



Minnesota. Board of Animal Health.
Minutes.

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MINUTES MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD OCTOBER 15, 1948.

No quorum present. Meeting adjourned until further notice.

Ralph L. West
Secretary

President

MINUTES DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD DECEMBER 13, 1948

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

The Secretary announced that Dr. Ghostley had been appointed by the Governor to fill the unexpired term of Mr. A. L. Sayers, deceased.

Dr. Gloss moved that the Minutes of the previous meeting, September 24th, copies of which were submitted by mail to the Board Members, be approved. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

The Secretary stated that the death of Mr. Sayers had caused a vacancy in the office of the Vice-Presidency of the Board. Dr. Gloss nominated Dr. Ghostley for Vice-President. The nomination was seconded by Dr. Boyd. Dr. Ghostley was unanimously elected Vice-President until the April 1949 meeting of the Board.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE UNIFORM METHODS AND RULES RE: BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS:

The Secretary presented an excerpt from the report of the Committee on Tuberculosis for the United States Livestock Sanitary Association which was presented at the Denver meeting in October, 1948. This part of the report consists of proposed changes in the Uniform Methods and Rules for the establishment and maintenance of tuberculosis-free accredited herds of cattle and Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Areas. The Committee recommended that these proposed changes be submitted to the various State Control Officials and the Federal Inspectors in charge in each of the states for consideration before final action is taken, and that the changes would again be presented for adoption at the next meeting of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association in 1949.

The proposed changes were discussed by the Board. The Secretary pointed out that the changes proposed in Sections 14 and 15 were contrary to the action taken by the Sanitary Association in 1947, at which time a recommendation had been proposed and

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adopted by the United States Livestock Sanitary Association which would provide that no county might be reaccredited as a tuberculosis-free area unless all cattle in such county had been tested within 6 years prior to reaccreditation. He stated that he felt the proposed regulations were a step in the wrong direction, and that if they were adopted, would result in discrediting the accreditation of areas and endanger the present status of tuberculosis control in the United States.

The Secretary was instructed to prepare copies of the proposed regulations to be submitted to the Board members for their study.

Dr. Gloss moved that the following resolution be adopted:

"WHEREAS, in spite of the notable progress accomplished by the State and Federal agencies responsible for the control of diseases of domestic animals in the control and eradication of tuberculosis in the cattle of the United States, this disease still exists in isolated centers and threatens to undo the work already accomplished at great effort and expense, and

WHEREAS, the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board deems it necessary in order to carry the tuberculosis control and eradication program to its ultimate conclusion, intensive efforts to that end must be continued.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board at their meeting on December 13th, 1948 hereby endorses the action of the Committee on tuberculosis of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association in 1947 which provides that after January 1, 1951 no county in the United States, with the exception of those counties located in range and semi-range areas, shall be re-accredited until or unless all of the cattle in each such area have been tested within a period of not more than six ^{years} ~~months~~ prior to such reaccreditation, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby strongly opposes the changes in the Uniform Methods and Rules for the Establishment and Maintenance of Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Areas proposed in the report of the Committee on Tuberculosis of the United States Livestock Sanitary

Association at the meeting of the Association in 1948, especially those changes proposed in sections 14 and 15 of said Uniform Methods and Rules, which in the opinion of the Board, would result in the reaccreditation of many areas where such action was not justified, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of this Resolution be furnished the Committee on Tuberculosis, the President and Secretary of the United State Livestock Sanitary Association, as well as the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture."

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

INTRADERMAL TEST OF CATTLE IN PUBLIC STOCKYARDS. The Secretary then read a letter addressed to Veterinarians in Charge of Tuberculosis Eradication Stations of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, signed by Dr. B. T. Simms, Chief of the Bureau, suggesting a change in the time of observation in connection with the intradermal tuberculin test of cattle, especially applicable to the testing in public stockyards. This letter suggested that the time of observation under stockyards conditions, be changed from 72 hours to 48 hours in order that cattle tested at public stockyards might be released at an earlier date, and with the hope that this change would result in a more general adoption of the intradermal test of cattle at public stockyards to replace the subcutaneous test, which is now conducted at some such yards. The letter further instructed the veterinarians in charge to discuss the question with the State cooperating officials and to inform the Bureau if the recommendation of the 48th hour observation for the purpose above stated, would be acceptable to them. A discussion of these proposed changes followed.

Dr. Boyd moved that the following resolution be adopted:

"WHEREAS, long experience with the intradermal tuberculin test of cattle indicates that some positive reactions are not discernable at the 48th hour after injection, but do occur and are readily seen on the 72nd hour observation, and

WHEREAS, the testing of cattle at public stockyards is of special importance

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in preventing the distribution of tuberculous animals to negative herds, thereby setting up new centers of infection.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board vigorously opposes a change in the time of observation required under the present rules and regulations for conducting the intradermal test of cattle for tuberculosis, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be furnished the Inspector in Charge for the Bureau of Animal Industry in Minnesota, and Dr. B. T. Simms, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss and carried.

RULES AND REGULATIONS REGARDING TUBERCULOSIS. The Secretary reminded the Board that the rules and regulations relating to the control of tuberculosis in effect at that time, had all been readopted verbatim in 1945 following action of the Legislature in requiring the readoption or revocation of all regulations before January 1, 1946. He further stated that because of recent requests for copies of the Minnesota rules and regulations governing the control of tuberculosis, his attention had been called to several of the regulations which were adopted many years ago and readopted without change, but which are now obsolete.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved that the Secretary be instructed to prepare amendments to the Regulation No. 2.6, "Rules and Regulations Governing the Testing of Cattle for Tuberculosis by the Subcutaneous Method," section 1; Regulation No. 2.7, "Rules and Regulations Governing the Application of the Intradermal Tuberculin test in Cattle", sections 1,2 and 4; and Regulation No. 2.9, "Rules and Regulations Providing for Branding Cattle that have Reacted to the Tuberculin test"; and to arrange for a public hearing on such rules and regulations in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1945, Section 15.042, and to represent the Board at such Public Hearing on the date and time to be determined by the Secretary.

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

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5.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BANG'S DISEASE, U. S. LIVESTOCK SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

The Secretary presented copies of the report of the Committee on Brucellosis for the United States Livestock Sanitary Association, explaining some of the changes in the recommendations for State Legislation which were adopted at the 1948 meeting of the Association. The report was discussed but no action taken.

The State-wide meeting called by the Minnesota State Livestock Breeders' Association October 22nd was also discussed by the Board.

BECKER COUNTY PETITION. The Secretary stated that ^{Dec. 7, 1948} he had received a type-written copy of the petition signed by cattle owners residing in Becker County together with a letter from Mr. Bertram H. Johnson, County Agricultural Agent of Becker County, stating that he would personally deliver the original petition together with the Statement from the County Auditor showing the number of cattle owners on the last tax assessment roll in that County on Tuesday, December 14th.

Dr. Gloss moved that provided the petition when submitted, was found to contain sufficient names as compared to the statement signed by the County Auditor, the Secretary be instructed to arrange for a public hearing in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1945, section 35.26 and be authorized to represent the Board to conduct such hearing. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

BANG'S DISEASE REGULATIONS. President Moscrip stated some action should be taken to correct the practice now allowed under the rules and regulations whereby an owner may submit his cattle to a Bang's disease test and if reactors are disclosed, they may be disposed of for slaughter and if the herd is then retested and all animals found negative, the herd may be sold at auction as a negative herd. The regulations now require only that the certificate of the second test be posted, such certificate indicating that the herd is free from Bang's disease. Mr. Moscrip stated that this practice was misleading to purchasers of cattle at such sales who depended upon the posted certificate of test to determine the status of the herd from which the purchased animals originate. Amendments to the regulations governing the sale of cattle at

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public auction were discussed. No action was taken but the Secretary was instructed to place the subject on the agenda for the next meeting of the Board.

UNOFFICIAL TESTING OF CATTLE FOR BANG'S DISEASE. The Board then discussed a practice which is becoming quite general on the part of livestock dealers. Cattle buyers when assembling loads of cattle for shipment to other states, quite commonly test such cattle themselves unofficially, purchasing only such animals as are negative to such test. This results in the positive animals remaining in the herd unidentified and without quarantine, making it possible for the owners to dispose of them in any way they may desire.

The Secretary stated that he had conferred some time ago with the Attorney General in regard to this practice and was informed that the only violation of law or regulation involved in this practice, was failure of the cattle buyer to report such animals in accordance with Minnesota Statutes, 1945, Section 35.06. He stated that he had investigated reports of this practice on several occasions, but had been unable to obtain evidence that in his opinion would stand up in court, that the buyers guilty of this practice had violated the law above cited.

The Secretary was instructed to again confer with the Attorney General to determine if there was any way in which this practice could be stopped, and if legislation is necessary, to request the Attorney General to prepare such legislation to be presented to the next session of the Legislature.

IMPORTATION OF CATTLE INTO IOWA. The Secretary reported that the Iowa Livestock Sanitary Authorities had notified him that in the future no cattle could be legally imported into Iowa from Minnesota unless the Bang's disease tests prior to importation were conducted at a laboratory recognized by the Board and that plate tests conducted by practicing veterinarians would no longer be acceptable. The Secretary stated that the Iowa authorities used as a reason for this action, the fact that a shipment of cattle from Minnesota into Iowa, had been retested approximately one year following importation, and a number of reactors had been

disclosed. The Secretary stated he felt that the Iowa action on the above basis, was entirely unjustified, but that he had assured the Iowa authorities that he would not approve certificates in the future unless the tests had been conducted at the Laboratory at the University Farm, which is the only laboratory recognized by the State of Minnesota, and that he had notified all practicing veterinarians of the action of the Iowa authorities.

RABIES. The Secretary reported that since the last meeting of the Board, rabies had been diagnosed in two more cats in Minnesota, one in Jackson County, and one in Steele County. He stated that thorough investigations had been made of these cases and that the field veterinarians assigned to the investigations had failed to discover any rabies in any other animals in the vicinity. He reminded the Board that these two cases made a total of six cases reported during the past year; five in cats and one in a civet cat. He stated that symptoms shown in all cases were typical of rabies, but in no cases were typical negri-bodies found in examination of the brains of the infected animals. However, in every case, inoculation of mice and rabbits, resulted in death of the inoculated laboratory animals at the proper time and in each case negri-bodies had been demonstrated in the brains of the inoculated animals. The Board discussed the unusual circumstances surrounding these cases and the fact that no other domestic animals, including dogs, were apparently involved.

"X" DISEASE. The Secretary reported that five authentic cases of so-called "X" Disease or proliferative keratosis had been diagnosed in Minnesota. He stated that a recent release from the United States Bureau of Animal Industry indicates that this disease has now been diagnosed in 32 states. The Board discussed the disease and its presence in this State. Dr. Boyd stated that the Division of Veterinary Medicine of the University of Minnesota was carrying on research in connection with the disease as were the veterinary departments of various other states.

The disease is peculiarly embarrassing to control officials since to date the cause and treatment are unknown and the disease has an extremely high fatality in

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the infected animals. No action was taken.

TELEPHONE SYSTEM IN OFFICE. The Secretary presented an estimate from the Northwest Bell Telephone Company for a change in the telephone arrangement in the office. He stated that the present arrangement was highly unsatisfactory and it was his opinion that the efficiency of the office would be improved by the proposed change which would involve the installation of a switch box at the front desk, allowing the operator there to relay the calls to the various telephones throughout the office. He stated, however, that the new installation would require an expenditure of an additional \$13.00 per month, but that he believed this additional expenditure would be well repaid by increased efficiency, and recommended its adoption.

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

VACATION OF SECRETARY. Dr. Gloss moved that the Secretary be directed to take at least one week's vacation before January 3rd when the State Legislature convenes. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY. Dr. Gloss moved that Dr. L. E. Jenkins be appointed assistant to the Secretary and Executive Officer with the title "Assistant Secretary". The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

LEGISLATION. The Board discussed the advisability of preparing legislation to be presented to the next session of the Legislature. The Secretary pointed out that in all probability, nearly \$300,000.00 of the \$325,000.00 appropriated for indemnities by the 1947 Legislature for the present fiscal year, would revert to the General Revenue Fund because of the high prices now being obtained in salvage for reacting animals, but that the appropriation for the Supplies and Expense Fund from which practicing veterinarians and their assistants are paid when employed on a per diem basis, would be exhausted to an extent that it would be necessary to discontinue testing cattle for tuberculosis and Bang's disease early in the third

quarter of the present fiscal year. He recommended that a request be made to the Legislature for the transfer of some of the funds appropriated for indemnity to the Supplies and Expense Fund.

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

DEFINITION OF "DOMESTIC ANIMALS", LAWS OF 1947. The Secretary informed the Board the laws of 1947, Chapter 226, defines "domestic animal or animals" as fox, mink, chinchilla, karakul, marten, or fischer, raised in captivity for two or more generations for breeding or commercial purposes. He stated that he had recently requested an oral opinion from the Attorney General, if in view of this law, it was the duty of the Board to protect the health of the animals named therein, and if the rules and regulations of the Board now pertaining to domestic animals in general, included the animals above named. He stated that the Attorney General suggested that a written request for an opinion be submitted.

The Secretary was instructed to submit a written request for an opinion to the Attorney General in regard to the above question.

PULLORUM ANTIGEN. The Secretary reminded the Board that at the last meeting a representative of the Lederle Laboratories Division of the American Cyanamid Company had appeared requesting that the rules and regulations for the control of pullorum disease be amended to allow the use of "K" antigen in the testing of poultry for pullorum disease. The Board at that time instructed the Secretary to confer further with the research veterinarians of the Veterinary Division of the University Farm and to then obtain a vote from the Board members by telephone in regard to the approval of "K" antigen.


The Secretary stated that he had complied with these instructions and after consulting with the veterinarians at the University Farm, had recommended to each Board Member over the telephone that for the sake of uniformity in pullorum testing throughout the State, and because of the fact that many of the hatchery owners had already obtained

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their supply of pullorum antigen in accordance with the present rules and regulations, no amendment to the present regulations be made at this time. He reported that all of the Board Members had expressed themselves as approving his recommendation.

on motion the Board adjourned at 3:00 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,


Secretary

President

MINUTES SPECIAL MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD JANUARY 4, 1949

The meeting was called to order by President Moscrip at 9:25 A. M. Members present were W. S. Moscrip, Dr. E. H. Gloss, and Dr. W. L. Boyd. The Secretary was also present. The Secretary announced that all members had received notice of the meeting.

Mr. Seth P. Morse, Secretary-Treasurer, and Mr. Lester Garrison, Manager of the Garrison Sales Barn, Incorporated, operating at Rochester, Minnesota together with Mr. Harold A. Wright, an attorney, and Dr. J. B. Flanary, and Dr. W. B. Thurber, veterinarians employed by the Sales Barn and authorized as official veterinarians by the Board, then appeared.

Mr. Moscrip announced that the purpose of the meeting was to discuss evidence indicating that the Garrison Sales Barn Management had violated the rules and regulations of the Board in the sale of certain sheep affected with scabies, and that the Sales Management had been invited to attend to show cause by their permit to operate a community sale should not be revoked.

The Secretary stated that following a report from the Inspector in Charge for the Bureau of Animal Industry at the Union Stockyards at South St. Paul, that sheep affected with sheep scab had been consigned on December 20th by Dave Blaul of Zumbrota, Minnesota, he had immediately caused an investigation to be made. This investigation indicated that these sheep were part of a consignment to the Garrison Sales Barn by Jack Ryan of Riceville, Iowa on November 24, 1948, and that these sheep together with 11 others had been purchased by the Sales Management and maintained in a yard adjacent to the sales premises until resold through the Sales on December 15th. He stated that the records showed that Dr. W. B. Thurber officiated at the first sale of the sheep on November 24th, and that Dr. J. Flanary acted as official veterinarian when the sheep were sold the second time through the sale on December 15th.

In the process of the investigation, it was learned that Mr. Ryan was known

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by the Management to reside in Iowa, and that the sheep had been consigned without either a health certificate from Iowa, or a statement from an owner in Minnesota regarding their origin as required by the rules and regulations. The Secretary also presented a form purporting to be a health certificate issued by Dr. W. H. Calhoun of Riceville, Iowa dated December 16, 1948, but called the attention of the Board to the fact that this Certificate was not in accordance with Minnesota regulations, since there was no record of dipping under supervision, nor evidence that a permit had been granted for the importation of these sheep in quarantine from Iowa. He further stated that Mr. Lester Tate, the Quarantine Officer of the Board had called on Dr. Calhoun at Riceville, Iowa and had been informed that no health certificate had been issued at the time the sheep were purchased, but that at the request of Jack Ryan on December 24, he had issued the certificate, although he could not recall the number of sheep in the consignment but felt that he could issue the certificate as he had examined all of the sheep passing through the Riceville Sale. The Secretary called the attention of the Board to the rules and regulations governing the sale of livestock at community sales (Regulation 6.1.1) Section 5 which provides that no livestock originating in other states shall be consigned for sale unless accompanied by a proper health certificate as provided in the rules and regulations governing the importation of livestock into Minnesota, and that no livestock originating in Minnesota shall be consigned for sale unless accompanied by a statement signed by the consignor showing consignor's postoffice address and the township and county ^{from} which the livestock was removed immediately prior to sale. This regulation further provides that such statements and health certificates shall be submitted to the official veterinarian for his approval before the animals are sold.

The Secretary stated that during the investigation of this Sale, the records of the sales organization had been examined and there was no evidence that any owner's statement or health certificate had been furnished for the sheep in

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question. In answer to a question by Mr. Moscrip, the Secretary stated that in his opinion, the responsibility for requiring health certificates or owner's statements for all animals sold through the sale, was held jointly by the Sale Management and the official veterinarians.

A general discussion of the procedures followed at the Garrison Sale followed. There was no denial on the part of the Sales Management that sheep imported contrary to law and known by them to be so imported, had been sold through the sale. Neither was there denial of statements made by the veterinarians that their attention had not been called to the fact that improperly imported sheep had been offered for sale. However, the veterinarians admitted that they had not requested nor seen either health certificates or owner's statements for this consignment of sheep.

The visitors were then excused and the Board discussed the evidence presented.

Dr. Gloss moved that the Secretary be instructed to notify Dr. W. H. Calhoun of Riceville, Iowa that this health certificates would no longer be acceptable for the importation of livestock into the State of Minnesota, and that a copy of the letter should be forwarded to Dr. H. U. Garrett, the State Veterinarian of Iowa. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

Dr. Gloss moved that as soon as possible the final destination of all sheep sold through the Garrison Sales since the illegally imported sheep had been consigned to that Sale, should be determined and all such sheep should be immediately quarantined, and further that a quarantine should then be established on the part of the State where such sheep are now maintained, such quarantined area to include all sheep which have passed through the Garrison Sales during the time specified, the limit of the quarantined area to be at least 30 miles distant from any premises where the exposed sheep are maintained. Also that the quarantine shall remain in effect until all exposed flocks have been properly dipped, inspected and the quarantines released, and that while the quarantine is in effect, no sheep are to be moved from the quarantined area or to be consigned to a community sale unless dipped in arecognized dip at least twice

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at intervals of 10 days, such dipping to be conducted under the supervision of a qualified veterinarian.

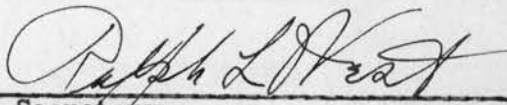
The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

Dr. Boyd moved that the permit to conduct a community sale issued to the Garrison Sales Barn, Incorporated on December 3, 1948 be suspended for 90 days and that Dr. W. B. Thurber and Dr. J. B. Flanary be suspended from the list of Approved and Accredited Veterinarians in Minnesota for 90 days. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss and carried.

The officers of the Garrison Sales Company and Doctors Flanary and Thurber were then notified of the action taken by the Board.

There being no further business the Board adjourned at 10:45 A. M.

Respectfully submitted,


Secretary

President

MINUTES DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD JANUARY 21, 1949

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

MR. E. H. KNOTT, ROSEMOUNT: The Secretary stated that Mr. Knodt had been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of Mr. W. S. Moscrip, who had served continuously on the Board from January, 1917 until the present time.

Dr. Boyd moved that the Minutes of the Deferred Quarterly meeting held December 13, 1948 and the Special Meeting held January 4, 1949, copies of which were submitted to each of the Board Members be approved. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

GOVERNOR'S BUDGET RECOMMENDATION. The Secretary submitted a copy of the Governor's Budget Recommendation to the State Legislature, as it applies to the appropriations for the Board. The following table shows the amount requested by the Board and the amount recommended by the Governor for each year of the biennium, starting July 1, 1949 and ending June 30, 1951:

	Department's Request		Governor's Recommendation	
	<u>1949-1950</u>	<u>1950-1951</u>	<u>1949-1950</u>	<u>1950-1951</u>
Salaries	\$159,060.00	\$163,275.00	\$160,500.00	\$164,400.00
Supplies and Expense	388,814.00	308,428.00	372,300.00	295,400.00
Indemnities	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00

The Secretary called the attention of the Board to the fact that the Governor's recommendation for the Supplies and Expense Fund was approximately \$16,500.00 less for the first year of the biennium and \$13,000.00 less for the second year of the biennium than was requested by the Department. The other amounts recommended was as high or higher than was requested. A discussion of the Governor's recommendation followed.

The Secretary was instructed to impress on the Appropriations Committee

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of the House and the Finance Committee of the Senate, when called before those Bodies to explain the Department's request, the importance of appropriating the amounts requested in full in order to carry out the activities of the Board required by law.

DR. R. G. FLEMING, ALEXANDRIA. The Secretary presented a letter addressed to the Board and signed by Dr. R. G. Fleming of Alexandria giving notice that Dr. Fleming intended to bring suit against the Members of the Live Stock Sanitary Board for "damages and restoration of all rights due all recognized practitioners of Veterinary Medicine in the State of Minnesota". The Secretary stated that he had sent copies of this letter to each of the Members of the Board who were members at the time Dr. Fleming was disqualified, and that he had also conferred with the Attorney General in regard to the matter. He stated that the Attorney General had informed him that he did not believe Dr. Fleming had any cause for action, but that if suit should be brought, it would be the duty of the Attorney General's office to defend the Board Members for action taken officially by the Board. The question was discussed briefly. No action was taken.

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER. The Secretary reported that he had discussed the employment of an additional Law Enforcement Officer with the Department of Administration and the State Civil Service Department. He stated that the Department of Administration agreed that since it was impossible to fill the veterinary field force at the salaries offered, it would be proper to employ another law enforcement officer to relieve so far as possible, the law enforcement activities now being conducted by field veterinarians. He also stated that the State Civil Service Department informed him that there were a large number of names on the State-wide Register of applicants for this position.

The Board instructed the Secretary to take the necessary steps to employ an additional Law Enforcement Officer.

