board approved the Secretary's refusal to pay indemnity under such conditions.

April 10, 1946.

AVIAN TUBERCULOSIS; The Secretary stated that Dr. F. C. Driver, Inspector in Charge for the Bureau of Animal Industry in Minnesota had informed him that the United States Bureau of Animal Industry had requested that the activities of Dr. Driver's Department in the control of Avian tuberculosis in Minnesota be increased. Dr. Driver further stated that he wished to cooperate with the Board in this matter so far as possible and would prefer that the Board take the lead in any such activity. Dr. Driver presented a plan which would provide for the field veterinarians of the Board as well as the veterinarians employed by the Bureau to carry on an educational program on all farms which they visited in performing their duties. This would consist mainly of discussion of the disease with the owner urging the elimination of all birds more than one year of age, conducting autopsies of birds suspected of being tuberculous, and discussion of general sanitary poultry practices.

Mr. Moscrip moved that a Committee consisting of Dr. Boyd and the Secretary be appointed to discuss the matter further with Dr. Driver and take what steps appear practical. The motion was seconded by Mr. Sayers and carried.

SHEEP FROM WESTERN OREGON. The Secretary presented a letter from Mr. M. J. Belton, Assitant Chief of the Division of Animal Industry of the State of Oregon stating that more than one year has now elapsed since any case of sheep scabies had been known to exist in any part of the State. The Secretary recommended that the area in Oregon west of the Cascade Mountains which for several years has been considered infected territory, be now released and added to the areas from which sheep are now entering Minnesota without dipping.

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

STATE FAIR REGULATIONS. The Secretary presented a letter from Mr. Raymond A Lee, Secretary of the Minnesota State Fair Board stating that the Fair Association now planned to conduct an exhibition of horses and cattle and possibly sheep and swine at the 1946 State Fair. He inclosed the regulations as published in the 1942 Premium List and requested that any corrections be noted thereon. Mr. Lee also stated that he

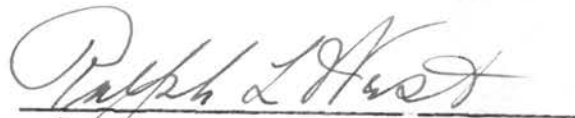
April 10, 1946.

had received a letter from the National Beef Breeders' Association in which they state that the recognition of calfhood vaccination certificates in accordance with the State laws should be observed. He stated that if there were any such changes, that particular notice be made of them.

The question of the admission of cattle vaccinated against Bang's disease at public exhibitions in Minnesota was discussed. The Secretary was instructed to enforce the present regulations requiring that all cattle must pass a negative test for Bang's disease before being admitted to any public exhibition in this State. The Secretary was further instructed to write to the State Veterinarians of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, South Dakota and Kansas asking what procedure would be followed this year at their respective state fairs with regard to the admission of vaccinated cattle.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,


Secretary


President

MINUTES DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD APRIL 26, 1946.

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

The Secretary announced that Mr. Moscrip had informed him that he would be delayed and might be unable to attend.

The Minutes of the Special meeting held April 10th were discussed and several corrections made. Dr. Boyd moved that the Minutes be approved as corrected. Mr. Ewald seconded the motion and carried.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS. Mr. Ewald moved that Dr. W. L. Boyd be declared elected as President of the Board for the ensuing year. The motion was seconded by Mr. Sayers and carried.

Dr. Boyd moved that Mr. Charles Ewald be declared elected as Vice-President for the ensuing year. The motion was seconded by Mr. Sayers and carried.

Mr. Ewald moved that Dr. Ralph L. West be employed as Secretary and Executive Officer for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947. The motion was seconded by Mr. Sayers and carried.

Dr. Boyd moved that Dr. W. C. Bromaghim be appointed Assistant Secretary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947. The motion was seconded by Mr. Sayers and carried.

The Secretary presented a list of the employees indicating their present salary as follows:

NAME	TITLE	PRESENT MO. SALARY
Dr. Ralph L. West	Secretary & Exe. Officer	\$458.33 1/3
Dr. Ralph H. Bergman	Veterinarian II	270.00
Arline Biedermann	Clerk-Steno. I	110.00
Dr. W. C. Bromaghim	Veterinarian III	325.00
*Nellie M. Carroll	Clerk III	204.00
Dr. Earl L. Cook	Veterinarian II	250.00
Alice Deane	Clerk-Steno. II	146.00
Dr. O. B. Gochnauer	Veterinarian II	280.00
Dr. Harry Hedin	Veterinarian II	270.00
*Dr. L. E. Jenkins	Veterinarian II	300.00
Marcella Kaplan	Clerk-Steno. II	140.00
*Hilda Klein	Clerk-Steno. II	164.00

April 26, 1946.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TITLE</u>		<u>PRESENT MO.</u>	<u>SALARY</u>
Marion Levy	Clerk-Steno.	I		\$115.00
Dr. R. G. Lovesee	Veterinarian	II		270.00
*Dr. C. A. Mack	Veterinarian	II		300.00
*Dr. H. G. McGinn	Veterinarian	II		300.00
Dr. G. W. Mittelsted	Veterinarian	II		250.00
Joyce Noble	Clerk-Steno.	II		146.00
F. H. Pedersen	Accountant	I		234.00
Dr. E. T. Phelps	Veterinarian	II		290.00
*Dr. W. F. Rode	Veterinarian	II		300.00
Althea Rohlfing	Clerk-Steno.	I		115.00
*Evelyn Rohlfing	Clerk-Steno.	II		164.00
*Charles B. Schubert	Clerk	III		204.00
*Hortense Young	Clerk-Typist	I		130.00

HOG CHOLERA FUND

Florence Wheeler	Clerk-Steno.	II		140.00
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BANG'S DISEASE FUND

*Helen Coffey	Clerk-Steno.	II		164.00
Roxy Coon	Clerk-Steno.	I		110.00
Dr. Ralph L. Erkel	Veterinarian	I		194.00
Mildred Haub	Clerk-Steno.	I		115.00
Gilbert S. Jackson	Veterinarian	I		194.00
Bernice Jasorka	Clerk-Steno.	I		115.00
Dr. George E. Keller	Veterinarian	III		301.00
Mary Mikacevich	Clerk-Steno.	II		134.00
Helen Mokrasch	Clerk-Steno.	II		140.00
Dr. Wm. Townsend	Veterinarian	I		194.00

TUBERCULOSIS FUND

*Marie Magee	Clerk-Steno.	II		164.00
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*The employees in front of whose names appears the asterisk are now receiving their maximum salary.

The Secretary stated that the last Legislature set aside a portion of the funds appropriated for salaries to provide for increases for each of the fiscal years covered by the appropriation in accordance with the Civil Service rules. He stated that under the provisions of the Appropriation Law, this portion of the Salary Fund could be used for no other purpose. He recommended that all employees who had rendered satisfactory service and who were not receiving the maximum salary for their respective classification, be granted merit increases of "one step", as provided by the Civil Service regulations, on July 1, 1946.

April 26, 1946.

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

QUARTERLY REPORT. The Secretary presented his quarterly report. Discussion and approval was deferred until next meeting.

BANG'S DISEASE INDEMNITY FUND. The Secretary presented a table showing the present status of the Bang's Disease Fund indicating an estimated balance as of April 25, 1946 of \$20,335.80 available for indemnity. On April 10th, there was an estimated balance of \$29,581.50. In the fifteen days intervening, \$9,245.70 had been mortgaged by claims presented during that period. It is estimated that approximately \$8,000.00 will be required for the payment of indemnity for reactors disclosed in the Area Counties from May 1st to the end of the present fiscal year, leaving a balance available of approximately \$12,000.00 for the payment of indemnity for reactors disclosed in non-area counties.

The Secretary recommended that when this balance had been decreased to the point where \$5,000.00 is still available, that all authorizations for testing under the Certified Herd Plan in non-area counties, be discontinued since it is also estimated that several thousand dollars of indemnity claims will be received after the testing is discontinued. In this case, it will be possible to continue the Area Plan of control until the end of the fiscal year.

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

Mr. Moscrip entered the meeting at this point.

ADULT VACCINATION IN AREA COUNTIES. The secretary reported that several practicing veterinarians had applied for permission to administer adult vaccination to herds located in Area counties. He stated that an examination of the test records indicated that in many instances, no serious infection was present and since in his opinion, adult vaccination was not indicated, he had informed the veterinarians who applied that no permits would be granted until further consultation between the veterinarian and the Secretary. A discussion of the value and the propriety of administering

April 26, 1946.

Bang's disease vaccine to adult animals in Area Counties followed. The Board members all expressed their opinion that adult vaccination in Area Counties should be restricted so far as possible and only used after the owner of the cattle had been thoroughly informed as to the advantages and disadvantages of this procedure.

UNIFORM IMPORTATION REGULATIONS. The Secretary stated for many years efforts had been made by the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association to formulate rules and regulations governing the interstate movement of livestock which would be acceptable to all states, or if such was impossible, to at least obtain agreement of all states in sections of the country where the livestock industry was conducted in more or less the same manner and where disease control problems are similar. He explained that over the years, all livestock sanitary control agencies have been severely criticized by breeders and livestock dealers because of the variations in the regulations in various states governing the importation of livestock.

He stated at the the 1944 meeting of the United State Live Stock Sanitary Association, the Committee on Uniform Rules and Regulations presented a very complete report, including model rules and regulations with recommendations that these rules and regulations be adopted insofar as possible by the various states.

Many of the states, including the east central and eastern seaboard states, have adopted regulations indential to or differing only slightly from those recommended by the Sanitary Association.

The Secretary also presented a letter received from Dr. R. A. Henderschott Secretary-Treasurer of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association stating that the interest in adopting uniform regulations was continuing and that plans had been made for group meetings during the coming spring and summer to endeavor to obtain agreements among groups of states where livestock problems were similar.

The Secretary stated that the Minnesota regulations did not differ materially in most respects from the regulations proposed by the Sanitary Association, but that he felt all of the importation regulations should be reviewed by the Board members and compared with the proposed regulations contained in the report

April 26, 1946

of the 1944 meeting of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association for a thorough discussion at the next Board meeting.

Mr. Moscrip suggested that the Secretary and the veterinary members of the Board confer prior to the next meeting and be prepared to suggest amendments to the present regulations.

LLOYD BORDWELL, DEERWOOD, MINNESOTA. Mr. Lloyd Bordwell, Deerwood, Minnesota appeared before the Board. The Secretary reviewed the history of the testing of his herd. Mr. Bordwell requested that he be allowed to dispose of the remaining animals in the herd and that he be allowed indemnity for all such reactors. The Secretary stated that in his opinion, such payments would not be in accordance with the State law but suggested that an opinion be obtained from the Attorney General as to the legality of such payments. Mr. Bordwell's problem was further discussed and he was assured of the cooperation of the board in every respect in his efforts to control Bang's disease in his herd insofar as the law would allow.

Mr. Bordwell was assured that a retest of his herd would be made at an early date and also the herds on farms adjacent to his would be retested at the same time.

REUBEN POTTER, SPRINGFIELD, MINNESOTA. Mr. Reuben Potter of Springfield then appeared before the Board, and requested that the Board issue permits for the importation of cattle for immediate slaughter from points other than public stockyards. He stated that in his cattle buying transactions, he often purchased cattle at community sales or country points in other states which were ready for slaughter and could be readily sold for that purpose to local slaughtering establishments in Minnesota, but that under the present rules and regulations, such cattle must be tested for Bang's disease, or in some instances, both tuberculosis and Bang's disease before being imported into the State. He stated that in his opinion, this caused an unnecessary expense and delay. Mr. Potter ^{called} the attention of the Board to the fact he could buy cattle in other states and consign them to South St. Paul where the slaughtering establishment could then purchase them without a test and ship them to a slaughtering establishment for immediate slaughter. This procedure, however, required the payment of commission, yardage and

April 26, 1946

extra transportation, as well as much shrinkage of the animals imported.

The Secretary stated that under the present regulations which allowed the importation of cattle for immediate slaughter from public stockyards under the supervision of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry only, such cattle must be accompanied by certificate of inspection by the Federal Inspector at the yards where they originate and that such inspector would not be available at community sales or country points. Mr. Potter then left the meeting and a further discussion of the problem followed.

Dr. Boyd moved that the Secretary be authorized to issue permits for the importation into Minnesota of cattle for slaughter only, from points other than public stockyards. Such permits to require that cattle be accompanied by a health certificate issued by a qualified veterinarian, but that no tuberculin or Bang's disease test should be required. Also that the permits should be issued with the understanding that reports of slaughter of the cattle imported be promptly furnished by the consignee. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

Mr. Moscrip stated that other appointments made it necessary for him to leave the meeting at this point.

DR. W. A. BOHAN, KENYON, MINNESOTA: The Secretary informed the Board that Dr. W. A. Bohan of Kenyon had called at his office yesterday requesting reinstatement on the Approved and Accredited list of Veterinarian in Minnesota. He assured the Secretary that if given another chance, he would comply in all respects with the rules and regulations of the Board and that he would understand that he was on strict probation and that if further violations were committed, he would be again removed from the list and this time permanently. The Secretary stated that three years had now elapsed since Dr. Bohan had been removed from the list of Approved and Accredited veterinarians.

Mr. Sayers moved that the Secretary take the necessary steps to have Dr. Bohan's name reinstated on the list of Approved and Accredited Veterinarians in Minnesota. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

April 26, 1946

EAR PUNCHES AND TATTOOING INSTRUMENTS. The Secretary informed the Board that he had a number of complaints from veterinarians who had been unable to obtain the necessary instruments for identifying cattle at the time they are vaccinated for Bang's disease. He stated that he had written to a number of supply houses in regard to furnishing both the ear punch and tattooing instruments for identifying animals in accordance with the rules and regulations. He stated that replies from all companies to which he had written indicated that ear punches were not available and would not be for some time. He stated, however, that William Cooper and Nephews had agreed to provide the tattooing instruments at a price of \$1.00 each but that they would require an initial order of at least 25 such instruments. He stated that he had conferred with the accountant and had been informed that it would be within the regulations of the Department of Administration to purchase 25 such instruments and to resell them to veterinarians.

Dr. Boyd moved that the Secretary be authorized to purchase 25 tattooing instruments from William Cooper and Nephews for resale to practicing veterinarians. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

EXHIBITION REGULATIONS. The Secretary reported he had written to various states as instructed at the meeting of April 10th with regard to their regulations governing the exhibition of vaccinated cattle still showing a titer. He stated he had received replies from Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Kansas, all of which now allow the exhibition of vaccinated animals still carrying a titer. Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa require that animals be under 18 months of age and Kansas requires that less than a year has elapsed following the date of vaccination. None of the states replying requires isolation of the vaccinated animals. No reply was received from South Dakota.

The matter of exhibition regulations was discussed. The Board expressed their unanimous opinion that the action taken at the Special Meeting April 10, 1946 prohibiting the exhibition in Minnesota, of any animal showing any reaction to the Bang's disease test should not be changed at this time.

April 26, 1946.

MANUFACTURE OF PULLORUM ANTIGEN AT UNIVERSITY LABORATORY. The Secretary presented a letter from Dr. W. L. Boyd, Chief of the Division of Veterinary Medicine at the University Farm informing the Board that the Veterinary Division could not in the future continue to supply pullorum disease antigen for testing chickens by the plate method. He explained that this action was necessary due to their inability to obtain sufficient personnel to manufacture the product and also of the crowded conditions caused by the damage to the veterinary building by fire. This question was discussed and Dr. Boyd stated that in addition to the reasons above outlined, he felt that if the Veterinary Division continued to furnish pullorum disease antigen they were competing with private industry in an improper manner; that the manufacture of the antigen was no longer in the experimental stage, and that the antigen now produced by the commercial companies was all under the supervision of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry and that the product produced by them was as good or better than could be produced in small quantities in a State institution.

The Secretary called the attention of the Board to the fact that the appropriation of \$30,000.00 for each year of the biennium provided by the last legislature for the maintenance of the Diagnosis Laboratory at the University Farm for the Live Stock Sanitary Board specified "the appropriations herein made include the sum of \$9,000.00 for each year 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." He stated that he was of the opinion that if the University discontinued furnishing antigen free of expense to the hatcheries, serious objections would be made by the hatchery owners and that it was probable that there would be considerable difficulty in obtaining a similar appropriation from the coming legislature.

Dr. Boyd explain^{ed} that the money now appropriated could be used to better advantage in other diagnostic work, including the examination of poultry specimens and that the \$9,000.00 appropriated specifically for an increase in the testing of

April 26, 1946.

all poultry, would be more than exhausted by such activities.

Mr. Sayers moved that the Laboratory conducted by the Veterinary Division of the University for the Live Stock Sanitary Board, discontinue the manufacture of stained antigen for the rapid pullorum disease test for free distribution to hatchery and flock owners. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

NEWCASTLE DISEASE IN POULTRY. The Secretary stated that he had received a letter from the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington, D. C. calling a conference to discuss the control of Newcastle disease. This conference is to be held May 2nd and 3rd, 1946 and is to include the State Regulatory Officials and representative poultry pathologists. He stated that he had also received information from the Secretary of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association informing him that the disease had now been diagnosed in seven states, namely, California, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Delaware and Wisconsin. A discussion of this disease followed. It was brought out that this was a serious disease which had existed in Europe for many years where it is highly fatal, the mortality ranging from 50 to 100 per cent. Nearly ten years ago, it was diagnosed in California and has existed there since that time. In California it has been very mild compared to the virulence reported from Europe, but in recent years is apparently becoming somewhat more virulent.

In 1944, the disease was reported from New Jersey. No quarantines nor eradication measures were undertaken. Efforts by the livestock sanitary officials to establish quarantines and dispose of affected birds were vetoed by the New Jersey Department of Agriculture under whose supervision the livestock sanitary officials operate. The disease has now spread to the states mentioned above.

The Secretary stated that it would be very difficult for him to leave the office at this time to attend this meeting. He stated that Dr. Boyd had informed him that Dr. B. S. Pomeroy would attend the meeting as a pathologist representing the University. The Secretary requested authority to appoint Dr. Pomeroy to represent the State Live Stock Sanitary Board at this conference.

April 26, 1946.

Mr. Ewald moved that the Secretary be authorized to appoint Dr. B. S. Pomeroy to represent the Board at the conference and to furnish a report of the conference to be presented at the next board meeting. The motion was seconded by Mr. Sayers and carried.

A general discussion of the diseases of poultry followed.

The Secretary stated that two states, namely, Vermont and Georgia had amended their regulations governing the importation of poultry due to the existence of Newcastle disease requiring that such poultry be accompanied by a proper health certificate. The Secretary stated that there was apparently more and more demand for the control of the common communicable diseases of poultry throughout the State. The Board expressed their opinion, that with the present personnel and money available, it would be impractical to extend the present activities in the control of diseases of poultry and that any action with regard to amending the regulations governing the importation of poultry into Minnesota should be deferred until they receive the report of the meeting in Washington from Dr. Pomeroy.

HOG CHOLERA INFECTED TERRITORY. The Secretary presented a map showing the number of outbreaks of hog cholera reported from the various counties throughout the State as instructed at the Quarterly Meeting January 18, 1946. A discussion of the practicability of restricting hog cholera schools and the issuance of vaccination permits to swine owners in counties where five or more cases of hog cholera have been reported during the preceding 12 months followed. It was decided that no action should be taken at this time, but that the present procedure of issuing such permits and authorizing schools in counties where schools have previously been authorized, should be continued, but the Secretary was instructed to discourage the holding of schools in counties where in his opinion, hog cholera does not exist or exists to such a minor extent that holding schools is inadvisable.

SWINE MANGE. The Secretary reported that swine mange is very prevalent throughout all of southern Minnesota. He stated that the rules and regulations require that all cases reported to the Board be quarantined. He further stated that

April 26, 1946.

reports were seldom received from veterinarians but that the disease was reported quite commonly from all slaughtering establishments. He stated that apparently no attention was paid to the quarantines in a great majority of cases and that many quarantines were still in effect that had been established for years; no permits for shipment being issued and no report of treatment of the infected swine nor cleaning and disinfection of the premises being secured. He stated that recently an effort had been made to clear up these quarantines by delegating the field veterinarians located in the southern part of the State to visit the premises and determine what disposition had been made of the quarantined animals. He stated that the veterinarians reported it was impossible to determine such disposition in most cases due to the time that had elapsed since the hogs were disposed of and while mange was still present on most of the farms, they were in no worse condition than swine on neighboring farms on which swine mange existed but had not been reported to this office. He stated that he felt that the quarantining of herds affected with swine mange was impractical and at the present time impossible of enforcement and recommended that such quarantines be discontinued until such time as some definite program for eradicating the diseases on an area basis could be devised.

Mr. Ewald moved that the Board discontinue issuing quarantines for swine mange but that the Secretary write to owners of all herds in which mange was diagnosed advising as to the proper treatment and disposal of infected hogs and the cleaning and disinfection of the premises. Dr. Boyd seconded the motion which was carried.

SPREAD OF ANTHRAX BY RENDERING PLANTS. The Secretary advised that field veterinarians recently assigned to the vaccination of cattle on anthrax infected farms reported that apparently the disease had been spread during the past summer in Rice County by rendering plant trucks which had picked up carcasses of animals dead from anthrax before the disease had been diagnosed, and had then stopped at other farms to pick up other carcasses. The Secretary suggested that rendering plants be furnished with a list of all infected farms and be instructed that under no circumstances should carcasses from such farms be transported over the public highways. A discussion followed.

April 26, 1946

Dr. Gloss brought out that such procedure would work a hardship on owners of animals which had died from some known cause other than anthrax.

The Secretary was instructed to furnish rendering plants with a list of infected farms and advise that no carcasses be removed therefrom unless the cause of death was definitely known.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Ralph L. Vest
Secretary

W. R. Boyd
President

MINUTES SPECIAL MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD MAY 10, 1946

The meeting was called to order by Vice-President Ewald at 2:30 P. M.

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

A Committee from the Minnesota State Holstein Breeders' Association consisting of Edgar Urevig of Lewisville, Chairman, J. W. Olson, Madelia, and H. W. Filk, Biscay, was also present.

PUBLIC EXHIBITION OF LIVESTOCK. The Secretary stated that he had received a letter from Mr. Urevig informing him that a Committee had been appointed by the Holstein Breeders' Association and requested an interview to discuss the possibility of adopting changes in the rules and regulations of the Board governing the public exhibition of cattle and the identification of vaccinated calves. The Committee requested that the regulations be amended to allow the exhibition of 4-H Club calves which have been vaccinated against Bang's disease and which were still carrying a titer. Various methods which might be provided by amendments to the regulations were suggested by the Committee and a thorough discussion of the question followed.

It was brought out that any of the procedures suggested would fail to give the necessary assurance that negative animals entered at the exhibition where the animals still carrying a titre were also exhibited, would be properly protected from exposure to Bang's disease. No action was taken by the Board to amend the regulations governing the public exhibition of livestock.

OBJECTION TO THE EAR PUNCH BY HOLSTEIN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION. The Committee also requested that some method other than the ear punch be provided for the identification of calves at the time they are vaccinated against Bang's disease. They stated that the present method many times results in torn and disfigured ears which are especially objectional in pure bred cattle. The Secretary pointed out that the present regulations provide that purebred cattle may be identified by a tattoo mark in the ear

May 10, 1946.

in lieu of the ear punch. It was also brought out that the technique in applying the ear punch varies widely and if care is taken to apply the punch at the proper position in the ear, the danger of tearing is greatly reduced and there is less danger of deformity of the ear through damaged circulation or weakening the ear cartilage. This matter was also discussed and various suggestions made as to methods which might be followed. The Committee was assured that the Board would give the matter further study, and that in the meantime, it would be necessary to use either the ear punch or the tattoo as now provided in the rules and regulations.

The Secretary was instructed to write to all practicing veterinarians regarding the proper technique of applying the ear punch identification.

The Committee from the Holstein Breeders' Association then left the meeting.

DELEGATE TO MEETING POULTRY IMPROVEMENT PLAN, ST. LOUIS, MO. The Secretary recommended that Dr. L. E. Jenkins, the field veterinarian in charge of the control of poultry diseases be delegated to represent the Board at the meeting of the National Poultry Improvement Plan to be held in St. Louis July 25th and 26th and that his expenses be paid by the State.

Mr. Moscrip moved that this recommendation be approved. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss and carried.

ILLEGAL IMPORTATION OF CATTLE FROM MEXICO. The Secretary presented a copy of a letter signed by Will J. Miller, State Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner of Kansas which had been received by the Secretary from the United State Live Stock Sanitary Association. This letter reported that Brahman bulls had recently been imported into Mexico from Brazil where Foot and Mouth disease is known to exist. These cattle were unloaded on a small island near Veracruz, Mexico and maintained there in quarantine for some time. They were then released into Mexico and it has been reported that some of these animals were brought across the border into Texas without the knowledge of the sanitary officials of the State of Texas.

May 10, 1946.

The letter further reports that the writer had recently attended a meeting of the Southwestern States and the Republic of Mexico Live Stock Sanitary Board Association held in Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico on April 15th and 16th. A number of the Northern Mexico cattle states and the states of Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Nebraska and Kansas were represented. The United States Sanitary Officials present were all of the opinion that the procedure followed in handling these cattle from Brazil are not in accordance with proper sanitary requirements and that there is grave danger that Foot and Mouth disease might later develop in these animals. Mr. Miller quoted the following Resolution passed at the meeting of the Southwestern States and the Republic of Mexico Live Stock Sanitary Board Association:

"WHEREAS the importation of cattle from zones or countries where hoof and mouth disease is considered to exist would be detrimental to the cattle industry of the United States and Mexico and

WHEREAS, notwithstanding all reasonable sanitary precautions taken to prevent infection from cattle imported from affected countries, there still remains a possibility of infection to the cattle of the importing countries;

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Southwestern States and Republic of Mexico Livestock Sanitary Board Association be placed on record as being opposed to the importation of cattle to the United States or Mexico from countries or zones where hoof and mouth disease is to be found to exist, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this Association, through its President and Secretary, respectfully request the Government of the United States and Mexico to prohibit the importation of such cattle."

Dr. Gloss moved that the following Resolution be adopted by the Live Stock Sanitary Board. The motion was seconded by Mr. Sayers and carried.

"WHEREAS, Foot and Mouth Disease of domestic animals does not now exist within the borders of the United States, and

WHEREAS, said disease has been eradicated from the United States on the several occasions when it has been introduced from foreign lands by slaughtering all affected and exposed animals but only at great expense to the Federal Government, the states where the disease existed, and the livestock industry of the entire country through the loss of valuable blood lines due to the necessity of such slaughter, and

WHEREAS, it has been reliably reported that in recent months, cattle have

May 10, 1946.

been imported into Mexico from Brazil, a country where Foot and Mouth disease is known to exist; such importations apparently being in violation of the Treaty of January 1930 between the United States and Mexico governing the importation of livestock from countries where Foot and Mouth disease appears frequently, and

WHEREAS, it has been further reported that some of such cattle have found their way into the State of Texas without the knowledge of the Sanitary Officials of such State or the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, and

WHEREAS, the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board believes no effort too great to prevent the introduction of this devastating disease again into the United States.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board urgently requests the United States Bureau of Animal Industry to immediately investigate the above reports and furnish the findings of said investigation to the livestock sanitary officials of the several states, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the United States Bureau of Animal Industry be requested to immediately take such measures as it deems necessary to prevent further importations of livestock from countries where Foot and Mouth Disease or other serious communicable, exotic diseases of livestock exist, into the United States or the neighboring Republic of Mexico, and to take such further measures regarding the cattle already imported into this country to prevent any possible infection of the livestock of the United States, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this Resolution be sent to the Chief of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, and the Representatives and Senators from Minnesota in Congress, together with a letter urging immediate action."

It was moved by Dr. Gloss and seconded by Mr. Sayers that the Secretary immediately write to the State Veterinarian of Texas for information regarding the present status of the cattle which Mr. Miller reported having been imported from Mexico and which originated in Brazil.

May 10, 1946.

41

NEWCASTLE DISEASE. The Secretary reported that as instructed by the Board at the last meeting, he had requested Dr. B. S. Pomeroy of the Division of Veterinary Medicine at the University Farm to represent the Board in Washington at the meeting called by the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry to consider the problem presented by the existence of Newcastle disease in poultry in several states. Dr. Pomeroy has returned from this meeting^{but} has not yet submitted a complete report. He stated he telephoned Dr. Pomeroy this morning and was informed that the report would be submitted within a day or two. Dr. Pomeroy stated that the following facts were brought out at the meeting:

1. That Newcastle disease affects all fowl, including turkeys and water fowl.

2. That the disease may be egg borne and can be disseminated through the movement of chicks and poults from hatcheries.

3. The Disease has been definitely diagnosed from the following states: California - many cases; New Jersey - 61 flocks in 14 out of 21 counties; New York - 25 outbreaks; Pennsylvania - 2 outbreaks; Massachusetts - 25 outbreaks; Rhode Island - 2 outbreaks; Connecticut - 20 outbreaks; and Delaware - 2 outbreaks. Suspicious cases have been reported from Maryland, Illinois and several other states but these cases have not been confirmed by Laboratory diagnosis. The report furnished the Secretary prior to the last Board meeting that the disease had been diagnosed in Wisconsin was unfounded.

Dr. Pomeroy further reported that apparently no strenuous efforts were being made to limit the spread of the disease through effective quarantine or slaughter of the infected flocks. He stated that the poultry industry was strongly represented at the meeting and these representatives were strongly opposed to drastic measures for the eradication of the disease from the country.

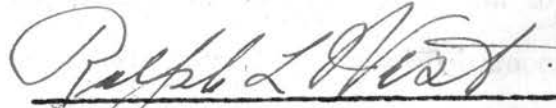
Mr. Moscrip moved that the Secretary be instructed to confer with Drs. Boyd and Pomeroy with regard to the steps necessary to prevent the introduction of Newcastle disease into Minnesota and that he then confer with Dr. Gloss and prepare tentative regulations to be presented at the next meeting of the Board for discussion and possible

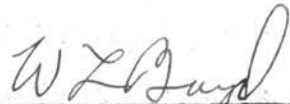
May 10, 1946.

adoption. The motion was seconded by Mr. Sayers and carried.

On motion at 4:45 P. M., the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,


Secretary


President

MINUTES SPECIAL MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD JUNE 26, 1946.

The meeting was called to order at 11:05 A. M. by President Boyd. Members present, Dr. W. L. Boyd, Mr. Charles Ewald, and Mr. W. S. Moscrip. Dr. R. Fenstermacher, Veterinarian in Charge of the Diagnosis Laboratory for the Board at the University Farm. Dr. B. A. Pomeroy, Associate Professor of Veterinary Medicine at the University Farm, Mr. Sam Campbell, Assistant Attorney General, and the Secretary were also present.

Mr. Moscrip moved that consideration of the Minutes of the previous meeting be deferred until the regular Quarterly Meeting. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

NEWCASTLE DISEASE: The Secretary stated that on June 24th he received a copy of a report to Dr. Fenstermacher from the United States Bureau of Animal Industry indicating that specimens submitted by Dr. Fenstermacher to the Pathological Division of the Bureau from poultry showing symptoms suspicious of Newcastle disease, had given positive results to the serum neutralization test. He stated that immediately following receipt of this report, and on the same date, he had delegated two veterinarians, Doctors L. E. Jenkins and O. B. Gochnauer, to establish quarantines on the flocks from which the specimen originated and to investigate flocks in the neighborhood, and the sources from which the birds were obtained. This meeting had been called to consider what further steps the Board should take towards controlling this disease of poultry which had now appeared within the State for the first time.

He stated that he had requested Dr. Fenstermacher, the Veterinarian in Charge of the Diagnosis Laboratory, and Dr. Pomeroy, who had represented the Board at the meeting held in Washington, D. C. May 2nd and 3rd to discuss the control of Newcastle disease, to be present at the meeting and that he had also requested Mr. Campbell to attend to advise the Board as to their powers and duties under the law.

Dr. Pomeroy presented his report on the Washington conference. A copy of this report is on file with the Board. It included the following report of a committee of regulatory officials and pathologists chosen by Dr. H. W. Schoening at the conference

June 26, 1946

on May 2nd:

1. It is recommended that the matter of nomenclature of the disease now known in the United States as either avian pneumoencephalitis or Newcastle disease be referred directly to the Committee on Nomenclature of Diseases of the American Veterinary Medical Association.
2. This committee feels that a general, nationwide application of the slaughter method of control of eradication of the disease under consideration is not feasible at the present time because of:
 - (a) Difficulty of diagnosis.
 - (b) The widespread incidence of the disease over large areas,
 - (c) The lack of sufficient funds to finance, or personnel to effect such an operation.
3. The committee subscribes to the principles of quarantine for the control of this disease, these principles to be applied at the discretion of the livestock sanitary officials of the several states, and with the cooperation of the poultry industry.
4. It is recommended that the following practices be discontinued:
 - (a) Reuse of feed bags unless properly sterilized.
 - (b) Admittance of visitors to the poultry premises.
 - (c) Admittance of sick secers, blood testers, culler, or other necessary service personnel without proper precautions,
 - (d) Acceptance of non-disinfected used crates.
 - (e) Performance of post-mortem examination of poultry on the farm.
 - (f) Careless disposal of dead birds
 - (g) shipment by public carrier of live birds for laboratory diagnosis.
5. The committee advises the formulation of uniform regulations for the traffic in live birds, and participation in egg-laying contests, poultry shows, and the like.
6. Eggs and chicks should be obtained from flocks which are not infected with or dangerously exposed to the disease.
7. A breeder hatchery* in which the disease has occurred should discontinue the use of eggs from its flock for a period of 60 days following termination of the disease.
8. If there is presumptive evidence that outbreaks in chicks emanate from a commercial or custom hatchery, such hatchery should discontinue operations until after the entire premises has been subjected to thorough cleaning and disinfection under official supervision.
9. It is recommended that each State provide adequate facilities for identifying the disease.
10. It is recommended that vaccination programs on an experimental

June 26, 1946.

basis, embracing at the outset the use of inactivated vaccine, be established on a state and national basis.

11. The committee recommends that added financial aid be appropriated by Federal and various State governments to support a comprehensive, coordinated research program on Newcastle disease and related problems.

12. It is proposed that the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry give serious consideration to the promulgation of added regulations calculated to suppress the spread of the disease.

It is realized that the above recommendations do not carry out the expressed intent of the meeting, in that this committee had no opportunity to counsel previously with industry representatives.

Dr. A. L. Brown, New York
 Dr. P. P. Levine, New York
 Dr. C. U. Duckworth, California
 Dr. C. P. Bishop, Pennsylvania
 Dr. E. L. Subbs, Pennsylvania
 Dr. T. B. Clower, Georgia
 Dr. Erwin Jungherr, Connecticut
 Dr. F. R. Beaudette, New Jersey
 Dr. Carl A. Brandly, Wisconsin
 Dr. Henry VanRoekel, Massachusetts
 Dr. M. S. Shahan, B. A. I.
 Dr. Wm. Moore, North Carolina, Chairman

Washington, D. C.
 May 3, 1946

* As generally construed by the poultry industry, a breeder hatcheryman is one who uses only hatching eggs from his own breeding flock. He does not have contract flocks. The NPIP has not actually concurred in this definition, but goes along with it as the NPIP has not made a definition of this term."

A general discussion of the disease and possible means of control followed. The Secretary stated that outbreaks in England and Australia had been eradicated by slaughter of all infected and exposed flocks and thorough cleaning and disinfection, resulting in complete eradication of the disease from these two countries. No cases have been reported in either country since 1938.

The Secretary called the attention of the Board to Minnesota Statutes 1941, Section 35.05, which gives the Board authority to "quarantine or kill any domestic animal infected with, or which has been exposed to, any contagious and infectious dangerous disease." He stated that an opinion of the Attorney General signed by Victor Anderson, Assistant Attorney General, was submitted to the Board May 10, 1926, interpreting the words "domestic animals" and "livestock" in the law to include poultry.

June 26, 1946.

Mr. Campbell stated that in spite of the opinion rendered in 1926, there might be some doubt as to this interpretation of livestock and domestic animals. He stated that in his opinion the best authority given the Board by the Legislature was in Minnesota Statutes 1941, Chapter 36 which states "that the Live Stock Sanitary Board shall have exclusive jurisdiction and control of all matters pertaining to poultry diseases and the control and eradication thereof." Mr. Campbell advised that it would be entirely proper to establish quarantines on all known infected flocks, but that Chapter 36 did not provide for the killing of diseased birds. He stated that in his opinion, it would be necessary for the Board to adopt regulations following a public hearing as provided in Laws 1945, Chapter 452 before ordering the destruction of infected birds.

PULLORUM DISEASE REGULATIONS. The Secretary stated that in 1938 the Board adopted a resolution providing that after that date, no flock would be allowed to come under the supervision of the Board for the control of pullorum disease unless such flock had been placed under the supervision of the Poultry Improvement Board for the breed improvement stages. In 1940 a further resolution was adopted requiring that all flocks then under the supervision of the Board for pullorum disease control, must come under the supervision of the Poultry Improvement Board for the breeding stages if the pullorum disease supervision was to be continued. He reminded the Board that the fees required for supervision by the Poultry Improvement Board was a considerable factor.

The Secretary informed the Board that during the last year, several states have adopted regulations prohibiting the importation of birds for breeding purposes, baby chicks or hatching eggs, unless such birds have been tested and found free from pullorum disease or unless the baby chicks or eggs originated in flocks which had been tested under the pullorum control stages of the National Poultry Improvement Plan or an equivalent state plan and were accompanied by certificates certifying to such effect approved by the sanitary authorities of the

June 26, 1946.

State of origin. He further stated that the Attorney General had ruled that the resolutions adopted in 1938 and 1940 were no longer in effect since they had not been readopted following a public hearing as required by laws of 1945, Chapter 452, and as they were of general application should have been considered rules and regulations. He stated that the Board should decide whether such action was now justified in view of the fact that some hatchery might wish to export baby chicks into other states but would not wish to affiliate themselves with the Poultry Improvement Board; and whether a regulation or resolution would be reasonable and proper prohibiting such flock or hatchery in Minnesota from shipping their products to other states unless they would go to the expense and trouble necessary to place their flocks under the supervision of the Poultry Improvement Board. No action was taken.

BANG'S DISEASE, KANDIYOHI COUNTY. The Secretary reported that he had received a petition signed by 1,655 cattle owners residing in Kandiyohi County requesting the Area Plan of Bang's disease control. He stated that he had also received a statement signed by the County Auditor of Kandiyohi County indicating that there were 2,454 cattle owners in the County as indicated by the last assessment roll.

Mr. Moscrip moved that the following Resolution be adopted:

"WHEREAS, a petition was received in the office of the Live Stock Sanitary Board on May 31, 1946 requesting that all cattle in Kandiyohi County be tested for Bang's disease, and

WHEREAS, such petition contained 1,655 signatures which is more than 67% of the cattle owners shown on the last 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 provided in Section 35.26, Minnesota Statutes, 1941."

June 26, 1946.

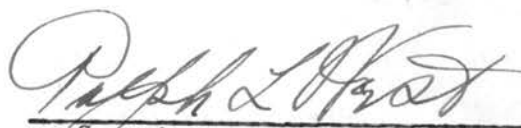
The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

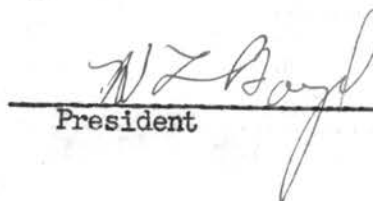
MEETING TO BE HELD IN CHICAGO. The Secretary stated that he had received a letter from Dr. C. C. Franks, Chief of the State Division of Animal Industry at Des Moines, Iowa, calling a meeting of the sanitary officials of the states in the Middle West to consider regulations for the interstate movement of livestock with the object in view of producing more uniformity in the regulations of the several states. The meeting will be held at the Palmer House in Chicago on Thursday, July 25th at 9:30 A. M. Dr. Franks had suggested in a previous letter that the attendance from each state be limited to a small number so that the proceedings might be expedited. He had suggested that sanitary officials operating under a department of agriculture be accompanied by the commissioner of agriculture of the respective state or his representative and that sanitary officials operating under live stock sanitary boards be accompanied by some Board member, preferably a layman.

Mr. Ewald moved that Mr. Moscrip and the Secretary attend this meeting if approved by the Governor. The motion was seconded and carried.

at 1:30 P. M. the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,


Secretary


President

MINUTES SPECIAL MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD JULY 5, 1946.

The meeting was called to order at 10:30 A. M. by President Boyd. Members present, Dr. W. L. Boyd, Mr. Charles Ewald, Mr. W. S. Moscrip, Mr. A. L. Sayers, and Dr. E. H. Gloss. The Secretary was also present.