DOG POUND BILL. The Secretary reported that he had been requested to confer with Dr. M. B. Visscher of the Medical School of the University of Minnesota, Dr. A. J. Chesley, Secretary of the State Department of Health, and members of their respective staffs regarding legislation which was proposed by the Medical School of the University of Minnesota which would make it possible for institutions such as colleges of Agriculture, Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Veterinary Medicine or other educational or scientific establishments to obtain animals for research experimentation from dog pounds. The Secretary stated that the persons present at this conference felt that passage might be accomplished more easily if the Live Stock Sanitary Board was incorporated in the Bill as an agency for inspecting the proposed licensed establishments.

The Secretary stated that he had informed the group that he would discuss the matter with the Board. He stated that they proposed that the Bill should provide that the State Department of Health, which would be the licensing body for the establishments authorized to obtain animals from dog pounds, would be authorized to call on the Live Stock Sanitary Board to investigate the conditions and care of animals, and to make reports of recommendations thereto to the State Department of Health. The Bill was discussed by the Board and no objections to include the Board in the capacity above outlined, were made.

CLARENCE A. LINDEMAN, FOREST LAKE. Mr. Harold A. Wright, the attorney for the Garrison Sales Barn, Incorporated, Rochester, Minnesota, whose permit to operate a community sale at Rochester, Minnesota had been suspended by the Board at their last meeting, then appeared. He stated that the Garrison Sales Barn was planning to lease their premises to Clarence Lindeman of Forest Lake, an auctioneer and cattle dealer, and asked if the Board would consider issuing a permit to Mr. Lindeman to conduct a sales barn on the premises of the Garrison Sales for the remainder of the calendar year. Mr. Wright was questioned by the Secretary and Board Members as to what relationship Mr. Lindeman would have with the Garrison Sales Barn Corporation, and what activities would be carried on by the Corporation during the time of Mr. Lindeman's lease.

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Mr. Wright stated that in all probability the Morse Brothers, stockholders in the Corporation, would continue to deal in cattle at the sale premises and would doubtless consign cattle to the sale, and would doubtless be present on most of the sale dates.

Mr. Wright was then excused and the propriety of issuing a permit to Mr. Lindeman under the conditions outlined by him, was discussed.

Dr. Gloss moved that the Secretary be instructed to confer with the Attorney General and if the Attorney General agreed that it was within the power of the Board to do so, to deny the request of Mr. Wright and issue no permit to conduct a community sale at the Garrison Sales Barn premises until the 90 days suspension had expired, and that if the present regulations did not provide for such refusal, to request the Attorney General to draw an amendment to the regulations so that in the future in similar cases, the Board might deny applications to conduct sales on premises where previous permits had been revoked or suspended. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

DAVID BLAUL, ZUMBROTA LIVESTOCK SALES PAVILION, ZUMBROTA. Mr. David Blaul, the owner and operator of a community sale at Zumbrota, and Dr. C. R. Sandberg, a veterinarian practicing at Zumbrota and authorized by the Board as the official veterinarian at the sale at Zumbrota, then appeared. The Secretary stated that evidence had been presented to the Board that a farmer in the vicinity of Zumbrota, who had been losing hogs, had consigned the remainder of his herd to the Zumbrota Sales where these swine had been sold. He stated that an investigation of this report indicated that the sales organization had not required this consignor to furnish a statement as to the origin of the hogs, or as to their previous exposure to disease, and that Dr. Sandberg had permitted the sale of these animals without requiring that this statement be submitted.

The Secretary stated further that the records showed that pigs recently imported from Missouri into Minnesota on a health certificate indicating they had

been treated with serum only immediately before shipment from Missouri, had been consigned to the Zumborta Sale and had been sold through the sale without further vaccination, and that no quarantines had been established on the pigs when sold as required by the rules and regulations. He stated that complaints had been received from persons purchasing these pigs, who reported that some of the pigs had been lost and that the disease with which they were affected, had apparently spread to other swine on the same premises, and that some of these pigs had been submitted to the Diagnosis Laboratory at the University Farm where a diagnosis of hog cholera had been made.

He stated that the Sale Barn had violated the regulations in allowing the consignment of livestock in violation of section 5 of the rules and regulations governing the sale of livestock at community sales (Regulation 6.1.1) in that no owner's statement had been submitted, and that Dr. Sandberg had violated the regulations in not requiring such owner's statement and had also violated section 8 in allowing the sale of single treated pigs without revaccination with serum and virus, and without establishing quarantines on such pigs.

Being questioned by the Secretary and the Board Members, both Mr. Blaul and Dr. Sandberg admitted that these violations had been committed. Mr. Blaul stated that his supply of printed statement forms had been temporarily exhausted, and that therefore he had accepted livestock without requiring owners to sign while he was waiting for the printer to deliver additional forms.

Dr. Sandberg stated that he was not aware that it was the duty of the veterinarian to insist on owner's statements, and that he was not aware of the requirements that pigs recently single treated must be double treated and quarantined after being sold. Mr. Blaul and Dr. Sandberg were then excused and the matter was discussed at length by the Board Members.

The Secretary stated that upon receipt of evidence of the above violations, he had immediately suspended the permit allowing Mr. Blaul to conduct a community sale at Zumborta and had suspended Dr. C. R. Sandberg from the list of Approved and Accredited

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Veterinarians in Minnesota. He recommended that these suspensions be extended in conformity with the action of the Board taken at their meeting on January 4th against the Garrison Sales Barn at Rochester, Minnesota. A further discussion of the Secretary's recommendation followed.

Dr. Boyd moved that Mr. Blaul's permit No. 186 to operate a community sale at Zumbrota, Minnesota be suspended for 60 days from January 8, 1949, the date when it was originally suspended by the Secretary and Executive Officer, and that Dr. C. R. Sandberg be suspended for a like period from the Approved and Accredited list of Veterinarians in Minnesota, and that the Secretary immediately notify Mr. Blaul and Dr. Sandberg of this action. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE MINNESOTA BABY CHICK ASSOCIATION. Dr. B. S. Pomeroy, a veterinarian employed in the School of Veterinary Medicine at the University Farm then appeared. The Secretary stated that Dr. Pomeroy had been invited to attend the meeting at the request of President Ghostley to discuss a resolution adopted by the Minnesota Baby Chick Association at their annual meeting in December, 1948. President Ghostley then presented the following resolution:

"Resolution VIII (from Minn. Baby Chick Co-Operative Association Resolutions adopted at 1948 annual meeting)

"Whereas, Newcastle Disease presents a serious economic threat to all phases of the poultry industry in Minnesota, and

Whereas, its presence has been recognized and proved throughout the entire state, and

Whereas, experience has amply demonstrated that the material and inevitable result of the presence of a virus disease in poultry to the extent that Newcastle has now reached, is to continue to spread and become so prevalent that every producer is endangered. Further, that the introduction of live virus vaccine in any amounts accentuated this condition, and,

Whereas, the first duty both by necessity and inclination of the members of this organization is to the primary producers and actual owners of poultry flocks, and,

Whereas, the members of this organization are satisfied that a general comprehensive program of vaccination of flocks in the state is going to soon be

necessary, and,

Whereas, it has been amply demonstrated in other sections of the United States, and a first hand report and endorsement given to this meeting by one of the nation's best qualified official representatives, Dr. F. R. Beaudette, that vaccination for Newcastle is practical, economically necessary and just as easily administered as other virus vaccine now in general in Minnesota, and,

Whereas, the members of this organization feel that the present plan of issuing permits for the application of Newcastle vaccine to hatcherymen for use on only breeding flocks generally and requiring a special permit for individual non-breeding flocks, works a definite hardship and economic liability and hazard on a large majority of the poultry raisers in Minnesota who do not maintain hatching flocks, and,

Whereas, the members feel this injustice should be corrected so that all producers can have readily available the very maximum in service and protection from this hazard, and,

Whereas, we feel that the only way that problems of this sort can be worked out to the best advantage of all concerned is through the mutual co-operation of the members of the industry involved and the official governing state agency is by their continuing harmonious working together, and,

Whereas, we know from past experience that the members of the Minnesota Live Stock Sanitary Board are desirous of doing everything they can for the protection of animal and poultry producers of the state within the law under which they operate and have demonstrated their willingness to work with us and our organization and,

Whereas, we feel this constitutes our best method of communicating our needs and suggestions to them,

Now, therefore, be it resolved:

1. That we urge the Livestock Sanitary Board to continue to give the problem of Newcastle Disease their careful and full consideration commensurate with the economic hazard involved.
2. That we request the Live Stock Sanitary Board to liberalize even further the restrictions they are now placing on the use of vaccine in immunizing poultry flocks for Newcastle Disease.
3. That we earnestly request that they give their prompt attention to working out some program of supervision whereby all the producers of poultry in Minnesota can receive maximum protection from Newcastle Disease.
4. That we offer as a suggestion for their consideration the following method of supervising the use of Newcastle vaccine in Minnesota:
 - a. That no restriction be placed on the use of Newcastle vaccination.
 - b. That vaccination of any flock be allowed without and individual permit being required providing it is done by a qualified administrator.
 - c. That qualified administrators of Newcastle vaccine be either veterinarians or laymen approved under some plan similar to the plan now being used in Pullorum control.

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d. That these qualified administrators be under the supervision of the Live Stock Sanitary Board and that the Live Stock Sanitary Board exercise its supervision of the vaccination reports they deem necessary.

e. That these administrators be allowed to handle the use of the Newcastle vaccine in a manner similar to which pox and laryngotracheitis is now being done.

Be it further resolved:

That the Secretary be instructed to place in the hands of the poultry industry's representative on the Live Stock Sanitary Board, Dr. George Ghostley, a copy of this resolution along with the request that he convey it to the Live Stock Sanitary Board and present to them along with it our needs as well as our desire to assume our full responsibility in carrying out our part to help the industry whip this problem.

Resolution Committee

W. R. Olson, Cottonwood
Les Linton, Northfield
P. A. Wielinski, Little Falls"

Dr. Pomeroy stated that in his opinion, it would be necessary for the poultry industry of Minnesota to "live with" Newcastle disease for an indefinite period, and that the control of the disease must necessarily depend on some form of immunization. He stated that the live virus vaccine now being used experimentally by the poultry industry showed great promise, but on questioning admitted that the knowledge of the results that could be expected from field use, was still limited and largely experimental. He stated that in his opinion, a wider use of the product would be desirable but that close supervision must be maintained on the use of the vaccine and the movement of the vaccinated birds until further knowledge was available.

The Secretary stated that he had written to the United States Bureau of Animal Industry for information as to the continuation of the limited licenses which had been issued to the Vineland Laboratories and the Lederle Laboratories for the production and interstate shipment of the product, but as yet had received no reply. The question was discussed at some length by the Board, but no action was taken.

The Secretary was instructed to present the matter to the Board at their next meeting for further discussion.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO B. A. I. ORDER 375. The Secretary reported that on January 10th he had received a notice from Dr. R. A. Hendershott, Secretary-Treasurer of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association that a proposed amendment to B.A.I. Order 375 had been published in the Federal Register. He stated this amendment would provide for the payment of indemnity claims under such regulations, to owners of cattle destroyed on account of tuberculosis, para-tuberculosis, and Bang's disease when the existence of any of those diseases was determined as the result of tuberculin, Johnin, or agglutination tests applied by non-veterinary technicians acting under the supervision of veterinarians of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Cooperating Regulatory State, Territorial, County or Municipal Veterinary Inspectors, or accredited veterinarians.

The Secretary stated that he had immediately protested this amendment, directly to Dr. E. T. Simms, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, and had sent telegrams to all of the Congressional delegation from Minnesota, requesting their assistance in prohibiting the adoption of this amendment. He stated that on January 17th he received a letter from Dr. S. O. Fladness, Acting Chief of the Bureau stating that the proposed amendment had been withdrawn and was being re-written, and that a new notice would appear in the Federal Register. Dr. Fladness stated that there had been no intention of authorizing the testing of cattle for tuberculosis or para-tuberculosis by lay technicians, but that the amendment was intended to provide for the payment of indemnity for cattle condemned for brucellosis when the blood samples had been collected or the agglutination test had been conducted by technicians working under veterinary supervision. It is presumed that the new proposal will still provide for the payment of indemnity for cattle condemned for brucellosis when tested by laymen. Dr. Fladness' letter, copies of which were also submitted to the various Congressmen and Senators, and which were forwarded to this office by them, was accompanied by the report of the Committee on Personnel, adopted at the Brucellosis Conference held in Chicago on June 11, 1948. This conference had no official standing but was called by the Chief of the Bureau of the United States Extension Service and was

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made up of representatives of the United States Public Health, United States Extension Service, Disease Regulatory Officials, representatives from State and National Veterinary Associations, Livestock Breeders Associations, and veterinary colleges and others from the nine Midwest States. The Secretary stated that in his opinion, the report of the Committee on Personnel from this group was given undue importance by the Bureau and that since the Bureau had always insisted theretofore on high qualification of the personnel employed in disease control work, the proposed amendments to the regulations appeared to be ill advised and definitely a step in the wrong direction.

Dr. Gloss moved that the Secretary be instructed to protest any further amendment suggested by the Bureau which would allow and recognize tests for brucellosis conducted by persons other than qualified veterinarians. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

RESOLUTION RE: MR. W. S. MOSCRIP. Dr. E. H. Gloss moved that the following Resolution be adopted, and that copies be furnished Mr. W. S. Moscrip and each of the Board Members. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried unanimously.

"MR. WILLIAM MOSCRIP RETIRES
from active Service as a Member of the
Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board
January 1, 1949

"In recognition of 32 years continuous service on the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board, the members of the Board wish to thank William S. Moscrip for his many outstanding contributions to the improvement of livestock sanitation on Minnesota farms.

Mr. Moscrip became a member of the Board in its infancy. Through his appreciation of the farmer's problems of sanitation, he has been instrumental in building this Board to one of considerable magnitude. Intensely interested in all livestock, he has played a very active role in control of bovine tuberculosis, and numerous other infectious and contagious diseases of domestic animals.

A breeder and internationally recognized judge of Holstein cattle, Mr. Moscrip has represented the livestock man's interest on the Board, as well as in many other local, state and national associations.

In appreciation of his guiding influence through the years, we recommend that this resolution be incorporated into the minutes of the Minnesota Live Stock Sanitary Board as a permanent tribute to the services of William S. Moscrip."

MEETING OF MINNESOTA LIVESTOCK BREEDERS ASSOCIATION RE: PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

The Secretary reported that he and Dr. Boyd had attended a meeting of the Committee appointed by the State Livestock Breeders' Association to secure enactment of the legislative program recommended by the State-wide meeting held by the Breeders' Association October 22, 1948. He presented a copy of the Minutes of the meeting of the Committee calling the attention of the Board to the fact that the Committee recommended the extension of the Area Plan of brucellosis control, and the necessary appropriation for such extension. He also stated that the Committee agreed that no legislation was necessary in order to activate the recommendations adopted at the State-wide meeting for further extension of calfhood vaccination since such extension could be provided for under the present law by adequate ^{changes} in the rules and regulations. He stated that the Committee, after thorough discussion, decided that the recommendation regarding the location of "islands" of infection in non-area counties was impractical to enforce at the present time and decided to disregard this recommendation.

The Committee endorsed the recommendation to amend the Sale Law to eliminate the exemptions now provided allowed the private sale of cattle owned by the seller since birth without first subjecting them to a test for Bang's disease, and to also amend the law to require that public auctions conducted in Modified Accredited Areas be covered by the law. Mr. Foley, Mr. Hansen, Dr. Boyd and Dr. West were appointed by Chairman Frank Astroth to prepare proposed amendments to this law.

The Secretary further reported that there was much interest exhibited by the Committee in some action by the Live Stock Sanitary Board to initiate the control of brucellosis in swine. He stated that in view of this discussion, and especially because of the regulations recently adopted by the State of North Dakota requiring that breeding swine imported into that State, be negative to the test for brucellosis and originate in herds free from brucellosis as determined by the blood test and clinical history, it was imperative that this State take steps to initiate control of brucellosis in swine at an early date. He stated that in his opinion, the first step towards this

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end should be regulations for accrediting herds of swine as brucellosis-free. The Secretary also stated that in the discussion of the Committee regarding calfhood vaccination, Chairman Astroth had appointed a committee consisting of Mr. L. V. Wilson, Mr. H. G. Miller, Mr. Norman Slade and himself to meet with the Board at their next meeting to discuss amendments to the regulations governing sale and exhibition of cattle vaccinated as calves with brucella vaccine. The Secretary stated that he would inform the above committee of the time of the next Board meeting and invite them to attend.

SHEEP SCABIES. The Secretary reported that one of the field veterinarians and the Law Enforcement Officer had been delegated to trace all sheep which had passed through the Garrison Sale at Rochester between the time that the sheep affected with scabies had been consigned to that sale and the time when the premises had been cleaned and disinfected. He stated that all of these shipments had been traced and quarantined with the exception of two small lots. None of the sheep in these two shipments were from the illegally imported Iowa sheep, but every effort will be made to locate them and establish the proper quarantines until it can be determined that they are free from infection.

WAYNE WALKAMA CLAIM: The Secretary presented an indemnity claim for reactors disclosed in the herd owned by Wayne Walkama of Makinen, St. Louis County when his herd was tested for Bang's disease under the Area Plan, together with correspondence pertaining thereto. Mr. Walkama claimed that a dealer from Duluth, Minnesota by the name of I. Goldberg came to his premises, informing him that he was authorized to purchase reacting animals and that Mr. Walkama sold the reactor to him for \$72.50. Mr. Goldberg then consigned the animal to the Elliott Packing Company at Duluth under the shipping permit originally furnished to Mr. Walkama where he received \$123.75 for the animal. The Secretary stated that while Mr. Goldberg had apparently complied with the rules and regulations in regard to transporting the animal he had deprived the owner from receiving indemnity by misrepresenting himself

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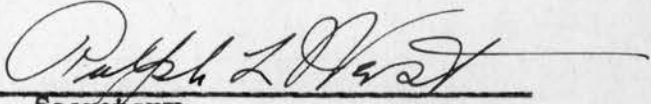
as an agent of the Board, if Mr. Walkama's information was correct.

The matter was discussed by the Board who expressed the opinion that any action taken against Mr. Goldberg should be initiated by Mr. Walkama. No action was taken.

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE TESTING OF CATTLE FOR BANG'S DISEASE BEFORE THEY ARE OFFERED FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION: The Secretary stated he would try to have an amendment prepared to present to the next meeting of the Board.

There being no further business, on motion the Board adjourned at 2:25 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,


Secretary

President

MINUTES, SPECIAL MEETING OF LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD, FEBRUARY 14, 1949

The meeting was called to order at 10:00 A.M. by President George F. Ghostley; members present Dr. George F. Ghostley, Dr. E. H. Gloss, Dr. W. L. Boyd, Mr. Charles Ewald and Mr. E. H. Knodt; the Secretary was also present. Dr. Gloss moved the minutes of the deferred quarterly meeting, held January 21, 1949, be approved as submitted to the Board members by mail. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and motion carried.

DR. GEORGE J. PAUL, ST. CLOUD. The Secretary presented a letter from Dr. George J. Paul of St. Cloud, asking for reinstatement on the approved and accredited list of veterinarians in Minnesota. Dr. Paul's request was discussed by the Board but no action was taken.

DR. J. J. BURGESS. The Secretary reported that Dr. J. J. Burgess, formerly located at Grand Rapids and St. Cloud and more recently in Texas, had called at the office, requesting employment as a field veterinarian. The Secretary informed Dr. Burgess he would not employ him because of his previous record. Dr. Burgess requested the matter be referred to the Board. The Board approved the action of the Secretary in refusing to employ Dr. Burgess.

AMENDMENT TO LAW GOVERNING DISPOSAL OF CARCASSES. The Secretary stated that State Representative James W. O'Brien of Stillwater had recently conferred with him regarding an amendment to the law governing the disposal of carcasses of animals that have died or have been killed on account of disease. Representative O'Brien proposed amending the law to authorize the State Live Stock Sanitary Board to enter into reciprocal agreement with other states bordering on Minnesota so that trucks owned by rendering plants in such states might be permitted to transport carcasses over highways in Minnesota to plants located in other states and to provide for the same privilege for trucks owned by Minnesota plants to transport carcasses over highways in other states enroute to their plants in Minnesota. The proposed amendment was discussed by the Board. Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be instructed to oppose

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any amendment to the present law for the disposal of carcasses of animals which have died or have been killed on account of disease (Minnesota Statutes, 1945, Section 616.17). The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald. Motion carried.

BANG'S DISEASE TESTING OF CATTLE AT SOUTH ST. PAUL, CONSIGNED TO POINTS IN IOWA: The Secretary reported that on the request of Mr. A. L. Olson, President of the St. Paul Union Stockyards Company at South St. Paul, he recently conferred with Mr. Olson, Mr. O. Ramsberg, Public Relations Director of the Stockyards Company, and Dr. I. O. Burington of the Blue Cross Veterinarians, who conduct the testing of cattle at the public stockyards, regarding the testing of cattle for Bang's disease for shipment into Iowa. Mr. Olson stated the recent order by the State Veterinarian of Iowa, refusing to recognize tests conducted by practicing veterinarians, caused undue hardship to buyers purchasing cattle on the South St. Paul market for shipment to Iowa because of the delay necessary to transport blood samples to the laboratory at the University Farm and the further delay in obtaining results of tests, especially of blood samples submitted on Saturday, when the laboratory is not in operation. He stated that for that reason Mr. Ramsberg and Dr. Burington had conferred with Dr. H. U. Garrett, State Veterinarian of Iowa, to explain the situation and request him to recognize tests conducted by Dr. Burington and his associates at South St. Paul. They reported that Dr. Garrett had informed them that he would accept such tests, conducted by them, if the Board would approve the laboratory operated by Dr. Burington and his associates. The Secretary reported that he had informed the South St. Paul representatives that he approved laboratories operated by all practicing veterinarians who had qualified to conduct plate agglutination tests under the rules and regulations but that he would not approve any such laboratory for the testing of cattle to be shipped into Iowa unless or until Dr. Garrett rescinded his order refusing to recognize tests made by any other practicing veterinarian in laboratories approved by the

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Board. The Board expressed their approval of the action of the Secretary. No action was taken.

LISTERELLOSIS: The Secretary reported he had received two reports of listerellosis during the last few days - one in a herd of cattle and one in a flock of sheep. He stated that after consultation with Dr. Boyd, he had established quarantines on the premises where the disease was found and the owners were informed that no livestock of the species affected were to be removed from the premises while the quarantine is in effect except under permit from the Board and then only for immediate slaughter. He further informed them the quarantines would be released when the attending veterinarians reported that thirty days had elapsed following death or recovery of the last animal affected and that the premises had been properly cleaned and disinfected.

BANG'S DISEASE REGULATIONS. Mr. Lester Wilson, Mr. Norman Slade, Mr. Herbert Miller and Mr. William Foley, a committee from the State Livestock Breeders' Association, then appeared. The Secretary stated this committee had been appointed by Frank Astroth, President of the Association, to meet with the Board to discuss possible amendments to the rules and regulations for the control of Bang's disease, especially as they apply to the movement and exhibition of animals vaccinated as calves with brucella abortus vaccine. Mr. Wilson of the committee suggested amending the present regulations to provide that officially vaccinated animals might be exhibited or otherwise moved from the premises where vaccinated in accordance with the following schedule:

Animals under one year of age, with a titer positive in 1-200

Animals twelve to eighteen months of age with a titer incomplete
in 1-200

Animals eighteen to twenty-four months of age with a titer positive
in 1-50

Animals over twenty-four months of age, all animals to be negative

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Mr. Wilson stated this was the procedure now provided by the rules and regulations of New Jersey and seemed to the committee to be very practical. The Board and the committee discussed the schedule presented. Dr. Gloss suggested a revised schedule as follows:

1. Animals under one year of age to be positive in 1-100 or less
2. Animals one year to eighteen months of age, positive in 1-50 or less
3. Animals eighteen months to two years of age, incomplete at 1-50 or less
4. All animals over twenty-four months of age to be negative in all dilutions

provided that all animals showing any agglutination originate in negative herds under supervision. The committee indicated that such a schedule would be satisfactory.

Some discussion followed relative to the quarantine of vaccinated animals moved while still showing titers, as listed in the schedule. The Secretary was instructed to prepare a tentative regulation, including the suggested revisions, to be presented to the Board at the next meeting for further discussion.

KASSON COMMUNITY SALES. Mr. George Mathias, Manager of the Kasson Sales Barn, Dr. C. E. Schrafel, the official veterinarian of the Kasson Community Sale, Mr. Theodore Keller of Kasson and Mr. L. T. Paulsrude of Dodge Center, attorney for Mr. Keller, then appeared. Mr. Keller stated he had bought fifty pigs at the Kasson Sales on December 23, 1948. He stated he had hauled the pigs to his farm on December 24th; on December 25th three of the pigs were dead; two more on December 26th and two more on December 27th. He stated that more of these pigs had died from time to time since that date. The Secretary stated that upon receiving a report of these losses from Mr. Keller an investigation was made, disclosing the pigs sold had been imported from Missouri on a proper health certificate, showing them to have been single-treated immediately before importation. The sales barn record indicated the pigs had been treated with serum and virus

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before removal from the sale but there was no record of a quarantine established on the pigs on the buyer's premises. He stated the sales management had reported on the sale of that date "no quarantine issued", which was understood by the quarantine division to indicate that no animals subject to quarantine had been sold. Mr. Mathias stated the auctioneer had announced at the sale that all pigs sold had been "double-treated" and should be maintained separate from any non-vaccinated swine on any purchaser's premises. Mr. Keller stated he had heard this announcement and had confined the newly purchased pigs in a separate pen from other swine on his farm but in spite of these precautions the disease had spread to other swine on his farm. He further stated that he had asked Mr. Mathias, after the pigs were purchased, where they originated and was informed they were consigned by a farmer living north of Kasson and was not informed they originated in Missouri. Mr. Mathias admitted he had informed Mr. Keller to this effect and had not informed him the pigs had come from Missouri.

The Secretary stated the sales management had violated the regulations by failing to report animals sold subject to quarantine and that the veterinarian had violated the regulations by failing to issue quarantines for the vaccinated pigs sold through the sale. The visitors were then excused. The Board discussed the violations. The Secretary stated that following the investigation of the violations he had suspended the permit of the Kasson Sales Barn to conduct the community sale at Kasson and had also suspended Dr. Schrafel from the approved and accredited list of veterinarians in Minnesota, pending their appearance before the Board. Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be instructed to extend the suspension of the permit to the Kasson Sales Barn for a period of thirty days from the original suspension and to extend the suspension of Dr. Schrafel for a like period. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and the motion carried.

GARRISON SALES BARN, ROCHESTER, MINNESOTA. The Secretary reported he had conferred with the Attorney General, as instructed by the Board at the meeting

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January 21st, regarding the power of the Board to deny an application to conduct a community sale on premises where a previous permit issued to another party had been suspended or revoked. The Attorney General informed him that the Board had full discretionary power to issue or refuse to issue permits, provided such power was not used in an arbitrary manner. The Attorney General advised that if an application for a permit was received by the Board under conditions which might indicate some doubt as to the manner in which the rules and regulations or orders of the Board would be observed, it would be proper to hold a hearing on the application and require the presence of the applicant to explain the conditions under which the sale would be operated, and that the Board should then take such action as, in their opinion, was best for the protection of the health of the domestic animals of the state.

The Secretary stated that on February 2, 1949, he had received an application signed by Clarence F. Lindeman to operate a community sale under the name of "Garrison Sales Barn" at Rochester, Minnesota. He stated that Mr. Lindeman had delivered the application in person and had informed the Secretary that the premises on which the sale was to be held were the same premises owned by Morse Brothers of Rochester, where the Garrison Sales Barn, Inc., had operated until their permit had been suspended by the Board. In accordance with the advice of the Attorney General, the Secretary informed Mr. Lindeman it would be necessary to hold a hearing on his application before a permit could be issued. Mr. Lindeman was notified by registered mail of the time and place of the meeting but did not appear. Therefore no action was taken by the Board on Mr. Lindeman's application for a permit to conduct a community sale.

ZUMBROTA COMMUNITY SALE. The Secretary presented a letter from Mr. David Blaul, Manager of the Zumbrota Sale, requesting that the suspension of his permit to conduct a community sale at Zumbrota be lifted in time so he could

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conduct the sale on Tuesday, March 8th, which is the day of the week when the sale has been regularly held. The Secretary pointed out that the permit was suspended on January 8, 1949, and the suspension was later extended by the Board to a period of sixty days and would therefore expire on March 9th. The Secretary was instructed to notify Mr. Blaul that in accordance with the action of the Board his permit could not be reinstated until March 9, 1949.

LAW GOVERNING COMMUNITY SALES. The Secretary stated that most of the surrounding states have laws regulating community sales of livestock and that these laws require that before a permit is issued the sales management must pay a fee and furnish a bond. He reminded the Board that before July 1, 1945, the rules and regulations required that applicants for such permits in Minnesota must furnish a bond before permit was issued. When the rules and regulations were readopted at that time, the Attorney General ruled that the Board could not require a bond unless authorized by the Legislature to do so. He stated that the investigation of the sales barns in recent weeks had disclosed that numerous practices were carried on which, in his opinion, were unfair to the buyers of livestock at such sales and detrimental to the livestock industry. He stated that since the Board had undertaken to regulate sales insofar as the health of animals sold is concerned, and since it was generally considered that the Board did regulate the sale in other respects as well, the Board should seek legislation authorizing them to do so, including a requirement for a license fee and bond to be submitted by the sales organization before a permit is issued. He stated he had conferred with the Chairmen of the Committees on Dairy Products and Livestock in both Houses of the State Legislature and was informed that they would be favorable to such legislation. The question of requesting the introduction of such legislation was discussed. Dr. Gloss moved that the Secretary confer with the Secretary of the Livestock Breeders' Association regarding the introduction of such legislation. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and the motion was carried.

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RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING APPLICATION OF TUBERCULIN TESTS. The Secretary reported that, as instructed by the Board, he had held a public hearing, as provided in Minnesota Statutes, 1945, Section 15.042, after due notification of all persons who had filed their names with the Secretary of State, requesting such notice, on amendments to the following rules and regulations:

Regulation number 2.6; Rules and Regulations Governing the Testing of Cattle for Tuberculosis by the Subcutaneous Method.

Regulation number 2.7; Rules and Regulations Governing the Application of the Intradermic Tuberculin Test of Cattle.

Regulation 2.9; Rules and Regulations Providing for Branding Cattle that have Reacted to the Tuberculin Test.

He stated he had also published notice of the hearing in the St. Paul Dispatch. In accordance with notice furnished by mail and published, he had prepared to hold the hearing on the above regulations on Tuesday, February 1st, at 10:00 A.M., but no one appeared to attend. The Secretary presented one regulation, including the provisions of, and the proposed amendments to the three regulations above listed and providing for revocation of the three regulations now existing.

Dr. Boyd moved that the following rules and regulations be adopted: (See copy attached) The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt. The motion was put by the President and the members voted as follows:

Gloss	aye
Boyd	aye
Ewald	aye
Knodt	aye
Ghostley	aye

The President declared the motion unanimously carried.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY ORDER 375. The Secretary reported that on January 10th he had received a letter from the Secretary

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of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association, calling his attention to a proposed amendment to Order 375 of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, as published in the January 1st issue of the Federal Register. This amendment would provide for the payment of indemnity by the federal government for animals condemned because of a positive reaction to tests for tuberculosis, para-tuberculosis and brucellosis conducted by laymen working under the supervision of veterinarians. He stated that after consultation with several Board members he had protested the adoption of the proposed amendment by wire and letter to the Secretary of Agriculture and the Chief of the Bureau, and had solicited the assistance of the Congressional delegation from Minnesota to prevent its adoption. He stated he was informed that similar protests had been made by other states, as well as other groups such as the American Veterinary Medical Association and state associations of veterinarians. Following these protests the proposed amendments were withdrawn. However, a substitute amendment was prepared and published in the February 1st issue of the Federal Register. This proposal does not refer to tuberculosis or para-tuberculosis but does provide that indemnity may be paid for cattle condemned for brucellosis on tests conducted by laymen. The Secretary reported he had again protested directly and through the Congressional delegation the adoption of this proposal but had been informed by several Congressmen the Bureau considered the amendment necessary to expedite the control of brucellosis in states where veterinary service was unobtainable. The Secretary's report was discussed by the Board and his action in regard thereto was approved. Mr. Ewald moved the Secretary be instructed to continue to protest the adoption of the proposed amendment as vigorously as possible. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss. The motion was carried.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY ORDER 379. The Secretary reported the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture had also published a proposed amendment to B.A.I. Order 379, pertaining

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to the importation of cattle from Canada. He stated the United States Livestock Sanitary Association had been requesting amendments to this regulation for a number of years because cattle imported from Canada had been repeatedly found to react to tuberculin tests conducted for importation. He stated that while the proposed amendment was an improvement on the regulation now in effect, in his opinion it was still inadequate and did not fulfill the recommendations of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association. The Secretary presented a letter from Dr. R. A. Henderhott, Secretary of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association, analyzing the proposed amendment and suggesting certain changes, as recommended in reports of the Committee on Tuberculosis of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association at the 1947 and 1948 meetings. The proposed amendments were discussed by the Board. Mr. Ewald moved the Secretary be instructed to write the United States Secretary of Agriculture and the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, protesting the adoption of the amendment in the form published in the February 1st issue of the Federal Register, and urge revision in accordance with the action of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association in the several recent reports of the Committee on Tuberculosis. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss. The motion was carried.

NEWCASTLE DISEASE VACCINE LIVE VIRUS. The Secretary presented a letter from Dr. D. I. Skidmore, Veterinarian in Charge of the Division of Serum Virus Control of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, stating that limited licenses for the interstate distribution of Newcastle disease vaccine live virus had been renewed for the calendar year 1949 for the Lederle Laboratories, Vineland Poultry Laboratories and the Wene Poultry Laboratories "under the same conditions, provisions and requirements as in 1948". Dr. Skidmore further stated:

"Limited licenses were issued for 1949 to provide a longer time to observe results following the use of the vaccine in the field and particularly to procure data on results of vaccination during the winter and spring months. This information, of course, will not be available until later in the year".

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The Secretary stated that the original licenses issued by the Bureau for the distribution of the live virus vaccine provided that the product could be shipped interstate only in accordance with regulations and orders of the livestock disease control authorities of the state of destination. The Secretary reminded the Board that at the meeting of June 25, 1948, he had been authorized to issue permits to responsible persons, including veterinarians, hatchery owners and poultry growers to purchase specified amounts of vaccine with the understanding that the permittee report fully on forms furnished by the Board on the results following the administration of the vaccine, and that issuance of further permits be governed by the completeness of such reports, provided that the decision to issue permits be determined by the prevalence of the disease in the locality where the applicant resides. The Secretary stated that in carrying out these instructions he had notified the producers holding licenses from the Bureau that Newcastle disease vaccine live virus could be shipped into Minnesota only if the order for the vaccine was accompanied with a permit issued by the Board. He stated that later, on the request of the producing companies, he had allowed each purchaser to name one distributing point in Minnesota where the product might be stocked in order to expedite the filling of orders of Minnesota applicants, with the understanding that the purchasers would be responsible for any movement of the vaccine from such distributing depot to any other point in Minnesota and would not permit such distribution unless each order for the vaccine was accompanied by proper permit.

The Secretary stated he had received requests from several dealers in poultry products, requesting designation as distributing depots for Newcastle disease vaccine live virus but stated these requests have all been refused. He presented correspondence from the Midwest Chemical and Supply Company of Litchfield, Minnesota, operated by Dr. L. M. Skamser and Mr. L. L. Baumgartner, requesting designation as a distributing depot for the Vineland Laboratories' vaccine. He stated that when this designation was refused, Dr. Skamser had requested an

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audience with the Board to discuss the matter. The Secretary stated he had notified Dr. Skamser of the Board meeting but had just been informed by telephone that the Vineland Laboratories had named the Midwest Chemical and Supply Company of Litchfield as the sole distributor of Newcastle disease live virus vaccine produced by them and that, therefore, Dr. Skamser would not appear. A discussion of the procedure now followed by the Secretary in issuing permits and the necessity of doing so since Newcastle disease has become so widely distributed throughout the state. No action was taken but the Secretary was instructed to place the subject on the agenda for the next meeting.

QUARANTINE STATION ON SWAN ISLAND. The Secretary presented a letter from Dr. C. U. Duckworth, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for the state of California, enclosing a copy of a joint resolution enacted by the California Legislature, protesting the establishment of a quarantine station on Swan Island in the Caribbean Sea, where animals from countries where foot-and-mouth disease exists might be temporarily held in quarantine and then imported into the United States. The resolution requested Congress to prevent the importation of any ruminants or swine under any circumstances from countries where foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest exists or has recently existed. Dr. Duckworth solicited the support of the Board for the joint resolution. Mr. Ewald moved the Secretary write the United States Secretary of Agriculture, the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry and the delegation in Congress, endorsing the joint resolution passed by the California Legislature. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt. The motion carried.

BRUCELLOSIS MEETING IN WASHINGTON. The Secretary reported he had been informed that Dr. B. T. Simms, Chief of the Bureau, was calling a meeting in Washington to discuss the advisability of appointing a National Advisory Committee on Brucellosis. He stated he had received no official notice of the meeting. The

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question of attendance at the Washington meeting was discussed by the Board but no action was taken.

BRUGELLOSIS PROGRAM OF THE AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION. The Secretary presented a copy of a report of the American Farm Bureau Federation Special Committee on Brucellosis, dated January 28, 1949. He called the attention of the Board to the fact that the report followed closely the report of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association of 1948 with the exception of the four plans of control. He stated these were amended in such a way that while, on first reading, they appeared to closely follow the plans as recommended by the United States Livestock Sanitary Association, a close study showed the meaning to be completely altered. The report was discussed by the Board but no action was taken.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF BRUGELLOSIS IN SWINE.

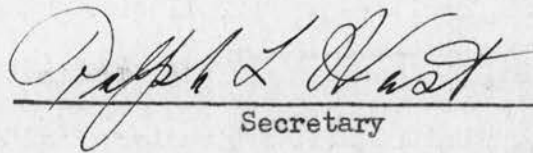
The Secretary stated in his opinion it was imperative that the Board adopt rules and regulations for the control of brucellosis in swine. He stated this question was discussed by the Legislative Committee of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association on January 18th and great interest was shown there. He stated also that the recent action of the North Dakota Livestock Sanitary Board, in adopting regulations that all swine imported into that state for breeding purposes must be negative to the agglutination test for brucellosis and originate in herds free from disease "as determined by the blood test and history", makes it still more necessary for Minnesota to take steps to control the disease and to provide means whereby Minnesota breeders can accredit their herds as brucellosis-free. Dr. Gloss moved that Dr. Boyd and the Secretary be instructed to prepare a tentative plan of control to be presented to the Board at the next meeting. The motion

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was seconded by Mr. Knodt and motion carried.

There being no further business, on motion the Board adjourned at
5:00 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,


Secretary

President

RECEIVED
MAY 27 1949
LIVESTOCK
SANITARY BOARD

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED at
MAY 26 1949 9:10 A.M.
Wickholm
Secretary of State

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE APPLICATION OF THE TUBERCULIN TEST OF CATTLE AND THE IDENTIFICATION OF CATTLE WHICH HAVE REACTED POSITIVELY TO THE TUBERCULIN TEST.

Adopted February 14, 1949

Approved May 26 1949

Filed with Secretary of State

J. A. Burquist
Attorney General
By Donald Chyzer, Asst. Atty. Gen.

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1945, Section 15.042 and Section 35.03, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

SECTION I. Only tuberculin produced and distributed by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture or by a producer of tuberculin licensed to produce and distribute the same by said Bureau of Animal Industry shall be used to conduct tuberculin tests in Minnesota.

SECTION II. Each grade animal tested for tuberculosis shall be identified with an official tag of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board or a tag recognized by the board. Each purebred animal tested for tuberculosis shall be identified with an official tag of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board, a tag recognized by the board, registration name and number or tattoo number.

SECTION III. The subcutaneous test in order to be officially accepted shall be applied, interpreted and reported as follows:

- A. The tuberculin shall be injected subcutaneously.
- B. Approved veterinarians shall make all the injections of tuberculin and take all temperatures.
- C. Three temperatures shall be taken immediately before injection at intervals of not less than two hours between the taking of each such temperature, the first of these temperatures to be preferably a forenoon temperature.

- D. A temperature shall be taken at the eighth hour after the injection of tuberculin and thereafter at two hour intervals until the eighteenth hour after injection, when, if there is no tendency for the temperature to rise the test may cease.
- E. Every veterinarian conducting the subcutaneous test shall make an accurate record of the exact time of the injection of the tuberculin, the time of taking the ante and post injection temperatures and exact temperature shown. Such records shall be retained by the veterinarian for at least one year following the date of completing the test and shall be available for inspection by agents of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board at any time demand is made therefor.
- F. The subcutaneous test shall be interpreted as explained in Department Circular 249, United States Department of Agriculture.
- G. Every veterinarian certifying a subcutaneous tuberculin test to the Live Stock Sanitary Board shall indicate thereon the description of each animal tested, the date and hour of injection of tuberculin, and the results of the test of each animal tested.

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

- A. The seat of injection on the caudal fold shall be cleaned with grain alcohol or other suitable antiseptic before the tuberculin is injected.
- B. The intradermal needle shall be cleaned with cotton moistened with grain alcohol before using it on each animal.
- C. The tuberculin shall be injected intradermally.
- D. Observations shall be made at the 72d hour after injection. If in the opinion of the veterinarian conducting the test the results are not conclusive at the 72d hour, a second observation shall be made between the 96th and 150th hour after injection.

E. The test shall be reported in accordance with the following codes:

1. The date and hour of injection of each animal and the date and hour of each observation.
2. Animals showing no reaction shall be recorded at each observation as N (negative).
3. Reactors shall be recorded as follows:
 - a. For circumscribed swellings, pea size, $3/16$ inch shall be used as the basic standard. Larger swellings shall be recorded as P2, P3, P4, P5, etc.
 - b. For diffused swellings, 2X shall be used as the basic standard and signifies a diffuse swelling in which the injected caudal fold is twice as thick as the normal fold. Larger swellings shall be recorded as 5X, 4X, etc.

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

SECTION VI. The Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board Regulations, No. 2.6, Rules and Regulations Governing the Testing of Cattle for Tuberculosis by the Subcutaneous Method, No. 2.7, Rules and Regulations Governing the Application of the Proper Intradermic Tuberculin Test in Cattle, and No. 2.9, Rules and Regulations Providing for Branding Cattle That Have Reacted to the Tuberculin Test, are hereby rescinded.

The left side is reported in accordance with the following order.

The date and hour of injection of each animal and the quantity of each dose shall be recorded.

At intervals showing no reaction, animals to be treated at each interval shall be recorded as follows:

a. For characteristics of each animal, sex, age, date of birth, and all other data which may be of value in the study.

b. For clinical condition, as well as the date and hour and location of each injection.

c. For the results of each injection, as well as the date and hour of each injection.

d. For the results of each injection, as well as the date and hour of each injection.

e. For the results of each injection, as well as the date and hour of each injection.

f. For the results of each injection, as well as the date and hour of each injection.

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w. For the results of each injection, as well as the date and hour of each injection.

x. For the results of each injection, as well as the date and hour of each injection.

y. For the results of each injection, as well as the date and hour of each injection.

z. For the results of each injection, as well as the date and hour of each injection.

STATE OF MINNESOTA

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FILED

MAY 26 1949 at 9:00 a.m.

Mike Holm
Secretary of State

QUARTERLY MEETING: Since the first Friday
after the second Tuesday of April, 1949, fell on
April 15th, which was Good Friday, a legal holiday,
the meeting was deferred until nine o'clock A.M.,
Friday, April 22, 1949.

DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING, APRIL 22, 1949

The meeting was called to order by the Secretary at 9:00 A.M.; members present, Dr. E. H. Gloss, Dr. W. L. Boyd, Mr. Charles Ewald and Mr. E. H. Knodt. The Secretary stated that when Dr. Ghostley succeeded to the presidency of the Board, following the retirement of Mr. Moscrip, no Vice President had been elected, and since Dr. Ghostley was absent it would be necessary to elect a President *pro tem* to serve until Dr. Ghostley appeared. Mr. Ewald moved that Dr. E. H. Gloss serve as President, pending Dr. Ghostley's appearance. Motion seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried. Dr. Gloss assumed the chair.

MINUTES

Mr. Ewald moved that the minutes of the meeting of February 14th, copies of which were submitted to the Board members by mail, be approved. Motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt. The Board discussed the Rules and Regulations Governing the Application of the Tuberculin Test of Cattle and the Identification of Cattle which have Reacted Positively to the Tuberculin Test, which were adopted February 14th and included in the minutes of that meeting. The motion to adopt the minutes was carried.

SWINE BRUCELLOSIS

The Secretary stated that as instructed at the previous meeting, he had discussed the preparation of rules and regulations for the control of brucellosis in swine with Dr. Boyd. He stated that there was to be a conference on swine brucellosis to be held in the near future at Purdue University, which will be attended by members of the staff of the Veterinary Division of the University of Minnesota, and that it had been decided to defer preparation of the regulations until a report of that conference was available.

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IMPORTATION OF DOGS

The Secretary stated that he had received a letter from the Agent of the Railway Express Agency at St. Petersburg, Florida, asking for an interpretation of the words "performing dogs" as they appeared in the rules and regulations governing the admission of livestock into this state, and asking if "racing dogs" would be considered "performing dogs". The Board expressed their opinion that dogs imported into Minnesota for racing or field trial purposes would not fall in the category of "performing dogs".

Dr. Ghostley then appeared and assumed the chair.