The reading of the Minutes of the previous meeting was postponed until the Quarterly meeting.

TESTING AT SOUTH ST. PAUL. The Secretary stated that several dealers at the public stockyards at South St. Paul had requested permission to remove cattle from the yards without tuberculin and Bang's disease tests if such cattle, when consigned to the yards, are accompanied by a health certificate including records of negative tuberculin and Bang's disease tests conducted within 30 days.

He explained that as a general rule, all livestock after consignment to a public stockyard, were considered to have lost their identity. Many animals sold at public markets have been previously exposed to infection and infection is always present at such markets. The Secretary recommended that all cattle, regardless of previous history or place of origin, be tested for tuberculosis and Bang's disease and found negative before being removed from the public stockyards to other points in Minnesota. The Board expressed their approval of this recommendation.

QUARTERLY MEETING. Several members of the Board stated they would be unable to attend the Quarterly Meeting if held on the regular date, Friday, July 12th. It was evident that a quorum would not be present on that date. The Secretary was therefore, instructed to call an adjourned meeting for the following day, Saturday, July 13th. The Secretary was instructed to invite Dr. F. C. Driver, Inspector in Charge for the United States Bureau of Animal Industry in Minnesota to attend the Quarterly Meeting to discuss recent changes in his interpretation of the rules and regulations regarding the payment of indemnity for cattle reacting to Bang's disease and tuberculin tests.

July 5, 1946.

NEWCASTLE DISEASE* Mr. Raymond A. Lee, Secretary of the State Fair Association, Mr. Tom Canfield, Acting Director Poultry Division, University Farm and Mr. Ray P. Steer, of the Publicity Department of the Minnesota State Fair, appeared at the meeting.

For the information of the Board Members and visitors, Dr. Boyd described the nature of Newcastle disease and its history in the United States and in foreign countries.

The Secretary outlined the steps so far taken to control Newcastle disease in Minnesota. He also reported that he had arranged a conference of representatives of the poultry interest of the State as instructed by the Board June 26th at the Special Meeting of that date. This conference was held July 2nd and was attended by about 50 persons representing all branches of the poultry industry. Newcastle disease and its control was thoroughly discussed at this meeting.

The Secretary reported that two motions were passed as follows:

"1. That recommendation be made that the Board adopt as an official policy the destruction of infected flocks and exposed flocks.

"2. That recommendation be made to the Board that they request that poultry exhibitions be dispensed with at fairs and shows for the time being."

The Board discussed the advisability of cancelling all poultry exhibits for this year.

Dr. Gloss moved that the Secretary be instructed to prohibit poultry exhibits at the State and county fairs and other gatherings where poultry may be assembled, until March 1, 1947. The motion was seconded by Mr. Sayers and carried.

The powers of the Board to adopt emergency regulations to control the importation of poultry from other states were then discussed.

Dr. Gloss moved that the Secretary again confer with the Attorney General and request that he prepare a Resolution to be adopted by the Board to prevent the importation of poultry, including poultry for slaughter, breeding or

July 5, 1946.

feeding purposes, baby chicks and hatching eggs, unless accompanied by a certificate approved by the livestock sanitary authorities of the State of origin indicating that such poultry, baby chicks or eggs originate from a source 50 miles or more distant from the nearest point where Newcastle disease is known to exist and also that the birds imported show no symptoms of Newcastle disease or any other communicable disease. The motion was seconded by Mr. Sayers and carried.

Mr. Moscrip moved that a quarantine be established on all flocks where the disease is reasonably suspected. Said quarantine should prohibit the removal from the premises of any poultry, or any article or thing, including eggs, egg crates, chicken crates, feed bags and vehicles used for the transportation of poultry or poultry equipment, until the quarantine is released or in the case of equipment, permission has been obtained from the Live Stock Sanitary Board for its removal from the premises after thorough cleaning and disinfection under authorized supervision.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

Mr. Moscrip moved that the Secretary and Dr. Boyd write to the Minnesota delegation in Congress demanding immediate action by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry to assist in controlling Newcastle disease with special reference to the interstate movement of poultry and also if possible, the assignment of personnel to Minnesota to assist in establishing and supervising quarantines. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss and carried.

PUBLIC HEARING ON RULES AND REGULATIONS. Dr. Gloss moved that a public hearing be called in accordance with the provisions of the laws of 1945, Chapter 452 to consider proposed regulations for the control of Newcastle disease, pullorum disease, importation of livestock and poultry and Bang's disease.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

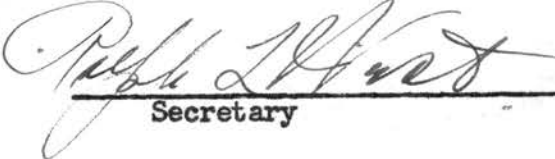
AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. Mr. Moscrip moved that Doctors Boyd and Gloss and the Secretary be authorized, subject to the approval of the Governor, to attend the meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association to be held in Boston,

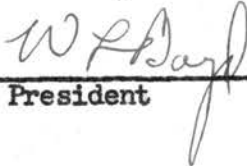
July 5, 1946

August 18th to 22nd, inclusive. The motion was seconded by Mr. Sayers and carried.

On motion, the meeting adjourned at 1:10 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,


Secretary


President

MINUTES ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD JULY 13, 1946.

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

The Secretary stated that copies of the Minutes of the last Quarterly meeting held April 26th and the Special Meeting held May 10th had been mailed to the Board Members.

Dr. Gloss moved that the Minutes of the above two meetings as submitted to the Board Members by mail, be approved. The motion was seconded by Mr. Sayers and carried.

Copies of the Minutes of the Special Meeting held June 26th were furnished the Members present. After discussion, Dr. Gloss moved that they be approved. The motion was seconded by Mr. Sayers and carried.

The Minutes of the Special Meeting held July 5th were read. Mr. Sayers moved that they be approved. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss and carried.

POSTAGE METER. Mr. Fred Espenlaub, sales representative for Pitney-Bowes, Incorporated, appeared before the Board. He demonstrated the use of the postage meter manufactured and sold by the Company which he represents.

Mr. Sayers moved that the Secretary investigate the advisability of purchasing the postage meter and report to the Board with his recommendation. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss and carried.

PULLORUM DISEASE REGULATIONS. Dr. E. J. Kerr of Minnesota appeared before the Board. Dr. Kerr conducts a large hatchery at Minnesota, Minnesota and sells many chicks into North Dakota. North Dakota requires that all chicks imported into that State originate in flocks tested for pullorum disease under the National Poultry Improvement Plan, or its equivalent, and that they be accompanied by certificates to that effect approved by the Live Stock Sanitary authorities of the state of origin. Dr. Kerr stated that in accordance with Resolutions passed by the Board in 1938 and 1940 in order to

July 13, 1946.

come under the supervision of the Board for the control of pullorum disease or to adopt the pullorum stages of the National Poultry Improvement Plan in Minnesota, it is necessary to first place a hatchery and supply flocks under the supervision of the Poultry Improvement Board and for them to qualify as approved hatchery and flocks under the National Poultry Improvement regulations. The requirements for importation into North Dakota and some other states with similar regulations require only compliance with the pullorum states or their equivalent. Dr. Kerr further stated that while he could and would comply with all the rules and regulations of the Live Stock Sanitary Board for the control of pullorum disease, he could no longer comply with the Poultry Improvement Board regulations.

He further stated the Live Stock Sanitary Board in conducting their pullorum disease control program, was operating on money appropriated by the Legislature for this purpose, and in his opinion all tax-payers should be dealt with equally provided they comply with the regulations, and that they should not be penalized if they could not or would not affiliate with the Poultry Improvement Board.

Dr. Boyd informed Dr. Kerr that the Board would take the matter under advisement and Dr. Kerr was excused. The Board then discussed the pullorum disease regulations briefly.

The Secretary confirmed Dr. Kerr's statement relative to the Resolutions mentioned. He further stated that he had discussed them with the Attorney General who informed him that under the Laws of 1945, Chapter 452, it would be necessary to readopt the Resolutions or incorporate similar provisions in the regulations after a public hearing, as provided in the Law, if they were to remain in effect.

The Attorney General stated he believed it was within the power of the Board to re-adopt these Resolutions if they considered such action reasonable and advisable.

July 13, 1946.

It was suggested that the Secretary and members of the Poultry Improvement Board be invited to discuss the matter at a future meeting. No action was taken at this time.

DISINFECTANTS: The Secretary reported that the Cresol disinfectants issued to veterinarians employed on tuberculosis and Bang's disease testing projects, was unsatisfactory due to the very disagreeable and persistent odor, so much so that veterinarians refused to use the product, resulting in the criticism by many cattle owners.

After discussion, Dr. Gloss moved that the Secretary be instructed to purchase sodium orthophenylphenate which has been approved by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry for distribution to veterinarians employed on testing projects. The motion was seconded by Mr. Sayers and carried.

IMPORTATION OF FEEDING CATTLE. The Secretary stated many cattle were imported by dealers and sales pavilion operators as feeding cattle under the provision of Section 7 of Regulation No. 1.1 which provides for importation without a tuberculin test, provided the cattle originate in a Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Area to be quarantined on arrival in Minnesota until the cattle are sold for slaughter or until they have been tested for tuberculosis and found negative. He stated that when cattle were thus imported by dealers, they are then resold, usually in small lots to various purchasers. It is then necessary to re-quarantine each such lot on the purchaser's premises. He stated this practice is not working out too well; first because contrary to instructions from the Board, dealers do not always inform the purchaser that the cattle will be quarantined on his premises and he often has no provision for isolating the animals; and second, often when the certificates are received in the office of the Board, which is the first knowledge the Board has that the cattle have been imported, the cattle have already been resold and great difficulty is often encountered in locating the animals and establishing the quarantines.

The Secretary recommended all cattle imported under the provisions of Sec. 7, be held on the premises of the person importing the cattle until sold for slaughter

July 13, 1946.

or until the necessary tests have been conducted and the quarantine has been released.

Dr. Gloss stated in his opinion if the Secretary's recommendation was followed, it would involve holding the recently imported cattle on the dealer's premises for several days, and much greater loss from exposure to shipping fever would result than would be probable from the chance of importing tuberculous cattle under the present procedure. After further discussion, the Secretary was instructed to include the subject in the agenda for the next meeting. No action was taken.

IMPORTATION OF LIVESTOCK FOR SLAUGHTER. The Secretary stated that he had complied with the instructions of the Board at the last Quarterly Meeting and was now issuing special permits for the importation without a Bang's disease or tuberculin test, of cattle for slaughter only, which originate from country points in other states provided such cattle are accompanied by a health certificate issued by a qualified veterinarian and approved by the sanitary officials of the state of origin, indicating the cattle are free from symptoms of communicable disease. He stated the system was apparently working satisfactorily so far and that no great difficulty had been encountered in obtaining the necessary reports of slaughter.

The Secretary stated that he was now receiving many requests for permission to import sheep for immediate slaughter from public stockyards or community sales without dipping and swine without vaccination; such livestock to be consigned to local slaughtering establishments where no Federal inspection is maintained. He stated he was doubtful if such procedure would be workable because of the difficulty of identifying sheep and swine and the probability they would find their way into other trade channels.

Dr. Gloss moved that no change be made at this time in the regulations governing the importation of sheep and swine for immediate slaughter. The motion was seconded by Mr. Sayers and carried.

July 26, 1946

57

NEWCASTLE DISEASE: The Secretary presented a report of the present status of Newcastle disease in Minnesota indicating the disease has been definitely diagnosed by means of the serum neutralization test in two hatcheries, one chicken flock and one turkey flock. The chickens remaining in one of these hatcheries have all been destroyed and the premises cleaned and disinfected. Six flocks containing chicks from this hatchery are under quarantine pending report of the test of serum submitted to Washington. Chickens in all of these flocks did show symptoms of the disease but are now mostly recovered. Also one other hatchery and four other flocks are under quarantine as the birds show clinical symptoms of the disease. Specimens have been submitted to Washington in each of these cases but no report has yet been received. Investigation of reports of suspected disease is continuing and all flocks showing symptoms of the disease are being under quarantine pending final diagnosis.

The Secretary read a letter from Dr. Brandenburg, State Veterinarian of North Dakota indicating that no drastic action in that State is being contemplated. Dr. Brandenburg stated, however, that they intended to quarantine and clean up premises where infection was found to exist.

A letter from Dr. V. S. Larson, State Veterinarian of Wisconsin was also read stating that a meeting of the poultry industry in Wisconsin was being called and that he would keep Minnesota informed of further developments.

The Secretary stated that as instructed at the meeting of July 5th, he had conferred with the Attorney General with regard to preparing Resolutions to prevent the importation of poultry, except from points 50 miles or more distant from the nearest point where Newcastle disease was known to exist. He reported that the Attorney General had informed him that after further study he had decided that an emergency action was precluded by laws 1945, Chapter 452, and that before such a Resolution could be adopted, or other measures become effective, it would be necessary to comply with the provisions of this law.

The Secretary was instructed by the Board to act as promptly as possible in calling a hearing on rules and regulations. He was also instructed to investigate

July 26, 1946.

the possibility of consigning apparently recovered birds to plants where the carcasses would be canned and sold as canned chicken only. The Secretary was also instructed to continue to investigate all reports of suspicious cases and establish quarantines where circumstances called for such action.

The Board expressed doubt as to any possible action in regard to an embargo but the Secretary was instructed to confer further with the Attorney General to determine if it would be possible for the Governor to take such emergency action if he felt the need justified such action.

BANG'S DISEASE INDEMNITY. The Secretary stated that as instructed by the Board at the Special Meeting July 5th, he had invited Dr. Fred C. Driver, Inspector in Charge for the United States Bureau of Animal Industry in Minnesota to appear at this meeting to discuss the interpretation by his office of the rules and regulations of the Federal Government pertaining to the payment of indemnity. Dr. Driver then appeared.

The Secretary stated that several years ago, the Board had decided the diagnosis of Bang's disease based arbitrarily on a certain titre disclosed by the agglutination test was unsound and adopted a policy of accepting the diagnosis of practicing veterinarians and paying indemnity for animals diagnosed by him as positive, even though the titre shown by the test did not correspond exactly with the formula furnished as a guide by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry. He stated that he had recommended this action after consultation with Dr. Fretz, the Inspector then In Charge for the Bureau, who endorsed the recommendation.

The Secretary also stated that for many years, when one or more animals tested individually, gave a positive reaction, if the owner submitted the remainder of his herd to a test, and disposed of all additional animals showing a positive reaction in accordance with the law, indemnity had been paid for all of the reactors, including those found on the original test of one or a few individuals. He reminded the Board that on previous occasions, he had reported that the Bureau now refused to

July 26, 1946.

approve the payment of indemnity for animal showing a reaction less than complete agglutination in a dilution of 1:100, or for animals showing clinical symptoms only and not reaction in dilutions of 1:50, and that the Board had instructed him to authorize the payment of indemnity only in cases where the Federal Government would participate. He stated that he had followed this practice since receiving such instructions and had recently submitted a letter of instructions to all practicing veterinarians informing them of the action of the Board and the conditions under which indemnity would be paid in the future.

The Secretary stated on June 18th he had received a letter from Dr. Driver dated June 11th stating that no indemnity would be paid for reactors disclosed when testing cattle in the channels of trade such as at community sales. Dr. Driver explained that he was in sympathy with the policy which the Board had previously adopted in accepting the diagnosis of practicing veterinarians, and that he had requested the Bureau in Washington to authorize him to pay indemnity on the same basis as had formerly been done by Dr. Fretz, but that the Washington office had refused. He presented the Board members with a copy of BAI T. E. form 33-H (revised) dated July 22, 1940. He stated it was necessary for him to interpret these instructions literally unless instructed otherwise to do so by Washington.

The portion of the form above referred to applying to interpretations of reactions reads as follows:

"4. The following table, "Interpretation of Reactions," is taken from the report made by the Committee on Bang's Disease of the U. S. Livestock Sanitary Association at its meeting in 1931, and should be used as a guide in the classification of reactions to the agglutination test when Federal indemnity is involved, except as indicated in paragraphs 5, 6, and 7.

DILUTIONS				DIAGNOSIS
1:50	1:100	1:200 or 1:250		
-	:	-	:	Negative
I	:	-	:	Suspicious
#	:	-	:	Suspicious
#	:	I	:	Suspicious
#	:	#	:	Positive
#	:	#	:	Positive

July 13, 1946.

5. In herds of cattle with a satisfactory history of freedom from Bang's disease and exposure to this disease where not more than one animal shows an agglutination of not more than 1-100, such an animal may be classed as a suspect by the veterinarian obtaining the blood samples when approved by the Inspector in Charge.

6. An animal showing an agglutination of 1-50 may be classed as a reactor by the veterinarian obtaining the blood sample when approved by the Inspector in Charge, provided such animal has recently aborted or shows symptoms of impending abortion.

7. An animal in an infected herd showing two successive agglutinations of 1-50 at not less than 30-day intervals or an animal in an infected herd showing an agglutination of 1-50 on three successive tests applied within 90 days at irregular intervals at not less than 15 days between tests may be classed as a reactor by the veterinarian obtaining the blood samples when approved by the Inspector in Charge.

8. All reactors and suspects must be immediately segregated from animals passing the agglutination test and each class must be kept separate and apart from the other until final disposition is made."

Dr. Driver also stated that he could not pay indemnity for reactors disclosed when tested after the cattle had entered the channels of trade as at community sale. This policy was discussed at some length.

Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be instructed to approve the payment of no claims for State indemnity for reactors disclosed at community sales. The motion was seconded by Mr. Sayers and carried.

The Secretary stated in his opinion, strict interpretation of the instructions as set forth in T. E. Form 33-H (revised) as quoted above, giving no consideration to the history of the herd, facilities for isolation or the attitude of the owner, would result in a serious setback in the control program, especially under the Area Plan.

Dr. Driver stated that he had no alternative, so far as he was concerned, especially as to interpreting the instructions literally unless instructed otherwise by his superiors in Washington.

Dr. Boyd suggested that a further conference be held with the Chief of the Bureau regarding this matter.

EMPLOYEES; The Secretary reminded the Board that he had suggested on a previous occasion that if herds under the supervision in the Certified Herd

July 13, 1946

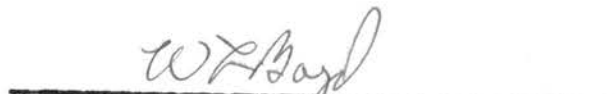
Plan which had been tested and reactors disclosed, were not retested in accordance with regulations, the supervision of the Board should be cancelled and no indemnity be paid on later tests of the herd. He was instructed by the Board at that time to delay such action until some system could be developed whereby the owner might be informed that the regulations in this regard were to be strictly enforced. He stated that he had prepared a form letter to be mailed to each owner when reactors are disclosed, but in order to put the system into effect, more clerical help will be required to check previous records before issuing authorizations and to mail the form letters which will be required. He stated that he had requested a release of funds from the Department of Administration in the Quarterly Budget Request for the salary of an additional clerk-typist to perform these duties, but that the request had been refused. The Secretary explained that such employee would save the State many times the amount of her salary, as well as expedite service to the cattle breeders.

The Secretary was instructed to confer with the Budget Examiner and to again request the allotment of funds for the salary of another employee in the Bang's disease department.

On motion the Board adjourned at 1:30 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,


Secretary


President

MINUTES SPECIAL MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD AUGUST 29, 1946.

The meeting was called to order by President W. L. Boyd at 12:10 P. M. immediately following the Public Hearing on rules and regulations held on this date pursuant to Laws 1945, Chapter 452. Members present were Dr. W. L. Boyd, Mr. Charles Ewald and Mr. A. L. Sayers. The Secretary was also present.

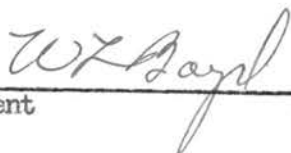
Questions raised at the Public Hearing were discussed. Because of the absence of two Board Members, no action was taken regarding the rules and regulations.

The Secretary was instructed to arrange a meeting as soon as possible and to invite one representative from each branch of the poultry industry to be present, at which meeting the proposed rules and regulations for the control of Newcastle disease would be further discussed. The Secretary was also instructed to submit the amendments to rules and regulations presented at the Public Hearing at the next meeting.

On motion the Board adjourned at 1:30 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,


Secretary


President

MINUTES SPECIAL MEETING STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD SEPTEMBER 24, 1946.

The meeting was called to order at 10:15 A. M. in the office of the President of the Board in the Veterinary Building, University Farm by Dr. W. L. Boyd, President. Members present, Dr. W. L. Boyd, Mr. Charles Ewald, Mr. W. S. Moscrip, Dr. E. H. Gloss and Mr. A. L. Sayers. The Secretary was also present.

IMPORTATION REGULATIONS. Messrs C. B. Crandall and Norris Carnes appeared before the Board. Mr. Crandall stated he had purchased two carloads of feeding female cattle in Montana for delivery in October. After they were purchased, he learned these heifers had been vaccinated last summer or fall at weaning time. He stated he wished to import these cattle under permit to be tested for Bang's disease upon arrival, but anticipated that due to vaccination, some of them would show a positive or suspicious reaction. He further stated that he would be willing to have any animals which were not completely negative to the Bang's disease test, tagged and branded as reactors, but requested permission to retain such animals with the remainder of the shipment. The entire shipment to be maintained and quarantined separate and apart from all other cattle until the end of the feeding period.

Mr. Crandall further stated that in his opinion, the rules and regulations governing the importation of feeding cattle into Minnesota should be amended to allow the retention of feeding cattle which give a positive or suspicious reaction to the Bang's disease test provided they are imported by a bona-fide cattle feeder and will be maintained until the end of the feeding period separate and apart from other cattle, and will then be sold for slaughter. He suggested that the Board might require a bond from such feeders requiring compliance with the rules and regulations and any quarantine established.

The Secretary stated that he was doubtful that the Attorney General would approve regulations requiring a bond in view of his refusal to approve a similar clause formerly incorporated in the rules and regulations governing the sale of live stock at community sales.

September 24, 1946

A general discussion of Mr. Crandall's request and the rules and regulations governing the importation of feeding cattle followed. Action was deferred until later in the meeting.

CONFERENCE ON NEWCASTLE DISEASE. At 10:30 A. M., the Board adjourned and reconvened in Room 103 of the Veterinary Building to discuss proposed rules and regulations for the control of Newcastle disease of poultry. In addition to all Board Members and the Secretary, there were present, Mr. J. S. Jones of the Minnesota Farm Bureau, Senator Ancher Nelson, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Dairy Products and Livestock, Mr. Joseph J. Daun, Chairman of the House Committee on Dairy Products and Livestock, Mr. W. K. Dyer, Secretary of the Minnesota Poultry Improvement Board, Mr. H. A. Nourse, Secretary of the Poultry Breeders' Association, Dr. F. C. Driver, Inspector in Charge of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry field force in Minnesota, Dr. L. E. Jenkins, Veterinarian in Charge of Poultry Disease control for the Board, Mr. L. J. Sheldon, a poultry breeder and hatcheryman from Waseca, Minnesota, Mr. Leo Baumgartner, Secretary, Minnesota Baby Chick Cooperative Association, Mrs. Emily Nelson, Secretary, R. O. P. Breeders' Association, Mr. Getten of the Land -O-Lakes Creamery Association, Mr. C. N. Thurnbeck, President, Turkey Growers' Association, and Mr. A. A. Urness, Rochester Chick Hatchery.

Dr. Boyd stated the purpose of the meeting was to consider the feasibility of continuing control of Newcastle disease and to present suggested rules and regulations. He requested the Secretary to read the rules and regulations which he had prepared.

The Secretary before reading the regulations explained the difficulty of enforcement in view of the lack of support by the poultry industry, the fact that the United States Bureau of Animal Industry had failed to take any action, and in the face of the report of the National Committee on Newcastle disease which recommended that no regulations or effective action be taken at this time. He stated that in his

September 24, 1946.

opinion, half-way measures would be valueless and that effective control could only be accomplished if additional funds and personnel were made available, unless some of the other control programs now under operation by the Board were discontinued, at least temporarily. He stated that in his opinion, none of these programs could be discontinued without serious losses to the branches of the live stock industry involved. He stated he considered the proposed rules and regulations as the minimum requirements for effective control.

The Secretary then read the proposed rules and regulations as follows:

"PROPOSED RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF NEWCASTLE DISEASE IN POULTRY OR AVIAN PNEUMOENCEPHALITIS.

SECTION I. Every person who knows or has reason to suspect that Newcastle disease exists in any poultry in this State, shall immediately notify the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. Every Laboratory making a diagnosis of Newcastle disease from specimens from birds originating in Minnesota, shall immediately report its findings to the Board.

SECTION II. No domestic poultry, eggs or any material or thing which has or may have been contaminated by the discharges of infected birds, shall be removed from the premises whereon Newcastle disease exists or is suspected to exist, and no domestic poultry shall be allowed entry to the premises, until permission is obtained from the Board. The carcasses of any birds which die or are killed on account of disease on such premises shall be immediately consumed by fire.

SECTION III. No person, other than the owner or caretaker, qualified medical advisers, and representatives of the Board, shall enter upon the premises where Newcastle disease exists or is suspected to exist except under a special written permit from the Board.

SECTION IV. Upon receipt that a report of Newcastle disease of poultry exists or is suspected to exist on any premise in Minnesota, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board may establish a quarantine on such premise. If after investigation, the diagnosis is confirmed by the serum neutralization test, the hemo-agglutination test, or other recognized laboratory procedure, the quarantine shall not be released until at least 60 days following the removal of all birds from the premises as provided in Section V, and the cleaning and disinfection of the premises under the supervision of the Board. During the interval following removal of all birds from the premises and the release of the quarantine, no domestic birds of any species shall be allowed upon the premises.

SECTION V. When it has been determined by laboratory procedure that Newcastle disease exists on any premise in this State, all domestic birds on such premises shall be either,

- A. Immediately slaughtered and all carcasses thoroughly consumed by fire, or,

September 24, 1946.

B. Maintained under quarantine until provision is made for slaughter for food under supervision of an agent of the Board.

1. Birds to be slaughtered for human food may be transported under permit issued by the Board to a slaughtering establishment where proper provision is available for segregation of the infected birds at time of slaughter and for thoroughly cleaning and disinfecting the vehicles, crates or other containers in which the poultry has been transported, or
2. Such birds may be slaughtered on owner's premises under the supervision of an agent of the Board, and all offal, including feathers, shall be immediately destroyed by burning.

SECTION VI. No domestic poultry maintained or originating on premises where Newcastle disease exists, or has existed shall be used for any purpose other than slaughter, and no eggs produced by such birds shall be used for hatching, provided that this Section shall not apply to poultry added to previously infected premises, after the quarantine has been released.

SECTION VII. No vaccine or other biological products containing or made from the virus of Newcastle disease or Avian Pneumoencephalitis, shall be injected into any domestic poultry in this State excepting under special permit from the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. "

"PROPOSED RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF POULTRY INTO THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.

SECTION I. No poultry that are infected with or have been exposed to pullorum disease, fowl plague (fowl pest), fowl cholera, infectious laryngotracheitis, infectious bronchitis, fowl pox, coccidiosis, tuberculosis, Newcastle disease (avian pneumoencephalitis) or any other infectious or communicable disease shall be imported into the State of Minnesota for any purpose whatsoever. No poultry shall be imported into Minnesota except in new or cleaned and disinfected crates or other containers.

SECTION II. No domestic poultry of any species over five months of age consigned to any point in Minnesota other than slaughtering establishments for immediate slaughter, shall be brought or imported into Minnesota unless accompanied by a health certificate issued by a qualified veterinarian of the state of origin certifying that they are free from symptoms of any infectious or communicable disease and including a statement that to the best knowledge and belief of the veterinarian issuing the certificate, the poultry have not been exposed to Newcastle disease, and that no Newcastle disease exists within a radius of 25 miles from the point from which such poultry originates. The health certificate shall also include the number, age and sex of the poultry imported and an accurate description of the same. A copy of the health certificate, approved by the chief sanitary official of the state of origin, shall be immediately furnished to the Live Stock Sanitary Board.

September 24, 1946.

SECTION III. All poultry of any species under five months of age, including baby chicks, started chicks and turkey poults and all hatching eggs imported into the State, shall be accompanied by a health certificate issued by a qualified veterinarian certifying the poultry to be free from symptoms of communicable disease and shall include a statement that the birds or eggs originate in flocks which are not affected with or have not been exposed to Newcastle disease, and that no Newcastle disease exists within 25 miles of point from which such poultry or eggs originate. A copy of the health certificate approved by the chief sanitary official of the state of origin, shall be immediately furnished to the Live Stock Sanitary Board.

SECTION IV. No poultry crates or other containers in which poultry of any species have been confined, shall be shipped into Minnesota unless there is attached thereto a certificate signed by a veterinarian licensed to practice in the state of origin, that such crates or containers have been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected after the poultry have been removed therefrom. No feed sacks previously used for poultry feed shall be imported into Minnesota. All poultry feed imported into the State in sacks shall be packed in new sacks not previously used."

A general discussion of the rules and regulations followed. A reporter was present and a transcript of the discussion is on file in the office of the Board.

At 12:15 P. M. the Board again adjourned and reconvened in the office of the President of the Board in the Veterinary Building.

The Secretary stated that it was necessary to determine at this time whether or not the pullorum disease control program was to be continued. He stated that the only veterinarians available for conducting the pullorum disease control program were men now assigned to the control of Newcastle disease, and that if the pullorum disease control work is to continue, it will be necessary to greatly curtail the efforts of the Board in the control of Newcastle disease.

Mr. Sayers moved that the activities of the Board in controlling Newcastle disease be limited for the present in view of the report of the National Committee on Newcastle disease and its endorsement by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, the failure of neighboring states to adopt regulations for the control of this disease and the fact that funds and personnel are not available for continued control on a major scale without seriously depleting the funds and personnel required for carrying on other important control programs now conducted by the Board. Also that a quarantine be established on a flock infected with Newcastle disease only in case birds therein are showing symptoms of active infection and danger of distribution of infected birds

September 24, 1946.

to other flocks is imminent and that the quarantines for Newcastle disease now in effect be released when the flocks have been inspected and no birds therein are found to be exhibiting symptoms of active Newcastle disease.

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

IMPORTATION REGULATIONS CONTINUED. The request of Mr. Crandall and Mr. Carnes for permission to retain for feeding, cattle imported under permit which give a positive reaction to the Bang's disease test upon arrival was then discussed. The Board expressed their opinion that special concessions to any individual while the present regulations are still in effect is inadvisable. No action was taken.

The Secretary was instructed to prepare an amendment to the rules and regulations governing the importation of feeding cattle to allow Minnesota feeders to compete with feeders in other states in the purchase of feeding cattle in western states, retaining such restriction as may be necessary to protect Minnesota cattle from Bang's disease.

INTERSTATE VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. The Secretary stated he had been requested to attend a meeting of the Interstate Veterinary Medical Association to be held at Sioux City, Iowa on November 21st and 22nd and to present a talk on some phase of the Minnesota State live stock disease control program.

Dr. Gloss moved that the Secretary be instructed to attend this meeting at the expense of the State provided the Governor gives his approval. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

DIAGNOSIS LABORATORY, UNIVERSITY FARM. A discussion of the activities of the Diagnosis Laboratory conducted by the Live Stock Sanitary Board at the University Farm was then discussed, with special reference to the specimens submitted by veterinarians on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

Dr. Gloss moved that the Secretary be instructed to request the immediate installation of refrigerator facilities with an outside opening to allow post office and express company employees to deposit specimens for laboratory diagnosis

September 24, 1946.

when properly marked, when deliveries were made during the absence of the Laboratory personnel.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.
at 2:30 P. M., on motion the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Ralph L. West
Secretary

W. F. Boyd
President

MINUTES DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD OCTOBER 18, 1946

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

The Secretary announced that copies of the Minutes of the meeting held July 13th and the Special Meeting held September 29th, had been mailed each member of the Board.

Mr. Moscrip moved that the Minutes of the above two meetings be approved as submitted by the Secretary. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss and carried.

The Secretary read the Minutes of the Special Meeting held August 29th, following the public hearing on rules and regulations on that date.

Mr. Moscrip moved the Minutes of the Meeting of August 29th be approved. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss and carried.

IMPORTATION REGULATIONS; Mr. Norris Carnes and Mr. C. B. Crandall of the Central Cooperative Commission Company of South St. Paul then appeared.

Mr. Crandall stated he and Mr. Carnes were present on invitation of the Secretary to discuss amendments to the rules and regulations governing the importation of feeding cattle. He also reminded the Board of his request at the meeting of September 24th to be allowed to import a shipment of feeding heifers from Montana under permit. The heifers to be tested upon arrival and that he be allowed to retain in quarantine, any animals which gave a positive or suspicious reaction to such test with the understanding the entire lot would be maintained separate and apart from all other cattle excepting other feeding cattle, until the end of the feeding period.

Mr. Moscrip moved that in accordance with Regulation No. 1.1, Section 7 which provides that cattle giving a positive or suspicious reaction to the Bang's disease test conducted on arrival at destination, shall be disposed of as provided by order of the Board, the Secretary be instructed to permit the importation of one shipment of cattle by Mr. Crandall to be tested upon arrival with the understanding

October 18, 1946.

that if reactors or suspects are disclosed, the entire lot shall be placed under quarantine in a feed lot separate and apart from all other cattle excepting strictly feeding cattle, and that the entire lot including the reactors and suspects be allowed to remain therein until the end of the feeding period, with the further understanding that Mr. Crandall will obtain a permit for the shipment of any cattle so quarantined before removing them from the feed lot. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss and carried.

IMPORTATION OF MEXICAN CATTLE INTO THE UNITED STATES. The Secretary stated that he received a telephone call from Dr. V. S. Larson, State Veterinarian of Wisconsin this morning in regard to news reports that the United States Government proposed to relax the restrictions on the importation of feeding cattle from Mexico and further reports that many thousands of such cattle were waiting action of the United States Government, and if the proposed action was accomplished, would be immediately shipped into the United States for distribution to Midwestern feed lots. He stated that Dr. Larson was much disturbed by these reports and felt that the live stock sanitary officials of the Midwestern states should take immediate action to exclude such cattle from their respective states and also to make an effort to prevent any amendment to the United States Bureau of Animal Industry rules and regulations to allow the importation of Mexican feeding cattle into this country. All Board Members expressed their agreement with this policy.

The Secretary was instructed to immediately confer with Washington by wire to determine what action was proposed and also to amend the regulations governing the importation of cattle to prohibit the importation of any cattle originating in countries where foot and mouth disease, rinderpest or any other dangerous, exotic disease exists or which originate from or pass through countries or states, or public stock yards where cattle originating from such countries are permitted to enter.

October 18, 1946.

The Secretary was further instructed to inform the Secretary of the American Veterinary Medical Association, the American Medical Association and the sanitary officials of the several states of the action taken by this Board in relation to the importation of Mexican cattle.

RULES AND REGULATIONS REGARDING IMPORTATION OF FEEDING CATTLE: The question of amending the rules and regulations governing the importation of feeding cattle was then discussed.

Mr. Moscrip moved that the Secretary be instructed to prepare an amendment governing the importation of cattle into Minnesota (Regulation No. 1.1) to provide for the importation of feeding female cattle over six months of age under special permit, allowing the importation of such cattle without a test for Bang's disease provided they will be branded with the letter "F" on the right jaw immediately upon arrival and will be confined in a dry feed lot from their arrival in Minnesota until shipped for slaughter.

The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss and carried.

DR. M. E. MERKLEY, ST. PETER, MINNESOTA. The Secretary presented the request of Dr. M. E. Merkley of St. Peter for reinstatement. The Board discussed the circumstances resulting in his disqualification. The Secretary was instructed to inform Dr. Merkley that no action would be taken by the Board at this time.

CATTLE OWNED BY A. E. HAMMERBERG, MARINE, MINNESOTA. The Secretary reported that a pure bred herd of cattle had been dispersed at public sale at South St. Paul. These cattle owned by A. E. Hammerberg of Marine-on-the-St. Croix, were tested and found negative to Bang's disease. They had then been taken to the horse barn at the St. Paul public stock yards at South St. Paul where they were tested for tuberculosis just prior to the sale. Two reactors were disclosed to the tuberculin test. Upon receipt of the report of this test, the Secretary had informed the Minnesota Sales Company, the herd could be dispersed only if quarantines were established on each animal sold until a retest for tuberculosis was conducted 60 to 90 days following date of sale;

October 18, 1946.

also that no cattle could be sold for exportation to any other State.

After the completion of the sale, Mr. Robert Moline of the Minnesota Sales Company, inquired regarding the payment of indemnity for the two reactors disclosed. Due to the fact the cattle were in the public stock yards at the time the test was conducted, the Secretary refused to approve the payment of indemnity. Mr. Moline objected to this ruling and requested that the matter be referred to the Board to which the Secretary agreed to do.

The Secretary further reported that he had discussed the question with Dr. Fred C. Driver, Inspector in Charge for the Bureau of Animal Industry who had informed him that in accordance with the regulations of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, he could not approve payment of any Federal indemnity in this case as no indemnity was paid by the Federal Government for cattle which were tested while in the channels of trade. The Secretary recommended that no indemnity be paid in this instance.

After discussion, Dr. Gloss moved that no claims for indemnity be approved by the Board for the two reactors owned by A. E. Hammerberg which were disclosed when tested at the public stock yards for dispersal sale. The motion was seconded by Mr. Sayers and carried.

BIENNIAL BUDGET. The Biennial Budget Request to the Department of Administration was then discussed. The Secretary presented in detail, the budget information presented to the Department of Administration.

Dr. Gloss moved that the following amounts be requested for the beinnium beginning July 1, 1947, and ending June 30, 1949:

	<u>1947-1948</u>	<u>1948-1949</u>
Salary Fund	\$80,714.00	\$82,196.00
Supplies & Expense Fund	38,810.00	38,660.00
Pullorum Disease	8,000.00	8,000.00
Hog Cholera	3,688.00	3,746.00
Bang's Disease Expense & Indemnity	485,990.00	538,260.00
Tuberculosis Control, Indemnity & Expense	182,929.25	163,252.25
Biologics for Anthrax	350.00	350.00

The motion was seconded by Mr. Moscrip and carried.

Mr. Moscrip moved that the Secretary also request that the amount of \$30,000.00 for the first year and \$35,000.00 for the second year of the biennium be appropriated to the University of Minnesota for conducting the diagnostic laboratory for the Live Stock Sanitary Board.

The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss and carried.

UNITED STATES LIVE STOCK SANITARY ASSOCIATION: Mr. Moscrip moved that Dr. W. L. Boyd and Dr. E. H. Gloss be authorized to attend the meeting of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association at Chicago, Illinois December 4th to 8th and that the Secretary be authorized to attend the National Assembly of Chief Sanitary Officials December 2nd and 3rd and the United States Livestock Sanitary Association December 4th to 8th if approved by the Governor. The motion was seconded by Mr. Sayers and carried.

DEPARTMENTAL LEGISLATION. The Secretary stated he had received a letter from the Attorney General's office informing him that any legislation to be recommended by State Departments to the next Legislature, must be in the Attorney General's office not later than November 1st if the Attorney General was to assist in preparing the bills requested. The question of proposed legislation was discussed and it was decided that the Board would recommend the introduction of no legislation at this time.

ILLEGAL VACCINATION FOR HOG CHOLERA BY A. W. TESCH. The Secretary presented evidence obtained by investigation of a report by a veterinarian that A. W. Tesch of New Richland, Minnesota had administered hog cholera virus obtained under his layman's permit to swine other than his own. The question of revocation of the permit held by Mr. Tesch was discussed.

Mr. Ewald moved that the Secretary write to Mr. Tesch informing him as to the law governing the administration of anti-hog cholera serum by lay permit holders and warn him against administering virus contrary to the law in the future. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss and carried.

October 18, 1946.

STATE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION: The Secretary presented a copy of a letter written to the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Association dated October 9, 1946 inviting a representation from that Association to meet with the Board as requested by their attorney at the Public Hearing on rules and regulations held August 29th. The Secretary informed the Board that he had received no reply to this letter and no representatives of the Pharmaceutical Association were present or had called at the office during the meeting.

BANG'S DISEASE AREA TESTING: The Secretary reported as instructed by the Board at the Special Meeting held June 26, 1946, and pursuant to the law providing therefore, he had held a hearing in Wilmar on the sufficiency of the petition submitted by the cattle owners residing in Kandiyohi County requesting the Area Plan of Bang's disease control. He presented a report of this hearing indicating that the petition had been submitted to those present and that it was thereupon determined that 1,668 cattle owners had signed the same. The Secretary also presented the County Auditor's statement dated April 23rd, 1946 indicating that 2,454 names of cattle owners were listed on the last assessment roll in Kandiyohi County. The Secretary stated that he had therefore declared the petition submitted by the Kandiyohi County cattle owners sufficient.

Dr. Gloss moved that the Secretary's action in holding the hearing on the petition and his declaration that the petition was sufficient be approved by the Board. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

The Secretary reported that a petition was received from Big Stone County on July 22nd, 1946 signed by 757 cattle owners. He also reported that he had received a statement from the County Auditor of Big Stone County indicating there are 1,005 cattle owners in that County as shown by the 1945 assessment books.

Dr. Gloss moved that the following resolution be adopted:

WHEREAS, a petition was received in the office of the Live Stock Sanitary Board on July 22, 1946 requesting that all cattle in Big Stone County be

October 18, 1946

tested for Bang's disease, and

WHEREAS, such petition contained 757 signatures which is more than 67% of the cattle owners shown on the last 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 provided in Section 35.26, Minnesota Statutes 1941."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

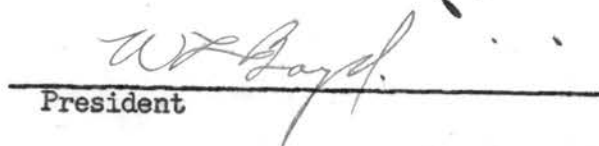
EMPLOYEES: The Secretary was instructed to make every effort to obtain sufficient veterinarians to conduct the first test of all cattle in the above two counties during the present fiscal year.

The Secretary stated there was some doubt as to whether this would be possible due to his inability to employ sufficient veterinarians at the salary now offered. He stated that he was finding great difficulty in employing either veterinarians or office employees to fill vacancies due to resignations caused by the low salaries allowed by the State. The Board advised the Secretary that an effort be made at the next legislature to correct this condition and to provide for increased salaries for veterinarians and also for employees in the Live Stock Sanitary Board's office.

On motion the Board adjourned at 2:00 P. M.

Respectfully submitted


Secretary


President

MINUTES DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD JANUARY 18, 1947

The meeting was called to order at 9:00 A. M. by Vice-President Charles Ewald. Members present, Mr. Ewald, Mr. A. L. Sayers and Dr. E. H. Gloss. The Secretary was also present.

Dr. Gloss moved that the Minutes of the Deferred Quarterly meeting of October 18th, copies of which had been submitted to the members by the Secretary, be approved.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Sayers and carried.

CLAIMS FOR INDEMNITY. The Secretary presented the claim of Mr. C. J. Benson of Ortonville, Minnesota for reactors disclosed when cattle owned by him were tested at the Browns Valley Community Sales, and correspondence relating thereto. The Secretary stated the cattle in question originated on a farm owned by Mr. Benson in Traverse County. The herd on this farm was quarantined at the time of the first complete Bang's disease test of cattle in Traverse County. The veterinarian conducting the test was informed the entire herd would be maintained in a feed lot and sold for market. All of the animals were sold with the exception of three milk cows. These animals were retained on the farm until November, 1946 and were then consigned to the Browns Valley Community sale where they were tested for Bang's disease, two of them showing a positive reaction. A shipping permit was issued by the official veterinarian of the sale allowing their shipment to South St. Paul.

However, the cattle were returned to Mr. Benson's farm in Traverse County. Mr. Benson stated this entire action was conducted without his knowledge and requested he be allowed to retest the animals and if they gave a positive reaction to have them appraised and submit a claim for indemnity.

The Secretary stated that he had informed Mr. Benson that indemnity could not be paid under the circumstances but upon the request of Mr. Benson he was referring the matter to the Board.

Dr. W. L. Boyd, President, then appeared and assumed the chair.

January 18, 1947

Mr. Ewald moved that the Secretary be instructed to inform Mr. Benson that no claim for indemnity for the reactors disclosed when his cattle were tested at the Brown's Valley Sales could be considered. The motion was seconded by Mr. Sayers and carried.

Claim of Warren Karlson, Warroad. The Secretary presented the claim of Warren Karlson of Warroad, Minnesota for indemnity for reactors disclosed when his herd was tested under the area plan by Dr. L. S. Hughes of Warroad on May 4, 1946. Twelve of the sixteen animals comprising this herd gave a positive reaction to the test. One of the reactors was retained on the owner's premises until September 23, 1946 when it was also shipped for slaughter. The Secretary stated that since the evidence indicated this animal had not been isolated from the remainder of the herd from the time she was tested until sold, he had informed Mr. Karlson that no indemnity could be paid for any of the reactors disclosed on this test. He also presented correspondence referring to the case between this office, the owner and Dr. Hughes. This correspondence indicated that Mr. Karlson had been given erroneous information by Dr. Hughes at the time acting as an agent of the Board and in one letter from the Live Stock Sanitary Board office, and that Mr. Karlson had acted on this information in good faith. The Secretary stated that he had discussed the claim with Dr. Driver, the Inspector in Charge for the United States Bureau of Animal Industry and was informed that Dr. Driver would not approve the payment of Federal indemnity. He stated that because the owner had apparently acted in good faith and had made an effort to follow instructions given him by agents of the Board, he recommended the Board approve the payment of indemnity for the eleven animals sold within 15 days after date of appraisal.

After some discussion, it was moved by Mr. Sayers that since the animal had been retained beyond the time allowed by law through a misunderstanding on the part of the owner, at least partially due to misinformation by the veterinarian conducting the test who acted as an agent of the Board, and also due to a letter from

January 18, 1947

this office, that indemnity be paid for the 11 reactors which were sold within the time allowed by law. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

CHAS. BOYER CASE. The Secretary informed the Board that Mr. Charles Boyer, who operates a farm and owns cattle in Aitkin County, had refused to submit his cattle to a Bang's disease test when the complete test of Aitkin County for reaccreditation was conducted. After several visits and a formal demand he did submit the cattle to testing. Several reactors were disclosed. When the veterinarians returned to identify the reactors, Mr. Boyer refused to confine the animals or assist the veterinarians, and after some discussion ordered them from his premises.

The Secretary stated that he had discussed the matter repeatedly with the Attorney General's office and that the Attorney General was now preparing an order to require Mr. Boyer to sell all of his reactors for slaughter. He stated that it was his opinion that the matter would be taken to court since Mr. Boyer was apparently acting under legal advice.

AVIAN TUBERCULOSIS. The Secretary stated that he had received numerous requests from the Loss Prevention Board and from the United States Bureau of Animal Industry to adopt a program for the control of Avian Tuberculosis in poultry and swine. He stated that a number of conferences had been held with Dr. Driver, Inspector in Charge of the Bureau of Animal Industry, the Extension Department of the University of Minnesota, and the Division of Veterinary Medicine of the University of Minnesota in regard to such a program. He stated that due to shortage of personnel and lack of funds, that an intensive program for the elimination of Avian Tuberculosis was out of the question at the present time, but that in his opinion, it would be advisable to adopt a definite policy subscribed to by all of the above named agencies which might be used in educational work by the Extension Division of the University and other agencies in regard to the control of this disease.

The Secretary presented the following outline on the Management and Sanitation of poultry flocks and herds of swine, prepared by Dr. F. C. Driver, relating to

January 18, 1947.

procedures which have been shown to be of value in reducing the incidence of Avian Tuberculosis:

"Chickens

"Approximately ninety percent of the poultry flocks in Minnesota are used for the production of eggs and meat.

1. Adequate and sanitary equipment
2. Raise chicks separate and apart from old birds on clean grounds
3. Dispose of all old birds after first year of production or confine them separately from pullets and swine the entire year
4. Clean and disinfect poultry house and equipment

Approximately ten percent of the poultry flocks are used to produce breeding stock.

1. Management and sanitation are the same as for those producing meat and eggs except some old birds are retained in the flock longer without confinement
2. Tuberculin test all birds in the breeding flocks and dispose of all reactors
3. House young and old birds separate and apart

Swine

1. Keep swine separate and apart from poultry
2. Prevent swine from consuming poultry droppings and dead birds
3. Keep farrowing pigs, feed and water swine on clean ground or on clean concrete floors equipped in a sanitary manner
4. Follow a three or better a four year pasture rotation
5. Tuberculin test breeding swine and remove reactors or keep young swine separate from the breeding stock after weaning.

MINNESOTA POULTRY-SWINE TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL

Surveys have revealed that Avian Tuberculosis exists in nine percent of the ^{chickens} and on over one-half of the farms in Minnesota. A very few pullets are found infected but most of the infected chickens are over eighteen months of age, many so extensively as to shed millions of tuberculosis bacilli in their droppings. These droppings contaminate soil, quarters, and utensils, also feed and drink of other chickens and swine. Over nine percent of the swine slaughtered in Minnesota show lesions of tuberculosis on post-mortem inspection. Proper management and sanitation are very effective in reducing and eliminating this disease.

Cooperating Agencies

Minnesota Live Stock Sanitary Board
 Minnesota Poultry Improvement Board
 University of Minnesota:
 Agricultural Extension Service
 Animal and Poultry Husbandry Division
 Veterinary Division
 United States Department of Agriculture
 Bureau of Animal Industry"

January 18, 1947.

The Secretary recommended that the Board go on record as approving this program.

Dr. Gloss moved that the Board approve the procedures outlined above and recommend its adoption by poultry and swine breeders throughout the State. The motion was seconded by Mr. Sayers and carried.

Mr. Moscrip then appeared and entered into the discussions of the Board.

NEWCASTLE DISEASE. The Secretary reminded the Board that on July 5, 1946 he was instructed by them to prohibit poultry exhibitions at State and County Fairs and other gatherings where poultry is assembled, until March 1, 1947. He stated that he had received numerous requests as to what policy the Board would follow with regard to poultry exhibitions after March 1st.

Dr. Gloss moved that the policy and recommendations of the National Committee on Newcastle Disease be followed by the Board in respect to the prohibition of poultry exhibitions after March 1st. The motion was seconded by Mr. Sayers and carried.

The Secretary read a letter from the International Baby Chick Association requesting information regarding the action of the Board in certifying to the health of poultry shipped by hatcheries in Minnesota to Georgia and other states requiring certification of such poultry as free from Newcastle disease and other communicable diseases of poultry. The letter was discussed and the Secretary was instructed that due to the failure of hatcheries throughout the State to cooperate with the Board in the control of the disease, it would be impossible to furnish such certificates.

The Secretary presented an order just received from the sanitary officials of the State of Florida indicating that they will require certification of freedom of communicable diseases or exposure thereto of all birds shipped into Florida for breeding purposes.

The Secretary reported that the field veterinarians in charge of the mobile laboratories testing turkeys for pullorum diseases had submitted blood samples from

January 18, 1947.

practically all flocks tested, to the Laboratory at the University Farm to determine if they showed a reaction to the Newcastle disease test. He stated that this was in the nature of a survey and that no further action had been taken when blood samples showed a positive reaction to the Newcastle disease test in the Diagnosis Laboratory. He stated that samples from 23 flocks in widely scattered areas in the State were positive and samples from six flocks were suspicious to the Newcastle disease test.

The Secretary presented a release from the Agricultural Research Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture referring to a conference of State agencies interested in Newcastle disease research and including further recommendations issued jointly by the National Committee on Newcastle disease and the Research Administration. These recommendations refer especially to sanitation of poultry hatcheries. The Secretary stated he had had this release copied and mimeographed and intended to send copies to all hatcheries in the State as well as to practicing veterinarians. He stated that he had discussed the question with Dr. W. K. Dyer, Secretary of the Minnesota poultry Improvement Board who had requested him to defer sending the release to hatcheries until after the Quarterly Meeting of the Poultry Improvement Board. Mr. Dyer stated that in his opinion if the recommendations were complied with, it would be impossible to carry on the pullorum disease inspections and the rules and regulations of the Poultry Improvement Board. The Secretary stated in his opinion, it would be possible to continue the inspection as heretofore with the exception that the inspectors would be required to provide special clothing and take particular care with regard to cleaning and disinfection, which measures should be carried out in any event.

Mr. Moscrip moved that the Secretary be instructed to send the release to all hatcheries and practicing veterinarians and also to furnish a copy to "The Farmer" for publication. Mr. Moscrip stated that it was important that the poultry producer be informed as to the recommendations so that he might guide himself

January 18, 1947.

accordingly in purchasing chicks or poults from hatcheries which did or did not comply with the recommendations. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

BIENNIAL BUDGET REQUEST. The Secretary presented the Governor's Budget Proposal as it refers to the appropriations to this Department. He called the attention of the Board to the fact that the Governor recommended that all appropriations to the Board be confined to three funds instead of the six funds carried by the Board in recent years. These three funds were designated - 1. Salaries, 2 - Supplies and Expense, and 3, Indemnities. The Secretary stated that he would be much pleased if the Legislature complied with this recommendation, provided that sufficient money was appropriated to each of the three funds to take care of the activities formerly provided for in the six special funds now carried by the Board.

He called the attention of the Board especially to the Supplies and Expense Fund. A large part of this fund is used for the salaries, travel and subsistence of practicing veterinarians, and their assistants employed on a per diem basis in the control of tuberculosis and Bang's disease. He stated that he had analyzed the Department's requests for the several funds from which these expenses are now paid and had found that the request for supplies and expenses for items other than for the salaries and expenses of veterinarians and assistants employed on a per diem basis, were conservatively estimated. He stated that after these amounts were deducted from the amount recommended by the Governor for the Supplies and Expense Fund for the coming biennium, the balance remaining for the payment of per diem veterinarians and their assistants would amount to only \$67,390.00 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948 and \$75,627.00 for the year ending June 30, 1949 as compared to \$165,939.00 requested by the Board for the first fiscal year and \$150,196.00 for the second year. He stated that in his opinion, unless the amount appropriated for the Supplies and Expense Fund of the Board was materially increased over the recommendation of the Governor, it would be impossible to continue the tuberculin and Bang's disease testing

January 18, 1947.

in sufficient volume to maintain the State in the Modified Accredited Tuberculosis free status or to conduct the Bang's Disease Area testing which would be required to maintain the counties now in the Bang's Disease-Free status to say nothing of testing the counties which have submitted petitions and in which no testing has yet been conducted.

The Secretary stated that due to the increased living costs, it was becoming more and more difficult to employ sufficient veterinarians to keep the work up to date and that in his opinion, an increase in the salaries for the per diem veterinarians was essential at this time which if granted would require a further increase in the appropriation to the Supplies and Expense Fund. The Budget Proposal was discussed at length by the Board.

The Board agreed that the livestock interests of the State should be informed of the situation for any action they desired to take in regard to augmenting the funds of this Department in view of the serious results which might follow the reduction of funds available for practicing veterinarians under the Governor's proposal.

Mr. Moscrip moved that the Secretary be instructed to request a meeting with the Executive Committee of the State Live Stock Breeder's Association and to inform them of the situation for such action as they might decide to take. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss and carried.

SALARIES OF PER DIEM VETERINARIANS. The salaries of per diem veterinarians was then discussed by the Board. The Secretary stated that the Federal Government was now paying practicing veterinarians that they were employing on a per diem basis \$13.00 per day. He stated that for many years following the time the Area Plan of Tuberculosis control was started in this State, the Board had employed practicing veterinarians at \$10.00 per day plus \$2.00 subsistence. He stated that in 1942 this amount was increased to \$11.00 per day and \$3.00 subsistence. He stated that he had discussed the matter with the field veterinarians at

January 18, 1947.

a conference last week, and they were of the opinion that an increase to \$13.00 per day for salaries and \$4.00 per day for subsistence would be acceptable to the practicing veterinarians and would result in our being able to employ sufficient men to at least conduct the minimum work required to maintain counties in an accredited status.

The Secretary recommended that he be authorized to request permission from the Department of Administration to immediately increase the salaries of practicing veterinarians to \$13.00 per day and to pay an additional \$4.00 subsistence to practicing veterinarians employed in full-time organizations where it is usually necessary for the veterinarian to obtain his meals and lodging in the county where the testing is conducted. Several Board Members indicated that in their opinion this increase was not sufficient compensation for professional services, especially during the present high cost of living.

Mr. Sayers moved that the Secretary's recommendation be approved and that he be instructed to apply to the Department of Administration for permission to increase the salaries of veterinarians and their assistants to the amount recommended. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

EMERGENCY APPROPRIATION: The Secretary stated that he had received a communication by telephone from the office of Mr. Claude Allen, Chairman of the Appropriation Committee of the House requesting a letter giving the needs of the Department for any funds in addition to those requested in the Biennial Budget Request. He presented a copy of a letter he had written to Mr. Allen and to Senator Sullivan, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate requesting an additional \$25,000.00 for the Bang's disease fund and \$2,500.00 for the Supplies and Expense Fund for the remainder of the present fiscal year.

Mr. Moscrip moved that the action of the Secretary in submitting this letter be approved. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

LEDERLE LABORATORIES. The Secretary reported that in November, 1946, he had received a request from a bonding company for release from liability of a bond

January 18, 1947

furnished by the Lederle Laboratories, required before a permit was issued to them, allowing them to sell and distribute hog cholera serum and virus in Minnesota. They stated that a "superseding" bond was being furnished by the American Cyanamid Company. The Secretary stated that he had talked with the Lederle Laboratories Branch in Minneapolis following this request and was informed there had been a financial reorganization of the American Cyanamid Company of which the Lederle Laboratories was a subsidiary whereby the American Cyanamid Company had now assumed control of all financial transactions of their subsidiaries.

The Secretary stated that he had conferred with the Attorney General with regard to accepting a superseding bond and cancelling the bond now in force and was informed that in his opinion the present procedure conducted by this Board in issuing more than one permit to a distributing agency under one bond, was not in accordance with the State law as interpreted by him. The Attorney General suggested that the Secretary request a written opinion on this procedure which he had done. The Secretary further stated that the Attorney General had suggested that if the Board felt the present procedure was right and proper, that a Bill be introduced into the Legislature clarifying the law so that there would be no question under the law as to whether such procedure as now carried on was or was not legal. The question was discussed by the Board but no action was taken.

TRANSPORTATION CHARGES ON REACTING CATTLE. The Secretary stated that in order to compute the amount of indemnity to be paid for cattle which react to tests for tuberculosis, para-tuberculosis, and Bang's disease, a form is submitted to the commission company or slaughtering establishment which handles the reactors to be completed by them to show the identification of the animals, the amount paid to the owner and the amount of expenses deducted for handling the animal. Among these expenses is the cost of transportation of the animal from the point where the test was conducted, to the public stockyards or slaughtering establishment. The Secretary presented one of these forms and called the attention of the Board to

January 18, 1947

the "Instructions to Commission Firms or Packers". Item No. 2, titled "Freight" reads as follows: "In cases where cattle are transported by truck, the deductions made must not exceed a freight charge at the minimum car rate from the point of origin." The Secretary stated that this clause had been included on the salvage form for many years and no doubt had been written at the time when practically all reactors had been moved from the farm to the central market by railroad and before a tariff for the movement of livestock by truck had been established by the State Railroad and Warehouse Commission.

The Secretary stated that upon request of the commission companies, he had asked for an opinion from the Attorney General which was received and reads as follows:

"The net proceeds or salvage value to be paid to the owner by the commission firm or packer is determined by deducting the expenses incident to the disposal of an animal from the gross receipts obtained from the sale. The Board may in my opinion determine what items are reasonable and necessary to be considered in arriving at the total expenses of the sale.

The freight charges heretofore considered as an item of expense have been determined on the basis of the minimum car rate (railroad) from the point of origin to the slaughtering or packing house by virtue of the Board's requirement in the 'Instructions to Commission Firms or Packers' whether the animals were shipped by rail or truck. However, in view of the establishment of uniform tariffs by the Railroad and Warehouse Commission relative to the transportation of livestock by truck, it is my opinion that it would be reasonable and proper to allow the owner, as an item of expense, the freight or trucking charge actually paid by the owner or deducted by the commission company. The instructions relative to the deduction of freight charges in these instances could be changed to read substantially as follows:

'Freight

Insert the amount paid for transportation either to railroad company or trucker. In case owner hauls animals with own vehicle insert established truck rate."

Mr. Moscrip moved that the "Instruction to Commission Firms or Packer" in the T. B. Form 5 Revised, of the Live Stock Sanitary Board entitled "Report of Proceeds of sale of Animals" be amended to read in accordance with the recommendation of the Attorney General given above. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss and carried.

BANG'S DISEASE SALES LAW. The Secretary reported that he had recently conferred with Mr. Joseph Daun, Chairman of the Committee on Dairy Products and Livestock of the House of Representatives with regard to legislation by the present Legislature affecting this Department. He stated that Mr. Daun suggested that the "Sales Law"

January 18, 1947

be amended to eliminate the provision exempting cattle owned by the seller since birth from a Bang's disease test before sale and also that a provision be added requiring the testing of all cattle for Bang's disease before they can be admitted to a public pasture. Mr. Daun requested that the Secretary arrange for preparing a bill or bills for these amendments. The Secretary stated that he had informed Mr. Daun he was in favor of these amendments, but that before preparing such bills, it would be necessary for him to present the matter to the Board and be guided by their instructions. The question was discussed at length by the Board.

The Board expressed their approval of the proposed amendments but instructed the Secretary to confer with other legislators and with the Livestock Breeders' Association before preparing amendments to the present law, and if it appeared there was a reasonable certainty that not only could such amendments be passed, but that none of the provisions now included in the law would be repealed to proceed with their preparation.

REGULATIONS FOR IMPORTATION OF CATTLE. The Secretary informed the Board that he had not yet prepared amendments to the regulations governing the importation of cattle (Regulation 1.1) as instructed at the Quarterly Meeting held October 18, 1946 to allow the importation of feeding females over 6 months of age under special conditions, but that he would try to have these regulations prepared for submission at the next meeting.

He also presented a letter from Dr. T. O. Brandenburg, Executive Officer of the Livestock Sanitary Board and State Veterinarian of North Dakota, suggesting that provision be made for the importation of cattle from points in range states where veterinarians are not available, into Minnesota under special permit to be inspected and tested upon arrival at destination. The Secretary stated that in his opinion this request was sound since there were many areas where veterinarians could be obtained only at great expense to the cattle owner. He stated that especially along the South Dakota line, many Minnesota cattle are pastured in

January 18, 1947

South Dakota and that while the owner of such cattle would willingly submit his cattle to tests and inspection following their return to Minnesota, difficulty in complying with our present regulations induces them to evade the law and transport the animals without a certificate or permit. This results in the importation of many such cattle into Minnesota without the knowledge of the Board in many cases and under the present law and regulations, requires prosecution of such owners when instances of such violations are called to the Board's attention.

The Secretary recommended that when the rules and regulations governing the importation of cattle are amended, that a clause be included allowing the Secretary at his discretion, to issue permits for the importation of cattle to be examined and tested upon their arrival at destination and to submit such amendment to the Board at their next meeting.

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

REMOVAL OF LIVESTOCK FROM SLAUGHTERING ESTABLISHMENTS. The Secretary stated that he had again received several requests from operators of slaughtering establishments requesting permission for the removal of livestock which had been received in poor condition, from their slaughtering establishments to be sold for further feeding and fitting for slaughter. He stated that he had recently received requests from Wilson and Company at Albert Lea asking what procedure would be required of them in order that livestock might be removed from the slaughtering establishment.

The Secretary was instructed to inform slaughtering establishments that livestock might be removed from the premises of such an establishment for purposes other than immediate slaughter, only if they established a public stockyard in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Packers and Stock Yards Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture.

IMPORTATION OF CATTLE VACCINATED AGAINST BANG'S DISEASE. The Secretary presented a health certificate and correspondence relative to the recent importation of a

January 18, 1947.

heifer purchased at a consignment sale of pure bred cattle in South Dakota by an owner in Minnesota. This animal, a two year old heifer, was vaccinated as a calf and still showed a titer when tested prior to the South Dakota sale. This certificate had been issued by a veterinarian prior to the consignment of the animal and had been furnished to the purchaser of the animal at the sale. A copy was furnished to the South Dakota State Veterinarian who had submitted it to Minnesota without his approval and called our attention to the fact that the animal had been imported contrary to Minnesota rules and regulations. The Secretary stated that this was one instance of a number which had occurred in recent months. He stated that in a similar instance reported at the last meeting, he had been instructed to allow the owner to retain the animal pending a retest, but that these instances were becoming so common he felt that the Board should establish a definite procedure to follow in similar cases.

The question was discussed with the Board and the Secretary was instructed in the future to enforce the regulations and require that any animals imported contrary thereto, be immediately sold for slaughter as reacting animals or returned to the state of origin.

CLEANING AND DISINFECTION FOLLOWING BANG'S DISEASE TEST. Since Bang's disease control work was started in this State in cooperation with the Federal Government, a postal card report of the cleaning and disinfection has been accepted by the Board and United States Bureau of Animal Industry, as sufficient evidence on which to pay indemnity. The Secretary stated that this never had been satisfactory and that in his opinion, was becoming less so. He stated that numerous instances had been called to his attention in recent months where such cards had been filed with the Bureau of Animal Industry and an examination of the premises shortly thereafter indicated that no cleaning and disinfection had been conducted.

The Secretary suggested that as soon as funds and personnel permitted, that a barn inspector be appointed in the same manner as is followed in the

January 18, 1947.

control of tuberculosis and that indemnity only be paid after a report of cleaning and disinfection by such barn inspector was received in the office of the Board.

A discussion of the problem followed. No action was taken.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN MEXICO. The Secretary reported that foot-and-mouth disease now exists rather extensively in southern Mexico. He reminded the Board that at the Special Meeting held May 10, 1946, a letter was presented from Mr. Will J. Miller, State Livestock Sanitary Commissioner of Kansas and now president of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association, stating that information had recently been received and confirmed that Mexico had imported cattle from Brazil where foot-and-mouth disease exists, in violation of the Treaty between Mexico and the United States relative to the importation of livestock from countries where foot-and-mouth disease exists. A resolution was adopted by the Board at that meeting, copies of which were sent to the United States Bureau of Animal Industry and to each member of the Minnesota Congressional delegation.

On June 4, 1946 the Mexican border was closed for the importation of cattle into the United States. At the meeting of this Board in October, the Secretary reported he had received information that the quarantine against Mexican cattle was to be revoked and he was instructed to immediately wire the United States Bureau of Animal Industry asking for further information regarding the foot-and-mouth disease situation in Mexico, and to determine what action was proposed relative to lifting the quarantine. The Secretary complied with these instructions and wired as follows on October 18th, the date of the meeting:

"Press and radio report impending change in importation regulations which will result in influx large numbers feeding cattle from Mexico. Minnesota Sanitary Board much disturbed because unalterably opposed to importation livestock from areas where foot-and-mouth disease and other exotic diseases may exist. Please wire collect or air mail any contemplated changes in regulations governing importation livestock from Mexico."

The Secretary also conferred over the telephone with Mr. Will Miller, President of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association, who informed him he

January 18, 1947.

was leaving that afternoon for Washington, D. C. for a conference with Dr. Simms. On October 22, 1946 the Secretary received the following wire in reply to his telegram of October 18th:

"Retel Joint Commission of Mexican and Bureau veterinarians investigates livestock diseases in Mexico. No foot-and-mouth or other serious contagious disease found. Quarantine revoked October 18. Mexican imports now permissible as before June 5."

He also received a telephone call from Mr. Miller stating that he had conferred with Dr. Simms and other officials of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry and was satisfied that the joint commission of Mexican and Bureau veterinarians had made a careful investigation and that foot-and-mouth disease did not now exist in Mexico.

About December 26, the radio and newspaper reported that foot-and-mouth disease existed in Mexico. Since no official information was received from the Bureau of Animal Industry and since Dr. F. C. Driver, Inspector in Charge for the Bureau in Minnesota reported that he had received no information, the Secretary again wired the Chief of the Bureau as follows on December 30th:

"Radio reports foot and mouth disease outbreak in Mexico. Please advise by air mail if true and what action taken to prevent importation livestock into United States."

No reply was received to this wire and a second telegram was sent January 4th as follows:

"Livestock interests here much disturbed foot-and-mouth disease reports from Mexico. Authentic information necessary. Please reply my wire December 30."

On the same date a letter was received from Mr. Miller confirming the information that foot-and-mouth disease existed in Mexico in the states of Puebla, Tlaxcala, Vera Cruz, Queretaro, Michoacan, and the District Federal, all in the extreme south of Mexico. He reported that the Mexican and United States authorities had taken prompt action in again closing the border between the United States and Mexico. Mr. Miller further reported that from the time the border was opened on October 18th and the reclosing in December, approximately 100,000 head

January 18, 1947.

of feeding cattle had crossed the border from Mexico into the United States.

On January 6th, the Secretary finally received the following telegram in reply to his wires of December 30th and January 4th:

"Disease in Mexico definitely diagnosed foot-and-mouth by Bureau and Mexican veterinarians. Considerable spread reported states Vera Cruz and Puebla and Federal District with few cases in two adjoining states. No really reliable information available concerning outside limits infection. Joint veterinary group undertaking this week to establish this nearly as possible. Meanwhile Mexican Government has established quarantine around areas named including use of troops. Thus far no indication infection anywhere near international boundary where our importations originate."

The Secretary reported that on the same date he conferred with the Chief of the Bureau who was present in St. Paul attending the Minnesota Veterinary Medical Society meeting and was informed that between 200 and 400 herds in Mexico were now showing symptoms of foot-and-mouth disease. He further informed the Secretary that to date due to funds and personnel, the Mexican authorities had not undertaken to slaughter affected and exposed herds. He stated that they had placed a quarantine across the country north of all infected states and the movement of all cattle from those states was prohibited. A second quarantine zone of the states just north of the infected states was also established and movement of cattle into those states and exportation from the second zone to states to the north was also prohibited.

The Mexican Government contemplates the slaughter of any herd in the second quarantined zone where the disease may appear. It is hoped to prevent the spread of the disease to the northern states which adjoin the United States border. The Mexican-United States border is tightly closed against the movement of any livestock and also any forage or any other material that might convey infection. Dr. Simms stated that every effort is being made to trace the cattle which crossed the border between the time the border was opened and the time it was again closed in December.

EMPLOYEES. The Secretary reported that Mr. Lester Tate, the Quarantine Officer employed by this Department, who returned to duty after 18 months sick leave

January 18, 1947.

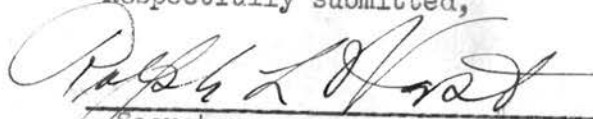
on August 1, 1946, was requesting another 30 days sick leave without pay. The Secretary stated that Mr. Tate had informed him that his doctor had ordered him to discontinue work for at least another 30 days. The Secretary was instructed to Grant Mr. Tate's request.

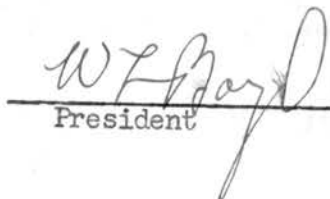
The Secretary informed the Board that Dr. Alan Morrow who returned from military leave October 26, 1946 had informed him that he wish to resign as of February 1st.

DR. M. E. MERKLEY. Dr. Gloss stated that Dr. M. E. Merkley of St. Peter had called on him in regard to his reinstatement on the Approved and Accredited list of veterinarians in Minnesota. Dr. Gloss stated that he had promised Dr. Merkley that he would present the matter to the Board for their consideration, but stated that he would not take any part in the discussion due to the fact that he was a neighboring practitioner and that he did not wish to let personal feelings enter into the discussion. Dr. Merkley's reinstatement was discussed at length. The Secretary was instructed to inform Dr. Merkley that due to the serious nature of his offence, his application for reinstatement would not be reconsidered.

At 2:15 p. M. on motion, the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,


Secretary


President

MINUTES SPECIAL MEETING MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD MARCH 19, 1947.

The meeting was called to order at 1:00 P. M. in Room 203 of the State Capitol by President W. L. Boyd. Members present, Dr. W. L. Boyd, Mr. Charles Ewald, Mr. W. S. Moscrip, Dr. E. H. Gloss and Mr. A. L. Sayers. Also the Secretary and the following State Representatives were present: John A. Hartle, Steele County, Leo D. Madden of Olmsted County, Joseph J. Dain of Nicollet County, August B. Mueller of Sibley County, Reuben H. Tweten of Polk County, and several other members of the State Legislature.

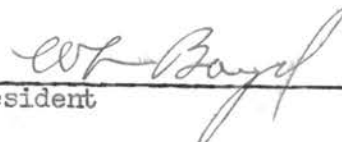
RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING PUBLIC EXHIBITION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY: The rules and regulations governing the public exhibition of livestock and poultry were discussed, with special reference to the exhibition of cattle vaccinated as calves with brucella abortus vaccine.

Following the discussion, the Board met in executive session. Dr. Gloss moved that the Secretary be instructed to prepare an amendment to the rules and regulations governing the public exhibition of livestock and poultry to provide for the exhibition of cattle under 15 months of age vaccinated as calves when between four and eight months of age and which originate in herds free from Bang's disease, without requiring a Bang's disease test prior to exhibition. The motion was seconded by Mr. Sayers and carried unanimously.

At 2:15 P. M. on motion, the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,


Secretary


President

Minutes Regular Quarterly Meeting Live Stock Sanitary Board April 11, 1947

There being no quorum present, the meeting was adjourned.

MINUTES DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD APRIL 25, 1947.

The meeting was called to order at 10:00 A. M. by President Boyd. Members present, Dr. W. L. Boyd, Mr. Charles Ewald and Mr. A. L. Sayers. The Secretary announced that the State Senate had confirmed the appointment of Dr. E. H. Gloss, as a member of the Board by Governor Thye for the term ending the first Monday in January, 1951 and the appointment of Dr. W. L. Boyd by Governor Youngdahl for the term expiring the first Monday in January, 1952.

Mr. Sayers moved that the discussion of the Minutes of the meetings of January 18th and March 19th be deferred until the next meeting, and that the Secretary be directed to mail copies of these Minutes to the Board Members. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

LEGISLATION

CLAIMS: The Secretary stated that a bill had been introduced in both Houses of the State Legislature on behalf of Mr. S. M. Moen of the Park Region Hatchery at Battle Lake, Minnesota for an appropriation of \$60,000.00 to reimburse him for damages for wrongful quarantine of his hatchery by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, and also a similar bill on behalf of the Gopher State Hatchery (Carl H. Frisell, Jr., Proprietor) for approximately \$11,000.00. He stated that a number of hearings had been held on both of these bills by the Claims Committees of both Houses of the Legislature which were attended by Dr. Boyd, Dr. Fenstermacher, Dr. Pomeroy and himself who related the instances leading up to the quarantines and the activities of the Board relative thereto. He stated that neither of these bills passed, nor were the claims included in the Omnibus Bill for the payment of claims introduced by the Claims Committees.

The Secretary stated that there were also a number of claims introduced for the loss of animals at the time of or following tests for tuberculosis and Bang's disease. He stated that in spite of evidence, some of the animals had died from accident incident to handling and restraint at the time of the test, none of these bills

April 25, 1957.

were passed. Only one claim pertaining to the activities of the Board, that of John Alich of Border, Minnesota, who found it necessary to delay the shipment of reactors beyond the time specified by law, was allowed. The Secretary stated that there were extenuating circumstances which caused this delay and he therefore recommended to the Committees that the claim be paid.

Mr. Moscrip and Dr. Gloss then appeared and entered into the discussions of the Board.

APPROPRIATIONS: The Secretary stated that as announced at the meeting in January, the Governor had recommended that the appropriations for the Board be consolidated in three funds instead of the six funds formerly carried. He stated that the Legislature had complied with the Governor's recommendation.

He presented tables indicating the amounts requested computed for the three funds, the amount recommended by the Governor and the amount appropriated by the Legislature as follows:

Fund	<u>1947 - 1948</u>		
	Department Request	Recommended by Administration	Amount Appropriated
Salary	\$127,982.00	\$135,800.00	\$142,729.00
Supplies & Expense	309,959.00	212,200.00	220,000.00
Indemnities	361,750.25	256,000.00	300,000.00
	<u>1948 - 1949</u>		
Salary	130,472.00	138,700.00	146,821.00
Supplies & Expense	286,529.00	212,000.00	220,000.00
Indemnities	417,472.75	257,000.00	325,000.00

The following is a copy of Section 36 of the Appropriation Law referring to the Live Stock Sanitary Board:

April 25, 1947.

	<u>1947-1948</u>	<u>1948-1949</u>
1. Salaries	\$142,729.00	\$146,821.00
<p>Of the amounts appropriated for salaries herein, \$4,224 is for salary increases for the year ending June 30, 1948, and \$4,092 is for salary increases for the year ending June 30, 1949, and \$6,500 each year is for the salary of the Secretary of the Live Stock Sanitary Board. The amount appropriated for salaries by the above item includes salaries of Items 1, 3, 4, and 5 of Laws 1945, Chapter 609, Section 38.</p>		
2. Supplies and Expense	220,000.00	220,000.00
<p>The appropriation herein made includes the sum of \$7,500 for each year for the purpose of testing poultry, including turkeys, for pullorum disease.</p> <p>The amount appropriated for supplies and expense by the above item includes supplies and expense for Items 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Laws 1945, Chapter 609, Section 38.</p>		
3. Indemnities	300,000.00	325,000.00

The Secretary called the attention of the Board to the fact that the payment of practicing veterinarians as "non-state employees" and their subsistence and mileage would now be paid from the Supplies and Expense Fund. He stated that it was his opinion that the other items to be paid from this Fund were conservatively estimated and could not be greatly reduced if the activities of the Board were to be carried on on the present scale. These amounts consisting of \$32,177.00 for the first year and \$31,984.50 for the second year, deducted from the total Supplies and Expense appropriation leaves \$187,823.00 for the first year of the biennium and \$188,015.50 for the second year of the biennium for the payment of practicing veterinarians and for travel and subsistence. He stated that this was approximately what will be spent during the present fiscal year, but that the recent increase in salary paid to practicing veterinarians and the higher subsistence cost would require that the amount of work be decreased, whereas he had hoped that with the increased salary, more veterinarians might be employed and the work increased to the extent that the programs could be brought up to date.

April 25, 1947.

The Secretary called the attention of the Board to the Salary Fund from which all full-time employees will now be paid. He stated the budget request had been based on the present salaries as provided in the rules and regulations of the Civil Service Department, but that a bill had been passed by both Houses of the Legislature providing for an increase in the salary schedule. The bill is now in conference due to slight differences in the Senate and House version, but it is anticipated that it will be passed before the legislature finally adjourns. He stated that evidently the appropriation to the Salary Fund is based on the provisions of this bill, but that until the bill is finally passed and he receives information from the Civil Service Department as to the provisions therein as to the ratings of the various classifications of employees, he would be unable to determine whether the appropriation would provide for the additional employees requested or not.

He further stated the appropriation bill as finally passed, provided for approximately \$6,000.00 less per year for the salaries than was included in the House Bill originally introduced.

He also stated the appropriation for the Indemnity Fund while considerable less than requested, was much larger than recommended by the Governor or provided in the House Bill as introduced. He stated he believed this Fund would be sufficient in view of the decreased work which would be necessary due to the deficiency in the Supplies and Expense Fund, and possibly in the Salary Fund.

The Secretary stated the appropriation for the Diagnosis Laboratory was reported to be \$30,000.00 for each year of the biennium, the same as the appropriation for the present fiscal year. He stated the University had requested \$35,000.00 for each year and that due to the increased cost of operation, Dr. Boyd had informed him it would probably be necessary to restrict the activities of the Laboratory in the diagnostic work.

April 25, 1947.

BANG'S DISEASE BILL: The Secretary stated a bill had been introduced in both Houses of the Legislature to provide for amendments to Section 35.245, Minnesota Statutes 1945 which requires the testing of cattle for Bang's disease before they are sold or offered for sale. This amendment would have deleted the provision in the law exempting cattle owned by the seller since birth and would also have required that cattle be tested before being moved to public pasture. He stated Mr. Daun, the Chairman of the Committee on Dairy Products and Livestock in the House, was one of the authors of the bill, but it had been referred to a sub-committee before which the Secretary appeared. At this meeting, the sub-committee members all expressed their approval of the amendment but felt the time was not opportune for pressing its passage. They expressed their opinion that it would be preferable to leave the law undisturbed for another two years and then amend it as provided in the bill. The sub-committee recommended the bill be laid on the table and this recommendation was adopted by the Dairy Products and Livestock Committee. No action was taken on the bill in the Senate Committee.