BANG'S DISEASE REGULATIONS

The Secretary presented a proposed amendment to the rules and regulations for the control and eradication of Bang's disease in Minnesota (regulation 3.1), which he had prepared, as instructed by the Board at the meeting February 14th. The proposed regulations were discussed. Dr. Boyd moved that the amendments be approved and the Secretary be instructed to arrange for the necessary public hearings and other procedures required for their adoption. Motion seconded by Dr. Gloss and motion carried.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Dr. Boyd moved that Dr. Ghostley be elected President for the ensuing year. Dr. Gloss moved the nominations be closed and the Secretary cast the unanimous ballot of the Board for Dr. Ghostley. Motion seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried. The Secretary cast the unanimous ballot of the Board for Dr. Ghostley as President.

Mr. Ewald nominated Dr. Gloss as Vice President of the Board for the ensuing year. Dr. Boyd moved that the nominations be closed and the Secretary cast the unanimous ballot of the Board for Dr. Gloss as Vice President. Motion seconded by Mr. Knodt. Motion carried. The Secretary cast the unanimous ballot of the Board for Dr. Gloss as Vice President.

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Dr. Boyd moved that Dr. R. L. West be reemployed as Secretary and Executive Officer for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1949. The motion seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

On the recommendation of the Secretary, Mr. Knodt moved that Dr. L. E. Jenkins be appointed as Assistant Secretary for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1949. Motion seconded by Dr. Gloss. Motion carried.

SWINE ERYSIPELAS LIVE CULTURE VACCINE

Dr. W. M. Hawkins and Mr. Leo Freking, both of Heron Lake, Minnesota, then appeared before the Board. The Secretary stated that he had received requests from Mr. Freking and also Dr. Hawkins to authorize the use of erysipelas live culture vaccine in the herd of swine owned by Mr. Freking. He stated that, following reports of the occurrence of swine erysipelas in this herd, an investigation had been made by Dr. Kernkamp and that the situation had been discussed by Dr. Kernkamp and the Secretary with Dr. Hawkins. He presented Dr. Kernkamp's report of his investigation. Dr. Hawkins and Mr. Freking further enlarged on the history of the disease as it has appeared in Mr. Freking's herd. A discussion of the advisability of allowing the use of swine erysipelas vaccine live culture in the state of Minnesota followed. Dr. Hawkins and Mr. Freking were then excused. After further discussion Dr. Gloss moved that the Secretary be instructed to execute a memorandum of understanding between the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture and the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, covering cooperative work in the control of swine erysipelas through the culture serum method of vaccination in Minnesota and that after such agreement becomes effective, the Secretary shall authorize the purchase and administration of swine erysipelas vaccine live culture under permit by such veterinarians and under such conditions as he deems advisable. Motion seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

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BEAUDRY'S HATCHERY

Mrs. Emil Beaudry of Albertville, Minnesota, then appeared before the Board. The Secretary stated that on March 15th he had received a copy of a letter written to Mrs. Beaudry by W. K. Dyer, Secretary of the Minnesota Poultry Improvement Board, stating that the Beaudry Hatchery at Albertville, Minnesota was removed from the list of hatcheries under supervision of the Poultry Improvement Board for the reason that eggs were incubated in the hatchery which were "shipped in from sources not approved under the rules and regulations". The Secretary stated that Mrs. Beaudry had then been informed that it would be necessary for the State Live Stock Sanitary Board to also cancel the agreement whereby the Beaudry Hatchery was placed under the supervision of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board for the control and eradication of Pullorum disease, but that in accordance with regulations it was Mrs. Beaudry's privilege to appear before the Board to show cause why such action was not justified. On inquiry Mrs. Beaudry admitted that eggs from flocks which were not under supervision had been incubated in her hatchery without complete separation of the room where they were incubated, as provided by the rules and regulations. Dr. Boyd moved that the action of the Secretary in removing Beaudry's Hatchery, operated by Mrs. Emil Beaudry, from supervision for the control of Pullorum disease by the Board be approved and that he consult with the Poultry Improvement Board regarding the acceptance of a new agreement for the Beaudry's Hatchery when application for such an agreement is presented. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss and motion carried.

MADELIA LIVESTOCK COMMUNITY SALE

Mr. Holmes Pedelty, one of the joint managers of the Madelia Livestock Commission Company, which operates a community sale at Madelia, Minnesota, under permit from the Board, then appeared before the Board, together with Mr. L. E. Tate, the Law Enforcement Officer of the Board, and Dr. C. A. Mack, the veterinarian in charge of the quarantine division. The Secretary stated that a permit had been

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issued to the Madelia Livestock Company on February 14th, pursuant to an application for such permit signed by Mr. Holmes Pedelty, showing Holmes Pedelty and his son, Pat Pedelty, as joint managers, to operate a community sale of livestock at Madelia. Mr. Holmes Pedelty stated that his son, Pat Pedelty, had refused to appear before the Board.

The Secretary stated that following report that cattle originating in other states had been accepted and sold through the Madelia community sale when not accompanied by proper health certificate, an investigation had been made by Dr. Mack and Mr. Tate. He stated that definite evidence had been obtained that the rules and regulations of the Board had been violated at the Madelia sale as follows:

1. Livestock had been accepted when consigned to the sale premises not accompanied by either a health certificate or a statement from the consignor, as required by Section V of the rules and regulations.
2. Livestock illegally imported from other states has been knowingly accepted and sold through the sales ring at the Madelia sale.
3. The sales barn has not been cleaned and disinfected, as required by the rules and regulations following each sale, and sales have been held when little or no cleaning and disinfecting of the sale ring had been accomplished following previous sales.

He stated that upon receipt of this information he had suspended the permit of the Madelia Livestock Commission Company to operate a community sale at Madelia on April 18th and had notified both Mr. Holmes Pedelty and Mr. Pat Pedelty that they might appear before the Board to show cause why the suspension should not be extended or their permit revoked.

Mr. Pedelty admitted that livestock had been accepted at his sale which was known by the managers to be illegally imported into Minnesota and that such livestock had been sold through the sale. He stated that he had recently been ill and hospitalized and that during his absence his son, Pat Pedelty, a joint manager of the sale, had trucked cattle which he had purchased at a community sale at Armstrong, Iowa, directly to the sale at Madelia without obtaining any health

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certificate and that such cattle had been resold through the Madelia sale. He also stated that cattle originating in Wisconsin had been knowingly accepted, although they were not accompanied by proper health certificate.

Mr. Pedelty denied that the sale premises were in an unsanitary condition and claimed that they had been cleaned and disinfected insofar as possible following each sale conducted. He presented signed statements from employes and consignors of livestock to the sale, confirming his statement. After a discussion of the procedures followed at the Madelia sale, Mr. Pedelty was excused.

Dr. Mack stated that when he visited the sale premises on April 14th the sale was in an unsanitary condition and in his opinion had not been properly cleaned for some time. Mr. Tate stated that he had made an investigation at the Armstrong, Iowa, sale and had learned that Mr. Pat Pedelty had purchased livestock at that sale over a long period of time and that these purchases had been made under an assumed name. He stated that Mr. Holmes Pedelty admitted to him that Pat Pedelty had, in numerous instances, trucked these cattle directly to the Pedelty sales premises without health certificates and had been consigned as originating from a farm at Ceylon, Minnesota. Dr. Mack and Mr. Tate were then excused.

Dr. H. C. Butler, the official veterinarian of the Madelia sale, then appeared. When questioned, he stated that in his opinion the illegal importation of livestock to the Madelia sale had been conducted over a long period of time with the full knowledge of Mr. Holmes Pedelty, as well as his son, Pat Pedelty. He further stated that there had been no cleaning and disinfecting of the sale barn for at least four weeks immediately preceding the suspension of their permit. He stated further that, in his opinion, the statements which accompanied the livestock were in many instances falsified and signed by fictitious names. After further discussion Dr. Butler was excused.

Dr. Gloss moved that the permit of the Madelia Livestock Commission Company

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to hold a sale at Madelia, Minnesota, with Holmes Pedelty and Pat Pedelty as joint managers, be revoked. Motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt and carried.

LEGISLATION

Appointments Confirmed

The Secretary announced that the State Senate had confirmed the appointment by Governor Youngdahl of Dr. George F. Ghostley as a member of the Board for the term ending January 1, 1950; Mr. Edmund H. Knodt for the term ending January 1, 1954 and Mr. Charles Ewald for the term ending January 1, 1953.

Appropriations

The Secretary stated that the bill appropriating funds for the use of the Board was in the hands of a Conference Committee at the State Capitol, which is still in session, so that the amounts that will be available for the biennium starting July 1, 1949, were not yet known.

Dog Pound Bill

The Legislature passed a bill providing that the State Live Stock Sanitary Board shall license institutions for the purpose of allowing such institutions to obtain animals for research purposes from public dog pounds. The Secretary stated that in order to carry out the provisions of this law it will be necessary to adopt rules and regulations and that he believed it would be advisable for a subcommittee to be appointed to meet with representatives from the Department of Medicine of the University of Minnesota and the Mayo Foundation in order to prepare tentative rules and regulations which can be presented to the Board for their approval at the next meeting. Dr. Gloss moved that Dr. W. L. Boyd and the Secretary be appointed as a committee to meet with representatives of the Department of Medicine of the University of Minnesota and the Mayo Foundation to prepare tentative regulations to carry out the provisions of the law pertaining to the licensing of institutions to obtain animals from public dog pounds, recently passed by the Legislature. Motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

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Rendering Plant Bill

The Secretary stated that the Legislature had also passed, and the Governor had signed, a bill amending Minnesota Statutes, 1945, Section 616.17, which is the law governing the disposition of carcasses of animals which have died or have been killed on account of disease and the operation of rendering plants, to provide that the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Live Stock Sanitary Board shall be authorized to enter into reciprocal agreements on behalf of the state with any adjacent state to allow rendering plants in either state to transport carcasses over the public highways of either state. The Secretary stated that the only request so far received from a rendering plant to operate in a neighboring state was from the Utecht Rendering Plant at Bayport, Minnesota. He was authorized by the Board to discuss with the Wisconsin authorities the possibility of a reciprocal agreement with the State of Wisconsin and the procedure required by the Wisconsin law to enter into such agreement.

Newcastle Disease Vaccine, Live Virus

The Secretary reminded the Board that at the last meeting action on the present procedure restricting importation of Newcastle disease vaccine live virus into Minnesota had been deferred and he had been instructed to present the subject at this meeting. The procedures now followed, in accordance with action taken by the Board on June 25, 1948, were then discussed. Mr. Knodt moved that all restrictions on the importation and administration of Newcastle disease vaccine live virus be discontinued, provided satisfactory assurance is given by the licensed producers that instructions for use, approved by the veterinary personnel of the diagnosis laboratory, operated by the University for the Board, are included in each package of the product imported into the state. Motion seconded by Dr. Boyd and motion carried.

A.V.M.A. Meeting

The Secretary stated that the American Veterinary Medical Association would hold its annual meeting this year July 11th to 14th at Detroit, Michigan.

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Mr. Knodt moved that Dr. E. H. Gloss, Dr. W. L. Boyd and the Secretary be authorized, with the approval of the Governor, to attend this meeting as representatives of the Board, and that the Secretary be instructed to request authorization from the Governor for the persons named to attend this meeting. Motion seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.


Hearing on Bang's Disease Petition, Becker County.

The Secretary presented a report of a hearing held February 18, 1949 in the Court House in Becker County on the sufficiency of a petition signed by cattle owners of that County, in accordance with action taken by the Board at the Deferred Quarterly meeting December 13, 1948, which authorized him to represent the Board in conducting the hearing. The report indicated that the petition contained 1,848 names of bona-fide cattle owners or 70.13% of the 2,635 which the Becker County Auditor certified were shown on the last assessment roll. The Secretary recommended the petition be declared sufficient.

Dr. Boyd moved the action of the Secretary in holding the hearing in Becker County as a representative of the Board, be approved, that the petition be declared sufficient and the Secretary be instructed to start the testing in Becker County as soon as sufficient funds and personnel are available for that purpose. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

There being no further business the Board adjourned at 2:30 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,


Secretary

President

MINUTES SPECIAL MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD, JULY 6, 1949.

The meeting was called to order at 9:00 A. M. by Vice-President E. H. Gloss. Members present Dr. E. H. Gloss, Dr. W. L. Boyd, Mr. Charles Ewald, and Mr. Edmund W. Knodt. The Secretary was also present. The Secretary announced that Dr. Ghostley, the President of the Board, was on a trip to the west coast and would not be present, but that he had instructed the Secretary to call a meeting during his absence, if he deemed it advisable.

MINUTES

Mr. Ewald moved that the minutes of the special meeting held April 22, 1949, copies of which had been submitted to the Board Members, be approved. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt. Motion carried.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The Secretary presented a table showing the appropriations made by the Legislature for the biennium which began July 1st as follows:

	<u>1949 - 1950</u>	<u>1950 - 1951</u>
Salary Fund	\$153,333.00	\$157,068.00
Supplies and Expense Fund	350,000.00	275,000.00
Indemnities Fund	150,000.00	150,000.00

He also presented a letter from the Department of Administration giving a breakdown of the items provided for in the appropriations for the Salary and the Supplies and Expense Funds. This letter stated that the request by the Board to employ an additional law enforcement officer was not allowed. Provision was made in the Salary Fund for the following employees:

- 9 Clerk-Typist or Steno. I
- 9 Clerk-Steno. II
- 2 Clerk-Steno. III
- 1 Account Clerk I
- 1 Accountant I
- 1 Executive I
- 1 Law Enforcement Inspector II
- 8 Veterinarian I
- 11 Veterinarian II
- 3 Veterinarian III
- 1 Secretary and Executive Officer

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The amounts appropriated to the Supplies and Expense Fund provide for travel and subsistence as follows:

	<u>1949-1950</u>	<u>1950-1951</u>
Regular Staff	\$44,714.00	\$44,714.00
Per Diem Veterinarians (Bang's Disease)	52,798.00	43,038.00
Per Diem Veterinarians (T. B. Control)	45,260.00	30,153.00

and for the per diem salary of practicing veterinarians and other per diem employees in the amounts of \$200,000.00 and \$150,000.00 for each year of the biennium.

The appropriation also provides \$3,432.00 for the first year and \$2,232.00 for the second year for the replacement and addition of equipment such as desks, chairs, filing cabinets, typewriters, etc. Included in this amount is authorization to purchase a mailing machine, including a postage meter, an additional adding machine and an additional trailer for the transportation of supplies.

The Secretary reported the Legislature also made a deficiency appropriation of \$87,500.00 to be added to the Supplies and Expense Fund for the remainder of the fiscal year which expired on July 1st to be used in the employment of practicing veterinarians and assistants on a per diem basis so that the testing program might continue through the fiscal year without interruption due to lack of funds. He reported that when this money became available, every effort was made to organize a force of veterinarians in those counties where tests were due so that both tuberculosis and Bang's disease tests might be brought up to date.

SALARIES.

The Secretary reported the Civil Service Department has amended their regulations reclassifying a number of positions requiring professional qualifications. Veterinary employees are included in the reclassification which provides for a material increase in the salary ranges for all veterinarians employed by the Board as follows:

	<u>Old Salary</u>		<u>New Salary</u>	
	Basic	Adjusted	Basic	Adjusted
Veterinarian I	\$200 - 250	\$280 - 330	\$240 - 290	\$320 - 370
Veterinarian II	240 - 290	320 - 370	295 - 355	391 - 451
Veterinarian III	295 - 355	391 - 451	350 - 420	462 - 532

Since the amount appropriated to the Board for salaries by the last Legislature does not provide for sufficient funds to pay the increased salaries if all the veterinary positions should be filled, the Secretary in his Quarterly Budget Request to the Administration asked for the release of funds for only five of the "Veterinarian I" positions instead of the eight such positions which we were informed had been provided for by the legislature. Our budget request was approved and returned with a letter from the State Budget Officer informing us that the Legislature had earmarked \$35,000.00 of the funds appropriated to the Legislative Advisory Committee's contingent fund for the payment of salary increases which might be necessary due to reclassification of professional employees, and that approximately \$10,000.00 of this amount would be available for the Live Stock Sanitary Board if needed. The Budget Officer further advised that funds for the payment of all eight Veterinarian I positions should be requested in future budget estimates so that these positions "will not lose their identity."

REDWOOD COUNTY PETITION

The Secretary reported that on May 16, 1949 he had received a petition from Redwood County request^{ing} that the area plan of Bang's disease control be established, together with a statement from the Redwood County Auditor that there are 2,467 cattle owners in Redwood County as shown on the last assessment roll. A careful count showed 2,095 names on the petition indicating that 84.92% of the cattle owners in Redwood County had signed. The Secretary reported that in accordance with the law he had published notice of a Public Hearing on May 31, 1949 on the sufficiency of the petition to be held in Redwood County on June 17th. Since the Secretary was unable to conduct the hearing due to an injury, he delegated Dr. George E. Keller, the veterinarian in

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charge of Bang's disease control to do so. Dr. Keller's report was presented to the Board. This report indicated that there were no objections to the test voiced at the hearing and none of the names on the petition were challenged. Therefore, Dr. Keller, as the representative of the Board, declared the petition sufficient.

Dr. Boyd moved the Board approve the action of the Secretary in calling the hearing on the Redwood County petition at Wabasso, Redwood County, on June 17th, and also approve the action taken by Dr. Keller in declaring the petition sufficient. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald. Motion carried.

REQUEST TO REMOVE EWES FROM SLAUGHTERING ESTABLISHMENTS OWNED BY HORMEL AND COMPANY. The Secretary reported that he had received a request from the George A. Hormel Company at Austin, for permission to remove ewes one and two years of age, consigned to the slaughtering establishment operated by that Company, from the slaughtering establishment to pens owned by the Company where they would remain in quarantine until dipped and redipped in any manner required by the Board, and after release of the quarantine to sell the ewes to sheep breeders as "replacement ewes." He stated the Company argued that this procedure would provide sheep breeders with replacement ewes of good quality at a cheaper price than similar replacement stock purchased direct from breeders or western range points and would also be to the advantage of the consignors, as many such ewes were not in prime slaughter condition and since under the present rules and regulations requiring slaughter after entering the Company pens, it is necessary to purchase them at a much lower price than could be paid if they could be resold as replacements.

The Secretary pointed out that the personnel available on the field force would not permit constant supervision by State employees, similar to that carried out by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry at public stockyards, and also that allowing the procedure requested, a precedent would be established that would be an entering wedge to further movement of livestock from slaughtering

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establishments. He recommended that the request of the Hormel Company be denied.

Dr. Boyd moved that the Secretary's recommendation be adopted and the request of the Hormel Packing Company be denied. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knott. Motion carried.

IMPORTATION OF CANADIAN FEEDING CATTLE:

The Secretary reported that since the embargo was lifted on the importation of Canadian feeding cattle into this Country about a year ago, a large number of such cattle are being imported from Canada into Minnesota. Most of these cattle do not originate in Modified Accredited areas. Therefore, although they are tested before importation, Canadian cattle are quarantined at destination until they have been retested and found negative. A number of such retests during the last year have disclosed reactors and in such cases, the quarantine has been continued and further retests ordered.

He stated he had recently conferred with officers of the St. Paul Public Stock Yards Company at their request. These officers objected to this procedure claiming it was not followed in other states and thus resulted in a discrimination against Minnesota feeders. The Secretary informed the Stock Yards officials that the procedure followed in Minnesota was in conformity with the Uniform Methods and Rules of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry for the control of tuberculosis and that in his opinion the results of retesting to date fully justified the requirements. He stated he was reporting the matter to the Board at the request of the Stock Yards Company. The Board discussed the matter but no action was taken.

The Secretary stated that the Stock Yards Officials also expressed great interest in the proposed change by the Bureau in the Uniform Methods and Rules which would provide for a 48 hour observation of the tuberculin test in lieu of 72 hours when cattle are tested at public stockyards. They explained that the fire at the stockyards last winter partially destroyed the test barn and if the suggested changes were adopted, they were of the opinion that construction of a new barn would be unnecessary

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as doubtless it would result in adoption of the intradermal method for all tuberculin testing at the yards. The Secretary stated he had reported the action taken by the Board some time ago objecting to this change and had informed them that in his opinion, the Board would not accept cattle into Minnesota on a 48 hour reading of the tuberculin test. The question was discussed by the Board. No action was taken.

WERTHEIMER CATTLE COMPANY REQUEST FOR COMMUNITY SALE.

Mr. S. W. Linneroot, Secretary-Treasurer of the Wertheimer Cattle Company, and Mr. Leslie Ginsburg then appeared before the Board. The Secretary reported that the Wertheimer Cattle Company had submitted an application to conduct a community sale at Madelia, Minnesota. He stated that since it had been necessary to cancel the permit of the previous operator of the sale at the premises for which the application was made, the Wertheimer Cattle Company was informed that it would be necessary to hold a hearing on the application and he had invited the Company to send representatives to the meeting for that purpose. Mr. Linneroot informed the Board that if the application was granted, Mr. Ginsburg would be employed as manager of the sale. He stated that the Wertheimer Company owned the sales barn at Madelia and would be willing to take joint responsibility with Mr. Ginsburg in seeing that the rules and regulations of the Board were enforced. Mr. Linneroot assured the Board there would be no connection with the previous management of the sale at Madelia.

Mr. Linneroot and Mr. Ginsburg were then excused. The application of the Wertheimer Company was then discussed.

Dr. Boyd moved the application of the Wertheimer Company be granted provided a new application is submitted signed jointly by the Wertheimer Company and Mr. Ginsburg, and further provided inspection discloses the premises to be properly equipped and in a sanitary condition. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald. Motion carried.

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Mr. HOLMES PEDELTY.

Mr. Holmes Pedelty then appeared. He stated he realized the violations of the regulations which resulted in the cancellation of his permit were serious, but that if he could be granted a new permit either at Madelia or some other point in Minnesota, he would abide by the regulations religiously and cooperate with the Board to the best of his ability. He asked if the Board would consider an application if submitted by him at this time. He was then excused and the Board discussed his request.

The Secretary was instructed to inform Mr. Pedelty that no application signed by him to conduct a community sale at any point in Minnesota would be considered until at least a year had elapsed since the cancellation of his permit to operate a sale at Madelia.

DR. GEORGE J. PAUL, ST. CLOUD.

Doctor George J. Paul of St. Cloud then appeared. He requested to be reinstated on the Approved and Accredited list of Veterinarians in Minnesota. The Secretary reviewed the reasons for his disqualification on April 8, 1948. Dr. Paul assured the Board that he would comply with the regulations in the future and promptly answer all official letters received from the Board. Dr. Paul was then excused and his request was discussed.

Mr. Ewald moved the Secretary be instructed to take the steps necessary to reinstate Dr. Paul on the Approved and Accredited List of Veterinarians in Minnesota and to notify Dr. Paul that this action was taken with the understanding that he would be on strict probation, and that any future violations would be cause for immediate and permanent disqualification. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd. Motion carried.

DR. W. H. CALHOUN, RICEVILLE, IOWA.

The Secretary presented a letter from Dr. W. H. Calhoun of Riceville, Iowa asking for an interpretation of the order of the Board of January 7, 1949, that health certificates issued by him for livestock imported into Minnesota would not be accepted. Dr. Calhoun asked specifically how long this order would stand.