VACCINATION BILL. The Secretary reported a bill had been introduced in both Houses of the Legislature to provide for unrestricted vaccination against brucellosis by veterinarians, to relieve such veterinarians of the reports now required for such vaccination, and to eliminate the provision of the rules and regulations restricting the movement of vaccinated animals. He stated a hearing had been held on this bill by the Dairy Products and Livestock Committees of both Houses at which he had appeared, together with Dr. Boyd and Dr. Gloss, and that the bills had been indefinitely postponed in both Committees.

The Secretary also reported resolutions had been introduced in both Houses within the last few days instructing the Legislative Research Committee to appoint a sub-committee to study the laws of the various states for the control of Bang's disease. The Secretary stated that while it might be too late for these resolutions to be adopted, it was very probable that a sub-committee would be appointed, and that he felt such

April 25, 1947

action would be very desirable.

Mr. Moscrip stated the matter should be discussed with the Livestock Breeders' Association at an early date so that the policy of the Board pertaining to vaccination could be presented to the committee in the proper light.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS. Mr. Sayers moved that Mr. Charles Ewald be elected President of the Board for the ensuing year. The motion was seconded by Mr. Moscrip and carried.

Mr. Sayers moved that Mr. Moscrip be elected Vice-President for the ensuing year. The Motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss and carried.

Mr. Moscrip moved that Dr. Ralph L. West be appointed Secretary and Executive Officer for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1947. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

Dr. Gloss moved that Dr. W. C. Bromaghim be employed as Assistant Secretary for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1947. The motion was seconded by Mr. Moscrip and carried.

The Secretary explained that the other employees and the positions to which they are assigned in the office are regulated by Civil Service rules and regulations.

HOLMES PEDELTY. Mr. Holmes Pedelty and Dr. H. C. Butler of Madelia then appeared before the meeting. Mr. Pedelty stated he intended to set up a buying station for the purchase of livestock, principally feeding cattle, at the public stockyards at West Fargo, North Dakota and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and requested the rules and regulations be amended to allow him to import such cattle as he might purchase at these points to his sales pavilion at Madelia to be tested for tuberculosis and Bang's disease upon arrival. He explained his reason for this request was principally due to the delay incident to conducting the tuberculin test by the intradermal method at the public stockyards where the cattle were purchased, which is now required by the rules and regulations. He stated

April 25, 1947.

he would not object to the present regulations if the subcutaneous tuberculin test was available at the points mentioned, which would allow removal of the cattle 24 hours after purchase. At present only the intradermal test is conducted at these yards necessitating a delay of 72 hours after purchase before the cattle can be released. Dr. Butler supplemented his remarks.

A discussion of the change requested, followed. The Secretary explained to Mr. Pedelty that if this change were made, it would necessarily apply to all persons operating community sales, as well as other persons importing cattle from public stock yards, which in some instances, might lead to the spreading of tuberculosis and Bang's disease to other cattle in the State. Mr. Pedelty and Dr. Butler were then excused and the discussion continued.

Dr. Gloss moved that no change in the regulations be made at this time. The motion was seconded by Mr. Moscrip and carried.

The Secretary was instructed to write to the proper authorities to urge that provision be made to test cattle for tuberculosis by the subcutaneous method at the public stock yards at West Fargo, North Dakota and Sioux Falls, South Dakota in the same manner as such tests are now conducted at the Public Stock Yards at South St. Paul.

BANG'S DISEASE CONTROL: The Secretary reported that the Bang's disease testing under the Area Plan was still continuing to lag seriously. He stated that the work is now more than a year behind schedule. The condition is further complicated due to the five day, 40 hour week now in effect insofar as Federal veterinarians are concerned, and the fact these men must work side by side with veterinarians employed by the State, especially practicing veterinarians employed on a per diem basis, who cannot be expected to conduct more work than the full time federal veterinarians. The Secretary stated that whereas when the combination tests were first instituted in the State, it was found cattle might be tested for both tuberculosis and Bang's disease at approximately one-third more cost than for either disease alone, under the present plan of testing, the cost has seriously increased and that it is now costing more than twice

April 25, 1947.

as much to test all of the cattle in a county for both diseases at the same time than when the tests are conducted separately. He stated he believed the reason for this increased cost was due to the fact that under the Federal plan, cattle are bled and injected three days a week and only tuberculin test observations are conducted on the succeeding three days. Federally employed veterinarians are required to test only as many herds per day on the first three days as are required when the cattle were tested for Bang's disease only, when cattle are bled five days a week.

Dr. Gloss suggested arrangements might be made by which certain veterinarians would be assigned to make the tuberculin test observations and the remaining veterinarians be instructed to bleed and inject every working day of the week. Under this plan one veterinarian could make the observations of all of the cattle injected by a number of veterinarians employed in injecting and securing blood samples. A discussion of this plan followed.

There are obviously some objections to the plan of a veterinarian observing the results of injections made by another veterinarian. However, the saving in time and money may justify the procedure.

The Secretary was instructed to give the matter thorough consideration and put it into effect provided it seems feasible.

The Secretary presented a resolution adopted by the Carlton County Guernsey Breeders' Association at their regular meeting at Barnum February 11, 1947. This resolution requested the Board amend their regulations governing the Area Plan of Bang's disease control to provide for testing of area counties annually, providing greater restriction on the movement of cattle in area counties, more prompt disposition of reacting cattle, and more stringent enforcement of the rules for the control of Bang's disease.

He also presented petitions signed by a group of returned veterans establishing themselves on farms in Itasca County requesting an immediate retest of all cattle in that County for Bang's disease. The Secretary was instructed to write

April 25, 1947.

to the Secretary of the Carlton County Guernsey Breeders' Association and also the County Agent of Itasca County, who had submitted the petition, informing them that with the present restricted personnel and the relatively small appropriation to the Board, compliance with their request was impossible, but that the rules and regulations will be enforced and the testing of cattle in counties testing for Bang's disease under the area plan expedited insofar as funds and personnel permit.

The Secretary also presented a copy of a motion passed at a meeting of veterinarians from eleven southeastern counties held on January 26, 1947 requesting that the regulations for the control of Bang's disease be amended to allow the vaccination of cattle with brucella abortus vaccine without requiring the owner of the cattle to sign any agreement and without requiring the veterinarian to report the identification of each animal vaccinated, and with no restriction upon the movement of vaccinated animals.

The Secretary also informed the Board that he had met with a committee appointed at this meeting to further discuss the rules and regulations and that he had written to the chairman of the committee on March 25th explaining his reasons for not being able to recommend the adoption of the changes requested in the motion or other changes suggested when he met with the Committee. The Secretary presented a copy of his letter to the Board.

After discussion the Board signified their approval of the letter written by the Secretary and instructed him to write to Dr. B. A. Zupp of Blooming Prairie, the Chairman of the Committee stating that the Board endorsed the letters written by the Secretary.

The Secretary stated that in spite of repeated instructions, many veterinarians were submitting records of Bang's disease tests of herds under the Certified Herd Plan and in which vaccination was conducted, which indicated that the vaccinated calves had not been included in the test. The Secretary reminded the Board that the State law as well as the regulation of the Board require that no indemnity can be paid

April 25, 1947.

unless the entire herd from which the diseased animals originate, has been included in the test. He stated that he was withholding approval of payment of such claims and requested instructions as to his procedure under such conditions.

The question was discussed and the Secretary was instructed to comply with the law and the regulations and insist that the entire herd, including any vaccinated animals, be tested as provided by the State law and the rules and regulations before approving payment of indemnity.

TUBERCULOSIS TESTING. The Secretary presented a letter from the United States Bureau of Animal Industry stating that since hostilities are now at an end, it will be necessary to bring the testing of areas for tuberculosis and Bang's disease up to date before July 1, 1947, if they are to retain their status as Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free or Modified Accredited Bang's Disease-Free Areas. The Secretary stated it was obviously impossible to comply with this letter. He stated only one or two counties due for reaccreditation for tuberculosis would remain untested by July 1st, but a number of counties would be past due for Bang's disease testing.

The Secretary stated that up until the war, a force of approximately 45 veterinarians employed by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry had been assigned to Bang's disease testing in this State, but during the war this force had steadily been depleted until at present there are only nine veterinarians employed full time by the Bureau, assigned to Bang's disease testing. He also informed the Board since 1934, all of the tuberculin testing has been conducted at State expense with the few exceptions when counties are tested for both tuberculosis and Bang's disease, the Federal government has furnished their veterinarians assigned to Bang's disease testing, to assist on such combination tests. He stated he was informed in other states, the Federal Government still assigns men to assist in the tuberculin testing.

The matter was discussed by the Board and Mr. Moscrip moved that the Secretary be instructed to write to Dr. B. T. Simms, Chief of the Bureau in-

April 25, 1947

forming him that we must have more personnel assigned to this State in order to bring the testing program up to date. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

SUBCUTANEOUS TESTING AT SOUTH ST. PAUL. The Secretary informed the Board that it had recently come to his attention that Dr. F. C. Driver, the Inspector in Charge of the field force of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry in Minnesota had written to men who hold similar positions in other states, advising them to confer with the State Veterinarian of their respective states requesting such state veterinarian to write to the Inspector in Charge for the Bureau of Animal Industry assigned to disease control at the Public Stock yards at South St. Paul stating they would no longer accept cattle originating at that point, tested for tuberculosis by the subcutaneous method. He stated this letter had been written without his knowledge and without previous consultation on the subject by Dr. Driver and himself. After receiving this information, the Secretary wrote to all state veterinarians explaining the procedure of testing at South St. Paul and asking for a statement from such state veterinarians as to whether or not they would accept cattle tested for tuberculosis at the South St. Paul Yards by the subcutaneous method. He stated he had received replies from 37 State Veterinarians and all of them with the exception of Connecticut and Delaware informed him they would accept health certificates, including a subcutaneous test provided such certificates carried the stamp of approval of the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board.

He stated copies of this letter had been submitted to Dr. Driver and also to Dr. B. T. Simms, Chief of the Bureau and he had received a letter from Dr. Simms which he presented, stating the Bureau would still continue to permit the use of the subcutaneous test at the South St. Paul Yards but "if there are cases in which this test cannot be made strictly in accordance with Bureau regulations, our yard supervisor is instructed to withhold Bureau approval of test chart or certificate." The Secretary stated following receipt of this letter, the Inspector in Charge at South St. Paul had demanded that all test charts be submitted to him which had never been done previously, to be stamped with his approval. Furthermore, the health certificates are then held in his office for a considerable period of time, thus delaying submission of the approved

April 25, 1947.

copy to the State Veterinarian of the state of destination.

The Secretary was instructed to write to Dr. Simms requesting an explanation of this procedure and to explain the delay which resulted.

EXHIBITION REGULATIONS. The Secretary reminded the Board that at the meeting on January 18th, he had been instructed to determine the attitude of the National Committee on Newcastle disease with regard to poultry exhibitions during the coming year. He stated that he had written to the Secretary of the Committee and the Secretary's reply had been submitted to the Board Members with the recommendation that in view of the ambiguous nature of Dr. Carpenter's statement and the lack of support the Board is receiving from the poultry industry in their efforts to control Newcastle disease, that the prohibition of poultry exhibitions be discontinued as of March 1, 1947. He stated that he had received replies from all of the Board Members indicating their approval of his recommendation and that he had therefore, notified the Secretaries of all county fairs, county agents, veterinarians and other who might be interested in the exhibition of poultry, that exhibitions of poultry might be held until further notice. In this letter he called attention to the present rules and regulations requiring that an official veterinarian be appointed, with the approval of the Board, for each such exhibition, and the further requirement that any birds showing symptoms of any communicable disease should be excluded from the show or immediately removed should symptoms develop after admission to the show.

The Secretary presented the proposed amendments which he had prepared at the meeting of the Board on March 19th to provide for the exhibition of cattle vaccinated as calves. Copies of this amendment had been mailed to the Board Members for their consideration. The Board expressed their approval of this proposed amendment.

The Secretary stated that in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1945, Section 15.042, Subdivision 4, he had notified all persons who had registered

April 25, 1947

with the Secretary of State, that a public hearing would be held on the amendment to the regulations, on May 20, 1947. He stated that he had also published notice of the hearing in the St. Paul Dispatch.

Mr. Moscrip moved the Secretary be authorized to conduct the public hearing as required by law as the agent and representative of the Board, on May 20, 1947 at 10:00 A. M. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

The Secretary was instructed to inform the State Fair Board of the proposed action in allowing vaccinated animals to be exhibited.

The Secretary presented a letter from Dr. E. R. Carpenter, Minnesota Lake, requesting an amendment to the rules and regulations governing public exhibition of livestock to allow the exhibition of cattle originating in Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Areas without a tuberculin test. In this letter Dr. Carpenter explained the difficulties of testing 4-H Club calves and expressed his opinion that these tests caused an unnecessary hardship and expense on both the owners of the calves and the veterinarian who undertook to conduct the work.

The question was discussed by the Board who expressed their opinion that the tuberculin testing of cattle required by the present regulations was necessary for the protection of cattle free from tuberculosis exhibited at such exhibitions. No action was taken on Dr. Carpenter's letter.

The Secretary also presented a letter from Mr. G. N. Slade, Secretary of the Brown Swiss Breeders' Association dated January 21, 1947 which Mr. Slade indicated was written by order of the Association at their meeting held January 17, 1947. This letter included a request to the Board as follows:

"Therefore, the Livestock Sanitary Board is requested to change its rulings on animals legally vaccinated, in calfhood, against Bang's disease so that the breeders of this state will not be discriminated against either in showing and other promotional activities or in sales and will be given as favorable treatment, as regards calfhood vaccinated animals, as given by the State health authorities of our more liberal neighbors."

The Secretary was instructed to write to Mr. Slade informing him of

April 25, 1947.

the approval of an amendment to the regulations by the Board allowing the exhibition of vaccinated calves under certain conditions without a Bang's disease test and to explain why in the opinion of the Board, the present regulations pertaining to the restrictions of vaccinated animals until they have become negative to the agglutination test are necessary.

COMMUNITY SALES. The Secretary stated that in his opinion, the rules and regulations governing the sale of livestock at community sales should be amended to require that the premises where such sales are held, shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of the official veterinarians immediately following the completion of each sale.

Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be instructed to prepare an amendment to this effect to the rules and regulations governing the sale of livestock at community sales and present the same at the next meeting. The motion was seconded by Mr. Moscrip and carried.

An amendment to provide that no livestock shall be removed from a premise where community sales are conducted except under written authority of the official veterinarians, was discussed. The Board expressed their opinion that such a rule was not practical at this time and no action was taken.

ILLEGAL IMPORTATION OF LIVESTOCK. The Secretary reported the Quarantine Officer and veterinarian assigned to the Quarantine Division had recently investigated reports of illegal importations of swine from North and South Dakota into some of the southwestern counties. He stated evidence was obtained indicating that Leonard Jacobs of Montevideo had imported a truck load of swine without a health certificate which were sold to farmers in Lyon County, and that shortly after such sale, the swine developed infectious enteritis and the buyers had suffered severe losses. He stated complaints had been made charging Mr. Jacobs with this violation to which he plead guilty and was sentenced to one year in the Reformatory without the option of a payment of a fine.

April 25, 1947.

PER DIEM EMPLOYEES. The Secretary stated as instructed at the meeting on January 18th, he had requested the Commissioner of Administration to approve an increase in the per diem salary of practicing veterinarians employed in testing cattle for tuberculosis and Bang's disease under the Area Plan to \$13.00 per day and also to increase the subsistence paid to such veterinarians when employed in an organization, to \$4.00 per day. He stated a number of conferences had been held with the Commissioner and he had finally obtained his approval on a temporary basis from March 1st to June 30, 1947. He stated the Commissioner in approving his request suggested that before the end of this period, the plan for the next fiscal year be submitted to him in order that the rates might be re-evaluated at that time. The Secretary stated practicing veterinarians employed in tuberculin and Bang's disease testing on a per diem basis were now being paid the increased salary and subsistence. The Secretary also stated he had obtained approval after further argument with the Commissioner of Administration allowing the payment of additional salaries in lieu of subsistence to veterinarians holding a commission with the Federal Government under which they could be paid salary and mileage but no subsistence. This placed these men on the same basis as the veterinarians employed by the State insofar as salary received by them is concerned, and conserves State funds to the extent of approximately \$15.00 to \$16.00 per day for each such veterinarian employed.

The Secretary stated he had received a request from several veterinarians, some of them employed by the Federal Government on a per diem basis testing cattle for Bang's disease in the immediate vicinity of their homes, requesting the State employ a ^{layman} as an assistant in conducting such tests. He explained that while the State law requires owners to furnish such assistance as may be necessary to control the cattle so that tests can be applied, many times the owners of the cattle were not present at the time the veterinarian called at the premises to conduct the test or were so inexperienced in handling the cattle, the work was seriously delayed.

The Secretary stated in certain localities and under certain conditions,

April 25, 1947.

the employment of an assistant to the veterinarian might result in a saving of funds to the State, in that enough more work could be conducted within the time the veterinarians were employed to make the cost of testing less per head when the assistant was employed.

The question was discussed by the Board and Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be instructed to authorize the employment of assistants only when in his opinion a saving to the State would result from doing so. The motion was seconded by Mr. Sayers and carried.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE; The Secretary stated he had received reports from time to time from the United States Bureau of Animal Industry as to the status of the foot-and-mouth disease outbreak in Mexico. He stated a recent report indicated the Mexican-United States Agricultural Commission had established administrative headquarters in Mexico City in charge of a director named by the Mexican Secretary of Agriculture, and a Co-Director named by the United States Secretary of Agriculture. The report also indicates the United States Government has appropriated approximately \$9,000,000.00 to finance the eradication program until July 1, 1947, and a similar appropriation has been made by the Mexican Government.

The plans at the present time call for indemnities for cattle slaughtered to be paid by the United States Government to the amount of \$7,500,000.00 and \$1,500,000.00 to be used for equipment, supplies and personnel. The Mexican Government will pay indemnity for the slaughter of hogs, sheep and goats to the amount of \$1,750,000.00, and personnel, equipment and supplies in the amount of \$7,600,000.00 for the above period.

The report further indicates that there has been a slight extension of the quarantined areas in southeastern Mexico, but that the northern border of this area is approximately 350 miles south of the United States border. There have been four outbreaks outside of the quarantined area which are being eliminated by immediate slaughter of disease and exposed animals and burial of the same.

April 25, 1947

MOVING OF OFFICE. The Secretary stated he had been informed by Mr. Denfeld, Superintendent of Public Property, that plans are now being made to move all state offices now located in the Globe Building. Mr. Denfeld stated the tentative plans called for the office of the Live Stock Sanitary Board to be returned to the State Office Building, probably on the second floor. He also informed the Secretary the Board will be kept informed of the progress of these plans and will be given an opportunity to discuss the moving before the plans are completed.

RIDER TO BE ATTACHED TO U. S. APPROPRIATION BILL FOR FEDERAL BUREAU TO ACCEPT GRADUATES OF MIDDLESEX UNIVERSITY: The Secretary presented a letter from Dr. J. G. Hardenbergh, Secretary-Treasurer of the American Veterinary Medical Association stating he had received information that a rider may be attached to one of the appropriation bills now before Congress making it mandatory that the Federal Government recognize graduates of Middlesex University, Waltham, Massachusetts. A discussion of this letter followed.

Dr. Boyd and the Secretary both reported on the serious lack of facilities available to the school when it was visited by them in August of 1946.

Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be instructed to immediately write to all members of the Minnesota delegation in Congress requesting their opposition to the addition of any such rider to any of the appropriation bills or to defeat any bill to which such a rider might be added. The motion was seconded by Mr. Sayers and carried.

STATE BULLETIN NO. 20. The Secretary called the attention of the Board to certain recommendations of the Minnesota Institute of Governmental Research issued in April, 1947. These recommendations included among other things, that the Live Stock Sanitary Board be placed under the Department of Agriculture, and also recommended that Department heads be prohibited from appearing before the Appropriation Committees of the State Legislature to request increased appropriations for their Departments above those recommended by the Governor. The report further recommended that Administrative boards be eliminated, but that their personnel be retained in an advisory capacity.

April 25, 1947.


A discussion of this report followed and it was brought out that insofar as the control of diseases of domestic animals was concerned, the adoption of the recommendation would be a long step backward. The control of diseases of domestic animals has progressed satisfactorily only in states where the control body is removed as far as possible from political interference, and experience has shown that only when boards exist, similar to the Minnesota Live Stock Sanitary Board, has satisfactory control progressed.

The Secretary was instructed to call these matters to the attention of the State Livestock Breeders' Association.

On motion the Board adjourned at 3:30 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,


Secretary


President

MINUTES SPECIAL MEETING STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD MAY 28, 1947.

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

Mr. Moscrip moved the Minutes of the deferred Quarterly Meeting held January 18th, the Special Meeting of March 19th and the Deferred Quarterly Meeting of April 25th be approved as submitted to the Board members by mail. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss and carried.

RULES AND REGULATIONS. The Secretary reported a public hearing on the proposed amendment to the rules and regulations governing the Public Exhibition of livestock and poultry in Minnesota had been held on May 20th pursuant to notice given as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1945, Section 15.042. A transcript of the proceedings made at this hearing was mailed to each Board Member. The amendment was discussed at length.

Mr. Sayers moved that the rules and regulations governing public exhibition of livestock and poultry (Reg. 6.3) be amended to read as per copy appended hereto. The motion was seconded by Mr. Moscrip and carried.

NATIONAL POULTRY IMPROVEMENT CONFERENCE. The Secretary presented a letter from Dr. B. T. Simms, Chief of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry stating that a conference on the National Poultry Improvement Plan and the National Turkey Improvement Plan will be held in Cleveland, Ohio on Friday and Saturday, July 18th and 19th.

Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary instruct Dr. Jenkins, the veterinarian in charge of poultry disease control, to attend the conference of the National Poultry Improvement Plan and the National Turkey Improvement Plan in Ohio in July, 1947 subject to the approval of the Governor. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

MOVEMENT OF BANG'S DISEASE REACTORS. The Secretary stated that it has been the custom to issue permits on the request of the owners, allowing the movement of reactors to the Bang's disease test not immediately sold for slaughter, from the premises where

May 28, 1947

they were tested to be added to other herds in which reactors are maintained. He stated that this was not strictly in accordance with regulations and in his opinion was not good disease control.

Dr. Gloss moved that the Secretary be instructed to issue permits for the movement of Bang's disease reactors for slaughter only. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

NEWCASTLE DISEASE. The status of Newcastle disease in poultry throughout the State was discussed. The Secretary stated that the Laboratory had reported 33 positive diagnoses in birds originating in 21 counties since January 1, 1947. Dr. Boyd stated that most of these specimens had arrived in the Laboratory during the last two or three weeks and the number was increasing daily.

The Secretary stated that a form letter giving instructions to the owner relative to sanitation and the precautions which should be taken to prevent the spread of the disease, was sent to each owner when the disease was diagnosed in specimens submitted from his flock, but that no quarantines were established on individual flocks. He stated that so far during 1947, no hatchery or other distributing agency had been incriminated in the distribution of birds infected with Newcastle disease, but that it was his intention to establish quarantines on any hatchery in which birds affected with this disease were found unless such hatchery or distributing agency furnished satisfactory evidence that no birds would be dispersed until the condition was corrected.

Dr. Boyd stated that in his opinion, veterinarians employed by the Board should be assigned to visit premises where Newcastle disease exists to confer with the owner relative to the proper disposal of the birds and the sanitary precautions which should be taken, and also suggested that district meetings should be held to discuss the situation. No action was taken.

CIVIL SERVICE CLASSIFICATIONS. The Board discussed the salary schedule provided by the 1947 Legislature to become effective July 1, 1947 and the various

May 28, 1947.

classifications provided by the Civil Service rules and regulations and the salary which would apply to such classification.

The Secretary pointed out that in the proposed rules and regulations of the Civil Service Department, Physicians I, II, and III were all assigned to a classification one step higher than in previous years, whereas, veterinarians were left in the same classification although with an increased salary provided by the new law. The Board members expressed dissatisfaction with this procedure and instructed the Secretary to take such steps as were possible to obtain a higher classification for veterinarians employed by the State.

The Secretary stated that Mr. Charles Schubert, who was appointed to the position of Chief Clerk upon the resignation of Mrs. Alice Deane on February 15, 1947, is now and has for some time, been classified as a Clerk III and has obtained the maximum salary of that classification. He stated that his services in his present position as Chief Clerk, have been satisfactory and recommended that his classification be changed to Executive I, provided such change would meet with the approval of the State Civil Service.

Dr. Boyd moved that the Secretary be instructed to request a change of classification for the present position occupied by Mr. Schubert from a Clerk III to an Executive I classification. The motion was seconded by Mr. Moscrip and carried.

BANG'S DISEASE CONTROL. The Board then discussed the control of Bang's disease under our present regulations and the changes which had been suggested during the recent session of the State Legislature and recent meetings with various livestock associations which had been held.

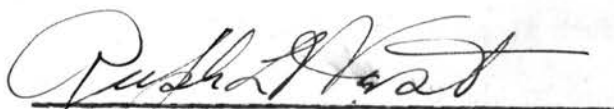
Mr. Sayers moved that the Secretary be instructed to prepare amended rules and regulations governing the establishment and maintenance of Certified Bang's Disease-Free herds in Minnesota to provide for certification of herds in which vaccination of calves is practiced without requiring the isolation of vaccinated animals under 18 months of age still showing a titer, and further providing that vaccinated animals over 18 months of age still showing a titer to the agglutination test, may be retained on the

May 28, 1947.

premises where certified herds are maintained until such animals become negative or until they attain the age of 24 months, provided such animals are isolated from the remainder of the herd. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

On motion the Board adjourned at 2:30 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,


Secretary


President

Reg. No. 6.3.1

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

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

Adopted May 28, 1947

STATE OF MINNESOTA

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FILED

MAY 29 1947

Approved by Attorney General *May 29 1947*Filed Secretary of State *1947**W. H. Holm*
11 a.m.

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1945, Chapter 35 and Chapter 15, Section 15.042,

the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby amends the rules and regulations governing public exhibitions of livestock and poultry in Minnesota, Regulation No. 6.3, adopted July 14, 1945 and approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State December 27, 1945 to read as follows:

Sec. 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.

Sec. 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 ^{and examine} inspect 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 livestock and poultry.

Sec. 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.

swine

Sec. 4. All livestock, including horses, cattle, sheep, goats, 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 livestock into Minnesota and with such further provisions as are required under these rules and regulations. All health certificates shall include a statement that the animals described therein are free from symptoms of infectious or communicable diseases, and such additional statements as are required in the following 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, coccidiosis, tuberculosis, or any other infectious or communicable disease shall be exhibited at any livestock exhibition in Minnesota.

Sec. 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.

Sec. 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.

(d) Cattle under 15 months of age officially vaccinated with *Brucella abortus* vaccine as calves, when between 4 and 8 months of age, may be admitted without a test for Bang's disease if accompanied by a special permit issued by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board allowing the exhibition of such cattle. Such permits will be issued only if cattle originate in:

1. Herds officially accredited or certified as Bang's disease-free, or
2. Herds in modified accredited Bang's disease-free areas, tested within one year previous to the opening date of the exhibition, such test disclosing all unvaccinated animals over 6 months of age and all vaccinated animals over 24 months of age negative to the test, or
3. Herds tested within 60 days previous to the opening date of the exhibition, such test disclosing all unvaccinated animals over six months of age and all vaccinated animals over 24 months of age negative to the test.

A written request for such permit with a health certificate approved by the livestock sanitary officials of the state of origin for the cattle to be exhibited must be submitted to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board in ample time prior to the opening date of the exhibition so the permit may be issued by the Board and received by the exhibitor, to be submitted to the official veterinarian when the cattle are entered at the exhibition. The health certificate which accompanies the request for permit shall

include the age of the animals, the date of vaccination, the name and address of the veterinarian who administered the vaccine and the status of the herd from which the animals originate as above provided.

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.

Sec. 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.

Sec. 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.

Sec. 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.

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

QUARTERLY MEETING STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD JULY 11, 1947

The meeting was called to order by President Ewald at 9:00 A. M. All members and Secretary were present.

Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be instructed to send copies of the Minutes of the previous meeting to each Board member and consideration of the same be deferred until the next meeting. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

A. V. M. A. Meeting. Mr. Moscrip moved that Dr. W. L. Boyd, Dr. E. H. Gloss and the Secretary attend the meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association at Cincinnati, Ohio, August 17 to 21, 1947, inclusive with the approval of the Governor. The motion was seconded by Mr. Sayers and carried.

MOVEMENT OF LIVESTOCK FROM SLAUGHTERING ESTABLISHMENTS. The Secretary reported that Mr. E. D. Fletchall, Manager of the Swift and Company slaughtering establishment at Winona and Dr. L. D. Frederick, Chief Veterinarian employed by Swift and Company, had recently called at the office requesting information as to how they might meet the requirements of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board in the operation of a "feeder section" to be conducted in connection with their slaughter plant at Winona. They presented blue prints of a proposed addition to their yards in which livestock unfit for slaughter, would be received and yarded without admission to the pens in which slaughter livestock were yarded. They proposed to provide separate scales, alleys and chutes for the handling of this type of livestock. They also proposed to employ a veterinarian, authorized by the Board, on a part time basis, to conduct the necessary tests and issue health certificates for such livestock as they might wish to resell for shipment to other points in Minnesota. They indicated that this livestock would be sorted out of the regular shipments consigned to their slaughtering establishment before being admitted to the slaughtering pens.

The Secretary informed the Swift and Company representatives, that he would present their proposal to the Board at this meeting, but in view of the fact that the feeder section would not be under Federal supervision, and the responsibility of releasing

July 11, 1947.

livestock from the feeder section would necessarily be borne by a part time veterinarian employed by the Board who might or might not be present at all times, and since the livestock would not be accompanied by health certificates approved by the livestock sanitary authorities of the State of origin, he did not feel that he could recommend approval of the proposal. He informed the representatives, however, that should the Board act unfavorably on the proposal, he would inform them and would arrange for them to meet with the Board at the next regular meeting. A discussion of the Swift and Company proposal followed. No action was taken and the Secretary was instructed to so inform the Swift and Company representatives.

NEWCASTLE DISEASE. The Secretary reported that Newcastle disease was becoming more and more prevalent throughout the State. He informed the Board the Laboratory at the University Farm had reported positive diagnoses of samples submitted from 98 flocks in 50 counties. Also veterinarians had reported nine additional clinical cases. Three dealers on whose premises the disease has been diagnosed, have been placed under quarantine.

The Secretary also stated he had received many requests for information as to whether or not poultry exhibitions would again be prohibited this year. The status of Newcastle disease in Minnesota and neighboring states was discussed by the Board who expressed their opinion that it would be useless and unwise to prohibit poultry shows since there now appeared no possibility of complete eradication in the near future.

The Secretary informed the Board that he had called the attention of veterinarians who had been approved as the official veterinarians of the several county fairs, to the added responsibility due to the presence of Newcastle disease in the State and urged them to be especially alert in prohibiting the entry of birds showing clinical symptoms. He also stated he was sending a letter to all veterinarians in the State recommending that they advise their clients not to return any birds from a public exhibition to their premises, but to sell them for slaughter at the conclusion of the show.

July 11, 1947.

Dr. Gloss moved that recommendations pertaining to the handling of birds entered for exhibition, be prepared and furnished to fair board secretaries, and official veterinarians of poultry shows in sufficient number to allow distribution to all exhibitors. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

GENERAL QUARANTINE REGULATION - Reg. NO. 7.2. The Secretary called the attention of the Board to Regulation No. 7.2 which requires the isolation and quarantine of domestic animals, including poultry, for infectious and dangerous communicable diseases. He reminded the Board that this regulation had been readopted with all other regulations of the Board July 14, 1945, but that no change had been made in the text of the regulation since it was revised in 1932. The Secretary stated that the wording of the regulation was obsolete and that some further provisions should be included. He recommended the entire regulation be rewritten.

Dr. Boyd moved that the Secretary be instructed to revise Regulation 7.2, commonly known as "Circular A (Revised)", and submit copies to the Board members by mail for correction and suggestions, and that he immediately start the necessary proceedings for the amendment of this regulation. The motion was seconded by Mr. Sayers and carried.

BANG'S DISEASE. President Ewald reminded the Secretary of the action of the Board at the last Quarterly meeting and requested information as to what progress had been made in arranging a meeting with the Livestock Breeders of the state to discuss further activities in the control of Bang's disease. The Secretary stated that he had conferred with Secretary Jones of the State Breeders' Association, who because of the pressure of other duties, had advised that the meeting be delayed until later in the summer.

A discussion of the brucellosis control problem, and especially the rules and regulations governing the use of Bang's disease vaccine followed. The Secretary was again instructed to arrange a meeting with the breeders at the earliest practicable date.

July 11, 1947.

Dr. Fred C. Driver, Inspector in Charge of the field force of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry in Minnesota then appeared. The Secretary informed the Board that he had requested Dr. Driver's presence while discussing the tuberculosis and Bang's disease control status, which now followed on the Agenda.

TUBERCULOSIS AND BANG'S DISEASE CONTROL. The Secretary presented a list of the counties in which all cattle must be tested during the next fiscal year in order for them to maintain their modified accredited area status. He called the attention of the Board to the fact that at the present time, all counties due for re-accreditation, had been tested or testing was in progress for reaccreditation, but with the present force available, it was evident that it would be necessary either to obtain an extension of time in which the cattle in some counties will be tested or the accreditation in such counties would lapse before the end of the fiscal year. He also pointed out that 10 of the counties listed have adopted the Area Plan of Bang's disease control and that combination tests for both tuberculosis and Bang's disease should be conducted in these counties which will necessitate still more veterinarians in order to complete the necessary testing.

The Secretary also presented a copy of the letter he had written to Dr. B. T. Simms, Chief of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry explaining the present status of tuberculosis and Bang's disease in Minnesota and urgently requesting assistance by the assignment of additional personnel to the field force of the Bureau in Minnesota. He also presented a list of the counties which had adopted the Area Plan of Bang's disease control, showing the date when the counties are due for reaccreditation, the date of the last complete test in counties in the process of accreditation, and the counties which have submitted petitions requesting that the Area Plan be initiated. This list indicated four accredited counties past due for reaccreditation, three more which will be due for retesting for accreditation before September 1, 1947, and three more before February 1, 1948; also four counties in the process of accreditation in which the last complete test was conducted more than one year ago, and two counties still waiting for the initial test.

July 11, 1947

He explained that the present force of veterinarians available for Bang's disease testing under the Area Plan is making exceedingly slow progress, as much of the personnel available must necessarily be employed to conduct retests of infected herds and herds in which clinical evidence of Bang's disease appeared.

The Secretary also presented a copy of a letter written to Dr. Driver by Dr. Simms dated July 7th, pursuant to the Secretary's letter, suggesting a meeting with Dr. Driver, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board and the Executive Board of the Minnesota Veterinary Medical Association, in St. Paul on July 14th to discuss the feasibility of employing laymen to collect blood samples in connection with the Bang's disease control work. The Secretary stated that he was opposed to the employment of laymen for this purpose as he was convinced that the character of the work would seriously suffer and that only properly qualified personnel were able to furnish the necessary information to cattle owners which is of the utmost importance in obtaining their cooperation, without which the Area Plan of control is doomed to failure. He stated that he did not feel under any circumstances, should laymen be employed for any of the technical control work if the employment of veterinary personnel is possible. The Board concurred in this opinion, but several members stated that since Dr. Simms was available to come to St. Paul, the meeting should be held at least with the Board to discuss the situation and to try to impress on Dr. Simms, the urgent necessity of additional personnel.

Dr. Gloss stated it would be impossible for him to meet with Dr. Simms on Monday, July 14th and suggested that Dr. Simms be requested to meet with the Board on Sunday, July 13th, or if that was impossible, for the Board or a sub-committee to meet with Dr. Simms in Chicago on Saturday or Sunday, July 13th, where Dr. Simms would be present to attend another meeting.

The Secretary was instructed to telephone to Dr. Simms to determine if such a meeting was possible. The Secretary was unable to reach Dr. Simms, but talked with Dr. A. K. Kuttler, the veterinarian in charge of tuberculosis and brucellosis control

July 11, 1947.

for the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry in Washington. Dr. Kuttler stated that he would get in touch with Dr. Simms and determine if a Sunday meeting could be arranged, and would immediately inform the Board as to what could be done. While the Board was still in session, Dr. Kuttler telephoned from Washington stating it would be impossible for Dr. Simms to come to St. Paul in view of developments later than his letter to Dr. Driver, but would be pleased to meet with any or all members of the Board in Chicago at any time between 6:00 P. M. Saturday, July 12th to 12 noon Sunday, July 13th.

Dr. Boyd moved the Secretary be instructed to arrange for transportation for Dr. Gloss, Mr. Moscrip and the Secretary to travel by air from St. Paul to Chicago on the afternoon of July 12th and to meet with Dr. Simms the evening of July 12th or the morning of July 13th to discuss the possibility of obtaining veterinary personnel to conduct the Bang's disease and tuberculosis control work in Minnesota, and other phases of the problem. The motion was seconded by Mr. Sayers and carried.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE. The Secretary presented a letter from Dr. R. A. Hendershott, Secretary of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association written to members of the Executive Committee of that Association, which consists of chief livestock sanitary officials of the various states, outlining the present status of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico and urging that preliminary steps be taken to provide for immediate action should the disease appear at any point within the United States. The letter and recommendations were discussed by the Board as well as the present status of foot-and-mouth disease control in Mexico. The opinion was expressed it would be unwise to follow the suggestion may by Dr. Hendershott because of the unfavorable publicity which would result and the Board felt confident that with conditions as they are in Minnesota, material and personnel would be immediately available, and could be organized on extremely short notice. No action was taken.

July 11, 1947.

The Secretary announced that he had been requested to attend a meeting in the office of the League of Municipalities on Wednesday, July 16th to discuss a revision of the Model Milk Ordinance to be submitted to the various municipalities in Minnesota for adoption. He suggested that he be instructed to insist that where ever the distribution of raw milk is allowed, that the ordinance provide that it be furnished from herds which are under supervision of the Board for the control of Bang's disease under the Certified Herd Plan and for tuberculosis under the Accredited Herd Plan, and that failure of the herd owner to comply with the provisions of the regulations covering these plans, be cause for immediate cancellation of his permit to sell or distribute milk in the municipality. A discussion of the matter followed.

It was the concensus of the opinion of the Board that the Secretary's suggestion should be the minimum required for the production of milk to be distributed for human consumption in the raw state.

DR. M. E. MERKLEY, ST. PETER. The Secretary presented a letter from Dr. M. E. Merkley of St. Peter requesting consideration of his application for reinstatement on the list of approved and accredited veterinarians in Minnesota. The circumstances surrounding his disqualification were reviewed and discussed.

Dr. Boyd moved that the Secretary be instructed to inform Dr. Merkley that his request would be considered at a later meeting and that he would be informed of any action the Board might take. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss and carried.

On motion, the Board adjourned at 12:00 noon.

Respectfully submitted,


Secretary


President

MINUTES SPECIAL MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD SEPTEMBER 29, 1947

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

Dr. Boyd moved that the Minutes of the Special Meeting of May 27th and the Quarterly Meeting held July 11th, as submitted by mail to the members be approved. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss and carried.

MR. LESTER TATE; The Secretary informed the Board that Mr. Lester Tate, the Law Enforcement Officer, had requested a year's leave of absence without pay to accept employment with the Federal Government in the foot-and-mouth disease campaign in Mexico. The Secretary explained that he had made it a rule that no leave of absence without pay would be granted unless a doctor's certificate was presented indicating the leave was necessary for the employee's health. He also stated that if this leave was granted, it would be necessary to fill the position temporarily which might be difficult, but that on the other hand, he felt that the State should cooperate in every way possible to assist in the foot-and-mouth disease eradication campaign. After some discussion, it was decided that it would not be advisable to grant a leave to Mr. Tate at this time. No action was taken on Mr. Tate's request and the Board signified their approval of the Secretary in refusing to grant leave without pay excepting in cases where such leave was necessary for the health of the employee.