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Dr. Boyd moved the Secretary be instructed to inform Dr. Calhoun that no request for acceptance of his health certificates by this State would be considered until at least a year has elapsed since the order January 7th, but that conderation of such a request after that time will be considered. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt. Motion carried.

BUREAU EMPLOYEES.

The Secretary stated that Dr. F. C. Driver had requested that the veterinarians and other employees of the Bureau on the field force cooperating with the Board, be designated officially as representatives of the Board when engaged in their official duties. The Secretary was instructed to confer with the Attorney General in regard to the necessary procedure and to report to the Board at the next meeting.

VESICULAR STOMATITIS.

Dr. Boyd reported that he and members of the staff of the Division of Veterinary Medicine with field veterinarians of the Board, had investigated two cases of a disease reported by Dr. Andberg of Anoka. He stated preliminary investigation indicated the disease to be vesicular stomatitis, but because of the close similarity of the symptoms of this disease with those of foot-and-mouth disease, further investigations would be made. The Secretary reported the two herds in question were quarantined and search for additional cases by field veterinarians was in progress.

A discussion of the disease and control measures followed. The Secretary was instructed to continue to quarantine all cases disclosed, but not to placard premises where the disease was found.

SWINE ERYSIPELAS LIVE CULTURE VACCINE.

The Secretary reported he had had correspondence with the United States Bureau of Animal Industry regarding the agreement covering the importation and use of swine erysipelas live culture vaccine in Minnesota. He presented a letter from Dr. L. T. Giltner, Acting in Charge of the Pathological Division of the Bureau stating that the agreement forms furnished some time ago are now obsolete, but that new

forms would be forwarded. These forms have not yet arrived. The Secretary stated he thought it advisable to have the necessary forms to carry out the provisions of the agreement when signed and he presented forms now used in Nebraska and Illinois, and tentative forms prepared for use in Minnesota.

A discussion of the procedure to be followed in issuing permits for the use of erysipelas live culture vaccine followed. The Secretary was instructed to prepare forms to permit the use of the product as follows:

1. Provide for use only in infected herds and on premises where the disease has previously existed.
2. Furnish all qualified veterinarians on application, a permit allowing them to administer the product - such permit to be revoked for violation of provisions of the permit.
3. Furnish all vaccine producers and their distributing agents lists of veterinarians authorized to purchase the product for use in Minnesota.
4. Require all producers to report each sale of vaccine giving number of doses sold, date of sale, to whom sold, etc.
5. Require veterinarians to report fully on the use of vaccine in each herd treated.
6. Require the veterinarian to have the swine owners sign an agreement before the vaccine is administered. This agreement to be forwarded with or as part of the report of the veterinarians on the use of the vaccine.
7. Require owners to post quarantine placards on premises where vaccine is used in the same manner as on premises where hog cholera virus is used.

A further discussion of the length of time swine should be quarantined following use of erysipelas vaccine followed. The Secretary was instructed to communicate with research workers on swine erysipelas to determine the length of time after treatment, erysipelas organisms are eliminated by the vaccinated animals and that the Secretary and Dr. Boyd should then decide on the length of time the vaccinated animals should be held in quarantine.

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POULTRY DEALERS:

The Secretary reported two persons found violating the regulation adopted in July 1948 for the control of dealing in poultry, had been prosecuted by the Board. One violator plead guilty and the other was tried in Justice Court and found guilty. Although in both cases the evidence indicated purchase of chicks from these dealers had resulted in heavy losses to buyers, the violators were fined the minimum in each case and in one case the fine was suspended.

NEWCASTLE DISEASE.


The Secretary reported that Newcastle disease of poultry was becoming more prevalent, there having been 203 cases reported for the year July 1, 1948 to June 30, 1949 as compared to 105 cases for the comparable period ending June 30, 1948. He stated that in all probability the cases reported were only a fraction of the total number which occurred. He also stated that the heaviest losses reported occurred in lots recently imported from other states. The Board discussed the matter but no action was taken.

VIOLATION OF BANG'S DISEASE LAW.

Mr. Ewald stated that many cattle dealers as well as some breeders were violating the law in the leasing of bulls without furnishing certificates of Bang's disease tests conducted within 30 days. The Secretary stated any report of a specific violation of this character would be investigated and the offender prosecuted if incriminating evidence was obtained. He stated that in his opinion, however, it would be difficult to obtain a conviction unless the lessee complained or proof of the spread of disease from that practice could be shown.

There being no further business, on motion the Board adjourned at 12:15 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,




Secretary

President

Q UARTERLY MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD JULY 15, 1949

There being no quorum present, the Board adjourned until
such time as called by the President and Secretary.


Secretary

President

MINUTES DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD AUGUST 4, 1949.

The meeting was called to order by President Ghostely at 9:05 A. M. Members present, Dr. George F. Ghostley, Dr. W. L. Boyd, Dr. E. H. Gloss, Mr. Charles Ewald and Mr. E. H. Knodt. The Secretary and Executive Officer was also present.

MINUTES:

Dr. Gloss moved the Minutes of the previous meeting held July 6th be approved as submitted to the Board Members by mail. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt. Motion carried.

HATCHING EGGS FROM NON-APPROVED SOURCES BY HATCHERIES UNDER SUPERVISION.

The Secretary reported that the inspection of a hatchery under supervision, by one of our field veterinarians on April 28th disclosed eggs in the incubators originating from flocks in other states which were not listed as qualified under the National Poultry Improvement Plan. Inquiry was made by telegram to the officials of the states from which the eggs originated, brought replies confirming the status of the flocks of origin. The Secretary then conferred with the Secretary of the Poultry Improvement Board in regard to cancelling the agreement of the hatchery involved, but was informed that through a misunderstanding of the Minnesota rules and regulations by the Secretary of the Poultry Improvement Board, he had furnished the hatchery permission to procure eggs from the Dryden Poultry Farm in accordance with his interpretation of Regulation 21 of the National Poultry Improvement Plan. He further informed the Secretary that similar permission had been given to a number of other hatcheries in the State, allowing them to accept eggs from certain sources in other states which were not under the Plan. Therefore, since the hatching season was far advanced, the Secretary decided to take no action during the hatching season then in progress, but now requested consideration of the matter by the Board in order to adopt a policy before the start of another hatching season.

He stated that a discussion of the matter before the Poultry Improvement

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Board, of which the Secretary is a member, had indicated a division of opinion. Some members of the Poultry Improvement Board requested that the matter be brought before the Live Stock Sanitary Board with a recommendation that the Minnesota rules and regulations be amended in accordance with Section 21 of the National Poultry Improvement Plan. The Secretary stated, however, that in his opinion this was not sound, and recommended that no change be made in the present regulations which require hatcheries under supervision to accept eggs only from flocks and hatcheries of equal or higher status under the National Poultry Improvement Plan.

Mr. Knodt moved adoption of the following Resolution. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

"Be it hereby resolved by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board that the regulations now in force for the control of pullorum disease requiring hatcheries under supervision to accept chicks, poults, ducklings or hatching eggs only from flocks tested under supervision and meeting the requirements for the class to which the hatchery is certified, continue in effect and that, chicks, poults, ducklings, or hatching eggs from other states shall not be accepted by a hatchery under supervision unless the source of supply is listed by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture as qualified for the same or higher class as that for which the hatchery is certified or is a candidate, unless the source of supply is certified by the Livestock Sanitary Authorities of the state of origin as meeting the pullorum disease requirements of such class as defined by the National Poultry Improvement Plan."

PULLORUM ANTIGEN

The Secretary presented a letter from Dr. B. S. Pomeroy, Professor of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Minnesota, regarding the use of various types of pullorum disease antigen in the testing of poultry by the rapid whole blood method. The Secretary stated Dr. Pomeroy had recently attended a meeting of the Committee of the National Poultry Improvement Plan on the Standardization of Antigens and Procedures for testing for Pullorum Disease at Ithaca, New York, and the letter was written on the Secretary's request following the discussion at that meeting. Dr. Pomeroy recommended that the standard "K" type Crystal Violet antigen for the whole blood test be approved as the official antigen. He further recommended that polyvalent antigen be used only in those flocks or hatcheries that are known to

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have the variant type of pullorum disease.

After some discussion Dr. Gloss moved the adoption of the following

Resolution:

"Be it hereby resolved by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board that the standard "K" type crystal violet antigen be approved as the official antigen for conducting the rapid whole blood test for pullorum disease in Minnesota, and that no other type of antigen be used by authorized pullorum testing agents excepting when special permission is obtained from the Board, and

Be it further resolved, that permission for the use of polyvalent antigen be given to a hatchery or testing agent only when the presence of the variant type of pullorum disease organisms has been demonstrated by satisfactory laboratory examination in the flock or supply flocks of the hatchery to be tested, and when the testing will be conducted by a veterinarian or testing agent who has received special instruction in conducting and interpreting tests with such antigen and is approved by the Board to conduct test with polyvalent antigen."

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

PULLORUM DISEASE REGULATIONS

The Secretary presented proposed amendments to the rules and regulations for the control of pullorum disease which will be presented at the hearing on amendments to the rules and regulations arranged for August 30th. These amendments provide:-

1. For including ducks in the regulations, with chickens and turkeys.
2. That no new agreements will be accepted after February 1st of any hatching season
3. That turkey flocks classified as "pullorum passed" may attain the pullorum clean classification provided they pass two consecutive negative tests or pullorum disease at least 21 days apart, the last test being made within 6 months immediately preceding the date of sale of hatching eggs or poults from such flock.

The proposed amendemnts were discussed and the Board expressed their approval of referring them to the Public Hearing for further discussion.

DR. P. C. ENGE, WINDOM.

Dr. P. C. Enge then appeared before the Board. The Secretary stated that for some time Dr. Enge had officiated at the community sale operated by the Windom

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Sales Company, John Caldwell, Manager, as the official veterinarian. He stated that Dr. C. J. Gillespie also of Windom was also authorized as an official veterinarian at that Sale and that Dr. Enge and Dr. Gillespie officiated at alternate sales or every other week. The Secretary stated that the reports from the manager of the Windom Sales were received promptly following each sale, and that on the weeks in which Dr. Gillespie officiated, the veterinarian's reports were also promptly received, but that during March, April and May, Dr. Enge had failed to report his activities at the sale or to furnish copies of the quarantines established by him at the sale. He stated that several letters had been written to Dr. Enge without receiving a reply., and that therefore, on June 29th, he had cancelled Dr. Enge's authorization as one of the official veterinarians at the Windom Sale and had informed Dr. Enge that unless the reports of the sales where he had already officiated, were received in the office before July 6th, it would be necessary for him to submit the matter to the Board at their next meeting. He stated that on July 6th, Dr. Enge had telephoned to him stating that the reports were in the mail and for that reason he did not submit the matter to the Board at their meeting on that date.

When the reports were received, however, it was found they were far from complete and that quarantines had not been issued by Dr. Engé on a number of lots of swine vaccinated by him at the Windom Sales before the pigs were sold. He stated that therefore, on July 8th, he had suspended Dr. Enge from the Approved and Accredited list of Veterinarians in Minnesota, and informed him that he would be notified when the next Board meeting was held so that he might appear and show cause why his suspension should not be made permanent.

Dr. Enge admitted that he had failed to make the necessary reports or issue the quarantines in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Board, and stated that he realized he was at fault and had seriously violated the rules and regulations of the Board. He stated that he did not wish reinstatement as the official veterinarian at the sale but agreed that if he was reinstated on the Approved

and Accredited list of Veterinarians in Minnesota, that he would comply in all respects with the rules and regulations of the Board, promptly report all tests and vaccinations and promptly answer all correspondence from the Board.

Dr. Enge was then excused. A discussion of Dr. Enge's violations then followed. The Secretary stated that in accordance with the precedent established in the suspension of other veterinarians officiating at community sales who had violated the rules and regulations, he recommended that Dr. Enge be reinstated on the Approved and Accredited list of Veterinarians in Minnesota 30 days following his original suspension, which would be August 7, 1949.

Mr. Ewald moved that the Secretary be instructed to reinstate Dr. P. C. Enge's name on the List of Approved and Accredited Veterinarians in Minnesota effective August 7, 1949 with the understanding that Dr. Enge was on probation for a year, and that any violation during the period would result in the immediate removal of Dr. Enge from the Approved and Accredited List. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

MADELIA COMMUNITY SALE.

The Secretary reported that in accordance with action taken by the Board at their meeting July 6th, a permit had been issued to the Wertheimer Cattle Company and Mr. Leslie Ginsberg as owner and manager, respectively of the community sale at Madelia following a report from the field representative assigned to inspection, that the premises had been properly cleaned and disinfected. He stated, however, he had received clippings from the Madelia newspaper announcing the opening of the community sale at Madelia on August 4, 1949 and stating the former manager, Mr. Holmes Pedelty, would act as the auctioneer at that Sale. He stated he had talked with Mr. Linneroot, Secretary-Treasurer of the Wertheimer Cattle Company over the telephone reminding him of the statement made at the meeting of July 6th, that if a permit was issued to the Wertheimer Cattle Company and Mr. Ginsberg, there would be no connection whatever

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with the previous management. Mr. Linneroot stated Mr. Pedelty was employed simply as an auctioneer and would have no voice in the management of the sale. The Secretary requested a letter to that effect and presented such a letter dated July 28th and signed by Mr. Linneroot. This letter included the following statement: "Our intention is to take over the barn and operate it ourselves as we told you while we were at your Board meeting. The only connection Mr. Pedelty will have with the barn is that we have engaged him to be the auctioneer."

The Secretary was instructed by the Board to supervise the Madelia Sales closely and if there was any evidence of violation of the rules and regulations or the understanding the Board had with the Wertheimer Cattle Company when their representatives appeared before the Board on July 6th, to immediately cancel the permit of the Wertheimer Cattle Company and Leslie Ginsburg to operate a sale at Madelia.

DR. E. J. KADING, GIBBON

Dr. E. J. Kading of Gibbon, Minnesota then appeared before the Board. The Secretary stated that in the spring of 1948, evidence had been presented to him that Dr. Kading had failed to report the Bang's disease tests of certain cattle and had also failed to report the administration of brucella abortus vaccine. He stated he had requested Dr. Kading to report at the office to explain his failure to reply to the rules and regulations in this regard. Dr. Kading did call on March 11, 1948 and submitted reports of all of the testing and vaccination conducted by him as of that date. He also assured the Secretary at that time that in the future he would comply strictly with the rules and regulations of the Board in conducting tuberculin and Bang's disease tests, and would promptly report such tests and the administration of Bang's disease vaccine in accordance with the rules and regulations.

The Secretary further reported that his attention had been called in June to reports from one of the biologic distributing agents in Minnesota, of the sale of brucella abortus vaccine since January 1, 1949, to Dr. Kading and that

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no reports of vaccination had been received from Dr. Kading during that period. This information was furnished Dr. Kading by telephone and he agreed to immediately submit the reports. The Secretary presented a list of the reports of vaccination received from Dr. Kading in July which included reports of vaccination conducted in February, March, April and May of 1949, although the rules and regulations provide that all vaccination must be reported to the Board within five days following its administration.

The Secretary also presented correspondence with Mr. Albert Ries of New Ulm, Minnesota, requesting information regarding indemnity which Mr. Ries considered due him due to the fact that he had submitted his herd to a Bang's disease test by Dr. Kading in October, 1948. The test disclosed reactors which were immediately shipped for slaughter. The first letter from Mr. Ries was received on November 8 at which time no record of a Bang's disease test had been received from Dr. Kading. Letters were written to Dr. Kading on various dates between November 18, 1948 and May 23, 1949 requesting him to submit the record of the test of Mr. Ries' herd. No replies were received from Dr. Kading to any of these letters. Therefore, on July 18th the Secretary revoked Dr. Kading's authorization to conduct the plate agglutination test for Bang's disease and had informed him that unless the record of the test of Mr. Ries' herd was received in the office before Thursday, July 21st, he would be suspended from the Approved and Accredited List of Veterinarians in Minnesota. He stated that the test record was received on July 20th but that he considered it was necessary for him to submit the matter to the Board in view of Dr. Kading's failure to comply with his promise of March, 1948, and that he had therefore, notified Dr. Kading of his intention and had informed him that it was his privilege to be present at the meeting of the Board today.

Dr. Kading stated that he realized that he violated the regulations and also his promise to the Secretary in March, 1948 and the only excuse he had to offer was the pressure of other duties. He stated that he realized he was at fault but had now employed an office secretary so that he was in a position to comply with

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the regulations in the future. He stated if his name was allowed to remain on the Approved and Accredited list he would comply in all respects with the rules and regulations and would reply promptly to all official correspondence. After further questioning, Dr. Kading was excused and the Board discussed his violations of the rules and regulations.

Dr. Boyd moved that the Secretary be instructed to inform Dr. Kading that his name would be allowed to remain on the Approved and Accredited List of Veterinarians in Minnesota with the understanding he was on probation for one year and any further violation would result in his immediate removal from the Approved and Accredited List, and that until further notice, his authorization to conduct the rapid plate agglutination test for Bang's disease was still suspended. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald. Motion carried.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING WITH BUREAU FOR USE OF SWINE ERYSIPELAS LIVE CULTURE VACCINE.

The Secretary stated that in accordance with action taken by the Board at previous meetings, he had corresponded with the United States Bureau of Animal Industry regarding a Memorandum of Understanding which would allow the distribution and use of erysipelas live culture vaccine in Minnesota. He presented copies of a Memorandum of Understanding between the Board and the Bureau which had been received from the Bureau August 2nd. The Secretary stated that in his opinion paragraph A of the Memorandum which lists the things the State Live Stock Sanitary Board agrees to do, should be amended by deleting that part of sub-paragraph 2 which reads as follows: "and to purchase and distribute said vaccine to participating veterinarians". He stated that in his opinion the remainder of the Memorandum of Agreement was in accordance with the action taken by the Board.

Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be authorized to sign the Memorandum of Agreement when amended as recommended by the Secretary. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and motion carried.

SWINE ERYSIPELAS

The Secretary stated that as instructed by the Board on July 6th he had discussed with Dr. Boyd the question of quarantine of swine following the administration of live culture vaccine. A further discussion of this matter followed.

Dr. Gloss moved that veterinarians authorized to administer swine erysipelas live culture vaccine after the Memorandum of Agreement becomes effective, be required to quarantine all swine on premises when vaccine is administered for a period of 30 days following administration and until all swine are well and free from symptoms of any communicable disease. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

DR. J. T. JACOBSON, WINTHROP.

Dr. J. T. Jacobson and his son, Mr. Leslie Jacobson then appeared before the Board. The Secretary presented a letter from Fred W. Johnson, a farmer at Winthrop, Minnesota complaining that pigs had died from cholera following the administration of hog cholera serum and virus by Leslie Jacobson; and also a statement obtained from Mr. Johnson by Lester Tate, our Law Enforcement Officer relative to the administration of serum and virus in his herd of swine by Leslie Jacobson. This statement indicated that Dr. J. T. Jacobson was present on the premises but did not leave his automobile and was out of sight of the operation at the time these pigs were vaccinated. The Secretary stated that upon receipt of this statement, he had wired Dr. Jacobson suspending his permit to administer hog cholera virus in Minnesota and had informed him that he might appear before the Board to show cause why his permit should not be cancelled.

Both Dr. J. T. Jacobson and his son, Mr. Leslie Jacobson, who has completed his Junior year in Veterinary Medicine at Iowa State College, denied the statements made by Mr. Johnson and stated that before the serum and virus was administered, Dr. Jacobson had examined the pigs, determined the dosage which should be administered, and had remained in the barn until Leslie Jacobson had started to administer the serum and virus. Dr. Jacobson noted that the serum and virus was being con-

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ducted properly by his son, and feeling ill had retired to the automobile until Leslie Jacobson had finished administering serum and virus to the swine.

Leslie Jacobson stated that it was his understanding that Junior veterinary students commonly assisted other veterinarians in conducting the vaccination of swine and in fact conducted the practice of other veterinarians while they were on vacation without criticism, and it was his understanding that such practice by veterinary students was legal. The Secretary pointed out that a veterinary student has no standing under the State Live Stock Sanitary Code, the rules and regulations of the Board, or the Veterinary Practice Act, until he has received his diploma and is licensed to practice in the State of Minnesota. Doctor and Mr. Jacobson were then excused.

After discussion, Dr. Gloss moved that the permit of Dr. Jacobson to administer hog cholera virus in Minnesota, be reinstated with the understanding that no vaccination would be conducted by Mr. Leslie Jacobson until he is licensed to practice in Minnesota. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

RECIPROCAL AGREEMENT RE: RENDERING PLANTS

The Secretary stated that in accordance with laws of 1949, Chapter 484, he had prepared a reciprocal agreement with the State of Wisconsin to allow the transportation of carcasses of animals over the highways of Wisconsin to rendering plants in Minnesota and over the highways of Minnesota to rendering plants in Wisconsin. He stated that he had submitted this agreement to the Attorney General, where it was approved and returned, and had then submitted it to the State Department of Health in Wisconsin. He presented a letter from Mr. L. F. Warrick of the Wisconsin State Department of Health stating that the Wisconsin Attorney General had approved the Agreement and that it would be presented to the Wisconsin State Board of Health at their next meeting for final action. The Board discussed the matter briefly and approved the action of the Secretary in submitting the proposed reciprocal agreement.

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SENATE FILE 2188.

The Secretary stated that he had recently received information from the Secretary of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association that a Bill had been introduced and referred to the Committee on Agriculture of the United States Senate to authorize the United States Bureau of Animal Industry to promulgate regulations governing the interstate movement of cattle which have given positive reactions to tests for brucellosis or Bang's disease. This is the first Federal law recognizing reactors to the Bang's disease test as diseased animals. He stated that he had written to Senator Thye, a member of the Committee on Agriculture, to request his support of the Bill.

Dr. Gloss moved the Board endorse the provisions of S. 2188 recently introduced by Senator Thomas of Oklahoma and the Secretary inform the Minnesota delegation in Congress of this action and urge passage of the Bill. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd. Motion carried.

SHIPPING PERMITS - CHOLERA EXPOSED SWINE

Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary arrange to furnish practicing veterinarians forms on which to issue permits to owners of swine under quarantine for hog cholera allowing the removal of apparently healthy exposed swine from the infected premises to slaughtering establishments under Federal supervision for immediate slaughter only., thus making it unnecessary for such owner or his veterinarian to communicate with the office of the Board to obtain such permits. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd. Motion carried.

UNITED STATES LIVESTOCK SANITARY ASSOCIATION

Dr. Gloss moved that the Secretary and two members of the Board be authorized to attend the meeting of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association at Columbus, Ohio on October 12, 13, and 14, and the Secretary to attend the meeting of the National Assembly of Chief Livestock Sanitary Officials on October 10 and 11 which meets at Columbus immediately preceding the meeting of the United States Livestock

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Sanitary Association at the expense of the Board, providing the Governor's approval is obtained. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

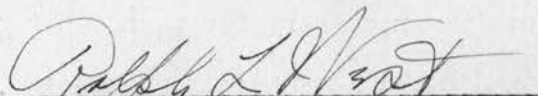
TUBERCULIN AND BANG'S DISEASE TESTING PROGRAMS.

The Board then discussed the status of tuberculosis and Bang's disease testing in the State. The Secretary stated that both programs were still behind schedule although there had been some improvement during the last few months. It seems imperative, however, that some provision be made whereby more personnel can be employed in order that the Modified Accredited Areas may be maintained in that status and that those counties which have qualified for the Area Plan of Bang's disease control, may be tested as soon as possible.

Dr. Gloss moved that the Secretary be instructed to arrange for a meeting or meetings of practicing veterinarians where the status of the Bang's disease and tuberculosis control programs could be explained and the veterinarians requested to each pledge some assistance to the Board in testing cattle for tuberculosis and Bang's disease under the Area Plans. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

There being no further business, the Board was declared adjourned at 11:50 A. M.

Respectfully submitted,


Secretary

President

MINUTES OF PUBLIC HEARING HELD TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1949 BY THE STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD ON PROPOSED RULES AND REGULATIONS AND PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO CERTAIN RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The meeting was called to order by Dr. Ralph L. West, Secretary and Executive Officer of the Live Stock Sanitary Board at 10:00 A. M. Dr. W. L. Boyd, a member of the Board was present and participated with Dr. West in conducting the hearing.

Dr. West announced that the State Live Stock Sanitary Board had authorized him to represent the Board in holding the hearing in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1945, Section 15.042 on the following proposed rules and regulations:

"Rules and regulations governing the procurement by educational and scientific institutions of unclaimed and unredeemed animals impounded by public authority in animal pounds; and for the transportation, housing, care and disposal of such animals by such institutions,"

and amendments to the following rules and regulations:

Regulation No. 3.1 - Rules and regulations for the control and elimination of Bang's disease of cattle within the State of Minnesota.

Regulation No. 5.1.1 - Rules and regulations for the control of Pullorum Disease (Bacillary White Diarrhea).

Regulation No. 6.1.1 - Rules and regulations governing the sale of livestock at community sales.

Regulation No. 6.3.1 - Rules and regulations governing public exhibition of livestock and poultry in Minnesota.

Regulation 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.

Dr. West stated that notices had been sent by United States mail on July 27th to all persons who had registered with the Secretary of State for the purpose of obtaining notice of hearing on proposed rules and regulations by State agencies, and that a notice of the hearing had also been published on that date in the St. Paul Dispatch. Dr. West stated that the new regulation would first be discussed. He explained that the Board proposed to adopt this regulation pursuant to laws of 1949, Chapter 195, an Act to promote scientific research and instruction in animal and public health by making available to educational and scientific

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institutions, unclaimed and unredeemed animals impounded by Public Authority in animal pounds; to provide licenses therefor and penalties for violations thereof. Dr. West asked if there was anyone present who wished to have the law read before entering into a discussion of the proposed rules and regulations. Receiving no answer, he proceeded to read the proposed rules and regulations which were discussed by the persons present section by section. The following suggestions were made:

1. Dr. Hiram E. Essex, Mayo Foundation, Rochester, suggested adding another sub-paragraph to paragraph C, Section III to include -

"Description of the animal."

2. Dr. W. G. Kubicek, Medical School, University of Minnesota, stated that he believed Section III of the proposed regulations should specifically state that they would not apply to animals not obtained under requisition as provided in the regulation, especially to such experimental animals as mice, rats, hamsters, and so forth which are procured by purchase.

3. Dr. Essex and Dr. Frank C. Mann, also of the Mayo Foundation, requested that the Board consider seriously before final adoption, the possibility of amending Section IV to provide that priority should be given by establishments to requisitions issued institutions located in the same city as the establishment or the immediate vicinity thereof.

4. Dr. W. D. Armstrong of the University of Minnesota suggested that the requisitions specify the size and sex of the animals desired.

5. Several persons attending the meeting stated that in their opinion, the Section V of the proposed rules and regulations should be clarified as to the exact procedure to be followed by establishments when the number of animals specified on the requisition are not available.

6. Dr. Victor Johnson of the Mayo Foundation suggested that if possible, the Board specify a maximum charge which might be made by an establishment for the care of animals between the time of notice of availability to the institution

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and the time they were procured by the institution.

7. Dr. Johnson also suggested that the proposed regulations be amended to provide that an institution might cancel any part of a requisition which could not be immediately filled.

8. Dr. Johnson and Dr. Mann suggested that the proposed regulations provide that notice of availability be made by telegram, collect.

9. Dr. Essex suggested that Section VII be clarified by adding the following words to the last sentence - "during the life of the animal".

Following a short recess, the meeting then again convened and Dr. West announced that the amendments to Regulation No. 3.1 - rules and regulations for the control and elimination of Bang's disease of cattle within the State of Minnesota, would now be discussed. The proposed amendments to the regulation was read and discussed section by section. No objections to the proposed changes were suggested.

Dr. West then stated that since the proposed amendments to Regulation 6.3.1, Rules and regulations governing public exhibition of livestock and poultry in Minnesota were nearly identical to the proposed amendments to Regulation 3.1, the would next be discussed. These proposed amendments were then read.

Mr. Norman Findahl, Waterville, representing the Shorthorn Breeders Association requested that the Board consider making a similar provision allowing the sale of purebred animals for consignment sale to the provision in the proposed amendment allowing the exhibition of cattle. There were no further objections nor suggestions pertaining to the proposed amendments to Regulation 6.3.1.

Mr. F. W. Nichols and Mr. Earl Quick of South St. Paul then requested to be heard on matters pertaining to the testing of cattle at the Public Stock Yards. Since their discussion had no bearing on the proposed amendments to any of the rules and regulation, they were informed that the matter they wished to discuss should be presented to the Board at a regular Board meeting and Dr. West informed them that he

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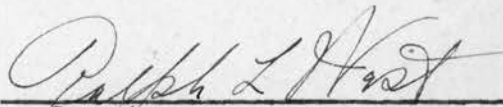
would notify them when the next Board meeting would be held.

Dr. West then stated that consideration would be given to the proposed amendments to Regulation 5.1.1, Rules and Regulations for the control of pullorum Disease. He asked if there was anyone present who wished to have this regulation read or who wished to discuss the same. Since no reply was received he stated that Regulation 6.1.1 - Rules and regulations governing the sale of livestock at community sales would be discussed. He asked if there was anyone present interested in that proposed amendment or who wished to have the proposed amendments read.

Receiving no reply he stated that Regulation 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, would be discussed. He asked if anyone in the audience was interested in these amendments to the rules and regulations or wish to have them read and offer comments or suggestions.

Receiving no reply, he declared the meeting adjourned at 12:25 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,



Secretary

President

PLAINTIFF
EX. G

FRANK R. SCHERMAN,
Reporter.

MINUTES SPECIAL MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD SEPTEMBER 15, 1949

The meeting was called to order at 9:00 A. M. by President Ghostley. Members present - Dr. George Ghostley, Dr. W. L. Boyd, Dr. E. H. Gloss, and Mr. Charles Ewald, The Secretary announced that Mr. Knott had informed him that it would be impossible for him to attend.

MINUTES

Dr. Boyd moved that the Minutes of the meeting held August 4th be approved as submitted to the Board Members by mail. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEARING

The Secretary reported that as instructed by the Board, he had held a Public Hearing on August 30, 1949 in the Auditorium in the State Office Building, on proposed rules and regulations to be adopted pursuant to Laws 1949, Chapter 195 governing the Procurement by Educational and Scientific institutions of unclaimed and unredeemed animals impounded by public authority in animal pounds; and for the transportation, housing, care and disposal of such animals by such institutions; and proposed amendments to the following rules and regulations:

Regulation No. 3.1, Rules and regulations for the control and elimination of Bang's disease of cattle within the State of Minnesota.

Regulation No. 5.1.1, Rules and regulations for the control of Pullorum Disease (Bacillary White Diarrhea).

Regulation No. 6.1.1, Rules and regulations governing the sale of livestock at community sales.

Regulation No. 6.3.1, Rules and regulations governing public exhibition of livestock and poultry in Minnesota.

Regulation 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.

He stated that due notice of this hearing had been sent to all persons who had registered with the Secretary of State requesting notice of such Public Hearing and also to all

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other persons who he considered might be interested in the adoption of the new regulation or the amendments to be considered, and had also published notice of the hearing in the St. Paul Dispatch on July 27th. The Secretary stated that the minutes of the Public Hearing had been inserted in the Minutes of the Board and that copies had been furnished to each Board Member by mail for their consideration.

Dr. Gloss moved that the Secretary's action in holding the Public Hearing as reported in the Minutes, be approved. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd. Motion carried unanimously.

ANIMAL POUND REGULATION.

The Board then discussed the proposed rules and regulations presented at the hearing on August 30th governing the Procurement by educational and scientific institutions of unclaimed and unredeemed animals, and the changes suggested by persons attending the meeting.

Dr. Gloss moved that the following resolution be adopted:

Be it hereby resolved by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board that the following regulations are necessary to carry out the provisions of the Laws of 1949, Chapter 195, and are hereby adopted subject to the approval of the Attorney General of the State of Minnesota. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd. Motion carried. Dr. Boyd voting aye, Dr. Gloss, aye, Dr. Ghostley, aye, and Mr. Ewald aye. Mr. Knott absent.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR LICENSING EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS TO PROCURE UNCLAIMED AND UNREDEEMED ANIMALS IMPOUNDED BY PUBLIC AUTHORITY IN ANIMAL POUNDS.

Pursuant to laws of 1949, Chapter 195, and Minnesota Statutes 1945, Section 15.042, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

SECTION I - DEFINITIONS

When used in these rules and regulations, the following words shall have the meaning sub-joined to them:

- A. The Board shall mean the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.
- B. Institution shall mean any school or college of agriculture, veterinary medicine, medicine, pharmacy, dentistry, or other educational or scientific organization

properly concerned with the investigation of, or instruction concerning the structure or function of living organisms, the cause, prevention, control, or cure of disease or abnormal conditions of human beings or animals.

C. Establishment shall mean any pound, yard or building, or combination thereof maintained or operated by or for a municipality or other governmental unit for the impounding, care or disposal of animals seized by lawful authority.

D. Unredeemed Animal shall be any animal seized by public authority impounded in an establishment as defined in paragraph C for not less than five (5) days or such other minimum period of time as may be specified by municipal ordinance and which has not been claimed or redeemed by the owner of such animal or by any other person entitled to claim or redeem such animal.

E. Requisitioned Animal shall mean any unredeemed animal obtained by an institution from an establishment by requisition.

F. Supervisor shall mean the pound master or person in charge of any establishment.

SECTION II - LICENSES.

A. Any institution desiring authority to requisition unredeemed animals may apply to the Board, on a form furnished by the Board, for a license. The application shall include:

1. Name and address of the institution.
2. Activities conducted by the institution.
3. The purpose to which the animals will be put.
4. Name of the person who will be responsible for the procurement, care, and disposal of the animals and carrying out the rules and regulations of the Board pertaining thereto.
5. The number and species of requisitioned animals which will be maintained at any one time by the institution.

B. Upon receipt of a proper application accompanied by a fee of \$50.00 the Board shall cause an investigation to be made by a qualified representative of the Board. If it is determined that the institution is equipped with facilities and personnel in compliance with Section III of these regulations, and that the public interest will be served thereby, the Board may issue a license authorizing such institution to requisition animals from any establishment.

SECTION III - INSTITUTIONS

All licensed institutions shall comply with the provisions of this Section in the handling, care and disposal of all requisitioned animals.

A. Facilities shall be provided as follows:

1. A kennel room which can be maintained in a sanitary condition and which shall be provided with -
 - a. An impervious floor with adequate drainage.
 - b. Adequate light

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- c. Adequate ventilation
- d. Window and door screens in good condition.
- e. Cages in sufficient number so a separate cage can be provided for each animal and the cages of such size that each animal may stand and lie in a normal position.

2. Adequate space for the exercise of the animals.

a. If separate runways or exercise yards are provided, they shall be equipped with impervious floor and shall be so constructed that they may be maintained in a sanitary condition at all times.

B. Personnel shall be provided as follows:

1. A qualified person in charge with authority who shall be responsible for the care, transportation, handling and disposal of animals procured under these regulations and for the proper maintenance of the premises where animals are confined.

2. Personnel in addition to the person in charge, sufficient to insure humane and proper care, handling and transportation of all animals and to maintain the premises where animals are confined and vehicles in which they are transported in a clean and sanitary condition.

C. Records. The institution shall keep complete records of all animals procured under requisition which shall be available for inspection by an authorized representative of the Board at any time. They shall include:

- 1. Description of animal
- 2. The date and place where the animal was procured and requisition number.
- 3. Condition of the animal on arrival at institution.
- 4. Cage number or other identification.
- 5. Final disposition of the animal.

D. Transportation of Animals. Animals shall be transported from the establishment to the institution at the expense of the institution in vehicles maintained for that purpose and properly equipped. The number of animals transported at one time shall not exceed the number which can ride comfortably and provision shall be made to prevent injuries from fighting or overcrowding during transportation.

SECTION IV - REQUISITIONS

Every licensed institution may issue requisitions for animals to any establishment as defined in Section I. The requisition shall be executed in triplicate on forms furnished by the Board. The original shall be furnished the establishment, one copy shall be mailed to the Board, and one copy retained by the institution. The requisition shall include:

- A. Name and address of the institution.
- B. Name and address of the establishment.

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C. Number, species, size, and sex of animals desired.

D. Date of issue.

SECTION V - DUTIES OF ESTABLISHMENTS

A. Whenever a request is submitted to a supervisor of an establishment, it shall be his duty to make available to the institution, the number of animals of the species, size and sex specified in the requisition, from the unredeemed animals in his charge. If the number of such animals specified by the requisition is not available, the supervisor shall immediately make available all such unredeemed animals as are then in the establishment under his supervision. The supervisor shall then withhold from destruction all unredeemed animals of the species, size and sex specified by the requisition until the number of such animals is sufficient to complete the requisition. As soon as sufficient unredeemed animals of the species, size and sex specified are available to fill the requisition, the supervisor shall immediately notify the institution issuing the requisition, by collect telegram. Upon receipt of such notice, the institution shall accept the available animals and provide for their transportation to the institution.

B. The institution shall compensate the establishment for the actual expense for holding such animals beyond the time of notice to such institution of their availability, until they have been obtained by the institution.

C. If at any time after a requisition has been issued to an establishment and before notice of the availability of the animals requisitioned has been made to the institution, the institution may cancel all or any unfilled part of the requisition by notice of such action by registered mail or telegram.

SECTION VI - RECEIPTS

Whenever unredeemed animals are received by an institution which has requisitioned the same, the institution shall furnish the supervisor of the establishment a receipt therefor. Receipts shall be issued in triplicate and shall be countersigned by the supervisor of the establishment. A copy shall be immediately mailed to the Board by the institution and one copy retained by the institution. The receipt shall show the number of animals obtained, the date when they were delivered to the agent of the institution by the supervisor and the signature of the person to whom they were delivered.

SECTION VII

No animals secured by an institution on requisition as herein provided shall be sold or given into the possession of any other person after being delivered by the establishment. All such animals shall be immediately transported to the institution and there maintained on the premises covered by the license during the life of the animal.

SECTION VIII

All animals maintained by licensed institutions shall be handled, transported and disposed of in a humane manner.

SECTION IX

Any violation of Minnesota Laws 1949, Chapter 195, or these regulations shall be cause for cancellation of any license issued under these regulations. Upon receipt

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of evidence of such violation, the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board shall immediately suspend the license of the institution violating the law or regulations and shall notify the institution when the next meeting of the Board will be held. The Board shall then grant a hearing to the institution to show cause why the permit shall not be cancelled. If after such hearing, the Board decides the license shall be cancelled, such action shall be final.

The Board then considered the proposed amendments to Regulation 3.1, Rules and regulations for the control and elimination of Bang's disease of cattle within the State of Minnesota. After some discussion, the Board decided these proposed amendments needed further consideration.

Dr. Boyd moved to defer action on the proposed amendments until the next Board meeting. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss - motion carried.

The Board then considered the proposed amendments to Regulation No. 5.1.1, Rules and regulations for the control of Pullorum Disease (Bacillary White Diarrhea). After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved the following resolution be adopted:

Be it hereby resolved by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, that the following rules and regulations are deemed expedient for the protection of the health of the domestic animals of the State and are hereby adopted pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1945, Sections 35.03 and 35.06, subject to the approval of the Attorney General of Minnesota. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald. Motion carried - Dr. Gloss voting aye, Dr. Boyd aye, Dr. Ghostley, aye, and Mr. Ewald aye, Mr. Knodt absent.

Regulation No. 5.1.2

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

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. COOPERATION WITH U. S. BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

The Live Stock Sanitary Board (hereinafter called the Board) shall cooperate with the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture,

under the National Poultry Improvement Plan in all matters relating to pullorum disease control in chickens, turkeys, and ducks.

SECTION II. AGREEMENTS

A. Any flock of chickens, turkeys, or ducks or any hatchery hatching chicken, turkey or duck eggs 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 under his direct management, signed by such owner or his agent, agreeing to cooperate 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 cancellation, 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 cancellation of said agreement, and also, all certificates relative to pullorum disease control issued to such owner by the Board. Such cancellation 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 cancellation, 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 cancellation reinstatement of said agreement and certificates.

E. No hatchery agreements will be accepted by the Board between February 1st of any year and the succeeding July 1st.

SECTION III. TESTING.

A. In the control of pullorum disease on any farm or poultry plant under supervision, all chickens, turkeys, and ducks 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 owning flocks of more than one species of poultry may participate in the plan applying to one species and not to the others provided the non-participating flocks are segregated from the participating flocks 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, chickens or ducks shall be tested unless they have been so segre-

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gated 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 and ducks shall be any of the following tests: the official test for pullorum disease for 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. Livestock 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 or duck 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 or duck 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

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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 or duck flock or hatchery, the testing shall be done by a veterinarian approved to do such testing or by a pullorum testing agent especially authorized by the Board for testing flocks which are candidates for a clean classification. Such authorization will not be given to any pullorum testing agent unless he has been authorized as a pullorum testing agent for three or more consecutive years and has demonstrated his ability to conduct the pullorum disease test to the satisfaction of the Board.

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 i 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, ducklings, 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, poults or ducklings, 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, poults or ducklings from non-pullorum tested flocks are not to be hatched or brooded in the same machine or in the same room with chicks, poults or ducklings 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, poults or ducklings: Chicks, poults, or ducklings 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, poults or ducklings 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 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, poults or ducklings 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, poults or ducklings from U. S. Pullorum-Passed flocks.

3. U. S. Pullorum-Passed Chicks, Poults or Ducklings: Chicks, poults or ducklings hatched in a U. S. Pullorum-Passed hatchery from eggs produced by U. S. Passed or U. S. Pullorum-Clean flocks.

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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, poults or ducklings 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 may remain 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 disclosed by unofficial tests shall be considered on the same basis as any reactors disclosed by 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 shall 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.

(a) Turkey pullorum passed flock may qualify for the pullorum clean class provided it has two additional consecutive negative tests for pullorum disease at least 21 days apart, the last test being made within six months immediately preceding the date of sale of hatching eggs or poults from such flock.

(b) Poults hatched from eggs of a pullorum-passed flock or hatchery may qualify as a pullorum-clean flock provided they pass two consecutive negative tests for pullorum disease at least 21 days apart, the last test being made within six months immediately preceding the date of sale of hatching eggs or poults from such flock.

(c) Poults hatched from eggs of a clean flock or hatchery and negative on the first test may qualify as a pullorum clean flock, providing the test is made within six months immediately preceding the date of sale of hatching eggs or poults from such flock.

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, poults or ducklings 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, poults or ducklings: Chicks, poults or ducklings hatched in a U. S. Pullorum-Clean hatchery from eggs produced by U. S. Pullorum-Clean flocks.

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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, ducklings 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 who is not operating under a cooperative agreement with the Board and the United States Bureau of Animal Industry. Chicks, poults, ducklings, and hatching eggs of identical pullorum-control and eradication classes may be exchanged or bought for resale among members of the industry who are practicing the same class of pullorum disease control. Members of the industry may purchase for resale eggs, chicks, poults or ducklings of higher class than those which they produce, but such products may not be resold as of a higher class than that attained by the flock or hatchery from which they are resold.

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, poults, or ducklings 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, poults and ducklings must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected by spraying or fumigation after each hatch, using an officially recognized method.

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

E. All eggs, chicks, poults or ducklings 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, ducklings, and breeding

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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 VII.

State Live Stock Sanitary Board Regulation No. 5.1.1, Rules and regulations for the control of Pullorum Disease (Bacillary White Diarrhea) adopted April 22, 1948, and filed with the Secretary of State June 17, 1948, is hereby rescinded."

The Board then considered the proposed amendments to Regulation No. 6.1.1, Rules and regulations governing the sale of livestock at community sales. After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved the adoption of the following resolution:

Be it hereby resolved that the State Live Stock Sanitary Board deems the following rules and regulations are necessary and expedient for the protection of the health of the domestic animals of the State and they are hereby adopted pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1945, Section 35.03, subject to the approval of the Attorney General of Minnesota:--

The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried, members voting as follows: Dr. Boyd aye, Dr. Gloss aye, Dr. Ghostley aye, and Mr. Ewald aye. Mr. Knodt absent.

Regulation No. 6.1.2

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

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 I. DEFINITIONS. The following words and terms shall be defined as follows where used in these rules and regulations:

A. Board shall mean the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

B. Community Sales shall refer to and include the public sale of 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.

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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 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 until June 30 following date of issue 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 shall be filed with the Board by the management.

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.

4. All annual permits shall expire on June 30 following date of issue unless previously revoked.

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 therefor, 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

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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 shall report to the Board any failure by the sales management to properly clean and disinfect 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 and testing chutes, and all livestock pens shall be so constructed that they can be maintained in a sanitary condition. Sales rings, alleys, testing chutes used for all livestock, 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.

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 accom-

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panied by proper health certificates 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 same 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 by the sales management for the veterinarian's 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 consigned to a sale not located in a Modified Accredited Bang's Disease-Free Area or a county not in process of accreditation.

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.

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 slaughter-

ing establishments 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.

H. The official veterinarian may issue a permit for the sale of cattle affected with actinomy cosis (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 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

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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 had been double treated, giving his permit number and the date of vaccination which shall be at least 21 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 24 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 21 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 24 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 21 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 24 hours after vaccination to the premises of the purchaser and there held in quarantine separate and apart

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from all other swine for a period of not less than 21 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 sale management shall not allow such swine to be removed from the sale premises until such affidavit is furnished and the swine so marked.

SECTION IX.

Regulation 6.1.1, Rules and regulations governing the sale of livestock at community sales, adopted April 28, 1948, and approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State June 18, 1948, is hereby rescinded.

The Board then considered the rules and regulations governing the public exhibition of livestock and poultry in Minnesota. After some discussion, the Board decided the proposed amendments needed further consideration. Dr. Boyd moved to defer action on the proposed regulations until the next meeting of the Board. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald. Motion carried.

The Board then considered 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. After some discussion, the Board decided the proposed amendments needed further consideration.