DR. KERR'S HATCHERY AGREEMENT. The Secretary presented a Hatchery Agreement signed by Dr. E. J. Kerr of the "Dr. Kerr's Hatchery" at Minneota, Minnesota. He stated he had been informed by the Poultry Improvement Board that Dr. Kerr had not applied for supervision under that organization. He reminded the Board that the Kerr Hatchery had been removed from supervision in 1946 due to Dr. Kerr's refusal to allow an employee of the Poultry Improvement Board to inspect his hatchery and brooder batteries. He reminded the Board that in accordance with a resolution passed by the Live Stock Sanitary

September 29, 1947

Board in 1938 and 1940, hatcheries must come under the supervision of the Improvement Board if they are to remain under supervision for the control of pullorum disease. The Secretary was instructed to return Dr. Kerr's Agreement, and to inform him it could not be accepted until or unless he placed his hatchery under supervision of the Poultry Improvement Board for the breeding stages of the National Poultry Improvement Plan.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE. The foot-and-mouth disease situation in Mexico was discussed. The Secretary presented the last report on the eradication campaign from the United States Bureau of Animal Industry indicating satisfactory progress. However, he stated he had been included in a committee of State Veterinarians to visit Mexico and observe procedures and progress, and had made all arrangements after consulting with Board Members, but had received a wire on September 26th informing him the trip had been postponed. He also presented a letter just received from Mr. Will J. Miller, President of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association stating it was necessary to postpone the trip because of a breakdown in the eradication program, hoped to be temporary, due to the failure on the part of the Mexican Government to make prompt indemnity payments, and because the protection offered Americans by the Mexican Army was not satisfactory.

RENDERING PLANT AT STILLWATER. The Secretary reported that Mr. Utecht of Stillwater, who operates a rendering plant at that point, together with Mr. Moscrip and Dr. Andreasen of Wisconsin, had recently called at the office of the Board. They informed him that a truck operated by Mr. Utecht's plant located at Stillwater, had been stopped by Wisconsin authorities from hauling carcasses in that State. He stated it was brought out in the discussion, the Wisconsin law provided for reciprocity between states in issuing permits for transportation of carcasses, but the Minnesota Attorney General had informed him that there was no authority under the Minnesota law whereby the Live Stock Sanitary Board could enter into such an agreement.

September 29, 1947

The Secretary stated that several days following this visit, Senator Knowles of New Richland, Wisconsin had also called at the office to see if some provision could be made whereby Mr. Utecht could continue to operate in Wisconsin. The Secretary reported that so far at the Live Stock Sanitary Board was concerned, it was entirely agreeable to them for him to operate in Wisconsin in any way he desired, but the Wisconsin law alone was preventing these operations. Senator Knowles suggested it might be possible to arrange a "gentleman's agreement" between the authorities of the two states to overlook violations of the law by operators licensed to conduct rendering plants in either state, and he requested the Secretary to confer with the Minnesota Attorney General to see if such a plan was feasible.

The Board discussed the matter thoroughly. It was brought out that such an agreement would necessarily apply to other states and would not be to the best interest of disease control. The Board expressed their opinion that the law and regulations now in effect are satisfactory. No action was taken on the request of Senator Knowles or Mr. Utecht.

BANG'S DISEASE CONTROL. The Secretary stated the reason for calling this special meeting was to discuss the rules and regulations and the policy of the Board prior to a meeting at 1:30 P. M. today with the Executive Board of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders Association to which Mr. L. D. Dorweiler, Executive Secretary of the Legislative Research Council and Representative Hartle, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture of the Council, had been invited.

The Legislative Research Council provided by the last Legislature was instructed to gather data pertaining to all methods of control of Bang's disease in Minnesota and other states, in order that the legislature may be guided in their future action. The Secretary stated he considered it necessary for the Board and the Breeders' Association to decide on what kind of legislation, if any, was desirable.

The Secretary presented a report prepared for the Legislative Research Council by Dr. F. C. Driver at the request of Mr. Dorweiler. He pointed out that the report

September 29, 1947.

showed a great deal of detail work and much valuable data, but he stated in his opinion, Dr. Driver had drawn conclusions from his data that were not justified. The Secretary pointed out that no mention had been made of the abnormal conditions pertaining to the movement of cattle in recent years, nor the shortage of personnel for the enforcement of quarantine regulations. He also pointed out the costs, in his opinion, were not fairly estimated. The Secretary was instructed to confer with Dr. Driver and request the report be amended, at least in these particulars.

The Board then discussed the Area Plan of Bang's disease control. They were unanimous in their opinion the Area Plan must be continued and extended as rapidly as possible as it is the only orderly systematic method of control so far proposed which offers hope of eradication of Bang's disease. The Board also agreed the Area Plan must remain the basis of control in this State.

The Secretary presented proposed amendments to the rules and regulations for the establishment and maintenance of Certified Bang's disease-free herds (Regulation #3.2) prepared as instructed by the Board at their meeting on May 28th. A discussion of the rules and regulations followed.

Dr. Gloss moved that the regulations be amended as recommended by the Secretary and the necessary steps be instituted as required by law for the amendment of the rules and regulations. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

A discussion followed of the rules and regulations governing the public exhibition of livestock as they applied to cattle vaccinated with brucella abortus vaccine.

The Board then adjourned for lunch.

At 1:30 P. M. the Board reconvened in the office of the Minnesota Farm Bureau. All members of the Live Stock Sanitary Board, Mr. N. K. Carnes, J. S. Jones, W. H. Peters, N. T. Findahl, M. E. Teeter, N. P. Grass, and F. W. White, representing the Livestock Breeders' Association, Representative Hartle, Mr. L. Dorweiler and

September 29, 1947

Mr. Johnson representing the Legislative Research Council, were present. The meeting was again called to order by President Ewald of the Live Stock Sanitary Board, who after preliminary remarks, requested the Secretary to preside.

A discussion followed of all phases of control of Bang's disease in Minnesota. The amendments to the rules and regulations for the establishment and maintenance of Certified Bang's Disease-Free herds which had been approved by the Live Stock Sanitary Board were presented by the Secretary.

After some discussion, Mr. Norris Carnes moved that the Breeders' Association approve the proposed amendments to Regulation #3.2. The motion was seconded by Mr. W. H. Peters and was carried unanimously.

Various methods of speeding up the Area Plan of Bang's Disease control was then discussed. Dr. Gloss stated that in his opinion if provisions could be made to pay veterinarians on a per head basis, much more work could be accomplished at less cost than under the present system. All present agreed that probably such would be the case.

Mr. Dorweiler expressed his belief that no legislation would be necessary to make this change.

Mr. Moscrip moved that Dr. Gloss, Mr. Hartle, Mr. Dorweiler and Dr. West confer with the Commissioner of Administration to determine if a plan could be worked out to compensate practicing veterinarians employed temporarily by the State for the control of tuberculosis and Bang's disease, might be paid on the basis of the number of cattle tested. The motion was seconded by Mr. Sayers and carried.

A discussion of the rules and regulations governing the public exhibition of livestock followed. The Secretary stated it was his personal opinion that the Minnesota regulations should conform as closely as possible with neighboring states without in any way jeopardizing the health of the livestock in Minnesota, and especially the progress of the eradication of Bang's disease under the area plan.

Mr. Carnes moved that the regulations pertaining to the exhibition of livestock now in effect be approved by the Executive Board of the Livestock Breeders'

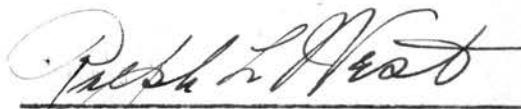
September 29, 1947

Association. The motion was seconded by Mr. Grass and carried.

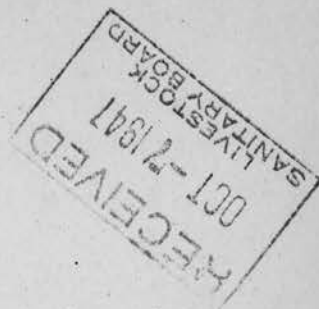
Mr. Carnes then moved the Livestock Breeders' Association endorse and approve a continuation of the Area Plan of Bang's Disease control and its extension to the entire State as rapidly as funds and personnel permit. Motion seconded by Mr. Teeter and carried unanimously.

On motion, the meeting adjourned at 4:15 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,


Secretary


President



Joint Meeting
of

MINNESOTA LIVESTOCK BREEDERS' ASS'N. BOARD

MINNESOTA LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD

LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COUNCIL

September 29, 1947

Representing the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association:

N. K. Carnes	N. T. Findahl	N. P. Grass
J. S. Jones	M. E. Teeter	F. W. White
W. H. Peters		

Representing the Minnesota Livestock Sanitary Board:

Dr. Boyd	Chas. Ewald	Dr. Gloss
W. S. Moscrip	A. H. Sayres	Dr. West

Representing the Legislative Research Council:

L. Dorweiler	J. Hartle	Mr. Johnson
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Dr. West presided and explained the purpose of this joint meeting of the Livestock Sanitary Board, the directors of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Ass'n. and the Legislative Research Council.

Dr. West submitted proposed new regulations of the Sanitary Board dealing with Brucellosis control as follows:

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO REGULATION 3.2, RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF CERTIFIED BANG'S DISEASE FREE HERDS IN MINNESOTA.

SECTION VII

1. Amend Paragraph D to read as follows:

All vaccinated animals showing a suspicious reaction one year or more after date of vaccination shall be segregated from the negative animals as provided in Section VIII, Paragraph A.

Amend Paragraph E to read as follows:

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All vaccinated animals showing a positive reaction one year or more after date of vaccination shall be identified as reactors and disposed of as provided in Section VIII, Paragraph B.

3. Add Paragraph F, as follows:

Whenever a herd under supervision is tested, disclosing all vaccinated animals negative, if all animals vaccinated more than one year, which show suspicious or positive reactions, are disposed of as reactors or suspects, as provided in Section VIII, the test shall be considered negative, and in the case of a re-test of a certified herd, such herd shall be re-certified.

SECTION VIII

1. Strike the title and insert in lieu thereof: Disposal of reactors and suspects.

2. Amend Paragraph A to read as follows:

All suspects disclosed when herds under supervision or animals included therein are tested or re-tested, shall be immediately segregated from the negative animals and remain in segregation until re-tested and found negative or shipped for slaughter.

3. Amend Paragraph C to read as follows:

All reactors disclosed when herds under supervision or animals included therein are tested or re-tested, 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, 1945, Section 35.08, or shall be immediately removed from the herd and disposed of as the Board shall direct.

4. Paragraph C to read as the present Paragraph B.

After an extended discussion, IT WAS MOVED BY MR. CARNES, SECONDED BY MR. PETERS, THAT THE MINNESOTA LIVESTOCK BREEDERS' ASS'N. APPROVE THE AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO BRUCELLOSIS AS PROPOSED BY THE LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD. MOTION CARRIED.

Dr. West and members of the Livestock Sanitary Board stated that progress of the work was retarded because of shortage of finances and of personnel to do the work.

Dr. Gloss stated that from practical experience he felt that they could go faster and at much less cost if they were permitted to pay for testing on a per head basis

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rather than on a per diem basis. Mr. Dorweiler said that the recommendation for such change would have to be submitted to and approved by the State Business Administrator.

IT WAS MOVED BY MR. MOSCRIP, SECONDED BY MR. SAYERS, THAT DR. WEST, DR. GLOSS, MR. DORWEILER AND MR. HARTLE CALL ON THE STATE BUSINESS ADMINISTRATOR, MR. BERG, IN REGARD TO THE POSSIBILITY OF PAYING FOR TESTING ON A PER HEAD BASIS FOR BOTH TUBERCULOSIS AND BANG'S INSTEAD OF ON A PER DAY BASIS. MOTION CARRIED.

Mr. Carnes asked for a clarification statement relative to the exhibition of livestock at fairs.

Dr. West stated (as his personal opinion) that Minnesota should try to comply and make rules uniform with surrounding states except where it does not interfere seriously with the area program.

Further full discussion related to the Minnesota area test and slaughter plan and to the vaccination program.

IT WAS MOVED BY MR. CARNES, SECONDED BY MR. TEETER, THAT WE RECOMMEND THAT THE AREA PLAN BE CONTINUED AND EXPANDED AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE, AND THAT FUNDS TO MAKE THIS PROGRAM POSSIBLE BE PROVIDED. MOTION CARRIED.

Secretary

MINUTES QUARTERLY MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD OCTOBER 17, 1947

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

Dr. Gloss moved the Minutes of the Special Meeting held September 29th, copies of which had been mailed to the Board Members, be approved. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

OUT OF STATE TRAVEL. Mr. Sayers moved that Doctors Boyd, Gloss and West be authorized to attend the meeting of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association to be held in Chicago December 3rd to 5th, inclusive, and that Dr. Boyd attend the conference of Research Workers of Animal Diseases in North America, and Dr. West attend the meeting of the National Assembly of Chief Livestock Sanitary Officials both on December 1st and 2nd preceding the meeting of the Livestock Sanitary Association providing these authorizations are approved by the Governor. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be instructed to attend the joint meeting of the Association of State Commissioners of Agriculture and the National Assembly of Chief Livestock Sanitary Officials to be held in Biloxi, Mississippi November 10th to 13th, inclusive, providing the Governor approves. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

Dr. Boyd moved the Secretary be instructed to attend the meeting of the Interstate Veterinary Medical Association at Sioux City, Iowa, November 20th and 21st provided the Governor approves the travel expense. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss and carried.

IMPORTATION OF SWINE. The rules and regulations governing the importation of swine provide permits may be issued allowing the importation of unvaccinated swine for feeding purposes, such swine to be vaccinated immediately upon arrival at destination in Minnesota. The Secretary stated there has been difficulty in obtaining the

October 17, 1947

reports of vaccination following the importation of swine under this regulation, and the reports when finally obtained, indicate some dealers are importing unvaccinated swine and selling them before vaccination in various sized lots to a number of persons within the State. The Secretary stated he had recently refused to issue permits to some applicants following disclosure of this practice. He stated while it appeared this practice had been conducted by some truckers and hog dealers for a number of years, it is his opinion that the regulations should be interpreted to mean that unvaccinated swine imported under permit must remain in quarantine on the premises of the consignee until vaccinated and for at least 21 days thereafter, and until the vaccination quarantine is released. The Board agreed this interpretation of the regulations was correct and instructed the Secretary to enforce them on that basis.

TURKEY GROWERS ASSOCIATION. Messrs. R. P. Mixa, Clem Thurnbeck, Graydon McCully, and Irvin Skarstad, representing the Minnesota Turkey Growers' Association and turkey hatcherymen, and Dr. B. S. Pomeroy, Poultry Pathologist of the Veterinary Division of the University of Minnesota, appeared. Mr. Thurnbeck pointed out discrepancies in the State regulations governing the control of pullorum disease compared with the regulations of the National Turkey Improvement Plan, especially the provision of the National Plan providing that when flocks are tested to attain Pullorum-Passed and Pullorum-Clean classifications, and when such tests disclose reactors, the owner may submit the reacting birds to a recognized laboratory and if pullorum organisms are not found, the test is considered negative; whereas, the State regulations make no provisions for this procedure but base the classification entirely on the results of the agglutination test. Mr. Thurnbeck further pointed out that Minnesota is a turkey egg importing state in that approximately 80% of the turkey eggs hatched in Minnesota, are imported from other states, mostly California, Oregon and Texas. He stated these other states follow the National Plan, and under present regulations, a hatchery in this State importing all eggs from flocks in the

October 17, 1947.

above named states might operate as a "clean" hatchery, whereas in fact the eggs might originate from flocks no freer from Pullorum disease than many Minnesota "Pullorum-Controlled" flocks. He stated this precluded hatchery owners wishing to advertise as Minnesota-Clean Hatcheries from purchasing Minnesota eggs, and discriminated against flocks in Minnesota which were operating under the Minnesota-U. S. Turkey Improvement Plan. The Secretary stated every since pullorum disease control had been started in Minnesota, the National Poultry and National Turkey Improvement Plans had been regarded by the Board as the minimum standard under which they should operate, but the Minnesota regulations had always required higher standards than these minimum requirements. He pointed out that the program for the control of pullorum disease in turkeys had been operating in this State for only four years and that only after the pullorum control work in this State was started, had a turkey breeding industry been developed in Minnesota. He stated the results of pullorum disease control in turkeys in this State under the present regulations had exceeded expectations. During the last two years it has been generally recognized that eggs produced from flocks under the supervision of the Minnesota plan with a Minnesota-controlled classification, had shown better hatchability and the poult hatched from such eggs higher livability than eggs imported from other states presumably originating from U. S. Pullorum Clean flocks. He stated it was his opinion that favorable results were due to enforcement of the present regulations and it would be unwise to amend them just to enable a few hatcheries who have always heretofore used imported eggs exclusively, but who now because of the high quality of eggs produced in Minnesota, wish to purchase them, but to continue to advertise nationally; if such amendments would result in lowering the standards of the Minnesota plan of control under which so much has already been accomplished.

He stated that in his opinion a negative bacteriological examination was not significant as it is often impossible to isolate organisms in spite of the fact that the animal or bird affected, may be harboring the same. The Secretary further stated that in his opinion, hatcheries coming under State supervision, should be re-

October 27, 1947.

quired to import eggs only from states with the same requirements as those of Minnesota.

Dr. Pomeroy did not agree with the Secretary that a negative bacteriological examination was not significant and pointed out that in California about one-third of the eggs sold in that State as coming from "clean" flocks originated in flocks in which reactors had been disclosed, but where the reactors failed to show infection on bacteriological examination. The regulations governing the control of pullorum disease were discussed at length. The visitors were informed that the matter would be taken under advisement and were excused.

SWIFT AND COMPANY. Dr. L. D. Frederick, Chief Veterinarian for Swift and Company and Mr. E. D. Fletchall, Manager of the Swift and Company Plant at Winona appeared. The Secretary explained that he had invited Dr. Frederick and Mr. Fletchall as instructed by the Board at the last Quarterly Meeting to give them an opportunity to explain their request for a change in the rules and regulations governing the movement of livestock from slaughtering establishments.

Dr. Frederick explained that many cattle and some swine were received at the Winona Plant which were not finished and the Company wished the privilege of reselling this livestock to farmers to be fed for a period and then be returned to the packing plant when they had reached slaughter condition. He stated the Company intended to erect a feeding section at their Winona Plant and would provide a sorting yard where the slaughter animals could be sorted on delivery from those which were in feeding condition only, and the feeding livestock would be immediately moved to the feeding section, weighed over separate scales and handled from thereon in separate chutes and alleys. He stated the Company would provide for a part time veterinary service, employing the local veterinarians under authorization of the Board to enforce the State regulations, and hoped the regulations might be so amended that such livestock delivered to their Winona plant might be resold to farmers in Minnesota for feeding purposes.

After answering questions by the Board Members regarding the proposed project, the visitors were informed the matter would taken under advisement and the

October 17, 1947.

Secretary would be instructed to inform them of any action taken by the Board. They were then excused.

COMMUNITY SALES. Holmes Pedelty, Reuben Potter, A. H. Stegmeier, A. D. Nelson, and John Caldwell, all operators of community sales and representing the Association of Livestock Community Sale Operators, appeared. The Secretary explained there was no provision in the regulations governing the sale of livestock at community sales for the movement of swine from community sale premises for immediate slaughter without vaccination. He stated that for many years an occasional hog of slaughter type had been sold without vaccination, but within the last year it had been reported such sales were becoming very extensive to the point where at some pavilions, large numbers of swine, many of them not of slaughter type, were sold without vaccination, and evidence had been obtained that in at least some instances, the hogs so purchased were not immediately shipped for slaughter but were held by the purchaser for further feeding and in some instances, reconsigned to other sales. The Secretary stated he had written to all community sale operators and official veterinarians instructing them it would be necessary to comply strictly with the regulations in the future. He stated he had received a number of communications from sale operators in reply to his letter, objecting strenuously to the enforcement of the regulation and that he had therefore suggested that a delegation of community sale operators meet with the Board to suggest such changes in the regulations as they might desire.

Mr. M_oscrip then appeared and entered into the deliberations of the Board.

The regulations governing community sales were discussed and the sale operators present requested the following changes be made:

1. Provision for sale of swine for immediate slaughter on consignment to public stockyards under procedures similar to those now provided for the sale of cattle for immediate slaughter, including

- a. Affidavit of the purchaser that the swine purchased are to be immediately slaughtered or consigned to a public stockyards, and

October 17, 1947.

b/ Marking with branding paint swine sold for immediate slaughter before leaving the sales premises, and

2. Marking all cattle sold for immediate slaughter without a Bang's disease test with branding paint on the side or hip so that buyers would understand that such cattle had not been tested and could be purchased for slaughter only, and

3. Require all cattle not passing a negative Bang's disease test (including suspects) when tested at community sales, to be branded and tagged as reactors and disposed of as such.

The delegation also requested the rules and regulations governing the importation of feeding cattle be amended to provide that permits for the importation of feeding female cattle and feeding bulls without a record of a Bang's disease test, such cattle to be tested for Bang's disease immediately upon arrival at destination be issued for cattle originating at community sales in other states.

The Secretary stated that Mr. Lloyd Long, who operates the sale pavilion at Luverne, Minnesota, had called at the office a few days previously and had informed the Secretary that it would be impossible for him to attend the meeting because of other commitments. He requested the Secretary to discuss the requirements of revaccination of single treated swine consigned to sales pavilions from points in other states. Mr. Long suggested the use of serum only for all swine sold at any community sale. The question was discussed but all sale operators present objected to this procedure and felt the use of serum and virus in infected counties should be continued.

The delegation was then advised by President Ewald their suggestions would be taken under advisement and they were excused.

At 12:30 P. M. the Board adjourned for lunch. They reconvened at 1:15 P. M.

DR. GEORGE J. PAUL. Dr. George J. Paul of St. Cloud, Minnesota appeared. The Secretary informed the Board he had had much difficulty in obtaining official records and reports from Dr. Paul for several years. He further stated that recently

October 17, 1947.

specific evidence of certain violations of the rules and regulations governing the testing and vaccination of cattle, had been obtained. He presented this evidence to the Board. (A memorandum of the evidence is on file.)

Dr. Paul was questioned by the Board Members in regard to the reported violations and was then excused after being informed the Secretary would advise him as to any action the Board might take in his case.

The matter was discussed thoroughly by the Board. Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be instructed to notify Dr. Paul he would be continued on the Approved and Accredited list of Veterinarians in Minnesota providing there was no further infraction of the rules and regulations, but that any violation of the regulations in the future would result in his immediate and permanent disqualification; and to further notify Dr. Paul that his authorization to conduct the rapid plate agglutination blood test for Bang's disease, was hereby cancelled, and that it would be necessary for him in the future, to submit all blood samples for his Bang's disease tests to the Laboratory at the University Farm for testing; and also to cancel Dr. Paul's authorization as the official veterinarian at the St. Cloud Community Sales. The motion was seconded by Mr. Sayers and carried.

DR. M. E. MERKLEY, ST. PETER? Dr. Boyd moved the Secretary take the necessary steps to reinstate Dr. M. E. Merkley on the Approved and Accredited list of Veterinarians in Minnesota and to notify Dr. Merkley that such reinstatement was on condition there would be no further infractions by Dr. Merkley of the rules and regulations for the control of communicable diseases of livestock in Minnesota, and any further infractions would result in his immediate and permanent disqualification, and also to notify Dr. Merkley his rapid plate agglutination test for Bang's disease would no longer be recognized, and it would be necessary for him to submit all blood samples collected by him for the Bang's disease test, to the Laboratory at the University Farm for testing. The motion was seconded by Mr. Sayers and carried - Dr. Gloss not voting.

PULLORUM DISEASE REGULATIONS. Dr. Gloss moved that Dr. Boyd, Dr. Pomeroy,

October 17, 1947.

and Dr. West prepare an amended regulation for the control of pullorum disease complying in general with the National Turkey Improvement Plan with such variations as they deemed advisable under Minnesota conditions. The motion was seconded by Mr. Moscrip and carried.

SWIFT AND COMPANY. The request of Swift and Company through Dr. Fredericks and Mr. Fletchall, was then discussed at length. It was pointed out that any action taken on this request would necessarily apply to all other slaughtering establishments. It was also pointed out that community sale operators would doubtless request the same privileges, which under the conditions outlined, would allow Swift and Company to import livestock without a health certificate, to be resold to Minnesota owners. No action was taken by the Board.

COMMUNITY SALES. Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary prepare amendments to the regulations governing community sales to provide for the sale of swine for immediate slaughter or immediate consignment to a public stockyard without vaccination under provisions similar to those now provided for the sale of cattle for this purpose. The motion was seconded by Mr. Sayers and carried.

Dr. Gloss moved the regulations governing the vaccination of swine, sold at community sales, for purposes other than slaughter, which now require that pigs consigned to community sales with a record of treatment with serum only, be revaccinated before being moved from the sale premises, remain unchanged. The motion was seconded by Mr. Sayers and carried.

Mr. Sayers moved that the regulations governing the importation of cattle be amended to provide that permits for the importation of feeding females over six months of age and feeding bulls to be tested for Bang's disease upon arrival at destination, be issued for cattle originating at community sales in other states. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss and carried.

On motion the Board adjourned at 3:30 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

Ralph L. West

Secretary

Chas Ewell

President

MINUTES QUARTERLY MEETING MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD JANUARY 26, 1948.

Members present Mr. A. L. Sayers, Dr. E. H. Gloss and Dr. W. L. Boyd, as well as Dr. Ralph L. West, Secretary. Since neither the President or Vice-President were present, the meeting was called to order at 10:00 A. M. by the Secretary in the Auditorium of the State Office Building pursuant to notice given by mail on December 15th to all persons interested in the adoption and amendments of the following rules and regulations as provided by Minnesota Statutes 1945, Section 15.042:

Reg. No. 1.1 - Rules and regulations governing the importation of cattle into the State of Minnesota.

Reg. No. 1.7 - Rules and regulations governing the importation of poultry into the State of Minnesota.

Reg. No. 1.8 - Regulation providing for quarantine of domestic animals imported into Minnesota without a health certificate.

Reg. No. 3.2 - Rules and regulations for the establishment and maintenance of certified Bang's disease-free herds in Minnesota.

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.

Reg. No. 5.1 - Rules and regulations for the control of Pullorum Disease (Bacillary White Diarrhea).

Reg. No. 6.1 - Rules and regulations governing the sale of Livestock at Community Sales.

Reg. No. 6.4 - 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.

Reg. No. 7.2 - Rules and regulations requiring the isolation and quarantining of domestic animals, including poultry, for infectious and dangerous communicable diseases.

The Board then immediately proceeded to hold a hearing on the above listed regulations and a transcript of the discussion is on file in the office.

At 2:25 P. M. on motion the meeting adjourned to a place, date and

January 16, 1948

hour to be fixed by the President and notice furnished by the Secretary.

Respectfully submitted,

Ralph L. Hoist
Secretary

Charles E. ...
President

MINUTES ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD FEBRUARY 13, 1948.

The meeting was called to order by President Ewald at 9:00 A. M. Members present, President Ewald, Mr. Sayers, Dr. Gloss and Dr. Boyd.

Dr. Gloss moved that the Minutes of the meeting held January 16th, 1948, as submitted to the Board Members by mail be approved. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

DEPARTMENT ADMINISTRATION INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING ANNUAL REPORTS, ETC.

The Secretary stated he had received instructions from the State Department of Administration that all publications of the Department for distribution, must be furnished to various agencies. For the last 20 years or more, the annual reports of the Board to the Governor required by law, have been typewritten and only approximately nine copies prepared. He said that since it was necessary to submit the number of copies required, in his opinion the report should be printed or multigraphed, in which case it would be advisable to edit the report carefully and make it as brief as possible in order to save expense.

Dr. Gloss moved that if the Secretary obtained the approval of the Department of Administration, he should have 800 copies of the annual report printed and should distribute them to the required agencies, the disease control authorities of all the states, and the county agents and veterinarians in Minnesota. The motion was seconded by Mr. Sayers and carried.

EAR TAGS. The question of identification ear tags was discussed. The Secretary explained that he had been investigating the possibility of procuring more satisfactory tags from numerous sources and had recently purchased 200,000 "Hasco" tags from the National Band and Tag Company but that these tags had not proved satisfactory for various reasons. He stated that in spite of this fact, he had recently submitted an order for 100,000 to the State Purchasing Department but that the National Band and Tag Company had increased their price to such an extent, their bid was not in line with the bid submitted by William Cooper and Nephews for the tag formerly used by the Department, and on the advice of the Purchasing Agent, he had agreed to procure

February 13, 1948.

this order from Cooper and Nephews. The question of future purchases of ear tags was discussed by the Board.

Dr. Gloss moved that the Secretary use his best judgment in procuring identification tags with the advice and approval of the State Purchasing Department. The motion was seconded by Mr. Sayers and carried.

RABIES. The Secretary reported that rabies had been diagnosed in a cat in High Forest Township, Olmsted County from specimens submitted on December 1st to the Laboratory at the University Farm and also to the Laboratory of the State Department of Health. He stated that he had complied with the law and established a proclamation and quarantine on High Forest and Pleasant Grove Townships and the Village of Stewartville in Olmsted County, Sumner Township in Mower County and Racine Township in Fillmore County. He stated that field veterinarians have been delegated on several occasions since that time to investigate the possibility of other cases in the neighborhood and also all veterinarians in the vicinity of Stewartville had been alerted by mail, but no evidence has been obtained or reports received of further cases in that vicinity.

On January 8th, a report was received from Dr. A. O. Garlie of Northfield of a cat in Castle Rock Township, Dakota County showing symptoms suspicious of rabies. A field veterinarian was immediately sent to the premises where this cat was confined in a brooder house. He brought the animal to the Division of Veterinary Medicine where it died the next day and a positive diagnosis of rabies was made in both the Laboratory at the University Farm and the Laboratory at the State Department of Health.

The Secretary stated that because of the unusual findings of rabies in two cats at widely separated points, with no evidence of the disease in other animals, he did not feel justified in establishing a quarantine on the area surrounding Castle Rock Township. He stated that veterinarians were again requested to report any suspicious cases and investigations have been made by a field veterinarian

without any evidence or reports of further cases in this vicinity. He informed the Board that investigations would be continued and if further evidence developed, quarantines would be immediately established.

The secretary recommended that since no further cases of rabies have occurred in or in the vicinity of High Forest Township, Olmsted County, the proclamations and quarantines on the Townships of High Forest and Pleasant Grove, and the Village of Stewartville, all in Olmsted County, and the Township of Racine in Fillmore County and the Township of Sumner in Mower County, be rescinded.

Dr. Boyd moved the Secretary's recommendation be approved and that he be instructed to rescind the proclamations and quarantines named therein. The motion was seconded by Mr. Sayers and carried.

AITKIN COUNTY BANG'S DISEASE TEST. The Secretary reported that ever since the Area Plan of Bang's disease control had been adopted in Aitkin County, difficulty had been encountered in the testing of herds owned by Robert, William and Owen Boyer. The difficulty in handling these herds was further enhanced by the attitude of the County Attorney of Aitkin County and his lack of interest in assisting the Board in carrying out the Area Law. He stated that the matter had been taken up with the Attorney General's office over a year ago, but that he had been put off from day to day and from week to week, and while the herds had been tested from time to time under the most disagreeable circumstances, no action had been taken to require these cattle owners to submit their cattle promptly and to cooperate with the agents of the Board until the matter was recently brought to a head by the forceable ejection of one of the Federal employees from the Robert Boyer premises and Mr. Boyer's refusal to submit his cattle to a Bang's disease test. He stated that following this incident, the Attorney General had delegated a special assistant to the Board who had started action to obtain a Court Order requiring Robert Boyer to submit his herd to a test and that this herd had been tested disclosing six reactors which were now under quarantine.

He stated that following this incident, the veterinarians had then called

February 13, 1948.

on Owen Boyer and William Boyer who had both refused to test their cattle, but after further negotiations had agreed to submit their cattle to testing on February 11th. However, on February 9th, the Secretary received a telephone call from Mr. O. L. Johnson, State Representative from the 54th District, requesting a further postponement of the test until Mr. Johnson and the Boyers could come to the office of the Board to discuss the matter with the Secretary. The Secretary informed Mr. Johnson that since arrangements had been made to test the cattle on February 11th, the veterinarians would appear at the premises at the time specified in the notice. They did so and were again refused. They agreed to defer the test until a conference was arranged between the Boyers, Mr. Johnson and the Secretary, provided such could be held within a few days.

Dr. Boyd moved that the Secretary be instructed to carry out the testing of all the herds in Aitkin County with the utmost dispatch possible and to request prompt assistance from the Attorney General's office whenever refusals or interferences were made. The motion was seconded by Mr. Sayers and carried.

Mr. Moscrip then appeared and entered into the discussion of the Board.

APPRAISAL AND INDEMNITY. The Secretary called the attention of the Board to a recent report from the United States Bureau of Animal Industry showing that in December the average indemnity paid for reactors to the Bang's disease test in Minnesota was only \$8.42 paid by the State and a like amount paid by the Federal Government or a total of \$16.84 which is the sixth lowest paid by any state in the country. Furthermore, this does not include the large number of reactors slaughtered where the salvage is more than the maximum appraisal allowed by law and for which no claims are submitted.

The average appraisal for the same month in Minnesota was \$126.47 or the seventh lowest in the United States due to the limitation allowed by our law. For comparison, the average appraisal in the neighboring states of Wisconsin and Iowa was \$207.27 and \$212.56 respectively - with a total average indemnity in those

February 13, 1948.

two states of \$50.54 in Wisconsin and \$25.95 in Iowa. It was pointed out that this condition exists due to the indemnity law in this State which limits the appraisal of grade females to \$125.00 each and purebred animals to \$225.00, entirely out of line with present market values.

INTRADERMAL VACCINATION AGAINST BANG'S DISEASE. The Secretary called the attention of the Board to the report of the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, which includes a report of a two year experiment on the use of Brucella abortus vaccine administered intradermally as compared to the same product used subcutaneously. The report indicated no significant difference resulting from the two methods of administration. The two methods of administering Bang's disease vaccine were discussed. No action was taken.

COMMUNITY SALE AT FOSSTON, MINNESOTA. Two representatives of the management of the Fosston Community Sale then appeared. They objected to the regulation governing community sales requiring the quarantining of all cattle moved from such sales to points in counties testing under the Area Plan until retested and found negative. They stated that only cattle originating in Modified Accredited Bang's Disease-Free areas were consigned to their sale and they did not feel that it should be necessary to quarantine such cattle upon arrival at the owner's expense. The question was discussed with them by the Board and they were then excused.

No action was taken in regard to their request but the Secretary was instructed to inform them that they might arrange to bring the cattle due for a retest, to Fosston on sale dates so that the official veterinarian at the sale might secure blood samples for conducting the retest, with the understanding that such cattle would not be unloaded or allowed to contact any of the cattle in the sale barns.

MR. WILLIAM FOLEY, Associate Editor of THE FARMER then appeared. The Secretary stated that since the hearing January 16th on the rules and regulations, he had received numerous requests from persons interested in and opposed to the adoption of the proposed rules and regulations providing for the quarantine of

February 13, 1948.

poultry after importation, or moved from point to point within this State. He stated that he had informed all persons communicating with him that since the hearing had been held in accordance with law and everyone had been given an opportunity to express their views, he did not believe the Board would be receptive to further arguments pro or con regarding the adoption of these regulations. He stated, however, that he felt Mr. Foley could satisfactorily represent both the hatchery owners and the poultry growers, and had therefore invited him to attend the meeting to confer with the Board regarding the adoption of the regulations or any changes which might be decided upon. The regulations, together with the arguments presented at the public hearing and the correspondence received by the Secretary pertaining to the adoption of the regulations, was discussed.

On motion by Mr. Moscrip, the Secretary was instructed to prepare a new draft of the regulations to prohibit the resale of chicks under three weeks of age by any hatchery or dealer unless licensed by the Live Stock Sanitary Board, and further to provide that such licenses should be revoked at any time evidence was furnished that such hatchery or dealer was not following good sanitary practice in the conduct of his establishment, to present such regulations to the Attorney General, and if it meets with his approval to present it at the next meeting of the Board.

The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

M. J. NICHOLSON, SPRING VALLEY, MINNESOTA. Mr. M. J. Nicholson, the operator of the Spring Valley Community Sale then appeared. The Secretary stated reports had been received that Mr. Nicholson, after repeated warnings, had failed to comply with the rules and regulations of the Live Stock Sanitary Board in a number of particulars, namely, requiring consignors to submit signed statements regarding the origin of the livestock consigned, allowing the removal of untested cattle without requiring affidavits from the purchaser, and allowing sheep to be removed from the sale premises during the summer months without dipping. Mr. Nicholson was questioned regarding these violations and admitted that he had failed

February 13, 1948.

to require the signed statements from consignors, and that in one instance, a sheep had been removed without dipping, but denied that to the best of his knowledge, untested cattle had not been removed from the premises without the purchaser furnishing an affidavit. After further questioning and discussion of the operation of the Spring Valley Sale, Mr. Nicholson was excused.

Dr. Gloss moved that Mr. Nicholson's permit to operate a community sale at Spring Valley be revoked. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

SNOW HATCHERIES. Messers E. H. Snow and R. P. Snow of Snow Hatcheries at Sleepy Eye, Minnesota and other points within the State then appeared. The Secretary stated reports had been received that some supply flocks from the Snow Hatcheries at St. Cloud, Albert Lea and Worthington, had been tested by persons who were not authorized testing pullorum agents, and that the charts submitted were in most cases signed by an authorized agent. He stated that an investigation had substantiated these charges. He also presented a test chart submitted in December signed by an employee of the Snow Hatcheries who was not an authorized agent, and a duplicate chart received in January, signed by R. P. Snow who is an authorized testing agent. These charts were identical in the identification of the birds tested and the reactors found.

Mr. Snow stated that no eggs were yet received at their hatchery and that the tests made by unauthorized persons were preliminary tests, and that all flocks would be tested before eggs were accepted. He further stated that he did not personally supervise the operation of the hatcheries named and could not explain the reason for test charts being submitted signed by authorized agents when the work was conducted by persons not authorized. Mr. Snow was then excused and the question was discussed. It was pointed out that the testing in practically all of the hatcheries in the State was now completed, and that it was doubtful that Mr. Snow had intended to retest all of the flocks for which charts had been received signed by authorized agents, although the testing had been conducted by unauthorized persons.

Dr. Gloss moved that the agreements signed by Mr. Snow and the Managers

February 13, 1948.

of the various Snow Hatcheries in the state and supervision of such hatcheries under the National Plan, be discontinued, and that all agents who had signed charts for tests not conducted by themselves, be disqualified. The motion was seconded by Mr. Moscrip and carried.

CENTRAL LIVESTOCK ORDER BUYING COMPANY, Mr. Lester S. Doran of the Central Livestock Order Buying Company of South St. Paul then appeared. He presented the following Resolution which was adopted at the meeting of the Central Cooperative Livestock Commission Company at their meeting February 10th and 11th:

"Under present regulations, all feeding female cattle of beef breeds over six months of age imported into the State of Minnesota must be subjected to the Bang's test within thirty days of such importation. We recognize the need for sound sanitary regulations, but believe that this regulation places an unnecessary burden on feeders of this class of cattle. We believe that the Livestock Sanitary Board should issue permits to feeders of female cattle of the beef breeds to feed such cattle without a test provided that they keep those females entirely separate and apart from all other cattle except steers during the entire feeding period, and provided further that upon the completion of the feeding period they are shipped for immediate slaughter to some point where the Federal Government maintains inspection."

He also presented a letter from Mr. Charles Crandall, President of the Central Livestock Order Buying Company requesting a change of the regulations governing the importation of cattle in accordance with the above resolution.

The Secretary read paragraph "D" of Section 7 of the proposed rules and regulations governing the importation of cattle as presented at the Public Hearing on January 16th and stated that it would appear that this Section would be in accordance with the request of the Resolution presented.

Mr. Doran stated that in his opinion this Section would be satisfactory with the exception that their Association objected to the proposed requirement that cattle imported without test, be branded on the right jaw with the letter "F".

A discussion followed regarding the proposed regulations and Mr. Moscrip moved that the sentence requiring the branding of feeder female cattle without a Bang's disease test, be deleted. The motion was seconded by Mr. Boyd and carried.

February 13, 1948

The Board adjourned at 12:00 noon for lunch and reconvened at 1:20 P. M. in the office of the Board.

TESTING CATTLE ON PER HEAD BASIS. The Secretary stated that he had conferred with the Department of Administration regarding the suggestions made by the Board at their meeting in October to pay practicing veterinarians engaged in the testing of cattle for tuberculosis and Bang's disease on a per head basis. He stated that Mr. Berg, the Commissioner of Administration, stated that provided the Secretary could submit a schedule of payment and show reasons why such payment on a per head basis was desirable, and further show that the cost would not exceed the present cost of testing cattle, he could see no reason why it should not be adopted. The Secretary stated that because the Bang's disease testing in the area counties was conducted by employees of both the State and the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, and since the Federal Government could not compensate on a per head basis, it does not seem practical to pay the practicing veterinarians employed by the State in the testing of cattle for Bang's disease in that manner.

He also stated that when organizations are established in counties for testing cattle for tuberculosis where laymen are employed on a per diem basis as assistants to the veterinarians, it appears impractical to adopt the per head system of payment. He stated that where cattle are tested under the so-called "slow plan" where veterinarians are expected to conduct the testing in their own community in conjunction with their practice, he felt it highly advisable to pay them on a per diem basis if possible. He stated that the records in the office indicate that the tuberculin testing at the present time is costing the State approximately 19¢ per head.

Dr. Boyd moved that the Secretary be instructed to confer with the Department of Administration and if it meets with their approval, employ veterinarians testing under the slow plan, to test cattle at 19¢ per head. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss and carried.

WISCONSIN RECIPROCAL AGREEMENT. The Secretary presented a letter from Mr. L. F. Warrick, State Sanitary Engineer of the Department of Health of the State of

February 13, 1948.

Wisconsin regarding the advisability of seeking legislation from the Legislature at their next session, providing for reciprocal agreements between Minnesota and Wisconsin allowing rendering plants located in either State to transport carcasses over the public highways of the adjoining state to rendering plants located in either State. This letter included the following sentence:

"We will be glad to discuss the matter with you in the event your Board indicates an interest in giving the matter further consideration."

Dr. Gloss moved that the Secretary be instructed to write to Mr. Warrick stating that the Board had again discussed this question and deemed it inadvisable at this time to "raise the bars" controlling the operation of rendering plants in this State, and for that reason would not be favorable to the enactment of such legislation. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

AMENDED RULES AND REGULATIONS: Dr. Gloss moved that the rules and regulations for the establishment and maintenance of Bang's disease-free herds in Minnesota, (Regulation No. 3.2) be amended to read as follows: (See appended copy). The motion was seconded by Mr. Moscrip and carried.

Dr. Gloss moved that the rules and regulations relative to the transportation and rendering of carcasses of animals and fowl that have died or have been killed on account of disease, (Regulation No. 6.4) be amended to read as follows: (See appended copy). The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

Mr. Moscrip moved that the regulation governing the importation of cattle into the State of Minnesota, (Regulation No. 1.1) be amended to read as follows: (See appended copy) , The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss and carried.

Dr. Gloss moved that the following resolution providing for the quarantine of domestic animals and poultry imported into Minnesota, (Regulation No. 1.8) be hereby adopted (see appended copy). The motion was seconded by Dr. Boynd and carried.

Dr. Gloss moved that the rules and regulations for the establishment and maintenance of Modified Accredited Bang's Disease-Free areas in Minnesota, test-

February 13, 1948.

ing of cattle within such areas, disposal of reacting cattle, quarantines and requirements governing the importation of cattle, (Regulation No. 3.3) be amended to read as follows: (See appended copy). The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

Mr. Moscrip moved that the rules and regulations for the control of pullorum disease (Regulation No. 5.1), be amended to read as follows: (See appended copy). The motion was seconded by Mr. Sayers and carried.

Dr. Gloss moved that the rules and regulations governing the sale of livestock at community sales (Regulation No. 6.1) be amended to read as follows: (See appended copy). The motion was seconded by Mr. Sayers and carried.

The above regulations were all presented and discussed at a public hearing conducted in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1945, Section 15.042, January 16, 1948.

Proposed amendments to the rules and regulations requiring the isolation and quarantine of domestic animals, including poultry, for infectious and dangerous communicable disease, and providing for the movement of such animals under permit (Regulation No. 7.2) which were also presented and discussed at the Public Hearing above mentioned, were discussed but final action was deferred until the next meeting.

Dr. Gloss moved that the Secretary prepare regulations providing for the establishment and maintenance of brucellosis-free herds of swine to be presented to the Board at the next meeting. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

At 2:30 P. M. on motion, the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,


Secretary


President

MINUTES SPECIAL MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD MARCH 24, 1948.

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

Dr. Gloss moved that the Minutes of the Adjourned Quarterly Meeting of February 13, 1948 as submitted to the Board members by mail, be approved. The motion was seconded by Mr. Moscrip and carried.

RULES AND REGULATIONS: The Secretary reported that the rules and regulations adopted at the Adjourned Quarterly meeting were now in the hands of the Attorney General but had not yet been approved. He stated that he had had one long conference with Mr. Isensee, the Assistant Attorney General now assigned to the Board and that Mr. Isensee indicated that several changes in the regulations as adopted by the Board, would be necessary before further approval, but wishes further time to study the regulations.

SUPPLIES AND EXPENSE FUND. The Secretary reported that the money remaining in the Supplies and Expense Fund for the present fiscal year, after deducting the amount necessary to carry on the regular office procedure, and to pay for the mileage and expense of the full time employees, would amount to approximately \$6,000.00. He stated the exact amount cannot be determined until all of the expense accounts of per diem veterinarians and their assistants for work conducted during the month of March, have been received. For this reason, a letter was written on March 23rd cancelling the authorization of all veterinarians now employed on a per diem basis as of March 31st with the exception of the organization now conducting a combination test in St. Louis County. It is anticipated that it will be possible to continue that organization until all of the March accounts have been received and audited and the exact amount still available is known. A discussion of the problems presented by the depletion of the Supplies and Expense Fund followed. No action was taken.

March 24, 1948

AITKIN COUNTY BANG'S DISEASE TEST. The Secretary reported that on February 27th a delegation of cattle owners from Aitkin County, headed by Mr. O. L. Johnson, State Representative from the 54th District, called on the Secretary to discuss the area Bang's disease testing in Aitkin County. Mr. Johnson stated that in his opinion, the test was working an undue hardship on the cattle owners of his district and felt that further testing should be discontinued until after the next meeting of the State Legislature.

The Secretary presented summaries of the tests in Aitkin County to the delegation showing that over 95% of the herds and 99% of the cattle in Mr. Johnson's district were now free from disease and stated that it would be unfair to this vast majority of cattle owners maintaining clean herds, to discontinue the testing at this time, and that the Secretary considered it his duty and the duty of the Board to carry out the testing of Aitkin County under the Area Plan in accordance with the law. He stated that in doing so, it would be necessary to insist upon the testing of all herds in the County. The delegation discussed the area plan of Bang's disease control at length and left much dissatisfied with the Secretary's refusal to order the discontinuation of the Area Plan and with his insistence that all cattle owners in Aitkin County must submit their cattle to the test when called upon to do so.

The Secretary further reported that all of the herds in Aitkin County had now been tested with the exception of three or four, which it had been impossible to reach because of bad road conditions due to heavy snow, and that these herds would be tested as soon as the weather permitted.

CASS COUNTY AREA TEST. The Secretary reported that three cattle owners in Cass County had refused to submit their cattle to testing and that ^a Court Order had been obtained from Judge Fullerton of the 15th Judicial District, restraining the defendants from interfering with the application of the Bang's disease test. He stated that following the issuance of this Court Order, all three herds had been tested; two of them were found to be negative, and one infected. He stated agents

of the Board had met with some difficulty in identifying the reactors in the infected herd but that this had been accomplished and the proper quarantines had been established.

The Secretary also presented a letter which had been forwarded to him by Mr. James Nankevill, Executive Agent for the State Society for the Prevention of Cruelty. This letter was written by Ferdinand Martin, the owner of the infected herd above referred to, in which Mr. Martin objected to the manner in which the cattle were handled in applying the necessary brands. The Secretary also presented his reply to this letter.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY. The Secretary informed the Board that following Dr. Bromaghim's death on March 15th, he had promoted Dr. R. H. Bergman to a Veterinarian III rating and placed him in charge of Tuberculosis Control. There are now three employees of the Board with a Civil Service rating of Veterinarian III; Dr. L. E. Jenkins, Veterinarian in Charge of Control of Diseases of Poultry and Miscellaneous Diseases, Dr. George E. Keller, Veterinarian in Charge of Bang's Disease Control, and Dr. R. H. Bergman, Veterinarian in Charge of Tuberculosis Control. The Secretary recommended that the position of Assistant Secretary made vacant by the death of Dr. Bromaghim remain unfilled for the present. He further recommended the three veterinarians above named be given the status of division heads with equal authority and that when it became necessary due to the Secretary's absence or for other reasons, the senior division head available be authorized to represent the Secretary. A general discussion followed.

Mr. Moscrip moved the office and field force of the Board be recognized on a departmental or divisional basis with the above named veterinarians in charge of the respective divisions as recommended by the Secretary, but that consideration be given to appointment later of an Assistant Secretary when a qualified veterinarian becomes available. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss and carried.

March 24, 1948.

OFFICE SPACE. The Secretary stated the office formerly occupied by Dr. Bromaghin was not satisfactory because of the poor lighting and poor ventilation. He recommended that the partition between that office and the main office room be removed as soon as funds are available as he considered that the office space which would be made available by its removal, would provide room for at least one additional desk and could be more conveniently arranged.

The Secretary's recommendation was approved and he was instructed to arrange for the removal of the partition at the earliest possible date.

BUREAU EMPLOYEES AT COMMUNITY SALES. The Secretary presented a letter he had received from Dr. F. C. Driver, Inspector in Charge for the United States Bureau of Animal Industry in Minnesota, quoting a letter Dr. Driver had received from the Chief of the Bureau suggesting that Bureau employees be assigned to livestock markets not now under supervision of the Bureau to assist in detecting animals which might be affected with foot-and-mouth disease passing through such markets. Dr. Driver suggested in his letter that employees of the Bureau, either veterinarians or laymen, might be assigned to assist the Board in inspecting livestock at the community sales conducted in this State. The Secretary stated that in his opinion, the present procedure was satisfactory and that he could see no reason for the assignment of Federal personnel to be assigned to this duty, and recommended that the suggestion be refused.

The Secretary's recommendation was approved unanimously by the Board.

DR. E. A. HALL, LITTLE FALLS. The Secretary reported that the field veterinarians assigned to the supervision of the inspection by official veterinarians at community sales, reported on March 2nd that while inspecting the Little Falls Sale, it was found that Dr. Hall had not been carrying out the rules and regulations of the Board pertaining to the quarantine of cattle sold at the Brainerd sale and purchased by owners residing in Bang's Disease-free areas. He stated that the Board's employees further reported that the plate Bang's disease test of

March 24, 1948.

cattle at that sale was not conducted by Dr. Hall in a satisfactory manner. He stated that following this report he had informed Dr. Hall that it would be necessary for him to discontinue his services as the official veterinarian at the Brainerd and Little Falls Sales, and that he had also cancelled Dr. Hall's authorization to conduct the plate agglutination test of cattle in Minnesota. He stated that he had invited Dr. Hall to be present at the meeting if he was not satisfied with the action the Secretary had taken but that Dr. Hall had not appeared.

The Secretary further stated that following the cancellation of the authorization issued to Dr. George J. Paul of St. Cloud to conduct the plate test as ordered by the Board at their meeting of October 17th, his attention had been called to a number of health certificates issued by Dr. Paul indicating that he had submitted blood samples to Dr. Hall of Little Falls to be tested by the plate method.

A discussion of this procedure followed. The Secretary presented a copy of the letter he had written to Dr. Paul on October 18th as instructed by the Board at their meeting on October 17th informing him that "it will be necessary in the future to submit all blood samples secured for Bang's disease testing, to the Laboratory at the University Farm". He stated that he had taken no further action since Dr. Hall was authorized to conduct the plate test at the time Dr. Paul submitted the samples to him, although it was not strictly in accordance with the instructions given Dr. Paul in his letter. A further discussion followed.

Mr. Moscrip moved that the Secretary be instructed to notify Dr. Paul that his name was removed from the list of the "Approved" and "Accredited" veterinarians in Minnesota.

MADELIA LIVESTOCK SALES. The Secretary presented correspondence from Mr. Holmes Pedelty complaining of the rules and regulations of the Board governing the importation of cattle into Minnesota. The Secretary explained that on March 11th a wire was received from an agent of Mr. Pedelty requesting a permit for the shipment of 16 cows and heifers and 70 steers from Sidney, Montana consigned to

March 24, 1948.

the Madelia Sales Company at Madelia, the cows and heifers to be tested for Bang's disease upon arrival. The telegram indicated that it had been received in St. Paul at 5:03 P. M. March 10th but it was not delivered to the office of the Board until the morning of the 11th since the State offices close at 4:45 P. M. The permit requested was issued on March 11th at 8:50 A. M.

On Saturday afternoon, March 13th the Secretary received a call at his home from the Minnesota Transfer yards stating that three car loads of cattle had arrived there consigned to Madelia, Minnesota, and that the shipment was not accompanied by a permit or health certificate. The Secretary instructed the Minnesota Transfer that it would be necessary for the cattle to be examined by a qualified veterinarian and that all cattle must pass a satisfactory negative test for tuberculosis and the females and bulls must be tested for Bang's disease before the shipment could be forwarded to destination.

On Monday March 15th we received a copy of a health certificate issued by a veterinarian at Sidney, Montana for the 70 steers and 16 female cattle consigned to Madelia, but since there was no health certificate attached to the waybill, there was no way for this office to determine whether the cattle in the pens at the Minnesota Transfer were the same shipment or not. Also the test was of course then in progress. Mr. Pedelty stated that some provision should be made to eliminate delays such as these and suggested the procedure now followed by the Iowa sanitary authorities whereby blanket permits are issued to shippers consigning cattle to that State, so that permits can be attached by the shipper at the time the health certificate is issued.

The Secretary stated that the experience in this State with blanket permits had been far from satisfactory and that in every case where it had been tried, the privilege had been abused, and although he realized the difficulties faced by some shippers due to the early closing hour of State offices and the fact that they were closed on holidays, resulting in inconvenient delays to many ship-

March 24, 1948.

pers, he could not recommend the renewal of such practice. The question was discussed by the Board and the Secretary was instructed to suggest to Mr. Pedelty that permits be requested by telephone so the shipper would be in a position to know when he might expect the permit. No action was taken with regard to amending the regulations.

ADOPTION OF POULTRY REGULATIONS AFFECTING DEALERS OF POULTRY. Mr. William T. Foley of the Farmer, and Mr. C. Gregersen of St. Paul, Mr. Tanner of Owatonna, and Mr. A. A. Urness of Rochester, all hatchery operators then appeared. The Secretary presented proposed rules and regulations governing dealing in poultry which were discussed at length by the Board Members and visitors. Several changes were made in the proposed regulations and the Secretary was instructed to proceed with arrangements to hold a Public Hearing at the earliest possible date on the proposed regulations.

AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION MEETING. The Secretary stated the next annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association would be held in San Francisco. He stated that it had been the practice in recent years to request authorization from the Governor for two members and the Secretary to attend these meetings. He stated that in view of the long distance involved, he felt the Board should consider carefully before requesting these authorizations. The matter was discussed by the Board Members but no action was taken.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON BRUCELLOSIS FOR U.S. LIVESTOCK SANITARY ASSOCIATION. The Secretary informed the Board that he had been appointed by the President of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association and the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, to a special committee recommended by the Committee on Brucellosis, at the last meeting of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association to "Prepare a Bill of Proven Facts" explaining the foundation for the recommendation for legislation included in the report of the brucellosis committee. The Secretary stated that he considered the duties imposed on this special Committee of the highest importance to the continued control of Bang's disease in the

March 24, 1948.

United States, including Minnesota. He further stated that he had received a letter from Dr. R. W. Smith, the State Veterinarian of New Hampshire who is Chairman of the Special Committee stating that he was trying to arrange a meeting of the Committee to lay the ground work for their activities for the coming year.

Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be authorized to attend such a meeting at the expense of the State provided such action met with the approval of the Governor. The motion was seconded by Mr. Moscrip and carried.

IMPORTATION OF HORSES. The Secretary stated that there is now at least one establishment in Minnesota slaughtering horses under Government supervision. He stated there is no provision in the rules and regulations to allow the importation of horses into the State consigned to such establishments unless they are accompanied by health certificates. The Secretary recommended that the regulations be amended to provide that horses may be consigned to slaughtering establishments under Federal inspection in the same manner as other livestock.

Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be instructed to prepare an amendment to the regulations governing the importation of horses, to provide for the importation of horses without a health certificate if consigned to slaughtering establishments under Federal inspection. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

SUBCUTANEOUS AND INTRADERMAL USE OF BANG'S DISEASE VACCINE. The Secretary called the attention of the Board to the 1947 Annual Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, pages 34 and 35 summarizing the results of experiments comparing the intradermal and subcutaneous use of brucella abortus vaccine. This report indicates no significant difference in either immunity developed or the trend of post inoculation agglutination titer, and would further indicate that the intradermal method of inoculation was recognized by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry. A discussion of the two methods of administration of brucellosis vaccine followed.

March 24, 1948.

Mr. Sayers moved that the intradermal vaccination of cattle against Bang's disease be recognized by the Board. The motion was seconded by Mr. Moscrip and carried.

NEWCASTLE DISEASE VACCINE. The Secretary presented a letter he had received from the Wene Poultry Laboratories of Vineland, New Jersey announcing a Newcastle disease vaccine of killed virus origin, which is now licensed by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry and requesting the endorsement of this product for use within Minnesota. The Secretary pointed out that under the present regulations there are no restrictions on the use of this product in Minnesota since it does not contain living organisms or viruses capable of producing disease, but stated that in his opinion the wide spread use of the product would seriously interfere with the laboratory procedure now followed in diagnosing this disease.

The Secretary's statement was confirmed by Dr. Boyd, but Dr. Boyd stated in his opinion the product would not gain wide use in this State. He further stated that at least one other laboratory also held a license for the production of a similar product.

The question was discussed but no action was taken towards regulating the distribution and use of Newcastle disease vaccine.

JOHNE'S DISEASE TESTING IN MINNESOTA. The question of the control of Johne's disease or para-tuberculosis, was then discussed. The Secretary pointed out that the present testing method was far from satisfactory as it apparently did not disclose diseased animals in the early stages of infection. He stated further that the procedure now followed consisted of the intravenous injection of a special tuberculin prepared by the Veterinary College of Cornell University followed by taking temperatures at one hour intervals. He stated the test was time consuming and very difficult to administer to beef cattle and young cattle which were not accustomed to restraint. He further stated that recent reports of the intradermal test by the Research Laboratory of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry at Auburn, Alabama,

March 24, 1948

indicated an improvement in the results obtained by this test, and that he had obtained a supply of the Johnin prepared by the Bureau and intended to conduct during the next few months, comparative tests using both the intravenous test which has been used for the last several years, and the intradermal test as recommended by the Bureau. He stated that if the intradermal test gave as good or better results as the test now used by the Board, he would recommend that the procedure be changed.

LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COMMITTEE. The Secretary reported that he had been invited to attend a joint meeting of the Sub-Committee on Agriculture of the Legislative Research Committees of North Dakota, Wisconsin and Minnesota at the State Capitol. He stated that the question of Bang's disease control had been discussed at this meeting. He further stated that the members of the three research committees were apparently convinced that a further extension of the use of Bang's disease vaccine was advisable and they indicated that efforts would be made to obtain the assistance of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry in conducting vaccination at State and Federal expense.

STRIKE OF PACKING HOUSE EMPLOYEES. The Secretary reported that due to the strike of the packing house employees now being conducted at South St. Paul and other slaughtering establishments, an embargo on livestock had been placed at the Public Stockyards at South St. Paul, West Fargo, North Dakota, and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and on the slaughtering establishments of Wilson and Company of Albert Lea, Swift and Company at Winona, and Elliott and Company at Duluth. He stated that owners of cattle which have given a positive reaction to tuberculin and Bang's disease tests, have difficulty in disposing of their reactors within the time specified by law.

He reminded the Board that in a similar situation in 1946, Governor Thye had instructed the Secretary to approve claims for indemnity even though the time had expired within which cattle might be slaughtered in accordance with law

March 24, 1948.

and the owners obtain indemnity. Governor Thye had at that time instructed the Public Examiner to disregard indemnity payments in these instances contrary to the State law while the strike was in progress.

The Secretary was instructed to confer with Governor Youngdahl with regard to the present situation.

The Secretary further stated that due to the closing of the Public Stockyards at South St. Paul by the strike, several of the commission companies had set up trading points at the Minnesota Transfer Yards at New Brighton and in St. Paul. He stated he had assigned a field veterinarian to supervise the movement of livestock from these points. He stated he was applying the regulations provided for the movement of livestock from the public stockyards, to the trading points during the emergency. He stated he was receiving excellent cooperation from the commission companies who had established these trading points, but that numerous difficulties had arisen due to the fact that there was no Federal inspection at these points and no one in authority to prohibit the movement of livestock from these points without the proper permits.

The Board signified their approval of the procedures taken and the Secretary was instructed to cooperate with the commission companies in every way practicable without endangering the health of livestock during the present emergency.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned at 2:00 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,


Secretary


President

MINUTES DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD APRIL 22, 1948

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

The Secretary announced that he had received a telephone call from Mr. Sayers stating that it would be impossible for him to be present when the meeting was called to order but that he would attend later during the meeting.

Mr. Moscrip moved the Minutes of the Special Meeting of March 24th as submitted by mail to the Board Members be approved. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss and carried.

PUBLIC HEARING. The Secretary announced that as instructed by the Board at their meeting on March 24th, he had arranged to hold a Public Hearing on proposed regulations governing dealing in poultry and proposed amendments to the regulations governing the importation of horses. He stated that on April 8th he had mailed notices of this hearing to all persons whose names appeared on a list obtained from the Secretary of State of persons who had registered with the Secretary of State for the purpose of receiving notices of such Public Hearing. He further stated that this notice had been mailed to all poultry dealers, hatchery operators and such other persons who he considered might be interested in the proposed regulations, and had also published a notice of this hearing in the St. Paul Dispatch on April 8th.

Mr. Moscrip moved the action of the Secretary be approved and that he be authorized to represent the Board in holding the Public Hearing on the proposed rules and regulations on May 12, 1948, notice of which has been given in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1945, Section 15.042. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss. The motion being put by President Ewald, the members voted as follows: Dr. Boyd aye, Dr. Gloss aye, and Mr. Moscrip aye. The President declared the motion carried. Mr. Sayers was absent.

April 22, 1948

RULES AND REGULATIONS. The Secretary informed the Board that the rules and regulations adopted at the Adjourned Quarterly Meeting held February 13th, and which he had submitted to the Attorney General, had been returned without approval. He stated the Attorney General had requested that each regulation when submitted for approval, be accompanied by - 1, evidence of a Public Hearing; 2 - Evidence that 30 days notice thereof has been given, and 3 - a resolution by the Board, signed by the President and Secretary showing that the rules and regulations have been adopted by the Board. He stated that the Attorney General had further suggested changes in each of the regulations submitted, and that he had informed the Secretary that such changes must be incorporated before he would approve the regulations.

The Secretary recommended that the action of the Board in adopting rules and regulations at the Adjourned Quarterly Meeting held February 13th, be revoked, and that the regulations be readopted after discussing the recommendations of the Attorney General and amending the regulations in accordance therewith.

Dr. Gloss moved the rules and regulations for the establishment and maintenance of Bang's Disease-Free Herds in Minnesota, (Regulation No. 3.2); the Rules and Regulations Relative to the Transportation and Rendering of Carcasses of Animals and Fowl that Have Died or Have Been Killed on Account of Disease, (Regulation No. 6.4); The Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Cattle into the State of Minnesota, (Regulation No. 1.1); the Resolution Providing for the Quarantine of Domestic Animals and Poultry Imported into Minnesota, (Regulation No. 1.8); the Rules and Regulations for the Establishment and Maintenance of Modified Accredited Bang's Disease-Free Areas in Minnesota, Testing of the Cattle Within Such Area, Disposal of Reacting Cattle, Quarantines and Requirements Governing the Importation of Cattle, (Regulation No. 3.3); the Rules and Regulations for the Control of Pullorum Disease, (Regulation No. 5.1); and the Rules and Regulations Governing the Sale of Livestock at Community Sales (Regulation No. 6.1) as adopted at the Adjourned Quarterly Meeting February 13, 1948, and which have been returned

April 22, 1948

by the Attorney General without his approval, be hereby revoked. The motion was seconded by Mr. Moscrip. The motion being put by the President, the Members voted as follows: Mr. Moscrip, aye, Dr. Gloss aye, Dr. Boyd aye. Mr. Sayers absent.

The Resolution providing for the Quarantine of Domestic Animals and Poultry Imported into Minnesota without a Health Certificate, Regulation No. 1.8, was then discussed. The Secretary informed the Board that the Attorney General had instructed him that provided certain minor changes were made in the regulations governing the importation of each species of livestock, it appeared to him that an amendment to this regulation was unnecessary. The question was discussed by the Board and it was decided to take no action in amending Regulation No. 1.8 as adopted July 14, 1945 and approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State December 27, 1945.

Mr. Moscrip moved that the Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Cattle into the State of Minnesota adopted July 14, 1945 and approved by the Attorney General December 27, 1945, after consideration of all the discussion presented at the Public Hearing held January 16, 1948 and the recommendations made by the Attorney General, be amended to read as follows: (Approved copy appended hereto). The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd. When the motion was put by the President, the Members voted as follows: Mr. Moscrip aye, Dr. Boyd aye, and Dr. Gloss aye. Mr. Sayers was absent. The President declared the motion carried.

Dr. Gloss moved that the Rules and Regulations for the Establishment and Maintenance of Modified Accredited Bang's Disease-Free Areas in Minnesota, Testing of Cattle Within Such Areas, Disposition of Reacting Cattle, Quarantines and Requirements Governing the Importation of Cattle, Regulation No. 3.3 adopted July 14, 1945, approved by the Attorney General December 18, 1945 after consideration of all arguments presented at the Public Hearing held January 16, 1948 and the recommendations of the Attorney General, be amended to read as follows: (Approved copy appended). The motion was seconded by Mr. Moscrip. The question being put by the President, the Board Members voted as follows: Dr. Gloss aye, Mr. Moscrip aye, and Dr. Boyd aye. Mr. Sayer absent. The President declared the motion carried.

April 22, 1948

Mr. Moscrip moved that the Rules and Regulations for the Establishment and Maintenance of Certified Bang's Disease-Free Herds in Minnesota, Regulation 3.2, adopted July 14, 1945, approved by the Attorney General December 9, 1945 after consideration of all arguments presented at the Public Hearing January 16, 1948 and the recommendations of the Attorney General be amended to read as follows: (Approved copy appended hereto). The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd. When the motion was put by the President the Board Members voted as follows: Mr. Moscrip aye, Dr. Boyd aye and Dr. Gloss aye. Mr. Sayers absent. The President declared the motion carried.

Dr. Boyd moved that the Rules and Regulations for the Control of Pulverum Disease (Bacillary White Diarrhea) Regulation 5.1, adopted July 14, 1945, approved by the Attorney General December 27, 1945 after consideration of all the arguments presented at the Public Hearing conducted January 16, 1948 and the recommendations of the Attorney General be amended to read as follows: (Approved copy appended hereto). The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss. The motion being put by the President the Board Members voted as follows: Dr. Boyd aye, Dr. Gloss aye, and Mr. Moscrip aye. Mr. Sayers absent. The President declared the motion carried.

Mr. Moscrip moved the Rules and Regulations Governing the Sale of Live-stock at Community Sales, Regulation 6.1, adopted by the Board July 14, 1945 and approved by the Attorney General December 19, 1945 after due consideration of all arguments at the Public Hearing January 16, 1948, and the recommendations of the Attorney General be amended to read as follows: (Approved copy appended hereto). The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss. The motion being put by the President the Board Members voted as follows: Mr. Moscrip aye, Dr. Goyd aye, and Dr. Gloss aye. Mr. Sayers absent. The President declared the motion carried.

Dr. Boyd moved that the Rules and Regulations Relative to the Transportation and Rendering of Carcasses of Animals and Fowl that Have Died or Have Been Killed on Account of Disease adopted July 14, 1945, approved by the Attorney

General December 27, 1945 after due consideration of all arguments presented at the Public Hearing held January 16, 1948 and the recommendation of the Attorney General shall be amended by adding Section 8 to read as follows: (Approved copy appended hereto). The motion was seconded by Mr. Moscrip. The question being put by the President the Board Members voted as follows: Mr. Moscrip aye, Dr. Boyd aye, and Dr. Gloss aye. Mr. Sayers absent. The President declared the motion carried.

WADENA SALES. Mr. V. Carkhuff, operator of the Community Livestock Sales Pavilion at Wadena, Minnesota then appeared before the Board. The Secretary stated that he had notified Mr. Carkhuff to appear to show cause why his permit to operate a community sale should not be revoked. Investigation by one of our field men indicated that a suspect disclosed when cattle at the Wadena Sales were tested, had been sold as a negative animal to an owner in Wadena County. Mr. Carkhuff assured the agents of the Board that the suspect had been shipped with the seven animals which gave a positive reaction to the same test to the Prairie Packing Company at Long Prairie for immediate slaughter, but the investigation disclosed the animal never arrived at the Packing Company but was located in a herd owned by Herman Larson of Wadena. Mr. Carkhuff stated that this sale was made through an error as he was not aware that animals which had not given a negative reaction were sold, and that it was his opinion that all of the animals showing a titer when tested at Wadena Sales had been shipped to the Prairie Packing Company. The Board Members questioned Mr. Carkhuff regarding the procedure followed at his sale and criticized his methods of segregating the reactors and suspect animals disclosed.

Mr. Carkhuff was then excused.

Dr. Gloss moved that the Secretary be instructed to write to Mr. Carkhuff explaining the serious nature of the offence and inform him that further offences would necessitate cancellation of his permit. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

Mr. Sayers then arrived and entered into the discussions of the Board.

April 22, 1948.

FOSSTON COMMUNITY SALES. Mr. Clarence Olson, operator of the Fosston Community Sales then appeared before the Board. He explained that due to the scarcity of veterinarians in the territory surrounding Fosston, it was very difficult for persons who purchase cattle at the Fosston Sale, which under the rules and regulations of the Board, must be quarantined for a retest for Bang's disease on the premises of the owner provided they are located in a county testing under the Area Plan, to employ a veterinarian at a reasonable price to conduct such retests. He stated that all of the cattle consigned to the Fosston Sale originate in a Modified Accredited Bang's Disease-Free area and that since the sale started, no reactors had been disclosed. It was Mr. Olson's opinion that provision should be made whereby a sale operating in a locality such as his might be allowed to sell cattle without requiring a quarantine for a retest on the premises of the purchaser. He further stated that in his opinion the regulations were unfair since cattle dealers were allowed under the law to buy and sell cattle within the area without supervision and without any Bang's disease test.

He also expressed his opinion that many such dealers were importing cattle from non-accredited areas contrary to the rules and regulations of the Board and therefore, many of the cattle sold by them were of more danger to the cattle in the area than were cattle sold through the community sale.

Mr. Olson was requested to furnish names of dealers who in his opinion, were violating the law by improperly importing cattle into Modified Accredited Bang's Disease-Free Areas but refused to disclose such names. Mr. Olson was then excused.

Mr. Moscrip moved the Secretary be instructed to write Mr. Olson informing him that the Board could not in accordance with the duty imposed on them, to protect the health of domestic animals of the State, amend the rules and regulations as requested by Mr. Olson, but to suggest that arrangements might be made by the persons purchasing cattle at the Community Sales, perhaps through the sale organization, to arrange with some veterinarian to come to that area periodically to make the

April 22, 1948

necessary retests required by the rules and regulations. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

DIPPING AT SOUTH ST. PAUL. The Secretary reported that due to the strike of Packing House workers and the refusal of the stockyards handlers to cross the picket line, the Public Stockyards at South St. Paul were unable to operate the vats for dipping sheep. He stated that because of the emergency, he had extended the time when sheep might be removed from the South St. Paul under quarantine without dipping until April 24th. He recommended that the Board grant a further extension until such time as the strike was settled or until the Stockyards Company found it possible to employ personnel to operate the dipping vats.

Dr. Gloss moved that because of the emergency the Board will allow the movement of sheep from public stockyards to points in Minnesota under the rules and regulations now governing such movement during the winter months, and that this procedure be continued until it is possible for the stockyards management to provide personnel to operate their dipping vats. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

DISPOSAL OF REACTORS DURING THE STRIKE. The Secretary reported that the commission companies now trading at points outside of the Public Stockyards due to the strike, are now handling Bang's disease reactors on practically a normal basis, and that Bang's disease reactors are also being accepted at the Public Stockyards at South St. Paul in a limited number. However, the commission companies have refused to accept reactors to the tuberculin test as most of the small slaughtering establishments do not wish to handle this class of cattle because they are not equipped to handle those which are not passed for food. He stated, however, that plants such as Hormel Packing Company at Austin and the Prairie Packing Company at Long Prairie were prepared to handle reactors to the tuberculin test.

The Secretary presented a letter from Gramsey Brothers of Rosemount whose herd was tested on March 1, 1948 and who have been granted two extensions of time stating that they had talked to various commission companies, including those now

April 22, 1948.

operating at New Brighton who had refused to handle their tuberculous reactors and requesting a further extension of time. The question was discussed by the Board and the Secretary was instructed to inform Gramsey Brothers that some slaughtering establishments operating in the State would accept tuberculous reactors and that if indemnity was to be paid, it will be necessary for them to dispose of their reactors within 15 days following receipt of such letter.

The Board then adjourned for lunch and reconvened in the office of the Board at 1:25 P. M.

The Secretary presented the claim of H. E. Ecklund of Norman County for reactors disclosed when his herd was tested February 3, 1948. Due to road conditions, it was impossible for Mr. Ecklund to dispose of his reactors within 15 days following the date of the test and an extension was granted on his request for an additional 15 days. Before the expiration of the extension granted, all reactors were shipped for slaughter with the exception of one animal which had died in the meantime. When the reactor, which later died, became sick, a veterinarian was called but because of road conditions was unable to reach the farm. No money was received by the owner for the carcass nor any paid therefor, as the animal was ^{hauled} into the hog lot and fed to the owner's hogs.

The Secretary stated that he had conferred with the Inspector in Charge for the Bureau of Animal Industry in regard to the payment of Federal Indemnity in this case, and was informed that the Federal Government would not participate in the payment of indemnity for any of the reactors disclosed to this test or in similar cases unless a statement signed by a veterinarian employed or accredited by the State or Federal Government stating he had personally observed the carcass of the animal and determined that it had died on the owner's premises and what disposition had been made of the carcass. He was informed that a statement signed by any other person, even in the form of an affidavit would not be acceptable. He was further informed that if such a statement were available, the Federal Government would participate in the payment not only for the animals which reached the

April 22, 1948.

slaughtering establishment, but also for the animal or animals which died before they could be shipped.

The Secretary stated that this instance was typical of several cases which are submitted each year and he desired a ruling from the Board as to what procedure to follow in handling this and similar claims.

Dr. Gloss moved that indemnity be paid for all of the reactors disclosed on the H. E. Ecklund test and in similar cases and where the Federal Government could not participate under their rules and regulations, that the entire indemnity be paid by the State. The motion was seconded by Mr. Sayers and carried.

LETTER TO THE STATE FARM BUREAU RE. BRUCELLOSIS CONTROL. The Secretary presented a copy of a letter addressed to the State Farm Bureau President and Secretary from the American Farm Bureau Federal Headquarters, urging each state to hold a meeting of all parties interested in the control and eradication of brucellosis, such as representatives of livestock associations, livestock sanitary officials, and the medical profession to develop a better understanding of the problems involved and to formulate plans for uniform laws and regulations for the control of this disease. The Secretary stated that he had conferred with Mr. J. S. Jones, Secretary of the Minnesota Farm Bureau who was very anxious to hold this meeting sometime in August. The Secretary stated he felt it important that the meeting be held and that the Board participate, but that he felt quite strongly that the meeting should not be held until a report of the Special Committee appointed by the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry and the President of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association to draw a Bill of Facts Pertaining to Brucellosis, of which Committee the Secretary is a member, is ready for discussion and to guide the action of the meeting proposed by the Farm Bureau.

The Board agreed with the Secretary's contention, and the subject was discussed at length. The Secretary was instructed to confer further with Mr. Jones and cooperate with him in arranging for the proposed meeting.

REQUEST OF BRAINERD LOCKER COMPANY. The Secretary presented a letter from

April 22, 1948.

Mr. W. E. Gartner of the Brainerd Locker Company requesting permission to buy hogs from public stockyards for immediate slaughter, and to remove them from such stockyards without vaccination. He stated that he had received numerous requests from the small slaughtering establishments for this procedure and there was no provision in the present regulations to allow it.

Dr. Gloss moved that no change be made at the present time in the rules and regulations governing the importation of swine. The motion was seconded by Mr. Sayers and carried.

MEETING AT SIOUX CITY, IOWA. The Secretary stated a meeting had been proposed of the Livestock Sanitary Officials of Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, Missouri and Wyoming to be held at Sioux City May 16th to discuss the brucellosis program proposed at the last meeting of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association and the foot-and-mouth disease situation in Mexico. He stated that Dr. S. O. Fladness, Assistant Chief of the Bureau would be present for these discussions.

Dr. Boyd moved that the Secretary be authorized to attend this meeting at State expense provided such action met with the approval of the Governor. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss and carried.

AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION MEETING. The Secretary reminded the Board that at the last meeting, attendance of representatives from the Board at the American Veterinary Medical Association meeting to be held in San Francisco in August had been discussed but no action had been taken.

Dr. Gloss moved that the Secretary and Dr. W. L. Boyd be authorized to attend this meeting at State expense provided the consent of the Governor was obtained. The motion was seconded by Mr. Moscrip and carried.

IMPORTATION OF HORSES FOR EXHIBITION AND RACING. The Secretary presented a Resolution passed by the United States Livestock Sanitary Association at its last meeting regarding the importation of horses for exhibition and racing suggesting a uniform health certificate pertaining to exposure to swamp fever. The question was

April 22, 1948.

discussed. The Board expressed their opinion that under conditions existing in Minnesota, such regulations were unnecessary and no action was taken.

ROBERT BOYER, AITKIN. The Secretary presented a letter from Victor Anderson, United States District Attorney requesting a conference regarding the Robert Boyer case which is on the calendar for the next term of the District Court which will convene at Duluth on May 4th. The Board was reminded this involved an injury to one of the veterinarians employed by the Federal Government when he entered the Robert Boyer premises to conduct a Bang's disease test of the Boyer cattle in accordance with the rules and regulations of the State and Federal Government under the Area Plan. The Veterinarian was attacked without warning and forcibly ejected from the premises. Mr. Anderson requested an opinion as to the advisability of continuing the case or of immediate prosecution.

Dr. Gloss moved that the Secretary urge an immediate prosecution of this case. The motion was seconded by Mr. Moscrip and carried.

DR. R. G. FLEMING, ALEXANDRIA, MINNESOTA. The Secretary presented copies of letters written to Dr. R. G. Fleming of Alexandria, and a report from one of the field veterinarians who had visited Dr. Fleming on March 23, 1948. These records showed that a permit was issued to Dr. Fleming to administer Bang's disease vaccine to adult cattle in a herd owned by Wilford Kamps at Glenwood, Minnesota on October 4, 1945. As no report of vaccination was received in this office, three letters had been written to Dr. Fleming and no reply had been received. Therefore, Dr. R. G. Lovesee, our field veterinarian located in that area had been requested to call on Dr. Fleming and obtain the report of vaccination.

Dr. Lovesee reported that on March 23rd Dr. Fleming was not able to find the records immediately but had promised to send them to the office as soon as it was possible for him to locate them. The Secretary stated that no further word had been received from Dr. Fleming nor had he received the report of vaccination. The Secretary reminded the Board that Dr. Fleming had appeared some two years ago because of a similar failure to report vaccination and had assured the Board at that time that the

April 22, 1948.

rules and regulations of the Board would be carefully complied with in the future.

Dr. Gloss moved that the Secretary inform Dr. Fleming that his name was removed from the Approved and Accredited list of veterinarians in Minnesota until further notice and to further inform him that if he wished to appear before the Board to show cause why his disqualification should not be made permanent, he would be notified of the date, hour, and place of the next meeting of the Board. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

DR. GEORGE J. PAUL, ST. CLOUD. The Secretary informed the Board that he had notified Dr. George J. Paul of St. Cloud that he was removed from the Approved and Accredited list of veterinarians in Minnesota as instructed by the Board at their meeting of March 24th. He stated that Dr. Paul had requested an audience with the Board but had informed the Secretary this morning that it would be impossible for him to attend due to his wife's illness.