Dr. Boyd moved to defer action on the proposed regulation until the next meeting of the Board. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald and carried.

BANG'S DISEASE TESTING AT SOUTH ST. PAUL - EARL QUICK AND F. W. NICHOLS.

The Secretary reported that Mr. Earl Quick and Mr. F. W. Nichols of South St. Paul had appeared at the Public Hearing on August 30th and complained about the testing at South St. Paul. Since the subject presented by Mr. Quick and Mr. Nichols did not pertain to the rules and regulations, on which the public hearing was held, they were informed it could not be considered at that time but that the Secretary would inform them when the next meeting of the Board would be held so that they might present the matter to the Board. The Secretary stated that he had written to both Mr. Nichols

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and Mr. Quick informing them of this meeting, but neither of them had appeared. He stated the substance of their complaint was that cattle which had recently passed a negative test for Bang's disease when consigned to the South St. Paul market and tested for Bang's disease prior to sale, frequently showed a reaction to the test which require them to be identified as reactors and sold for slaughter only. The Secretary stated that he had explained to Mr. Quick and Mr. Nichols that a reaction to the test might develop at any time after exposure, and the fact that the animals were negative on a previous test, could be no assurance that they would not later become infected, in which case they would show a reaction when tested at a later date.

The Board briefly discussed the problem which had been presented by Mr. Quick and Mr. Nichols at the hearing. No action was taken.

VESICULAR STOMATITIS.

The Secretary reported that the outbreak of vesicular stomatitis continued to spread to the northwest. He presented a map showing the location of the cases reported to date showing that the disease was now being reported in large numbers from Marshall, Mahnomen and Clearwater Counties. He informed the Board that a complete test of all the cattle in Clearwater County was now being conducted and that he had attended the organization meeting on Sunday, September 11th and had instructed all of the veterinarians to take special precautions in cleaning and disinfecting their foot wear and equipment so that the Board would not be open to criticism for further spread of the disease in that area.

A.B.R. TEST

The Board then discussed the use of the ABR or so-called "ring test" for brucellosis and the possibility of designating this test as official in the rules and regulations for the control of brucellosis.

RABIES

The Secretary reported that two more cases of rabies had been diagnosed in Minnesota, - one in a cat from Cottonwood County and one in a skunk in Dakota County.

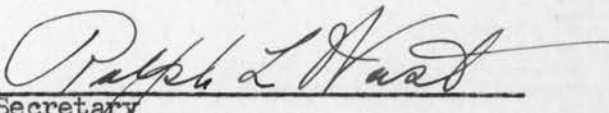
September 15, 1949.

He also reported that a pony in Hennepin County was now confined at the Laboratory at the University Farm which showed symptoms highly suspicious of rabies, and that a dog from Brown County had been reported to him that morning as showing symptoms suspicious of rabies. Both of these cases will be examined after death at the laboratory to determine whether or not rabies actually exists.

The Secretary stated that it appeared quite probable that rabies now exists to a significant degree in Minnesota among the wild life of the State.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned at 11:30 A. M.

Respectfully submitted,


Secretary

President

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR LICENSING EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS TO PROCURE UNCLAIMED AND UNREDEEMED ANIMALS IMPOUNDED BY PUBLIC AUTHORITY IN ANIMAL POUNDS.

Adopted September 15, 1949

as to form and legality
Approved/ October 24, 1949.

Filed with Secretary of State

J. A. A. Burnquist

Attorney General

By Lance E. Eddy
Assistant Attorney General.

Pursuant to laws of 1949, Chapter 195, and Minnesota Statutes 1945,

Section 15.042, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

SECTION I - DEFINITIONS

When used in these rules and regulations, the following words shall have the meaning sub-joined to them:

A. The Board shall mean the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

B. Institution shall mean any school or college of agriculture, veterinary medicine, medicine, pharmacy, dentistry, or other educational or scientific organization properly concerned with the investigation of, or instruction concerning the structure or function of living organisms, the cause, prevention, control, or cure of disease or abnormal conditions of human beings or animals.

C. Establishment shall mean any pound, yard or building, or combination thereof maintained or operated by or for a municipality or other governmental unit for the impounding, care or disposal of animals seized by lawful authority.

D. Unredeemed Animal shall be any animal seized by public authority impounded in an establishment as defined in paragraph C for not less than five (5) days or such other minimum period of time as may be specified by municipal ordinance and which has not been claimed or redeemed by the owner of such animal or by any other person entitled to claim or redeem such animal.

E. Requisitioned Animal shall mean any unredeemed animal obtained by an institution from an establishment by requisition.

F. Supervisor shall mean the pound master or person in charge of any establishment

as to form and legality

October 24,

J. A. A. Bunnister

Assistant Attorney General

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LIVESTOCK
SANITARY BOARD

SECTION II - LICENSES.

A. Any Institution desiring authority to requisition unredeemed animals may apply to the Board, on a form furnished by the Board, for a license. The application shall include:

1. Name and address of the institution.
2. Activities conducted by the institution.
3. The purpose to which the animals will be put.
4. Name of the person who will be responsible for the procurement, care, and disposal of the animals and carrying out the rules and regulations of the Board pertaining thereto.
5. The number and species of requisitioned animals which will be maintained at any one time by the institution.

B. Upon receipt of a proper application accompanied by a fee of \$50.00 the Board shall cause an investigation to be made by a qualified representative of the Board. If it is determined that the institution is equipped with facilities and personnel in compliance with Section III of these regulations, and that the public interest will be served thereby, the Board may issue a license authorizing such institution to requisition animals from any establishment.

SECTION III - INSTITUTIONS.

All licensed institutions shall comply with the provisions of this Section in the handling, care and disposal of all requisitioned animals.

A. Facilities shall be provided as follows:

1. A kennel room which can be maintained in a sanitary condition and which shall be provided with -
 - a. An impervious floor with adequate drainage.
 - b. Adequate light
 - c. Adequate ventilation
 - d. Window and door screens in good condition
 - e. Cages in sufficient number so a separate cage can be provided for each animal and the cages of such size that each animal may stand and lie in a normal

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position.

2. Adequate space for the exercise of the animals.

a. If separate runways or exercise yards are provided, they shall be equipped with impervious floor and shall be so constructed that they may be maintained in a sanitary condition at all times.

B. Personnel shall be provided as follows:

1. A qualified person in charge with authority who shall be responsible for the care, transportation, handling and disposal of animals procured under these regulations and for the proper maintenance of the premises where animals are confined.

2. Personnel in addition to the person in charge, sufficient to insure humane and proper care, handling and transportation of all animals and to maintain the premises where animals are confined and vehicles in which they are transported in a clean and sanitary condition.

C. Records. The institution shall keep complete records of all animals procured under requisition which shall be available for inspection by an authorized representative of the Board at any time. They shall include:

1. Description of animal
2. The date and place where the animal was procured and requisition number.
3. Condition of the animal on arrival at institution.
4. Cage number or other identification.
5. Final disposition of the animal.

D. Transportation of Animals. Animals shall be transported from the establishment to the institution at the expense of the institution in vehicles maintained for that purpose and properly equipped. The number of animals transported at one time shall not exceed the number which can ride comfortably and provision shall be made to prevent injuries from fighting or overcrowding during transportation.

SECTION IV - REQUISITIONS

Every licensed institution may issue requisitions for animals to any establishment

as defined in Section I. The requisition shall be executed in triplicate on forms furnished by the Board. The original shall be furnished the establishment, one copy shall be mailed to the Board, and one copy retained by the institution. The requisition shall include:

- A. Name and address of the institution.
- B. Name and address of the establishment.
- C. Number, species, size, and sex of animals desired.
- D. Date of issue.

SECTION V - DUTIES OF ESTABLISHMENTS

A. Whenever a request is submitted to a supervisor of an establishment, it shall be his duty to make available to the institution, the number of animals of the species, size and sex specified in the requisition, from the unredeemed animals in his charge. If the number of such animals specified by the requisition is not available, the supervisor shall immediately make available all such unredeemed animals as are then in the establishment under his supervision. The supervisor shall then withhold from destruction all unredeemed animals of the species, size and sex specified by the requisition until the number of such animals is sufficient to complete the requisition. As soon as sufficient unredeemed animals of the species, size and sex specified are available to fill the requisition, the supervisor shall immediately notify the institution issuing the requisition, by collect telegram. Upon receipt of such notice, the institution shall accept the available animals and provide for their transportation to the institution.

B. The institution shall compensate the establishment for the actual expense for holding such animals beyond the time of notice to such institution of their availability, until they have been obtained by the institution.

C. If at any time after a requisition has been issued to an establishment and before notice of the availability of the animals requisitioned has been made to the institution, the institution may cancel all or any unfilled part of the requisition by notice of such action by registered mail or telegram.

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SECTION VI - RECEIPTS

Whenever unredeemed animals are received by an institution which has requisitioned the same, the institution shall furnish the supervisor of the establishment a receipt therefor. Receipts shall be issued in triplicate and shall be countersigned by the supervisor of the establishment. A copy shall be immediately mailed to the Board by the institution and one copy retained by the institution. The receipt shall show the number of animals obtained, the date when they were delivered to the agent of the institution by the supervisor and the signature of the person to whom they were delivered.

SECTION VII

No animals secured by an institution on requisition as herein provided shall be sold or given into the possession of any other person after being delivered by the establishment. All such animals shall be immediately transported to the institution and there maintained on the premises covered by the license during the life of the animal.

SECTION VIII

All animals maintained by licensed institutions shall be handled, transported and disposed of in a humane manner.

SECTION IX

Any violation of Minnesota Laws 1949, Chapter 195, or these regulations shall be cause for cancellation of any license issued under these regulations. Upon receipt of evidence of such violation, the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board shall immediately suspend the license of the institution violating the law or regulations and shall notify the institution when the next meeting of the Board will be held. The Board shall then grant a hearing to the institution to show cause why the permit shall not be cancelled. If after such hearing, the Board decides the license shall be cancelled, such action shall be final.

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MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

25MAY 1949
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RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE SALE OF LIVESTOCK AT COMMUNITY SALES

Adopted September 15, 1949

Approved November 17, 1949

STATE OF MINNESOTA
Filed with Secretary of State
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FILED
NOV 17 1949 10:15 am 1949

Mark Holm
Secretary of State

J. A. A. Guergans
Attorney General

By *Lowell J. Brady*
Asst. 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 I. DEFINITIONS. The following words and terms shall be defined as follows where used in these rules and regulations:

A. Board shall mean the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

B. Community Sales shall refer to and include the public sale of 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

LIVESTOCK
SANITARY BOARD
NOV 18 1929

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...the following words and terms shall be defined as follows:
A. County shall mean the county in which the premises are situated.
B. Delivery shall mean the delivery of the livestock to the purchaser.
C. Official veterinarian shall mean a veterinarian licensed to practice in this county.
D. Person shall mean any individual, partnership, firm, association, corporation or other legal entity.
E. Stock shall mean any animal of the species commonly known as livestock.
F. Transfer shall mean the transfer of the title to the livestock.
G. Wholesale shall mean the sale of livestock to a person or persons for the purpose of resale.

shall be of two kinds: annual and special.

B. An annual permit valid until June 30 following date of issue 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 shall be filed with the Board by the management.

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.

4. All annual permits shall expire on June 30 following date of issue unless previously revoked.

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 therefor, 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

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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 shall report to the Board any failure by the sales management to properly clean and disinfect 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 and testing chutes, and all livestock pens shall be so constructed that they can be maintained in a sanitary condition. Sales rings, alleys, testing chutes used for all livestock, 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.

B. Facilities shall be provided for testing cattle, for dipping sheep and vaccinating hogs.

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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.

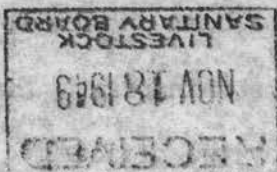
D. The management of the sale shall immediately, after each days' sale, mail to the Board a report of all quarantined livestock sold through such sale, furnishing the name and address of the consignor of such livestock and the name and address of the purchaser. This report shall correspond with the quarantines 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 certificates 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 by the sales management for the veterinarian's approval before the animals are sold.



The Director of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., is hereby notified that the following information has been received from the State of California:

On November 15, 1949, the California Department of Agriculture advised that the following information has been received from the State of California:

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ANIMALS BOARD
PUBLIC STOCKYARD
MAY 19 1950

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 consigned to a sale not located in a Modified Accredited Bang's Disease-Free Area or a county not in process of accreditation.

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.

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.

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1. The purpose of this regulation is to provide for the control of the spread of disease among livestock.

2. The Board has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th day of October, 1979, regarding the above mentioned matter.

3. In view of the fact that the Board has no jurisdiction over the matter mentioned in your letter, you are advised that you should contact the appropriate authority for the purpose of obtaining the necessary information.

4. The Board has no jurisdiction over the matter mentioned in your letter, and you are advised that you should contact the appropriate authority for the purpose of obtaining the necessary information.

5. The Board has no jurisdiction over the matter mentioned in your letter, and you are advised that you should contact the appropriate authority for the purpose of obtaining the necessary information.

6. The Board has no jurisdiction over the matter mentioned in your letter, and you are advised that you should contact the appropriate authority for the purpose of obtaining the necessary information.

7. The Board has no jurisdiction over the matter mentioned in your letter, and you are advised that you should contact the appropriate authority for the purpose of obtaining the necessary information.

8. The Board has no jurisdiction over the matter mentioned in your letter, and you are advised that you should contact the appropriate authority for the purpose of obtaining the necessary information.

9. The Board has no jurisdiction over the matter mentioned in your letter, and you are advised that you should contact the appropriate authority for the purpose of obtaining the necessary information.

10. The Board has no jurisdiction over the matter mentioned in your letter, and you are advised that you should contact the appropriate authority for the purpose of obtaining the necessary information.

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.

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[The body of the document contains several paragraphs of text that are extremely faint and difficult to read. The text appears to be a formal report or letter, possibly related to the livestock sanitary board mentioned in the stamp. The content is largely illegible due to the low contrast and quality of the scan.]

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 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 re-quarantined on the premises of the buyer at time of sale by the official veterinarian; the quarantine shall remain in force and

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 had been double treated, giving his permit number and the date of vaccination which shall be at least 21 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 24 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 21 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 24 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 21 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,

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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 24 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 21 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 sale management shall not allow such swine to be removed from the sale premises until such affidavit is furnished and the swine so marked.

SECTION IX.

Regulation 6.1.1, Rules and regulations governing the sale of livestock at community sales, adopted April 28, 1948, and approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State June 18, 1948, is hereby rescinded.

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MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

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

MINNESOTA BOARD
PIAZZOLLO

Adopted September 15, 1949

Approved November 17 1949.

Filed with Secretary of State

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FILED 10:15am 1949

NOV 17 1949

Wickstrom
Secretary of State

J. A. A. Burnquist
Attorney General

By Samuel J. Gandy
Deputy 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 cooperate with the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, under the National Poultry Improvement Plan in all matters relating to pullorum disease control in chickens, turkeys, and ducks.

SECTION II. AGREEMENTS

A. Any flock of chickens, turkeys, or ducks or any hatchery hatching chicken, turkey or duck eggs 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 cooperate 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 cancellation, 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

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SANITARY BOARD

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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 cancellation of said agreement, and also, all certificates relative to pullorum disease control issued to such owner by the Board. Such cancellation 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 cancellation, 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 cancellation or reinstatement of said agreement and certificates.

E. No hatchery agreements will be accepted by the Board between February 1st of any year and the succeeding July 1st.

SECTION III. TESTING.

A. In the control of pullorum disease on any farm or poultry plant under supervision, all chickens, turkeys, and ducks 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 owning flocks of more than one species of poultry may participate in the plan applying to one species and not to the others provided the non-participating flocks are segregated from the participating flocks 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, chickens or ducks 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.

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B. The official test for pullorum disease of chickens and ducks shall be any of the following tests: the official test for pullorum disease for 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 or duck 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



1. The official seal for the Livestock Sanitary Board is located in the upper left corner of this document. It is a rectangular stamp with the words "RECEIVED" at the top, "LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD" in the middle, and "NOV 18 1957" at the bottom.

2. The main body of the document contains several paragraphs of text, which are mostly illegible due to the low quality of the scan. The text appears to be a formal report or a set of instructions related to livestock sanitation.

3. There are three large black rectangular redaction marks on the right side of the page, covering approximately one-third of the width of the document. These marks obscure the text underneath them.

4. The document concludes with a few lines of text at the bottom, which are also illegible. The overall appearance is that of a historical or archival document that has been partially obscured by redactions.

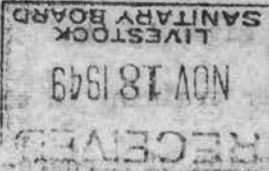
Improvement Board, who shall be required to take a course of training given by the
Veterinary Division, University of Minnesota, and the Board, and further training in the
application of the test in the field under the supervision and instruction of a repre-
sentative of the Board, and shall be required 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 or duck 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 or duck flock or hatchery, the testing shall be done by a veterinarian approved to do such testing or by a pullorum testing agent especially authorized by the Board for testing flocks which are candidates for a clean classification. Such authorization will not be given to any pullorum testing agent unless he has been authorized as a pullorum testing agent for three or more consecutive years and has demonstrated his ability to conduct the pullorum disease test to the satisfaction of the Board.

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



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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, ducklings ^{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, poults or ducklings, 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.

SANTANA BARN
LIVESTOCK
NOV 18 1937

The purpose of this report is to describe the results of the investigation of the disease known as "Lumpy Skin Disease" in the State of California. The disease was first reported in California in 1929, and since that time it has become one of the most important diseases of livestock in the State. It is characterized by the presence of large, raised, vesicular lesions on the skin of the affected animals. The disease is caused by a virus which is transmitted by insects, particularly house flies and mosquitoes. The disease is highly contagious and can cause considerable economic loss to the livestock industry. It is important that the disease be recognized and reported as soon as it is observed, so that the necessary measures can be taken to prevent its spread.

The following is a list of the cases of Lumpy Skin Disease reported in California during the period from January 1, 1937, to December 31, 1937. The cases are listed in the order in which they were reported. The name of the owner of the affected animal is given, and the date when the disease was first observed. The location of the animal is also given, and the number of other animals in the same premises which were affected. The results of the examination of the affected animals are given, and the measures which were taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

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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, poults or ducklings from non-pullorum tested flocks are not to be hatched or brooded in the same machine or in the same room with chicks, poults or ducklings 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, poults or ducklings: Chicks, poults, or ducklings 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, poults or ducklings 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

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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 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, poults or ducklings 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, poults or ducklings from U. S. Pullorum-Passed flocks.

3. U. S. Pullorum-Passed Chicks, Poults or Ducklings: Chicks, poults or ducklings hatched in a U. S. Pullorum-Passed hatchery from eggs produced by U. S. 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, poults or ducklings 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 may remain 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 disclosed by unofficial tests shall be considered on the same basis^{as} any reactors disclosed by 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 shall 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.

(a) Turkey pullorum passed flock may qualify for the pullorum clean class provided it has two additional consecutive negative tests for pullorum disease at least 21 days apart, the last test being made within six months immediately preceding the date of sale of hatching eggs or poults from such flock.

(b) Poults hatched from eggs of a pullorum-passed flock or hatchery may qualify as a pullorum-clean flock provided they pass two consecutive negative tests for pullorum disease at least 21 days apart, the last test being made within six months immediately preceding the date of sale of hatching eggs or poults from such flock.

(c) Poults hatched from eggs of a clean flock or hatchery and negative on the first test may qualify as a pullorum clean flock, providing the test is made within six months immediately preceding the date of sale of hatching eggs or poults from such flock.

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

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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, poults or ducklings 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, poults or ducklings: Chicks, poults or ducklings 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, ducklings 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 who is not operating under a cooperative agreement with the Board and the United States Bureau of Animal Industry. Chicks, poults, ducklings, and hatching eggs of identical pullorum-control and eradication classes may be exchanged or bought for resale among members of the industry who are practicing the same class of pullorum disease control. Members of the industry may purchase for resale eggs, chicks, poults or ducklings of higher class than those which they produce, but such products may not be resold as of a higher class than that attained by the flock or hatchery from which they are resold.

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.

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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, poults or ducklings 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, poults and ducklings must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected by spraying or fumigation after each hatch, using an officially recognized method.

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

E. All eggs, chicks, poults or ducklings 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, ducklings, 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

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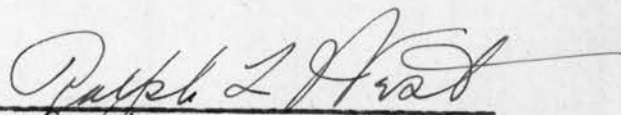
removed from the premises for any purpose whatsoever shall be officially tested at the time of return^{and} any reactors removed immediately after such test. In the case of U. S. Pullorum-Passed or U. S. Pullorum-Clean flocks, the birds shall be quarantined separate and apart from all other birds for 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 VII.

State Live Stock Sanitary Board Regulation No. 5.1.1, Rules and Regulations for the Control of Pullorum Disease (Bacillary White Diarrhea) adopted April 22, 1948, and filed with the Secretary of State June 17, 1948, is hereby rescinded.

QUARTERLY MEETING LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD OCTOBER 14, 1949

No quorum present - meeting adjourned subject to call by
the President.


Secretary

President

MINUTES DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD December 9, 1949.

The meeting was called to order at 10:00 A. M. by President Ghostley. Members present - Dr. Ghostley, Dr. Boyd, Dr. Gloss, Mr. Ewald and Mr. Knott - the Secretary also being present.

Mr. Ewald moved the Minutes of the previous meeting as submitted to the Board Members by mail be approved. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

PULLORUM DISEASE CONTROL.

The Secretary stated that since the regulations were amended allowing hatcheries and flocks to qualify for the pullorum clean classification, there have been many inquiries from poultrymen as to the details of the procedure necessary for such qualification. He stated that a number of hatcheries which have been classified as "pullorum-passed" will now be able to qualify as "pullorum-clean" provided all of their supply flocks are negative when tested this year, and further provided that the same flocks had attained the pullorum-passed classification last year. However, many hatcheries add new supply flocks from year to year. Inquiry has been made by some hatcherymen asking if one or more such supply flocks made up exclusively of chicks hatched in their "passed" hatchery last year, are now added and if such flocks are negative when test^{ed} if the flock may be accepted as a supply flock and the hatchery still attain a "clean" classification. The regulations of the National Poultry Improvement Plan provide that such flocks may be so classified, but the regulations of the Board do not.

Dr. Boyd moved that a "pullorum-clean" classification shall be granted any flock consisting exclusively of birds originating in a U. S. Pullorum-passed hatchery provided all birds in such flock are negative when tested, and further that the poultry on the premises were under supervision during the previous year and had attained a pullorum-passed classification; also that such flocks on premises which were not under supervision during the previous year, or where the flock under supervision

December 9, 1949.

had attained only a pullorum-controlled classification, may be classified as pullorum clean provided all birds are negative to two consecutive tests for pullorum disease conducted at least 30 days apart, the last test within six months immediately preceding the date of first sale of hatching eggs. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knott and motion carried.