The Secretary stated that following the last Board meeting, but before he had had an opportunity to inform Dr. Paul of their action, health certificates had been received issued by Dr. Paul indicating that cattle had been tested for Bang's disease by Dr. E. A. Hall of Little Falls. Since Dr. Hall's authority to conduct the plate test for Bang's disease had also been revoked by the Board at their meeting on March 24th, the Secretary wrote to Dr. Hall and presented an affidavit from Dr. Hall that he had not conducted any tests of blood samples submitted by Dr. Paul on the dates indicated by Dr. Paul on the health certificate. The Secretary was instructed to make an immediate investigation of the testing of the cattle by Dr. Paul and to determine what disposition had been made of any suspects or reactors which might have been disclosed to such tests, as they considered it highly improbable that all of the animals tested from these lots assembled from Stearns and neighboring counties, would all be negative as indicated by the test charts.

EAR TAGS. Dr. Gloss reported that official Minnesota ear tags which he recently purchased from William Cooper and Nephews in Chicago were highly un-

April 22, 1948

satisfactory. A discussion of the ear tag situation followed.

Dr. Gloss was furnished with a few of the tags purchased for use by employees of the Board and a new applicator and was requested to report the results obtained when they were used.

DISINFECTANTS. The question of disinfectants furnished Board employees for use while testing cattle for tuberculosis and Bang's disease was then discussed. The Secretary stated that none of the disinfectants used to date was satisfactory. He was instructed to use his best judgement in obtaining a different type of disinfectant which would be efficient and not objectionable because of the odor.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS. Dr. Gloss moved that Mr. Moscrip be elected President of the Board for the ensuing year. The motion was seconded by Mr. Sayers and Mr. Moscrip was elected unanimously.

Mr. Moscrip moved that Mr. A. L. Sayers be elected Vice-President. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried. Mr. Sayers was elected unanimously as Vice-President.


Mr. Moscrip moved that Dr. Ralph L. West be appointed Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1948 at the salary provided by the last appropriation law. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss and carried.

The Secretary announced that the employment of the other employees of the Board were covered by Civil Service and no action of the Board was necessary.

On motion the Board adjourned at 3:15 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,


Secretary


President

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

Adopted April 23, 1948

Approved _____ 1948

 Attorney General

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1945, Sections 35.03, 35.15, 35.16, 35.24, 35.31, 36.10, 36.11, and 15.042, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations.

Section 1. CATTLE CONSIGNED TO PUBLIC STOCKYARDS OR APPROVED
 SLAUGHTERING ESTABLISHMENTS.

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. HEALTH CERTIFICATES

All cattle imported into the State of Minnesota, with the exception of those described in Section 1, 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 disease. 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 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 a laboratory or veterinarian 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 3. CATTLE FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER

Cattle of strictly slaughter type, and to be used only for immediate slaughter, may be imported into Minnesota consigned to points other than public stockyards or slaughter establishments approved by the Bureau of Animal Industry without a 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 for each such shipment. Such cattle shall be accompanied by a health certificate as provided in Section 2. The health certificate shall include the permit number, and the number and description of the animals, but no individual identification of the animals in the shipment, or record of tuberculin or Bang's disease test is required. Cattle imported under the provisions of this section

shall be slaughtered within 10 days after arrival at destination, except when the ten day period is extended by a special written permit from the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. During the interval they must be held separate and apart from any other cattle. The owner shall immediately report to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board when the cattle are slaughtered giving the date and place of slaughter and the permit number under which the cattle were imported.

Section 4. CATTLE FROM ACCREDITED TUBERCULOSIS FREE HERDS

Cattle originating directly from accredited tuberculosis-free herds may be imported into Minnesota without a tuberculin test within 30 days before importation provided the record of the last official test of all animals in the shipment is included on the health certificate, together with the date of such test and the accredited herd certificate number.

Section 5. CATTLE FROM MODIFIED ACCREDITED TUBERCULOSIS FREE AREAS

Cattle originating directly from negative herds in modified accredited tuberculosis-free areas may be imported into Minnesota without a test for tuberculosis within 30 days before importation provided the last official test of the herd of origin was made within one year prior to date of importation, and further, provided the date and a record of the last official test of the animals included in the shipment is included on the health certificate. Cattle from negative herds in modified accredited tuberculosis-free areas, provided the last official test of the herd 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 6. CATTLE FROM CERTIFIED BANG'S DISEASE FREE HERDS

Cattle originating directly from herds officially certified as Bang's disease-free may be imported into Minnesota without a test for Bang's disease within 30 days before 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 Bang's disease free herd certificate number.

Section 7. FEEDING CATTLE

a---STEERS, SPAYED HEIFERS, AND FEEDING FEMALE CATTLE UNDER 6 MONTHS OF AGE of strictly beef type and breed 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.

b---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 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 and found negative 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 permit for the importation of each shipment of this class of cattle only, in quarantine 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. 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.

c—FEEDING CATTLE TO BE QUARANTINED

All feeding cattle, except steers and cattle tested and found negative to tuberculosis and Bang's disease before importation, imported into Minnesota under the provisions of this section shall be and are 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 and shall not be removed from the premises where they first come to rest in Minnesota unless a permit for such removal is first obtained from the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. The quarantine may be released by the Secretary and Executive Officer under the following conditions:

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

(2) 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.

d—FEEDING CATTLE FROM PUBLIC STOCKYARDS

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 and found negative for tuberculosis and Bang's disease before importation into Minnesota.

e—SPECIAL PERMIT: The Secretary and Executive Officer may in his discretion issue a special permit for the importation of individual shipments of feeder cattle without a test for Bang's disease, either at point of origin or destination, provided he has satisfactory assurance, after due investigation, that such cattle will remain in quarantine in a dry feed lot, separate and apart from all other cattle until the end of the feeding period and then be shipped under permit for immediate slaughter to some point where the Federal Government maintains inspection. All such cattle shall be accompanied by a health certificate as provided in Section 2 but no individual identification of the animals in the shipment or records of tests for tuberculosis or Bang's disease will be required. No cattle shall be removed from the premises where such cattle are quarantined until permission is received from the Live Stock Sanitary Board, and the owner or caretaker shall immediately report to the Board any quarantined animals which die or are killed on the premises where quarantined.

Section 8. CATTLE VACCINATED AGAINST BANG'S DISEASE

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 written permit if

accompanied by a health certificate complying in other respects with the above sections, but without a test for Bang's disease provided the health certificate includes 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. Vaccinated cattle imported into Minnesota without a negative test for Bang's disease shall be and are quarantined on the premises of the person to whom consigned in Minnesota until they have passed a satisfactory negative test for Bang's disease.

Section 9. CATTLE FROM AREAS NOT DECLARED MODIFIED ACCREDITED TUBERCULOSIS FREE

All cattle imported into Minnesota which do not originate from accredited tuberculosis free herds or negative herds in modified accredited tuberculosis-free areas, shall be and are quarantined upon arrival at arrival at destination in Minnesota until they have passed a retest for tuberculosis made not less than 60 nor more than 120 days following the date of importation. During the interval and until the quarantine is released no such cattle shall be removed from the premises where quarantined unless the owner first obtains a permit for such removal from the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

Section 10. CATTLE NOT ACCOMPANIED BY HEALTH CERTIFICATES

All cattle imported into Minnesota not accompanied by a proper health certificate, excepting those described in Section 1 of this regulation, shall be held in quarantine at first point in Minnesota where the shipment comes to rest, and shall be immediately examined and tested for tuberculosis and all bulls and female cattle included in the lot, shall be tested for Bang's disease. Such examination and tests shall be made by a qualified veterinarian at the expense of the person

importing the cattle. All animals showing symptoms of any communicable disease when so examined or which do not evidence completely negative reactions to such tests, shall be immediately identified as reactors and shipped, for slaughter only, to some point in Minnesota where the Federal Government maintains post mortem inspection. Unless the owner shows satisfactory evidence that the cattle originated in negative herds in a modified accredited tuberculosis-free area, the cattle shall remain in quarantine at destination until retested for tuberculosis not less than 60 nor more than 120 days from the date of the first test. Such test shall be conducted by a qualified veterinarian approved by the Board at the expense of the owner.

Section 11. CATTLE CONSIGNED TO POINTS IN COUNTIES TESTING FOR BANG'S DISEASE UNDER THE AREA PLAN

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. The Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Cattle into the State of Minnesota (State Live Stock Sanitary Board Regulation No. 1.1), adopted July 14, 1945 and approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State December 27, 1945 are hereby rescinded.

3:30 P. M.
STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED
JUN 14 1948
Nickel Holm
Secretary of State

The foregoing *Rules & Regulations* examined and approved as to form and legality this 14 day of June 1948
J. A. A. BURNQUIST,
Attorney General.

By.....
Assistant Attorney General.

Regulation No.5.1.1

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD
RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF PULLORUM
DISEASE (BACILLARY WHITE DIARRHEA)

Adopted April 22, 1948

Approved _____ 1948

Attorney General

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1945, Chapter 35, Section 35.03; Chapter 36, Section 36.06; and Chapter 15, Section 15.042, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

SECTION I. CO-OPERATION WITH U. S. BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY:

The Live Stock Sanitary Board (hereinafter called the Board) shall co-operate 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:

A. Any flock of chickens or turkeys or any hatchery hatching chicken or turkey eggs or both may be placed under the supervision of the Board for the control of pullorum disease provided the owner of such flock or hatchery complies with the following procedure:

1. Files with the Board an agreement for each flock and hatchery owned or operated by him or under his direct management, signed by such owner or his agent, agreeing to co-operate with the Board and to comply with these rules and regulations; and

2. Places each such flock and hatchery under the supervision of the Minnesota State Poultry Improvement Board and carries out the provisions of the breeding stages of the National Poultry Improvement Plan; and

3. Has not violated any regulations of the Board for the control of pullorum disease or of the Poultry Improvement Board resulting in cancelation, within the preceding two years, of any agreement filed with the Board or with the Poultry Improvement Board.

B. 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.

C. Compliance with the terms of the agreement and these rules and regulations 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.

D. Failure on the part of a flock or hatchery owner to comply with the terms of the agreement or these rules and regulations shall be grounds for cancelation of said agreement and, also, all certificates relative to pullorum disease control issued to such owner by the Board. Such cancelation shall become effective after notice by the Board to such owner by registered mail. On the owner's request, made within ten days after receipt of said notice of cancelation, the owner shall be given a hearing by the Board to show cause why the canceled agreement and certificates shall be reinstated. Following such hearing the owner shall be immediately notified of the final action of the Board on the cancelation or reinstatement of said agreement and certificates.

SECTION III. TESTING:

A. In the control of pullorum disease on any farm or poultry plant under supervision, 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 of the University of Minnesota 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 Board immediately upon completion of the test.

F. The cost of the pullorum-testing and control services rendered by persons 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. Chicken flocks and hatcheries:

1. In order to qualify as a 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 given by the Veterinary Division, University of Minnesota, and the 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. After being so authorized, such layman shall be designated a pullorum testing agent.

2. In order to qualify as a U.S. Pullorum-Passed chicken flock or hatchery, the testing shall be done by a veterinarian or pullorum testing agent. If the testing is conducted wholly or in part by a pullorum testing agent, a check test may be ordered by the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board. Such check test shall be conducted by a representative of the Board, who shall test 10% or more of the birds in each of 15% or more of the flocks tested by each agent. Should this check test reveal that the work of the pullorum testing agent was unsatisfactory, the Board shall require all flocks tested by such agent to be satisfactorily retested at not less than thirty-day intervals, and the Board shall withhold the official

classification of such flocks until such retesting is completed.

3. In order to qualify as a U.S.Pullorum-Clean chicken flock or hatchery, testing must be done by qualified veterinarians, approved to do such testing.

B. Turkey flocks and hatcheries.

1. In order to qualify as a U.S.Pullorum-Controlled turkey flock or hatchery, the blood samples shall be collected by a veterinarian or a pullorum testing agent who shall be required to take further training in the collecting 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.

2. 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 the requirements set forth in Sub-paragraph 1 of Paragraph B of this section, excepting when the blood samples are submitted to and tested at a laboratory operated under the direct supervision of the Board by a qualified veterinarian who will be available to supervise the collection of blood samples, disposal of reactors, and cleaning and disinfection of premises, the blood samples may be collected by a pullorum testing agent as provided in Sub-paragraph 1 for the Controlled class. Flocks so tested may qualify as U.S.Pullorum-Passed or U.S.Pullorum-Clean, provided the requirements of such classes are complied with, on the recommendation of the veterinarian in charge of such laboratory.

SECTION V. CLASSES:

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-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 six 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 six 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 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 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.

B. 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. If one or more reactors are disclosed when flocks are retested as provided in Section IV, Paragraph A, Sub-paragraph 2, the entire flock shall be retested as soon as practicable. Such flock, or any other flock in which reactors are disclosed, may be retested at intervals of not less than thirty days and, if no reactors are disclosed on any such retest, the flock may qualify as a U.S.Pullorum-Passed flock. If tests to qualify or requalify a turkey flock as U.S.Pullorum-Passed reveal less than 1% reactors, the owner may submit all such reactors in flocks of 500 birds, or less, or reactors not to exceed five in flocks of more than 500 birds, to the laboratory conducted for the Board by the University of Minnesota, for bacteriological examination. The birds so submitted shall be selected by an agent of the Board. If such bacteriological examination fails to reveal any evidence of infection by Salmonella organisms, the test shall be considered negative.

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

Regulation No. 5.1.1 - Page #8

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 six 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. If tests to qualify or requalify a turkey flock as U.S.Pullorum-Clean reveal less than 1% reactors, the owner may submit all such reactors in flocks of 500 birds or less, or reactors not to exceed five in flocks of more than 500 birds, to the laboratory conducted for the Board by the University of Minnesota for bacteriological examination. The birds so submitted shall be selected by an agent of the Board. If such bacteriological examination fails to reveal any evidence of infection by Salmonella organisms, the test shall be considered negative.

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-controlled, pullorum-passed or pullorum-clean when they are purchased for resale by any person

Regulation No. 5.1.1 - Page #10

who is not operating under a co-operative 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-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-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.

Regulation No. 5.1.1 - Page #11

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 chicks 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 thirty 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 thirty-day intervals.

Section VI, Regulation No. 5.1, Rules and Regulations for the Control of Pullorum Disease (Bacillary White Diarrhea), adopted July 14, 1945, approved by the

Regulation No. 5.1.1 - Page #12

Attorney General December 20, 1945, is hereby rescinded.

The foregoing *rule & regulation*
 ----- examined and approved as
 to form and execution this *16th*
 day of *June* 19 *48*
 J. A. A. BURNQUIST,
 Attorney General.
 By *Earl H. Jensen*
 Assistant Attorney General

MEMO:

June 17, 1948

Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board
 310 Globe Building
 St. Paul, Minnesota

Original rules and regulations approved and filed in
 office of secretary of state.

EHAI

RECEIVED
 JUN 18 1948
 LIVESTOCK
 SANITARY BOARD

Regulation No. 3.3.1

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 April 22, 1948

Approved _____ 1948

Attorney General

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1945, Chapter 35, Sections 35.03 and 35.31 and Chapter 15, Section 15.042, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

SECTION I. When the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, (hereinafter called the Board), undertakes to test cattle in any area in Minnesota under the area plan, as defined in Minnesota Statutes 1945, Section 35.25, after receiving petitions, holding hearings and publishing notice of the time and place when the testing shall begin, as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1945, Sections 35.26, 35.27 and 35.28, and before the testing starts, 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 after importation into the county and shall be held separate and apart from all other cattle until slaughtered.
- 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

Regulation No. 3.3.1 --4--

access to water courses, drainage ditches, etc., which may flow over other premises in the area on which cattle are maintained. Reactors retained on owner's premises under provisions of this paragraph shall be further identified by punching a triangular hole in the left ear, each side of such triangle to be at least one-half inch long.

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.

- A. Cattle from negative herds in the area and also from certified Bang's disease-free herds may be added to negative herds without retest.
- B. 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. Such cattle 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.
- C. All cattle, except steers, regardless of origin, which have passed through community sales or other concentration points, or which may

Regulation No. 3.3.1 --5--

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 VII. 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 VIII. 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 shelter.

SECTION IX. 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 VII. If *Brucella abortus* vaccine or any product containing Bang's disease organisms has been injected

Regulation No. 3.3.1 --6--

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 X. 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 shelter.

SECTION XI. During the period of quarantine, as heretofore provided in Sections VIII, IX and X, 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 XII. 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 XIII.

- A. At the expiration of the three-year period the area may be re-accredited for an additional three-year period if all previously infected herds and such other herds as are designated by the cooperating federal and state officials are retested and the percentage of reactors among the cattle retested does not exceed one per cent of all the cattle so tested in the area.
- B. Areas reaccredited, pursuant to a test of less than all of the cattle in such areas, shall not be again reaccredited until all of the cattle, except steers, in the area have been tested and the percentage of infection disclosed to such test meets the requirements as set forth in Section XII excepting as provided in paragraph C of this section.
- C. If a test of all cattle, except steers, for reaccreditation of any modified accredited Bang's disease-free area, discloses more than one per cent of cattle infection and/or more than five per cent herd infection, the infected herds shall be quarantined and retested, as provided in Section XII. If, in a retest of

Regulation No. 3.3.1 --8--

all infected herds, conducted within six months following the date of the last complete test of the area, the number of reactors does not exceed one per cent, nor the herd infection exceed five per cent, such computation of percentages to be based on the total herds and cattle tested on the last complete test of the area, then such area may be declared a modified accredited Bang's disease-free area for a period of three years, following the date of such retest.

SECTION XIV. In areas where the percentage of reactors to the test for Bang's disease is 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.

SECTION XV. Regulation 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, adopted July 14, 1945, approved by Attorney General December 19, 1945, is hereby rescinded.

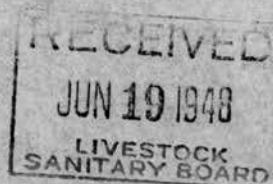
3:45 P.M.
STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED
JUN 18 1948

Walter Holm
Secretary of State

The foregoing *rules & regulations*
examined and approved as
to form and legality this *18th* day of
June 19*48*

J. A. A. BURNQUIST
Attorney General.

By *Earl A. Jensen*
Assistant Attorney General.



MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARDRULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF CERTIFIED
BANG'S DISEASE-FREE HERDS IN MINNESOTA

Adopted April 22, 1948

Approved _____ 1948

Attorney General

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1945, Section 35.03 and Section 15.042, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

SECTION 1. 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 who has been approved by the Board and the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.
- 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 negative herd is one in the process of certification, in which all animals were negative to the last test.
- K. A positive herd is one in the process of certification, in which one or more reactors were disclosed on the last test.
- L. A suspect herd is one in the process of certification, in which one or more suspects but no reactors were disclosed on the last test.
- M. A certified herd is one under supervision, which meets the requirements as set forth in Section IV of these regulations and for which the owner holds an unrevoked and unexpired Bang's disease-free certificate, issued by the Board.

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. No agreement will be accepted nor herd placed under supervision if the owner thereof has violated any rule or regulation of the Board for the control of Bang's disease with respect to the animals included in such herd; nor if known reactors have been maintained in the herd more than fifteen days following their disclosure to a previous test, until the entire herd has been tested and all reactors promptly removed therefrom.

- 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 removed from the herd and disposed of for slaughter without the payment of indemnity, or in such other manner as the Board shall direct.

SECTION III. TESTING:

- A. The entire herd, including all animals six months of age and over, except steers, 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 fifteen to ninety 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. After two such retests, conducted consecutively at intervals of at least thirty days, the first such retest at least thirty days following the date of the test when the reactor was disclosed, and provided all animals in the herd are negative to such retest, the Bang's Disease-Free Herd Certificate may be renewed as of the date of the second 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 originating in certified herds may be added to any herd under supervision provided such animals are tested and found negative within sixty days prior to addition.
- B. Animals originating in negative herds in process of certification may be added to herds under supervision if tested and found negative within thirty days before such addition.
- C. Animals originating in suspect or infected herds under supervision, or in any herd not under supervision, may be added to herds under supervision if tested and found negative within thirty days before such addition. Such cattle, when added to certified herds or negative herds in the process of certification, shall be held in isolation, separate and apart from the other animals in the herd,

until they have passed a negative retest not less than thirty nor more than sixty days following date of entry to the premises.

- D. 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.
- E. 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 herd 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 or 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 or *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. All vaccinated animals showing a suspicious reaction one year or more after date of vaccination shall be segregated from the negative animals as provided in Section VIII, paragraph A.
- E. All vaccinated animals showing a positive reaction one year or more after date of vaccination shall be identified as reactors and disposed of, as provided in Section VIII, paragraph B.
- F. Whenever a herd under supervision is tested, disclosing all unvaccinated animals negative, if all animals vaccinated more than one year, which show suspicious or positive reactions, are disposed of as reactors or suspects, as provided in Section VIII, the test shall be considered negative, and in the case of a retest of a certified herd, such herd shall be recertified.

Regulation No. 3.2.1 --9--

SECTION VIII. DISPOSAL OF REACTORS AND SUSPECTS:

- A. All suspects disclosed when herds under supervision or animals included therein are tested or retested, shall be immediately segregated from the negative animals and remain in segregation until retested and found negative or shipped for slaughter.
- B. 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, 1945, Section 35.08, or shall be immediately removed from the herd and disposed of as the Board shall direct.

SECTION IX. Regulation No. 3.2, 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 December 19, 1945, is hereby rescinded.

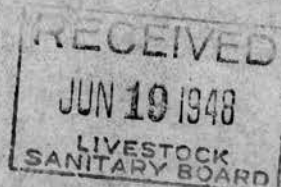
The foregoing rules & regulations examined and approved as to form and legality this 18th day of June 1948

J. A. A. BURNQUIST
Attorney General.

By Earl A. Jensen
Assistant Attorney General.

3:50 P.M.
STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED
JUN 18 1948

Wickert
Secretary of State



Regulation No. 6.1.1

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE SALE OF LIVESTOCK AT COMMUNITY SALES

Adopted April 22, 1948

Approved _____ 1948

Attorney General

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1945, Chapter 35, Sections 35.03 and 35.245, and Chapter 15, Section 15.042, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

SECTION 1. 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 livestock for purposes other than immediate slaughter, from any point in Minnesota where such livestock 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 livestock prior to and after sale and any land or building contiguous to such sales rings where livestock 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 livestock

in Minnesota, excepting in a public stockyard where Federal inspection of livestock 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 to 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 livestock dealer's yard or any point where livestock 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 livestock.

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 livestock 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 authorized 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, loading chutes, alleys and pens used for swine and sheep shall be paved with cement or other impervious material. Following each sale the premises shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with an approved disinfectant under the supervision of the official veterinarian.

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 livestock for sale when so ordered by the official veterinarian acting as the agent of the Board and shall refuse to deliver livestock sold until such livestock 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 livestock sold through such sale, furnishing the name and address of the consignor of such livestock and the name and address of the purchaser. This report shall correspond with the quarantines issued by the authorized veterinarian at such sale. If no livestock is sold subject to quarantine at any one sale, the management shall so notify the Board immediately after the sale.

SECTION V. CONSIGNMENT OF LIVESTOCK:

A. No livestock originating in other states shall be consigned for sale unless they have been imported into Minnesota in compliance with the State Law and all rules and regulations of the Board governing the importation of such livestock and are accompanied by proper health cert-

ificates as provided in such regulations.

B. No livestock originating in Minnesota shall be consigned for sale unless accompanied by a statement signed by the owner that to his best knowledge and belief no animals in the consignment have originated from premises where animals of the same species are under quarantine and that 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 township and county in which the premises are located, from which the livestock was removed immediately prior to sale.

C. Persons delivering livestock to the sale shall furnish the sale management statements signed by owners of all animals in the consignment originating at points in Minnesota as provided in paragraph B of this section and proper health certificates for all such animals originating in other states. Such statements and health certificates shall be submitted to the official veterinarian for his approval before the animals are sold.

SECTION VI. CATTLE:

A. All cattle consigned for sale shall be tested on arrival at the sale premises except:

1. Cattle under six months of age
2. Steers.
3. Cattle to be sold for immediate slaughter or immediate consignment to a public stockyard, which before being offered for sale shall be plainly marked on the left hip with a letter "S" at least four inches high using branding paint.
4. Cattle accompanied by a record of a Bang's disease test signed by a veterinarian approved by the Board showing the cattle have been tested for Bang's disease and found negative within thirty days

before consignment.

5. Cattle accompanied by an official health certificate approved by the Board certifying the cattle originate from a certified Bang's disease free herd or a negative herd in the process of certification and that the cattle consigned have been tested for Bang's disease and found negative within sixty days before consignment.

6. Cattle originating directly from herds not under quarantine in a modified accredited Bang's disease free area consigned to sales located in such areas and accompanied by a statement from the owner as provided in Section V paragraph B.

B. The official veterinarian shall furnish a record of test for all cattle tested to the sales management. Such test records shall be available for examination by any purchaser before the cattle are offered for sale. The test records of all cattle giving a positive or suspicious reaction shall show the herd from which the animals originate. Copies of all test records shall be mailed to the Board immediately following each sale.

C. No cattle, over six months of age except steers, which have not been tested for Bang's disease and found negative shall be sold for any purpose except immediate slaughter or consignment to public stockyard. The sales management shall not allow the removal of cattle which have not passed a negative test for Bang's disease from the sale premises until the purchaser furnishes an affidavit to the sales management that all such cattle will be immediately consigned to a public stockyard or slaughtering establishment within five days after purchase. The original copy of the affidavit shall be mailed to the Board immediately following the sale.

D. Animals tested for Bang's disease at the sale 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 the official veterinarian has issued a permit for their removal from the sales premises to a designated point for slaughter. Such reactors shall be:

1. Reconsigned for slaughter to a public stockyard 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.

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 paragraph D of this section.

F. A report of the origin and 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 excepting cattle originating in modified accredited Bang's disease-free areas consigned to a community sale located in such areas.

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 five 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 official 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 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 on the sales premises 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, loading chutes, and alleys used in the handling of these sheep must be cleaned and then properly disinfected with an approved disinfectant under the supervision of the official veterinarian. All trucks and vehicles used in transporting such sheep to community sales shall be cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of the official veterinarian before leaving the sales premises. 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.

B. Sheep imported from other states in compliance with the rules and regulations governing such importation (Regulation 1.3) may be sold without dipping except as provided by such regulations. Sheep imported in quarantine shall be maintained separate and apart from other sheep on the sale premises. The pens, alleys, sales ring and loading chutes used to confine or move such sheep, shall be cleaned and disinfected with an approved disinfectant under the supervision of the official veterinarian before other sheep are allowed access thereto. Such sheep shall be requarantined on the premises of the buyer at time of sale by the official

veterinarian; the quarantine shall remain in force and effect at least 30 days after date of sale, and thereafter until the sheep have been inspected at the expense of the owner and are found free from symptoms of any communicable disease by a qualified veterinarian and until the quarantine has been released in writing by the Board.

SECTION VIII: SWINE:

A. Apparently healthy swine may be sold when accompanied by 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 except as provided in paragraph D of this section and must be removed within twenty-four hours after vaccination to the premises of the purchaser, and there be 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 premises, except as provided in paragraph D of this section, 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.

D. Apparently healthy swine not accompanied by a certificate of vaccination may be sold without vaccination provided the buyer thereof shall before removing such swine from the sale premises, furnish an affidavit to the official veterinarian stating that all such swine will be immediately consigned to a public stockyard or slaughtering establishment within five days after date of purchase. All such unvaccinated swine shall be plainly marked on the back with a letter "S" at least four inches high using branding paint. The sales management shall not allow such swine to be removed from the sale premises until such affidavit is furnished and the swine so marked.

Regulation 6.1 Rules and Regulations governing the sale of livestock at community sales, adopted July 14, 1945, approved by Attorney General December 19, 1945 is hereby rescinded.

The foregoing rules & regulations
 examined and approved as
 to form and legality this 18th day of
June 1948
 J. A. A. BURNQUIST
 Attorney General.
 By Earl A. Jensen
 Assistant Attorney General.

3:50 P. M.
 STATE OF MINNESOTA
 DEPARTMENT OF STATE
 FILED
 JUN 18 1948
Walter Holm
 Secretary of State

RECEIVED
 JUN 19 1948
 LIVESTOCK
 SANITARY BOARD

MINUTES SPECIAL MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD MAY 14, 1948.

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

Dr. Gloss moved that consideration of the Minutes of the meeting of April 22nd be deferred until the next meeting of the Board. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING GOVERNING ERADICATION OF BRUCELLOSIS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY AND THE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD. The Secretary stated the United States Bureau of Animal Industry had recently suggested that the Memorandum of Understanding under which most of the states were cooperating with the Bureau in the eradication of brucellosis and which was adopted in this State in 1934, be amended and brought up to date. He presented a copy of the proposed amended Memorandum.

The Secretary stated that Dr. A. K. Kuttler, Veterinarian in Charge of Brucellosis Control for the Bureau had recently called at the office stating that any amendments which the Board deemed advisable should be incorporated in an amended copy and submitted to the Bureau for their approval. The Memorandum of Agreement was considered by the Board.

Dr. Gloss moved that the Memorandum of Agreement be amended to read as follows and submit it to the Bureau for consideration:

"MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
COVERING THE ERADICATION OF BRUCELLOSIS IN DOMESTIC ANIMALS IN THE
STATE OF MINNESOTA
BY COOPERATION BETWEEN THE
MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD
AND THE
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION of the
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

"I. The Bureau of Animal Industry, Agricultural Research Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, agrees:

- A. To detail a veterinarian to be known as the Veterinarian in Charge for the Bureau who will have full supervision and direction of Federal employees assigned to brucellosis control and eradication in Minnesota.
- B. To detail additional veterinarians and other necessary personnel to the extent of the means at hand.
- C. To pay the salaries of Bureau personnel and such traveling expenses as are incurred under Bureau instructions and authorized by the administrative regulations of the Department.
- D. To furnish necessary blank forms and supplies for conducting this work, insofar as authorized and if not supplied by the State.
- E. To pay an equal share of indemnity with the State of Minnesota for cattle slaughtered on account of reacting to the blood test for Brucellosis, in accordance with the regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture.

"II. The Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board agrees:

- A. To employ veterinarians and other personnel to the extent permitted by means available.
- B. To provide laboratory facilities for making blood tests.
- C. To enforce State regulations governing the handling of animals under supervision for the detection and eradication of brucellosis.
- D. To authorize Federal veterinarians assigned by the Bureau Veterinarian in Charge to participate in all phases of the project.

"III. The Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board and the Bureau of Animal Industry mutually agree:

- A. That the recommendations of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association for brucellosis eradication in domestic animals, adopted December 4, 1947, and which were approved by the Bureau December 11, 1947, are the minimum requirements for the control and eradication of brucellosis. A copy of those recommendations is attached hereto. Also that the recommendations of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association for brucellosis eradication in domestic animals that are adopted in the future and approved by the Bureau will be a part of this contract.
- B. That brucellosis eradication shall be cooperative in every particular.
- C. That the Veterinarian in Charge of Brucellosis eradication for the Bureau of Animal Industry and appropriate State Officials shall confer at frequent intervals in the interest of effective cooperation and with a view to improving the methods of brucellosis eradication.
- D. That all charts and other reports shall be rendered in accordance with instructions of the Veterinarian in Charge and the proper State livestock sanitary officials.
- E. That no employee of the cooperating agencies shall recommend procedures for brucellosis eradication other than those referred to in paragraph A

May 14, 1948.

of this section, without first securing authority from the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and the cooperating State agency.

- F. That no Member or or Delegate to Congress or Resident Commissioner shall be admitted to any share or part of this contract or to any benefit that may arise therefrom, but this provision shall not be construed to extend to this contract, if made with a corporation for its general benefit.
- G. This contract begins June 1, 1948 and continues until terminated by either party upon thrity days written notice.

(Date) _____ (signed) _____
Secretary and Executive Officer,
Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board

(Date) _____ (signed) _____
Chief, Bureau of Animal Industry

Approved:"

Research Administrator"

The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

RULES AND REGULATIONS. The Secretary reported that he had conducted a Public Hearing as instructed by the Board at their meeting on April 22nd to consider the rules and regulations governing dealing in poultry and amendments to the rules and regulations governing the importation of horses.

He presented the proposed rules and regulations governing dealing in poultry which had been tentatively approved by the Board on March 24, 1948 and which had been presented and discussed at the Public Hearing together with a transcript of the procedures at the hearing.

Dr. Boyd moved that regulations governing dealing in poultry be adopted to read as follows: (Approved copy appended hereto). The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss.

The motion being put by the President, the Board Members voted as follows: Dr. Boyd aye, Dr. Gloss aye, Mr. Sayers aye, and Mr. Ewald aye. The President declared the motion carried.

The Secretary then presented the amendment to the Rules and Regulations governing the Importation of Horses which he had been instructed to prepare at the

May 14, 1948.

meeting of the Board held March 24th and which had also been presented at the Public Hearing held May 12th. A transcript of the hearing shows the amendment was presented and read at the Public Hearing but that no comments or discussion took place.

Dr. Boyd moved that Section 1 of the Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Horses, Mules and Asses into the State of Minnesota (Regulation 1.5) be amended to read as follows: (Approved copy appended hereto). The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss. The motion being put by the President, the Board Members voted as follows: Dr. Boyd aye, Dr. Gloss aye, Mr. Ewald aye, and Mr. Sayers aye.

HOME AID PRODUCTS COMPANY, ST. PETER. The Secretary reported that numerous reports had been received within the last two weeks from poultry owners who had purchased started chicks from the Home Aid Products Company at St. Peter indicating that the birds purchased had developed symptoms of Newcastle disease within a few days following the arrival at the purchaser's premises. He stated that specimens from 12 of these premises had been examined at the Laboratory at the University Farm and they all gave a positive reaction to the seriological test for Newcastle disease. He stated that following receipt of the first report, an inspection of the Home Aid Products Company's premises was made by one of the field veterinarians. This Company deals in poultry purchased principally from a large hatchery located in Illinois. The Veterinarian making the investigation reported that the birds purchased in Illinois arrived at the Home Aid Premises as started chicks and are usually disposed of within two or three days and that in most cases the disease does not develop in the birds until a day or two after their arrival at the premises of the purchaser. He stated that on his first investigation on May 5th, he was unable to find any evidence of illness among the birds on the premises, but on the following day, May 6th, he did find some birds showing symptoms of a respiratory condition and several of those birds were taken to the laboratory. The Secretary stated he had just received a telephone report from the Laboratory stating that Newcastle disease virus had been isolated from these birds.

May 14, 1948.

The Secretary further reported that as soon as birds showing symptoms of disease were found on the premises, a quarantine had been established preventing the further movement of any birds from the premises.

Dr. Gloss stated it was his understanding that the Home Aid Company were large dealers in poultry feeds and Mr. Ewald moved that the Secretary be instructed to take the necessary steps to immediately investigate the movement of feed from the premises and to take any steps necessary to prevent the distribution of feed from the premises if it was determined that the feed or feed sacks might be contaminated by the birds sick and exposed to Newcastle disease. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss and carried.

The Secretary also reported that a recent investigation of a report of Newcastle disease in chickens purchased from one of the large hatcheries at Litchfield Minnesota had been investigated and it was found that the hatchery operator had become aware of the condition in his birds and had destroyed over 30,000 started chicks, discontinued his hatching and dealing operations for the season and had thoroughly cleaned and disinfected his premises.

EAR TAGS. The Secretary stated that he had conferred with an agent of William Cooper and Nephews regarding official ear tags and presented two types of tags which could be procured for the same price. He also presented an improved applicator which is now being produced by William Cooper and Nephews for applying the tags. The question of identification tags was discussed but no action was taken.

REQUEST OF U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE RE. EQUINE ENCEPHALOMYELITIS:

The Secretary presented a letter from Dr. James H. Steel of the Veterinary Division of the United States Public Health Service requesting that the Board report to him any cases of equine encephalomyelitis which might occur in Minnesota. The letter stated that should an epizootic occur in any state, a study team of virologists, entomologists, epidemiologists and veterinarians would be sent to selected areas to study the virus and how the disease is spread. A discussion of the advisability of

May 14, 1948

of cooperating with the Public Health Service in this matter followed.

Dr. Gloss moved that the Secretary be instructed to inform Dr. Steele that the Board would be pleased to submit such reports with the understanding that any investigation made in this State would be conducted in cooperation with the Division of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Minnesota, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board and other state authorities. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

LETTER REGARDING CAPITAL OUTLAY. The Secretary presented a letter from the Department of Administration instructing him to submit any Departmental request for Capital Outlay to the Budget Engineer for approval before the Biennial Budget is prepared. He stated that in his opinion, no such outlay would be contemplated by the Board at this time. The question was discussed and no action taken.

MEETING OF NATIONAL POULTRY IMPROVEMENT PLAN. The Secretary stated there would be a meeting of the National Poultry Improvement Plan in St. Louis on June 26th to 29th inclusive. He recommended that Dr. L. E. Jenkins, the Veterinarian in Charge of Poultry Disease Control be delegated to attend this meeting as a representative of the Board.

Dr. Gloss moved that the Secretary be instructed to request permission of the Governor for Dr. Jenkins to attend this meeting at State expense. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

MADELIA LIVESTOCK COMMUNITY SALE. Mr. Holmes Pedelty and Dr. H. C. Butler of Madelia then appeared before the Board. Mr. Pedelty is the operator of a large community sale at Madelia and Dr. Butler is the official veterinarian at this sale. The Secretary stated that he had requested these gentlemen to appear in order to work out some system whereby livestock sold through the sale might be more systematically handled, and identified so that more satisfactory reports might be made. The procedure of operation at the Madelia Community Sales was discussed by the visitors and Board Members.

The Secretary also presented evidence that livestock had been imported

May 11, 1948.

The Secretary also presented evidence that livestock had been imported by Mr. Pedelty through his agents to the community sale from outside the State before proper permits and health certificates had been obtained for such livestock. The Board criticized this procedure and Mr. Pedelty assured the Board that it would be corrected in the future.

Mr. Pedelty and Dr. Butler were then excused. The procedure at community sales was then discussed by the Board, but no action was taken.

DR. J. B. CONAWAY, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA. Dr. J. B. Conaway of Minneapolis then appeared before the Board. The Secretary stated that Dr. Conaway had been disqualified and his name removed from the Approved and Accredited list of veterinarians in Minnesota in 1936, and reminded the Board that he had applied for reinstatement on several dates since that time. The circumstances causing the disqualification of Dr. Conaway were reviewed.

Dr. Conaway stated that he had recently lost an arm, that he had now moved from Elk River to Minneapolis and that he had discontinued the use of intoxicating liquor. He assured the Board that if reinstated, he would conduct himself professionally in an exemplary manner. Dr. Conaway was then excused.

Dr. Gloss moved that the Secretary take the necessary steps to reinstate Dr. Conaway's name on the Approved and Accredited list of Veterinarians in Minnesota. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

DR. R. G. FLEMING, ALEXANDRIA, MINNESOTA. The Secretary reminded the Board that at the last meeting upon presentation of correspondence with Dr. R. G. Fleming of Alexandria, and a report of one of the field veterinarians of Dr. Fleming's failure to report the vaccination of cattle with brucella abortus vaccine, he had been instructed to disqualify Dr. Fleming and to notify him that if he desired to appear before the Board to show cause why his name should not be permanently removed from the list of Approved and Accredited Veterinarians in Minnesota, he would be notified when the next meeting of the Board would be held. He stated that he had notified Dr. Fleming by registered mail and had received a reply on May 12th stating that Dr. Fleming believed

May 14, 1948.

it useless for him to attend. Dr. Fleming in his letter stated that he was sure the reports had been submitted although they had not been sent by registered mail, but did not offer to explain his failure to reply to official letters inquiring about the same.

The Secretary also reported that Dr. C. W. Riley, Dr. Fleming's partner, had recently called him by telephone stating they had been unable to find any copy of the report made by Dr. Fleming but had located the placard record on the farmer's premises, and that a report had been submitted in accordance therewith. The Secretary stated that on checking this report, the identification of the animals vaccinated corresponded exactly with the identification of the animals tested by Dr. Fleming on August 2, 1945 and the animals were recorded in exactly the same order. The report also indicated the animals were vaccinated on October 5, 1945.

The Secretary pointed out that when the cattle were tested on August 2, 1945, three reactors were disclosed and that the identification numbers of these reactors were included in the report of the vaccination. The Secretary presented an indemnity claim for the owner of this herd indicating that the three reactors disclosed when the herd was tested on August 2, 1945 were sold for slaughter on the 7th of August and were slaughtered on August 8th, and that indemnity had been paid to this owner for the three reactors. It was therefore evident that the report of vaccination was erroneous.

Dr. Fleming's failure to comply with the State regulations pertaining to reports and correspondence connected therewith was discussed by the Board.

Dr. Gloss moved that Dr. Fleming's name be removed from the Approved and Accredited list of veterinarians in Minnesota. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

DR. GEORGE J. PAUL, ST. CLOUD. Dr. George J. Paul then appeared before the Board. The Secretary reminded the Board that in accordance with their action of March 24th, Dr. Paul's name had been removed from the list of Approved and Accredited Veterinarians in Minnesota. He stated that Dr. Paul had requested an

May 14, 1948.

audience with the Board prior to the meeting of April 22nd but due to illness in his family had been unable to attend and therefore, he had requested notice when the Board next met. The Secretary stated that he had sent Dr. Paul such notice.

Dr. Paul stated that he realized that he had erred seriously and that he had decided to leave his present location in St. Cloud but wished to be reinstated as in that case it would be easier for him to sell his practice. The Secretary presented health certificates issued by Dr. Paul indicating that the cattle covered by the certificate, had been tested by Dr. E. A. Hall of Little Falls, and had informed Dr. Paul that he had an affidavit from Dr. Hall and that Dr. Hall had not conducted tests as indicated.

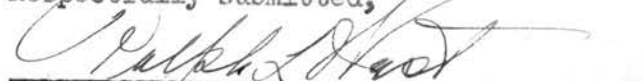
Dr. Paul admitted that he had conducted the tests in violation of instructions from the Board. Dr. Paul then was excused. No action was taken.

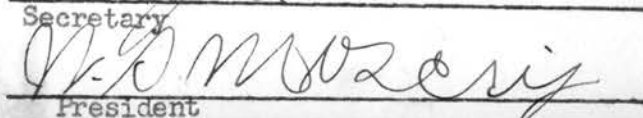
STOCKYARDS STRIKE. The difficulties encountered in the movement of livestock and the establishment of proper quarantines and the issuance of permits and health certificates due to the strike of the packing house workers at South St. Paul and other points in Minnesota, was then discussed. The Secretary was instructed to use his best judgment in handling the situation to the best advantage of the livestock owners of the State.

The Secretary stated that he had received many complaints regarding the regulations which require permits for known-reacting cattle be issued for slaughter only. He stated that he had many requests for permits to move reacting cattle into other herds where vaccination was conducted or where other reactors were maintained. He stated that in accordance with the rules and regulations and instructions from the Board, all such requests had been refused and that he believed under the circumstances, such procedure was correct. The question was discussed by the Board who expressed their approval of continuing the procedure as now conducted.

On motion the Board adjourned at 1:20 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,


 Secretary


 President

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

AMENDMENT TO RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF HORSES, MULES AND ASSES INTO THE STATE OF MINNESOTA. (Reg. No. 1.5)

Adopted May 14, 1948

Approved _____ 1948

Filed Secretary of State _____ 1948

Attorney General

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1945, Sections 35.03, 35.15, and 15.042, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby amends Section 1 of the rules and regulations governing the importation of horses, mules and asses into the State of Minnesota adopted July 14, 1945, approved by the Attorney General December 27, 1945 to read as follows:

Section 1. Apparently healthy horses, mules and asses may be consigned without a health certificate or physical examination, to the public stockyards at South St. Paul, and to slaughtering establishments approved by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture where the Federal Government maintains inspection.

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED

JUN 14 1948

Walter Holm
Secretary of State

3:30 pm

The foregoing Amendment to Rules
Regulations examined and approved as
to form and legality this 14th day of
June 1948

J. A. A. BURNQUIST
Attorney General

By Earl A. Jensen
Assistant Attorney General

Regulation No. 5.2

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING DEALING IN POULTRY BY DEALERS

Adopted May 14, 1948

Approved by Attorney General _____ 1948

Filed Secretary of State _____ 1948

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1945, Sections 35.03, 35.05, 35.06, 36.06 and 15.042, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

Section I. DEFINITIONS:

The following words and phrases shall have the meaning shown below when used in these rules and regulations, except when clearly indicated otherwise:

- A. Board shall mean the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.
- B. Poultry shall mean and refer to chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, guinea fowl, pigeons, and any other domestic birds.
- C. Deal and dealing shall refer to the purchase and resale, for any purpose except immediate slaughter, of any live poultry not owned by the seller since the hatching of such poultry. Deal and dealing shall not include or refer to the purchase, sale, or distribution of hatching eggs nor the sale or distribution of poultry hatched from eggs purchased or other wise acquired and in the possession of the seller when such poultry was hatched.
- D. Dealer shall mean any person, firm, association, partnership, or corporation engaged in dealing in poultry as above defined.

Section II. PERMITS:

A. No dealer shall engage in the business of dealing in poultry under five months of age in Minnesota unless he holds a valid permit from the Board. Permits will be issued by the Board to any dealer when he complies with the following requirements:

1. Files an application with the Board on a form furnished by the Board,

setting forth the name and address of the dealer and the exact location where the business of dealing in poultry will be conducted.

2. When the premises of the dealer and the vehicles, if any, used by such dealer for the transportation of poultry have been inspected and approved by a representative of the Board,

B. All permits shall expire on November 30th following the date issued.

C. Any permit may be suspended or revoked by the Board when an authorized representative of the Board reports, after investigation, that proper sanitation in the handling of poultry is not observed or that sick poultry are maintained on the premises or that poultry sold or distributed from such premises have shown symptoms of Newcastle disease within ten days, or any other infectious communicable disease within five days after removal from such premises.

D. The suspension shall not be lifted nor a new permit issued until all sick or exposed birds have been slaughtered and properly disposed of or have recovered and are no longer a source of infection to other poultry with which they may come in contact, and the dealer's premises have been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

Section III. REPORTING DISEASE:

Whenever poultry on the premises of any dealer show symptoms of an infectious communicable disease or when any person who has purchased poultry from such dealer reports to the dealer that such poultry has shown symptoms of Newcastle disease within ten days or of other infectious communicable disease within five days after removal from the dealer's premises, the dealer shall immediately report such fact to the Board. All poultry showing symptoms of an infectious communicable disease and all poultry exposed thereto or to the poultry which have sickened immediately following removal from the premises of the dealer shall be treated as under quarantine and shall not be sold nor removed from the premises of the dealer until permission is received from the Board.

Section IV. INSPECTION:

A. Whenever a dealer reports the existence of an infectious communicable disease of poultry on his premises, or when any purchaser reports to the Board that poultry obtained from the dealer has shown symptoms of Newcastle disease within ten days, or of other infectious communicable disease within five days after removal from the dealer's premises, an investigation may be made by a representative of the Board who shall instruct the dealer as to the disposition of the sick or exposed poultry, supervise the cleaning and disinfection of the premises, and establish a quarantine on the premises when, in his opinion, such quarantine is necessary.

B. The premises where dealing is conducted and the poultry thereon shall be subject to inspection by a representative of the Board at all times and may be inspected upon demand.

Section V. POULTRY CONTAINERS:

A. No poultry shall be sold or distributed from a dealer's premises except in new and unused chick boxes, crates, or other containers unless such boxes, crates, or containers are so constructed that they can be cleaned and disinfected satisfactorily. If so constructed, they shall be cleaned and disinfected satisfactorily before poultry is placed therein for removal from the dealer's premises.

B. All chick boxes, crates, or other containers in which poultry is received at the dealer's premises shall be destroyed by fire immediately after removal of the poultry therefrom unless such boxes, crates, or containers are so constructed that they can be cleaned and disinfected satisfactorily, in which case they shall be so cleaned and disinfected before leaving the dealer's premises.

Section VI. RECORDS:

Each dealer shall keep complete records of each sale of poultry under five months of age and such records shall be available for inspection by any authorized representative of the Board upon request. The records shall include:

- A. Name and address of person from whom purchased
- B. Name and address of person to whom sold
- C. Number, breed, sex, and age of poultry in each transaction,

The foregoing Rules and
Regulations examined and approved as
 to form and legality this 7th day of

July 1948

J. A. A. BURNQUIST
 Attorney General.

By Carroll A. Dansee
 Assistant Attorney General.

STATE OF MINNESOTA
 DEPARTMENT OF STATE
 FILED
 JUL 7 - 1948

Walter H. Olson
 Secretary of State

MINUTES SPECIAL MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD JUNE 25, 1948

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

The Secretary announced that Mr. Sayers' son had called at the office and had informed him that Mr. Sayers had received notice of the meeting but would be unable to attend because of ill health.

Dr. Boyd moved that the Minutes of the Deferred Quarterly Meeting held April 22nd and the Special Meeting held May 14th as submitted to the Board Members by the Secretary, be approved. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

MINNESOTA SCABIES FREE. The Secretary presented a letter from Mr. R. L. Olson, General Manager of the Union Stock Yards Company at West Fargo, North Dakota in which he stated that all of the sheep arriving at those yards originate from areas which have been declared free from scabies with the exception of sheep from Minnesota. He also stated that the sheep from Minnesota arriving at West Fargo originate from 17 counties in the northwestern part of the State, namely: Kittson, Roseau, Marshall, Pennington, Red Lake, Polk, Clearwater, Norman, Mahnomen, Clay Becker, Hubbard, Wilkin, Otter Tail, Traverse, Grant, and Douglas. He requested that the Board consider declaring the above counties scabies-free in order that West Fargo might take advantage of the ruling of the Board, authorizing the importation of sheep originating at public stockyards located in scab-free territory to enter Minnesota without dipping provided such stockyards accept sheep only from scabies-free territory or arrange to handle sheep from territory not declared scabies-free by the Board in a separate section of the yards, and in alleys, chutes and scales entirely separated from the alleys, chutes and scales where sheep from scabies-free territory are handled.

The Secretary stated that there had been no case of sheep scab disclosed in Minnesota since November, 1943 and no case in the counties mentioned in Mr. Olson's letter for many years.

June 25, 1948.

After some discussion, Dr. Boyd moved the State of Minnesota be declared free from sheep scabies. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

REPORTED CASE OF RABIES IN CIVET CAT. The Secretary reported that he had received a letter from the Department of Health reporting rabies in a civet cat in Mower County. He stated he had immediately assigned one of the field veterinarians to investigate the case, who reported that a wild civet cat appeared on the premises of a farmer in Taopi Township, Mower County. This animal lingered about the premises following the dogs and chickens. On May 13th, a four year old boy on the premises kicked at the civet cat and was bitten. On the advice of the physician to which the boy was taken, the owner of the premises and the neighbors succeeded in confining the civet cat in a barrel. The animal died in about four days and was submitted to the Laboratory of the State Department of Health on May 19th. No negri bodies were demonstrated in the brain of the civet cat, but after inoculation of mice with brain tissue, negri bodies were demonstrated after the second passage.

No dogs or other animals on the farm where the civet cat was found or on adjoining farms are showing any symptoms suspicious of rabies, nor was our field veterinarian able to obtain any history of animals showing such symptoms in recent months. The Secretary recommended that no proclamation or quarantine be established until or unless there were some further developments. The Board expressed their approval of deferring such action.

Dr. Gloss then appeared and entered into the deliberations of the Board.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION ON BANG'S DISEASE. The Secretary announced that a special committee has been appointed by the State Livestock Breeders' Association to prepare a program for the control of Bang's disease in Minnesota to be discussed at a State-wide meeting of livestock breeders, before the Legislature meets next winter. He stated that Mr. Wm. J. Foley, Associate Editor of The Farmer, J. S. Jones, Secretary of the Livestock Breeders'

June 25, 1948.

Association, Mr. John Hartle, State Representative from Steele County and Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Agriculture of the Legislative Research Committee, Dr. W. L. Boyd, Chief of the Division of Veterinary Medicine, University Farm, and the Secretary had been appointed to this Committee by President Frank Astroth of the State Livestock Breeders' Association, and a meeting had been called for July 2nd. The Secretary stated it is probable that in view of the report on Bang's disease of the Legislative Research Committee, the next legislature would take some action in regard to Bang's disease control, and he considered that the report of this Special Committee would have weight and influence on such legislation, especially in view of the fact that Mr. Hartle is a member of the Committee.

Dr. Royd and the Secretary then reviewed the proceedings of the conference on Brucellosis held in Chicago June 10th and 11th. Representatives of breeders associations, State Extension Service, State Boards of Health, State Veterinary Medical Associations, and State Livestock Disease control agencies from 12 midwest states were present. The United States Bureau of Animal Industry, the American Veterinary Medical Association and the United States Livestock Sanitary Association were also represented. Dr. Boyd attended as a representative of the Minnesota Veterinary College and the Secretary as a representative of the Board.

The Secretary stated it was emphasized at this conference that progress was too slow in the control of Bang's disease largely due to the fact that it has been impossible to employ a sufficient number of veterinarians, and that Dr. Kuttler, the Veterinarian in Charge of Tuberculosis and Bang's Disease Control for the United States Bureau of Animal Industry strongly recommended the training of laymen as technicians and their employment in routine duties such as securing blood samples, to expedite the program. The Secretary stated that some states have already taken steps in this direction, including North Dakota. He stated that in his opinion, this was a dangerous precedent and might lead to serious results. He further stated that it was probable that this procedure would be proposed at the meeting of the Special Committee and he felt that he and Dr. Boyd should have an expression of

June 25, 1948.

opinion from the Board as to their attitude toward this proposed procedure. A discussion of the problem followed.

Dr. Gloss pointed out that with the increase of veterinary colleges, veterinary service should soon be more readily available, also that the employment of laymen in the capacity mentioned, could well lead to disaster to the veterinary profession and secondarily the livestock industry.

Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be instructed to notify all State Livestock Disease Control Agencies that Bang's disease tests conducted by laymen or tests of blood samples secured by laymen, would not be accepted for the importation of cattle into Minnesota, and that he should furnish copies of such letters to the Chief of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry and the Secretary of American Veterinary Medical Association. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

At this point, President Moscrip found it necessary to leave the meeting. Since Vice-President Sayers was absent, President Moscrip requested Dr. Boyd to act as Chairman. Dr. Boyd then took the chair.

DANGER OF SPREAD OF NEWCASTLE DISEASE IN RECOVERED BIRDS. The Secretary reported that he had received many requests for information from the poultry growers or hatcherymen regarding the danger of the spread of Newcastle disease by apparently recovered birds. These requests are especially urgent from hatcherymen and dealers whose premises have been quarantined because of the existence of Newcastle disease and who wish to know the duration of the quarantine and what disposition can be made of the birds after the quarantine has been lifted.

He stated the policy of the Board to date is to advise all owners not to keep any recovered birds for breeding purposes, but to dispose of them for slaughter only when they become non-productive, and preferably before new birds are added to the premises. Also when quarantines have been established on premises where Newcastle disease exists, they have not been released until all birds have

June 25, 1948

been sold for slaughter. He stated that he was informed by the pathologists at the University Farm that this policy was too drastic. However, he presented copies of letters to poultry owners from the Laboratory at the University Farm giving conflicting opinions regarding the length of time recovered birds might spread the infection. He stated it is important that a policy regarding this matter be established and that all agencies guide themselves thereby.

Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be instructed to confer with the pathologists at the University Farm, agree on a definite policy and that all correspondence from the Laboratory and the activities of the Board in establishing and releasing quarantines comply with whatever policy is agreed upon. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

LIVE NEWCASTLE DISEASE VACCINE. The Secretary stated that he was informed that a limited license had been issued to the Lederle Laboratories Division, Pearl River, New York, and the Vineland Laboratories, Vineland, New Jersey by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry for the distribution of live virus Newcastle disease vaccine. He stated that he had received letters from these two establishments asking under what conditions they may fill order from Minnesota. He stated that both concerns had advertised widely in the poultry press that they were equipped to produce and fill orders of live virus vaccine and that many requests for information regarding the use of the product are being received daily in the office of the Board. He pointed out the reports of experimental use of the product are very favorable, but that the product is still quite new and the danger of spreading the disease from recently vaccinated birds has not yet been determined. Dr. Boyd stated that the University wished to obtain a supply of the vaccine to use on the Experimental Station flock where a complete record would be kept.

The Secretary stated that he had written to the Bureau asking what restrictions on interstate movement of the product are provided in the limited licenses issued, but had not as yet received a reply.

June 25, 1948.

A discussion of the value of the product and the procedure for its distribution followed.

Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be authorized to issue permits to responsible persons, including veterinarians, hatchery owners, and poultry growers to purchase specified amounts of vaccine with the understanding the permittee report fully on forms furnished by the Board on the results following the administration of the vaccine and that the issuance of further permits be governed by the completeness of such reports provided that the decision to issue permits and the amount of vaccine specified therein, be determined by the prevalence of the disease in the locality where the applicant resides. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

MR. L. E. QUIST, MINNEAPOLIS. Mr. L. E. Quist of Minneapolis then appeared before the Board. He explained he purchased young calves at South St. Paul, fed them for veal and returned them usually to the South St. Paul market for slaughter. He stated he had been removing calves of the beef breeds without test for either tuberculosis or Bang's disease, but was unable to procure calves of the dairy breeds unless they were first tested. He stated that for the purpose for which they were used by him, he could not see that calves of the dairy breeds were any greater menace to the health of the domestic animals of the State, than those of the beef breeds and requested that some provision be made whereby he might also purchase calves of dairy breeds to be finished for veal and then sold for slaughter.

Under questioning, Mr. Quist stated some of the animals were not returned for slaughter but were added to herds of his tenants for breeding purposes. Mr. Quist was then excused and a discussion followed.

The Secretary was instructed to investigate the movement of calves from South St. Paul and action be deferred until the next meeting. The Secretary was further instructed to inform Mr. Quist of this action.

June 25, 1948.

FALSIFICATION OF IOWA HEALTH CERTIFICATES. The Secretary presented a letter from Dr. J. A. Barger, Inspector in Charge of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry in Iowa together with newspaper clippings regarding falsification of interstate movement of cattle on the part of two Iowa veterinarians and sworn statements by these veterinarians covering the falsification. Dr. Barger stated that both veterinarians had been convicted, their license suspended and their names removed from the approved and accredited list of veterinarians in Iowa. He stated, however, that no action had been taken against the cattle dealers involved who were equally guilty and suggested the Board write to the State Veterinarian of Iowa refusing to accept shipments in Minnesota from the cattle dealers involved. Dr. Barger included a copy of a letter to the Iowa State Veterinarian from the Illinois State Veterinarian refusing shipments from the dealers involved into Illinois.

Mr. Ewald moved that the Secretary be instructed to write Dr. H. U. Garrett, State Veterinarian of Iowa, informing him shipments of livestock into Minnesota by the dealers involved in the falsification of health certificates would not be accepted in Minnesota. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss and carried.

DR. R. G. FLEMING, ALEXANDRIA. The Secretary presented a letter from Mr. L. J. Lauerman, State Senator from Renville protesting the disqualification of Dr. R. G. Fleming of Alexandria from the list of Approved and Accredited Veterinarians in Minnesota. The matter was discussed but no action was taken.

SWINE ERYSIPELAS LIVE CULTURE VACCINE. The Secretary stated he continued to receive complaints from veterinarians in the southwestern counties because the Board did not authorize the use of live culture swine erysipelas vaccine and also criticized the policy of the Board in establishing quarantines on herds where swine erysipelas is diagnosed. He stated that the reports of erysipelas from veterinarians were very few but that practitioners from the southwestern counties in conversation claim they cannot report such cases as the owners resent the quarantine procedure and discontinue employing

June 25, 1948.

the veterinarian making the report. They also have informed him verbally that the diagnosis of swine erysipelas in that region is very frequent and the disease causes serious losses.

Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be authorized to discontinue the present policy of establishing quarantines on the herds where swine erysipelas is diagnosed and to issue permits for the use of live culture vaccine on infected premises only in areas where the incidence is high. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

The Secretary was instructed to call a meeting or meetings of veterinarians in areas where the incidence of the disease is high to discuss the procedure of reporting the disease and the issuing of permits for the use of vaccine.

BANG'S DISEASE AREA PLAN IN KANABEC COUNTY. The Secretary presented a letter from Walter A. Anderson, County Agricultural Agent at Mora, Minnesota stating that at a recent meeting of the Mora Commercial Club, the question of the Area testing for Bang's disease in Kanabec County was discussed. He stated that it was suggested that several field veterinarians be assigned to Kanabec County to accompany cattle owners circulating the petition for the Area Plan of Bang's disease control to answer questions about the disease and to explain the value of the Area Plan of control. The Secretary stated this would be a distinct departure from the previous policy of the Board which had depended upon cattle owners to initiate the test in their respective counties without urging from representatives of the Board.

The Secretary was instructed to write the County Agent informing him the Board did not believe the procedure suggested would be advisable as the demand for the work should come from the cattle owners in the county.

TRIP TO MEXICO REGARDING FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE SITUATION. The Secretary announced he had received a telephone call from Mr. Will J. Miller, Live-stock Commissioner of Kansas stating Dr. Simms, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry U. S. Department of Agriculture, had again requested him as Chairman of the Committee

June 25, 1948.

on Legislation for the United States Livestock Sanitary Association, to arrange for a delegation of livestock sanitary officials from various section of the country to visit Mexico to observe the progress of the foot-and-mouth disease control program now in progress there. Mr. Miller urged the Secretary to accept appointment to that delegation to represent the northwest states. The Secretary reminded the Board that in October 1947, a similar trip was planned and the Secretary was appointed a delegate at that time but that trip was postponed, and when a definite time was made at a later date, it conflicted with other duties and he was unable to serve. He stated he believed it would be of great value to the cattle interests of the State should foot-and-mouth disease appear in Minnesota if he had personal observation of animals affected with the disease and of procedures now used in control in Mexico.

Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary request permission of the Governor to go to Mexico as a member of the delegation of Chief Livestock Sanitary Officials to represent Minnesota and other Midwestern states. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

PAYMENT OF VETERINARIANS ON PER HEAD BASIS. The Secretary reminded the Board that he had been authorized to arrange with the Department of Administration to pay veterinarians for testing cattle for tuberculosis when they were employed on a part-time basis testing cattle in their home community on a per head basis at 29¢ per head. He stated that since the funds for the employment of practicing veterinarians was practically exhausted at the time this action was taken, he had deferred taking any action on that motion, but had further investigated the cost under the per diem plan now in operation. The Secretary presented figures indicating a wide variation in costs in several counties, the average cost being 24¹/₂¢ per head.

Dr. Gloss moved the action of the Board on February 13, 1948 authorizing payment for tuberculin testing at 19¢ per head, be rescinded and the Secretary be instructed to arrange with the Department of Administration to employ veterinarians for testing cattle for tuberculosis on a per head basis when employed part time in the

June 25, 1948

vicinity of their homes at 25¢ per head. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

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

11:50 A. M.

Respectfully submitted,

Paul L. Hart
Secretary

W. S. Morzy
President

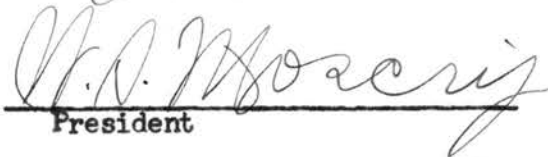
QUARTERLY MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD JULY 16, 1948

There being no quorum present, the Board adjourned until a later date.

Respectfully submitted,



Secretary



President

MINUTES DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD SEPTEMBER 24, 1948.

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

The Secretary reported that Mr. A. L. Sayers, a Member of the Board whose term of office would have expired on January 1, 1950, died on August 12, 1948 and that the Governor had been duly notified by the Secretary. He stated that he had received no word as to an appointment to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Ewald moved that the following resolution be adopted, spread on the Minutes of the Board, and that a copy be mailed to the family of the deceased.

"WHEREAS, the news of the death of Mr. A. L. Sayers was received by his fellow Board Members with deep sorrow and regret, and

WHEREAS, his advice and counsel will be sadly missed in the Board's deliberations,

THEREFORE, be it resolved that the State Live Stock Sanitary Board express their feeling of deprivation in the death of Mr. Sayers and his absence from their deliberations, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Board extend to Mr. Sayers' widow and family, their sincere sympathy in our common bereavement."

The motion was seconded by Dr. Byd and unanimously carried.

Mr. Ewald moved that the reading of the Minutes of the Special Meeting held June 25th be dispensed with and that they be approved as submitted to the Board Members by the Secretary by mail. The motion was seconded by Dr. Byd and carried.

POPE COUNTY PETITION. The Secretary reported that he had received a petition signed by 1,006 cattle owners residing in Pope County requesting that the Area Plan of Bang's disease control as defined in Minnesota Statutes 1945, Section 35.25 be established in Pope County. He stated that he had also received a statement from the Pope County Auditor certifying that there were 1,488 cattle owners shown on

the last assessment roll on file in his office. Therefore, the number of names on the petition represents approximately 67.6% of the cattle owners in Pope County. The Secretary further reported that a hearing had been held in the Court House at Glenwood, Minnesota on August 30th pursuant to a published notice in accordance with Section 35.26 of the law above cited. He presented a report of this hearing which is on file in the office of the Board. This report indicated that there was a very small attendance at the hearing and the petition was not challenged. He stated that he had therefore, declared the petition sufficient.

Dr. Boyd moved that the action of the Secretary in holding the hearing on the Pope County petition and his action in declaring the petition sufficient be approved. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

U. S. LIVESTOCK SANITARY ASSOCIATION MEETING IN DENVER. The Secretary informed the Board that the United States Livestock Sanitary Association would hold their annual meeting this year October 13 to 15, inclusive at Denver, Colorado, and that this meeting would be preceded on October 11 and 12 by the annual meeting of the National Assembly of Chief Livestock Sanitary Officials.

Mr. Ewald moved that the Secretary be instructed to request permission from the Governor for Dr. Gloss and Dr. Boyd to attend the meeting of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association and for the Secretary to attend the meeting of the Sanitary Association and the National Assembly on the dates above mentioned. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

PROPOSED BANG'S DISEASE MEETING OF THE LIVESTOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION TO DISCUSS BANG'S DISEASE CONTROL. The Secretary presented a program of a proposed State-wide meeting sponsored by the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association to be held October 22nd to formulate and endorse a program for the control of Bang's disease to be presented to the State Legislature. He stated that he had attended several preliminary meetings where a tentative program had been prepared and discussed, some points which he considered highly undesirable. The Secretary stated

that he felt it was highly important that all members be present at the meeting prepared to discuss the proposed program as he felt the action taken at that meeting would have a distinct bearing on legislation which may be enacted by the next Legislature.

The subject was discussed and the Secretary was instructed to call a meeting of the Board at Dr. Boyd's office at the University Farm at 8:30 A. M. on October 22nd, immediately preceding the meeting of the Breeders' Association.

PULLORUM ANTIGEN. Mr. H. G. Clark and Mr. W. F. Brecht of the Lederle Laboratories then appeared before the Board. Mr. Brecht stated that the Lederle Laboratories have discontinued the production of "TG" pullorum antigen and for that reason cannot sell their product in Minnesota since the Minnesota regulations specify that only "TG" antigen be used in official pullorum disease testing. Mr. Brecht stated it was the opinion of the Lederle Laboratories that the "K" antigen was in all respects, equal or superior to the "TG" antigen and that it was his opinion that there was no valid reason for prohibiting its use for official work in Minnesota, and that the present regulations were discriminating against the Lederle Laboratories. After some discussion the visitors were excused, and the question was further discussed by the Board.

The Secretary pointed out that it was important that the testing throughout the State by authorized pullorum testing agents be as uniform as possible and that upon the advice of the veterinarians at the Diagnosis Laboratory, the regulation now in force requiring the use of "TG" antigen had been adopted. He stated he did not see any reason for amending the regulation in order to create a market for one laboratory who had decided to discontinue the manufacture of "TG" antigen unless a distinct advantage could be shown for using the "K" type antigen. After some discussion, the Secretary was instructed to confer further with the veterinarians at the Diagnosis Laboratory and to obtain a mail or telephone vote of the Board Members, and to notify the Lederle Laboratories as to the action of the Board.

MOVEMENT OF VACCINATED CATTLE. The Secretary stated that he continued

to receive requests for the movement of cattle vaccinated either as calves or adults which retained a positive reaction to the agglutination test more than 12 months following vaccination, into herds where vaccination is being conducted. He stated that in accordance with instructions from the Board at a previous meeting and in accordance with the rules and regulations, these requests are denied, but that he continues to receive bitter complaints from cattle owners regarding this regulation. The question was discussed.

The Board expressed their approval of the procedure now followed in allowing the movement of Bang's disease reactors for slaughter only. No action was taken.

IMPORTATION OF FEEDING CATTLE UNDER SPECIAL PERMIT. The Secretary announced that following the amendment of the regulations governing the importation of cattle, numerous requests had been received by cattle owners to take advantage of the new paragraph "e" of Section 7 allowing the importation of female cattle and bulls for feeding purposes under certain conditions on a special permit without test for either tuberculosis or Bang's disease prior to importation or immediately upon arrival. He stated that a form had been prepared for owners to complete and sign when applying for inspection of their premises in order to approve them so that they might take advantage of this Section, and that the inspection of these premises was placing an increased burden on the Quarantine Division, but that he believed it was important that each of the premises be carefully inspected before special permits are issued.

IMPORTATION OF CATTLE WITHOUT PROPER HEALTH CERTIFICATES. The Secretary reported that the volume of imported cattle, especially from North and South Dakota without proper health certificates, was increasing and the Board was finding it very difficult to enforce the rules and regulations. This applies particularly to feeding cattle imported by dealers. The Secretary stated that in some states the livestock sanitary authorities were receiving valuable assistance from the highway

patrol, but that it was his understanding, under the law which established the highway in Minnesota the personnel of that organization has no police power other than the control of highway traffic.

Dr. Gloss moved that the Secretary consult with the Attorney General to determine the possibility of obtaining assistance from the highway patrol and if the law does not allow such assistance to be furnished, that the Secretary request the Attorney General to prepare the legislation necessary to provide for such assistance, such legislation to be submitted to the Legislature. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

MINNESOTA RENDERING PLANT, NEW BRIGHTON. The Secretary reported that on September 7th, Mr. Charles Burbar of the Northwest Hydro-Gas Company of New Brighton had called the office by telephone requesting an investigation of the Minnesota Rendering Plant at New Brighton. On the same day, Dr. L. T. Aysherman, one of our field veterinarians was assigned to this investigation and reported that the plant was in an unsanitary condition, the doors opening onto the skinning floor had no screens, window screens were ill fitting, and there was a live pig and dog in the offal pit.

Therefore, Mr. R. T. Thomas, the manager of the Minnesota Rendering Company was notified to appear before the Board on September 9th to show cause why his permit to transport carcasses over the public highways should not be revoked. As it was impossible to obtain a quorum of the Board on that date, only Dr. Boyd and the Secretary were present when Mr. Thomas appeared. Mr. Burbar, the complainant and also the Mayor of the Village of New Brighton also appeared. Mr. Burbar presented pictures which he had taken on Monday September 6th and the report of the investigation made by Dr. Ausherman was read.

Mr. Thomas admitted the violations but promised to correct them immediately. At the request of both Mr. Burbar and the Mayor of New Brighton, the permit for the Minnesota Rendering Plant was allowed to remain in effect. The premises were inspected on September 22nd and Dr. Ausherman reported that all violations had been corrected.

RABIES. The Secretary reported that since November 27, 1947, five cases of rabies had been diagnosed in Minnesota. all in different counties, four of them in cats and one in a civet cat. He stated that all of the animals involved had symptoms typical of rabies but that in no case had a positive diagnosis been made until inoculation experiments on mice had been conducted. He stated that each of these cases had been investigated thoroughly but in no case were the field veterinarians able to find evidence that any dogs or other animals were involved in the neighborhoods where the cases were diagnosed.

He stated that a quarantine and proclamation had been established on the area where the first case was diagnosed but because of the unusual fact that no dogs were involved in that or later cases, no quarantines had been established on the areas where the later cases had developed, nor had the veterinarians throughout the State been notified that rabies existed in those areas. The question was discussed and the Secretary was instructed to notify all veterinarians that rabies had been diagnosed in the various locations in order that they might guide themselves in regard to issuing health certificates for the exportation of dogs and also so they would be on the watch for cases showing symptoms of rabies in dogs or other animals.

"X" DISEASE. The Secretary reported that two cases of so-called "X" disease or proliferative keritosis had been diagnosed in the State, one in Swift County and one in Morrison County. He stated that he had attended a conference in Washington called by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry to discuss this disease on July 26th and 27th. About 30 states were represented by the Chief Livestock Sanitary Official or a research veterinarian from their College of Agriculture. The following facts were brought out at this conference:

1. The disease presents definite symptoms and lesions so that its diagnosis is not particularly difficult.
2. The cause has not been determined.
3. In spite of numerous efforts, the disease has not been artifi-

cially transmitted from one animal to another.

4. No effective treatment is known.

5. The disease has been reported from the majority of the States but appears to be more prevalent in the southern and eastern states.

The Secretary stated that there had been a number of cases of suspected "X" disease reported to the office and each such report had been carefully investigated but that only in the two cases above mentioned had the diagnosis been confirmed.

STATE FAIR. The Secretary reported that three field veterinarians had been assigned to the State Fair to carry out the regulations of the Board and to inspect the livestock during the State Fair. He stated that the veterinarians assigned to this work were of the opinion that the work could be greatly expedited if an office separate from the office of Cattle Superintendent was furnished by the State Fair management.

He also reported that there was a rather severe outbreak of so-called shipping fever among the cattle and "flu" among the swine shown at the Fair, but that he had received no complaints from exhibitors after the removal of the livestock from the Fair premises. He stated that the quarantine section was not adequate to care for all cases showing symptoms which might be the premonitory symptoms of communicable disease and it was his opinion that these facilities should be enlarged and more satisfactorily located to prevent contact with other animals on the fair premises.

The Secretary was instructed to discuss these matters with Mr. Lee the Secretary of the State Fair to try to arrange a solution of these difficulties.

DR. C. A. SOTAAEN, WINDOM, MINNESOTA. The Secretary reported that Dr. C. A. Sotaaen of Windom had requested that he inform the Board that Dr. Sotaaen had requested employment in organizations testing cattle for tuberculosis and Bang's disease. He reminded the Board of the previous interview with Dr. Sotaaen and his decision not to employ him on official disease control work because of the difficulties which had followed such employment in the past. No action was taken.

AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION MEETING. The Secretary reported that Dr. Gloss, Dr. Boyd and the Secretary attended the annual meeting of the AVMA in San Francisco August 16th to 19th, inclusive as instructed by the Board.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION. The Board discussed the need of amending certain laws pertaining to the activities of the Board. The Secretary stated that the Attorney General had informed him there was some question as to whether "live-stock" as used in the law by which the Board was established, included poultry, and recommended that the law be amended to clarify the definition of "livestock".

He also reported that the indemnity law now in effect, by limiting the maximum appraisal to \$125.00 for grade females and \$225.00 for purebred animals resulted in no indemnity being paid for the great majority of reactors and very small amounts for most of the remaining claims. He recommended that an amendment to that law be introduced either to increase the maximum appraisal or to remove the limit on the amount of appraisal entirely.

The Secretary was instructed to confer with the Attorney General and request that bills be prepared for the amendments above mentioned. The Secretary also stated that some states specify by law that the employees of the livestock disease control agencies have certain police powers and that he believed it would be advisable for such a law to be passed in Minnesota. Some discussion of this question followed and the Secretary was instructed to confer with the Attorney General as to the advisability and possibility of adopting such legislation.

The Secretary also reported that the Attorney General and a number of county attorneys had informed him that it would be much more feasible to enforce the provisions of the Bang's disease area law if it contained a penalty clause. This question was also discussed and the Secretary was also instructed to include it on the agenda of the next meeting for further discussion.

IDENTIFICATION BADGES. The Secretary stated that he believed it would be advisable to have badges or identification cards prepared to be furnished

to the field representatives of the Board in order for them to identify themselves when engaged in field work.

Dr. Gloss moved that the Secretary have identification cards prepared, preferably in a substantial carrying case for the use of each field employee of the Board. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

ANNUAL REPORT. The Secretary reported that he had not completed the annual report for the year ending June 30, 1947 and suggested that a Biennial Report covering the biennium July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1948 be prepared. The Board expressed their approval of this suggestion.

LAY TESTING. The Secretary presented a letter from Dr. T. O. Brandenburg asking if in view of the action taken by the Board, requiring that all cattle imported into Minnesota requiring Bang's disease tests, must be tested by qualified veterinarians, Minnesota would recognize Modified Accredited Areas or Accredited herds which had attained such status following tests conducted on blood samples secured by laymen employed by the State or Federal Government. The question was discussed by the Board and the Secretary was instructed to require that cattle originating from such herds or areas imported into Minnesota must be tested by a qualified veterinarian before importation.

BIENNIAL BUDGET. The Secretary presented the proposed Biennial Budget for the two fiscal years starting July 1, 1949 and ending June 30, 1951. This budget is prepared in accordance with the action of the 1947 Legislature which made the appropriation in three funds, Salary Fund, Supplies and Expense Fund, and an Indemnity Fund. The Secretary stated that the amount shown in the Salary Fund of \$159,152.00 for the year ending June 30, 1950, and \$171,677.00 for the year ending June 30, 1951 were based on the present Civil Service salary schedules and the present number of employees, and the Secretary's present salary.

Dr. Gloss moved that the Salary Fund be increased sufficiently to provide for a salary of the Secretary and Executive Officer of \$7,500.00 for each year of the biennium. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

Dr. Gloss moved that the Secretary be instructed to take the necessary steps to have the employees with the classification of Veterinarian I, Veterinarian II, and Veterinarian III increased from the Civil Service Ranges 16, 20, and 24 to range 18, 22 and 26 respectively. This would provide a salary range for Veterinarian I of \$300.00 to \$350.00 per month, Veterinarian II, \$361.00 to \$421.00 per month, and Veterinarian III \$421.00 to \$481.00 per month, and to request in the budget that provided this increase were granted, the amount requested for the Salary Fund be increased sufficiently to pay the increase of Veterinarians' salaries. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

The Secretary stated that if the proposed programs for the control of Bang's disease and tuberculosis were carried out, it would ^{also} be necessary to increase the number of field and office personnel by the employment of one additional clerk-stenographer, one additional clerk-typist and two additional veterinarians with a classification of Veterinarian I.

Dr. Boyd moved that ^{159,060.00} \$162,972.00 for the year ending June 30, 1950 and ^{163,275.00} \$177,463.00 for the year ending 1951 be requested for the Salary Fund with the proviso for an increase if the request for change of Civil Service range of the veterinarians' classification above mentioned, is granted. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

The Supplies and Expense Fund was then discussed. The Secretary pointed out that the amount of this Fund available for the employment on a per diem basis of practicing veterinarians and their assistants and the amount available for the payment of travel and subsistence of such veterinarians was practically exhausted in February of 1948. He reminded the Board that the Legislative Advisory Committee had appropriated an additional \$25,000.00, but that even with this increase the activities of the Board had been restricted during the last two quarters of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948. He explained that the same situation will exist during the present fiscal year and that all indications point to the fact that the

amount available for the above purpose will be exhausted some time after January 1, 1949. He stated that for this reason a material increase had been included in the budget request as submitted.

Mr. Ewald moved that ^{389,814.00} \$500,283.00 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950 and ^{308,429.00} \$409,649.00 for the year ending June 30, 1951 be requested in the biennial budget. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

The Secretary reported that compensation claims for employees of the Board had been paid in the amount of \$1,576.68. He stated that it would be necessary to reimburse the Employees Compensation Fund in this amount.

Dr. Boyd moved that \$1,576.68 be requested for the above purpose. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

The Secretary reported that only a small part of the amount appropriated for the Indemnity Fund for the present biennium had been expended but that this was due to the present market conditions and the restriction in the State law on the maximum appraisal of reacting animals. He stated that provided the market conditions changed or if the law was amended to allow an increase in the appraisal of reactors or to remove the limitations on the amount of appraisal entirely, it would be necessary to again request full indemnity for the number of reactors which he estimated would be disclosed if the program for testing for tuberculosis and Bang's disease was to be conducted satisfactorily. He stated that if all of the testing of counties for re-accreditation, counties in the process of accreditation and those which have signed petitions requesting the adoption of the Area Plan of Bang's disease control is conducted together with all of the counties due for reaccreditation as Modified Tuberculosis-Free areas, he estimated that the number of reactors disclosed would require ^{150,000.00} \$200,626.50 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950 and ^{150,000.00} \$198,887.50 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951.

Dr. Gloss moved that the amount recommended by the Secretary be included in the budget request. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.


Dr. Boyd stated that in his opinion it was important for the Secretary to include a request that the appropriation asked by the University for the operation of the laboratory by the University for the Board, be included in the budget. He stated that the amount requested by the University was not yet available but that he would inform the Secretary of the amount as soon as possible.

Dr. Gloss moved that the Secretary be instructed to include a request that the amount asked by the University for the operation of the Diagnosis Laboratory be approved. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

There being no further business, on motion the Board adjourned at 2:30 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,


Secretary


President