Mr. Knott moved the Secretary be authorized to represent the Board in approving pullorum testing agents for testing flocks to qualify for the pullorum-clean classification in accordance with the rules and regulations adopted September 15. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

A discussion of the provisions of the new regulations which require three years' experience as a pullorum-testing agent before such agent can be qualified to test flocks to attain a pullorum-clean classification, then followed. The Secretary was instructed to prepare an amendment to this regulation to eliminate the three year requirement, but to provide special instructions and supervision for such testing agents, such amendment to be presented at the next public hearing on rules and regulations which may be held by the Board.

LITTLE FALLS PIG MARKET.

For many years it has been customary for farmers in northern Minnesota, especially CrowWing, Aitkin and Cass Counties to bring pigs to Little Falls on Saturday for sale as feeders. Large numbers of pigs are grown in this area on dairy farms but because of the feed situation, are not finished. Pigs grown in this area have been very desirable for feeding purposes, and are purchased by buyers from southern Minnesota and Iowa. The reputation of this Pig Market has extended rapidly in recent years and dealers are now taking advantage of the market by importing pigs from other states, particularly from southern states and also from southern Minnesota, taking them to Little Falls on Saturdays and selling them as northern Minnesota pigs. This practice has resulted in many complaints from buyers of such pigs that they are not of the quality expected and formerly obtained at this market, and are often affected

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with disease and parasites which were not formerly present in northern Minnesota pigs. The matter was discussed by the Board.

Dr. Gloss suggested that a solution might be found by the local business men who doubtless realize the disadvantages to the local swine growers of such procedures. The Secretary was instructed to confer with Little Falls businessmen and the County Agent to try to arrive at some solution.

CANADIAN CATTLE.

The Secretary reported that large numbers of Canadian feeding cattle were still arriving in Minnesota. He stated that he was still insisting upon the retesting of such cattle 60 days after arrival but that feeders were complaining bitterly against such procedure and that apparently retesting was not required in most of the other feeding states. The matter was discussed by the Board. They expressed their opinion that due to the present favorable status of Minnesota with regard to bovine tuberculosis, the requirements for retesting importations of cattle originating in areas which have not been declared Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free should be continued and that every precaution should be taken to see that the quarantine of Canadian cattle is strictly observed.

DIVERSION OF RAILROAD SHIPMENTS OF LIVESTOCK TO POINTS IN MINNESOTA.

The Secretary reported that from time to time investigation of illegal importations of livestock disclosed that livestock consigned to other states passing through Minnesota, had been diverted enroute to Minnesota points. Under such conditions of course, the health certificates issued for the interstate movement of such livestock were not forwarded to the office of the Board. Therefore, the Board had no information regarding such importations resulting in failure to establish the necessary quarantines, or to carry out other procedures required by the regulations for such recently imported livestock.

The Secretary stated that Minnesota Statutes 1945, Section 35.15 specifically prohibits the importation by any transportation company of any animals or poultry except

in compliance with the rules and regulations now or hereafter adopted by the Board, and that in his opinion diversion of shipments enroute to other states, to some Minnesota point as a final destination, would constitute such importation.

The Secretary was instructed to confer with the Attorney General and to follow his advice in correcting such practice.

RABIES.

The Secretary reported that another case of rabies has occurred in Minnesota. This case was a cow in Douglas County. He stated there was some clinical history indicating that the cow may have been exposed to a skunk. He stated an investigation had failed to disclose any dogs or any other farm animals in the area affected. He reported that all veterinarians in the State had been informed and that the field veterinarian investigating the case, had requested all health officers and practicing veterinarians in the area to immediately report any suspicious cases.

IDENTIFICATION OF BANG'S DISEASE REACTORS.

The Secretary reported an increasing objection on the part of owners of reactors to the Bang's disease test, to the identification of such cattle by branding and tagging. He stated that apparently measures were often taken by owners to disfigure or remove the brand and reactor tag immediately after the departure from the premises of the veterinarian who had identified the reactors, and the shipment of such reactors to central market without shipping permits, resulting in their being sold without identification. A discussion of the problem followed.

The Secretary was instructed to prepare an amendment to the regulations requiring that a triangular hole be punched in the left ear of all reactors to Bang's disease tests in addition to branding and tagging such animals.

DR. J. M. ALEXANDER, CANNON FALLS.

Dr. J. M. Alexander of Cannon Falls then appeared before the Board. The Secretary stated he had requested Dr. Alexander to appear before the Board to explain his failure to report the vaccination for Bang's disease of certain adult cattle.

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He presented a report from one of the field veterinarians stating when the herd of cattle owned by Anton J. Schiller of Hampton, Hampton Township, Dakota County had been tested for a dispersal sale, 7 reactors were disclosed and also a number of suspects. An indemnity claim was submitted for these reactors. The claim was not in proper order resulting in a conference between one of our field veterinarians and Mr. Schiller. Mr. Schiller informed the field veterinarian at that time, that the herd had been vaccinated as adults by Dr. Alexander. No permit had been obtained by Dr. Alexander for this vaccination and there is no report on file of such vaccination. In answer to questioning, Dr. Alexander stated he had vaccinated the cattle in this herd without first obtaining a permit as is required by the rules and regulations and that he had also failed to report such vaccination. Dr. Alexander stated that he had conducted this vaccination in violation of the regulations as he was convinced that if he did not do so, the owner would do so himself.

After further questioning Dr. Alexander assured the Board that in the future he would comply in all respects with the rules and regulations. Dr. Alexander was then excused. After further discussion, the Secretary was instructed to write to Dr. Alexander informing him that his name would be allowed to remain on the list of "Approved" and "Accredited" veterinarians in Minnesota with the understanding that he would comply in all respects with the rules and regulations of the Board in the future.

SUSPENSION OF VETERINARIANS.

Dr. Gloss moved that the Secretary be instructed to suspend any veterinarian from the Approved and Accredited list of veterinarians in Minnesota who failed without good and sufficient reason, to reply to registered official letters from the Board regarding his activities in the control of diseases of livestock. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

DR. GEORGE F. YAGER, SAUK CENTER.

Dr. George F. Yager, Sauk Center then appeared before the Board. The Secretary presented a report from Dr. George E. Keller, the Veterinarian in Charge of

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Bang's disease Control relative to the testing of cattle by Dr. Yager for Herbert Zimmerman, a cattle dealer of Sauk Center, Minnesota together with records of that test and health certificates issued by Dr. Yager for the shipment of cattle by Mr. Zimmerman to points in Iowa and South Dakota. These test records indicated a number of serious discrepancies. Dr. Yager did not clearly explain the reason for the errors and discrepancies shown on the test records and health certificates. He pleaded ill health and pressure of other work as extenuating circumstances. After questioning and discussion, Dr. Yager was excused.

Mr. Knodt moved that the Secretary take the necessary steps to remove Dr. Yager's name from the Approved and Accredited list of veterinarians in Minnesota. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss and motion carried unanimously.

HOG CHOLERA VIRUS "VARIANT".

The Secretary presented a news release issued by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry reporting the discovery of a "variant" hog cholera virus to which the Bureau attributed the post-vaccination losses in swine in southern Minnesota, Iowa and northeastern Nebraska during the past summer. The Board discussed the letter and losses in swine following vaccination. No action was taken.

DOG POUND REGULATION.

The Secretary reported that he had just received the first application from an institution for a license to obtain unredeemed impounded animals in accordance with laws of 1949, Chapter 195 and regulations adopted thereto. This application is from the University of Minnesota.

The Secretary informed the Board that he had talked with the Purchasing Department of the University in regard to this application and stated that he was informed by the Purchasing Department that the Board of Regents had decided the University should be considered as one institution under the law referred to and he presumed, therefore, that this application was intended to cover the entire University, although he was further informed that stations where experimental animals will be maintained would be operated on the University property at Rosemount, the St. Paul Campus,

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and also the Campus in Minneapolis.

The Secretary stated that in his opinion, this was not a proper interpretation of the law or the regulations, and that a separate license should be issued for each premise where facilities are available for the maintenance of animals secured by requisition under the law.

Mr. Knodt moved that the Secretary confer with the Attorney General, and follow his interpretation of the law and regulations in determining whether or not the entire University shall be considered one institution or whether a separate license shall be required for each facility where unredeemed animals are to be confined. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss - motion carried.

SCREW WORM CONFERENCE

The Secretary reported that following extensive damage to cattle in certain areas in South Dakota by screw worms, the South Dakota livestock breeders had adopted a resolution which was later approved by the South Dakota Livestock Sanitary Board requesting that Board to adopt regulations prohibiting the importation of livestock into South Dakota from any State where screw worms existed, between May 1st and November 1st of any year. He stated that following receipt of this resolution, the South Dakota Livestock Sanitary Board had requested a conference of the Livestock Sanitary Officials and the State Entomologists of 12 midwestern states, including Minnesota. The Secretary attended this conference in company with Mr. Don Johnson, Assistant State Entomologist, and Dr. H. J. Griffiths, Professor of Parasitology, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Minnesota. The conference was attended by the State veterinarians and entomologists of South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, Missouri and Texas. The other states invited to participate did not attend. Also in attendance, were representatives from the United States Bureau of Animal Industry and Bureau of Entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture.

A very interesting all-day meeting was held at the Livestock Exchange Building at South Omaha on November 14 which was presided over by Dr. E. P. Anderson,

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State Veterinarian of Nebraska. No conclusive action was taken by the conference, but it was voted for the Chairman to appoint a committee of state officials and entomologists to consider ways and means for controlling this livestock parasite in the future, and to hold another meeting of the states there represented, for further discussion, when the committee was ready to report.

UNITED STATES LIVESTOCK SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

The Secretary reported that he and Dr. Boyd had attended the meeting of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association as directed by the Board. He presented the reports of the Committee on Tuberculosis and Bang's Disease. The Board discussed the changes in the Uniform Methods and Rules for the control of tuberculosis and Bang's disease as recommended by the Association. No action was taken.

EMPLOYEES

The Secretary announced that for the first time since 1943, a full quota of veterinarians were now employed on the field force. Two of the veterinarians so employed are holding provisional appointments for the reason they are not American citizens and it will be necessary to replace them provided an American Veterinarian applies for their position before they attain full citizenship.

WADENA COUNTY PETITION

The Secretary announced that he had just received a petition from Wadena County requesting the area test for Bang's disease. He stated the petition was now being checked for duplication of names and the number of signature had not yet been counted.

Dr. Boyd moved that if the petition was found to contain the signatures of 67% of the cattle owners in Wadena County as determined by the last assessment roll, the Secretary be authorized to represent the Board in holding the public hearings on the petition as provided by Minnesota Statutes 1945, Section 35.26. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

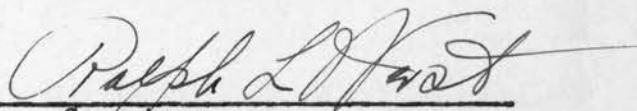
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AREA BANG'S DISEASE TESTING.

A discussion of ways and means of expediting the Bang's disease control program followed. The Secretary was instructed to write the State Veterinary Examining Board and also to confer with them in January relative to their reaction to the employment of Junior and Senior Veterinary students during the summer vacation months to secure blood samples for the agglutination test.

There being no further business, on motion the Board adjourned at 12:55 P. M.

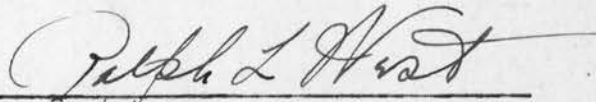
Respectfully submitted,


Secretary

President

QUARTERLY MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD JANUARY 13, 1950

No quorum present - meeting adjourned subject to call by the
President.


Secretary

President

MINUTES DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD JANUARY 17, 1950.

The meeting was called to order at 9:15 A. M. by Dr. E. H. Gloss, Vice-President. Members present, Dr. Boyd, Dr. Gloss, and Mr. Ewald. The Secretary was also present. The Secretary announced that Mr. E. H. Knodt had telephoned stating that he was ill and would not be able to attend. He also stated that Dr. Ghostley had been reappointed by Governor Youngdahl as a member of the Board for five years from January 1, 1950.

Mr. Ewald moved that the Minutes of the previous meeting be approved as submitted to the Board Members by mail. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

DIVERSION OF SHIPMENTS OF LIVESTOCK BY RAILROADS.

The Secretary reported that in accordance with instructions of the Board at the last meeting he had discussed with the Attorney General, the diversion of railroad shipments of livestock consigned at the point of origin to points in other states, resulting in a change of the final destination of such shipments to some point in Minnesota. He stated that Mr. Grady of the Attorney General's office had advised that the Board write to all of the railroad companies operating in Minnesota requesting their cooperation in reporting such diversions to the Board and that any further action be deferred until it was found that such request for cooperation was not complied with by the railroad companies.

LICENSING INSTITUTIONS TO PROCURE IMPOUNDED ANIMALS.

The Secretary reported that he had also requested an opinion from the Attorney General regarding the designation of all of the facilities at the University of Minnesota where animals obtained under requisition in accordance with laws of 1949, Chapter 195 are to be maintained as one institution, or whether separate applications should be required by the Board for each such facility. He stated that the Attorney General had informed him orally that the University should be considered as one insti-

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tution and that only one application should be required for all of the branches of the University which would be authorized to obtain animals under requisition.

VETERINARY EMPLOYEES.

The Secretary reported that since the full quota of veterinary employees had been filled, he had received applications from two additional veterinarians seeking employment on the field force of the Board. He explained that from July 1, 1949, the start of the present fiscal year, until December 1, 1949, he had not been able to employ enough veterinarians to fill the quota of 8 employees with a classification of Veterinarian I as authorized by the last legislature. He stated, however, that because of the increase in salary range for veterinary employees of the Board that the money appropriated to the Salary Fund would be exhausted, and that he had estimated it would be necessary to supplement that fund by approximately \$6,000.00 from the Contingent Fund in order to pay the present employees. When the applications were received from additional veterinarians, the Secretary requested the Department of Administration for permission to employ these veterinarians on a temporary basis in order to conduct the testing which it had been impossible to perform during the first two quarters of the present fiscal year because of his inability to fill the quota of veterinarians, explaining that if this permission were granted, it would be necessary to revise the amount of money needed from the Contingent Fund to pay the salaries of the employees of the Board. The Secretary stated that yesterday, he was informed by telephone from the Department of Administration that this request was granted and he had submitted a supplementary request for the additional funds and a requisition for two additional employees for the remainder of this quarter, such employees to be on a temporary basis.

Dr. Ghostley then appeared and assumed the Chair.

PULLORUM DISEASE CONTROL.

The Secretary explained that in the turkey pullorum testing program, all birds were tested by the tube method and most of the testing was conducted from

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mobile laboratories, each laboratory under the supervision of one of the field veterinarians of the Board and operated by technicians furnished by the Diagnosis Laboratory operated for the Board by the Division of Veterinary Medicine at the University Farm. He stated that for several years all blood samples had been tested by the use of polyvalent antigen furnished by the Diagnosis Laboratory which consisted of a mixture of standard antigen and an antigen prepared from the so-called variant strain of pullorum organisms. He stated that all blood samples which showed a reaction to this antigen were retested. Each such sample is retested both with the standard antigen alone and the variant antigen alone. The birds showing a reaction to the variant antigen only have been submitted to the laboratory in considerable number for bacteriological study, and with the exception of a very few cases, have failed to show infection with any type of pullorum organisms. For this reason the Secretary recommended that the present procedure of testing be continued, and the flock owners be required to dispose of all birds showing a reaction to either antigen, but the status of the flock in regard to the classification under the National Poultry Improvement Plan be based only on the results of the test with the standard antigen, excepting in the exceptional cases where pullorum disease was disclosed on a laboratory examination of the reactors to the variant antigen.

Dr. Gloss moved that the Secretary's recommendation be adopted. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

Dr. Ghostley stated that in his opinion it is advisable to amend the pullorum disease regulations in order to provide for bacteriologic examination of reactors disclosed in "Clean" or "Passed" flocks and that if such examination is negative, to allow such flocks to retain their "Passed" or "Clean" status in a manner similar to that now provided by the regulations for clean or passed turkey flocks.

The Board discussed the changes proposed by Dr. Ghostley. The Secretary was instructed to prepare amendments to the pullorum disease regulations to be presented to the Board for their consideration as soon as possible.

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VETERINARY STUDENT EMPLOYMENT.

The Secretary stated that he had conferred with the Examining Board during their meeting on January 10 as instructed by the Board at their last meeting with regard to the interpretation of the Practice Act relative to the employment of veterinary students during summer vacation to assist in conducting the Area Bang's disease control work. He stated that the suggestion that students be employed as technicians for collecting blood samples for the Bang's disease test was received favorably by the Examining Board, and that he was informed by them that there would be no objections on the part of the Examining Board for such employment provided the veterinary students are assigned to the collection of blood samples only, and that all further steps in the infected herds regarding the establishment of quarantines, identification, and disposal of reacting animals, and advice to the owners relative to eradication of the disease, is carried out by a licensed veterinarian in the employ of the Board or the Federal Government.

The Secretary also stated that he had received a letter from Dr. F. C. Driver, Inspector in Charge for the Bureau in Minnesota enclosing a program adopted by the Bureau for the employment of veterinary students, designating them as "Veterinary Trainees", in this capacity. He stated that Dr. Driver had request the opinion of the Board in regard to the propriety of such employment stating that it was the policy of the Bureau to employ veterinary trainees only when it met with the approval of the Livestock Regulatory officials of the State in which the work is conducted. The possibility of employment of veterinary students to assist in the Bang's disease control program was discussed.

Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be instructed to confer with the Department of Administration relative to the employment of veterinary students during the coming vacation on a per diem basis in the capacity of veterinary technicians, and also to inform Dr. Driver the Board would favor the employment of veterinary students

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in accordance with the plans submitted provided their activities are confined to the collection of blood samples, and that the identification of reactors, establishment of quarantines and advice given to owners of infected herds, be delegated to licensed veterinarians employed by the State or Federal Government. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

LITTLE HOOVER COMMISSION.

The Secretary reported that yesterday he had received a letter from the Hon. Bradshaw Mintener, Chairman of the Efficiency in Government Commission, commonly known as the "Little Hoover Commission" enclosing an outline of the material desired by that commission in their investigation, authorized by the last legislature, of the various State Agencies. He explained that this outline will require a vast amount of work on the part of the office force of the Board, and that the Commission informed him that it will be necessary for the report to be filed with them on or before March 1, 1950.

The data to be covered by the report was discussed by the Board with suggestions as to its manner of preparation.

MILEAGE FOR VETERINARIANS EMPLOYED ON A PER DIEM BASIS.

The Secretary explained the procedure now in effect for the payment of mileage to veterinarians employed on a per diem basis in the tuberculosis and Bang's disease projects. He stated that veterinarians so employed are now paid \$13.00 per day for salary, \$4.00 per day subsistence, and mileage at 6¢ per mile for all of the miles necessary to travel within the county where the test is being conducted in the performance of their work. He stated that the veterinarians are paid mileage for one trip from their homes to the place of assignment and return at the completion of such assignment. This procedure has been followed for several years.

Recently mileage reports have been submitted by veterinarians employed on a per diem basis who reside in counties other than those in which the test is being conducted, requesting mileage for daily trips between their homes and their assignments.

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He stated that he had refused payment of the mileage in such instances between the veterinarian's home and the county line except for the one trip when the veterinarian reported for his assignment and return when the assignment was completed. A general discussion of this procedure followed and the Board indicated their approval of the plan now in effect.

DR. W. H. CALHOUN, RICEVILLE, IOWA.

The Secretary presented a letter from Dr. W. H. Calhoun, Riceville, Iowa requesting that the order of the Board refusing to accept health certificates issued by him for the importation of livestock into Minnesota which became effective January 7, 1949, be now rescinded. The Secretary reviewed the conditions which resulted in this order and explained that Dr. Calhoun had been informed upon receipt of a similar request, that consideration would not be given in less than one year from the date the order became effective. He recommended that the order now be rescinded.

Mr. Ewald moved that the Secretary be directed to inform Dr. W. H. Calhoun of Riceville, Iowa that the Board will now accept health certificates issued by him for the importation of livestock into Minnesota, and that a copy of the letter be furnished the State Veterinarian of Iowa. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

EXHIBITION REGULATIONS.

Dr. Gloss stated that in his opinion the regulations governing the public exhibition of livestock, especially as they pertain to cattle vaccinated against brucellosis, should be amended, and if such amendments are effective for the coming exhibition season, prompt action will be necessary.


After some discussion Dr. Gloss moved that the Secretary be instructed to arrange a meeting, preferably on February 10, with one representative from each cattle breed association in Minnesota, to discuss proposed changes in the exhibition

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regulations. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

There being no further business, on motion the Board adjourned at 10:55 A.M.

Respectfully submitted,



Secretary

President

MINUTES SPECIAL MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD FEBRUARY 10, 1950.

The meeting was called to order at 10:00 A. M. by President Ghostley in the office of the Minnesota Farm Bureau, 478 St. Peter Street. Members present - Dr. G. F. Ghostley, Dr. E. H. Gloss, Dr. W. L. Boyd, Mr. Charles Ewald and Mr. E. H. Knodt; also present were Dr. Ralph L. West, Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board, Mr. J. R. Mangan, Secretary to Mr. J. S. Jones, Secretary of the Livestock Breeders' Association, Mr. Norman T. Findahl, Waterville; Mr. Russell Seath, Owatonna; Mr. A. J. Lashbrook, Northfield, Mr. Norman Slade, White Bear Lake; Mr. Frank Astroth, St. Paul; Mrs. J. H. Sweeney, St. Paul; Mr. Clarence Voehl; and Mr. Vern Immer, Jeffers, all breeders of pur bred cattle.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO PUBLIC EXHIBITION REGULATIONS.

President Ghostley stated the meeting was called to discuss amendments to the rules and regulations of the Board governing the public exhibition of livestock and poultry. He requested the Secretary to explain the reason why the Board considered such amendments advisable. The Secretary explained that there had been criticism and dissatisfaction expressed by many cattle breeders and 4-H Club leaders for the reason that it was believed the present regulations prevented the exhibition of many cattle vaccinated against Bang's disease which might be safely exhibited.

The Secretary stated that the regulations had been amended in 1947 in an effort to comply with suggestions by breeders and some members of the legislature to correct this condition, but apparently they were not satisfactory to large numbers of prospective exhibitors. The Secretary then read sections of the present regulations so far as they applied to the exhibition of vaccinated animals and the proposed amendments thereto. The subject was discussed by all present.

It was the unanimous opinion of all breeders present that the regulations should be amended to eliminate the requirement that vaccinated calves under 15 months of age must originate from negative herds if they are to be exhibited. The breeders

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also agreed the regulations should require that all cattle, whether vaccinated or not, should be tested with 60 days prior to exhibition, that no unvaccinated animals should be exhibited if they showed any reaction whatever, and that no vaccinated animals should be exhibited if they showed a reaction higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-100 (two plus reaction). It was also agreed by the breeders present that they would be in favor of allowing the exhibition of vaccinated animals between 15 and 18 months of age showing a reaction no higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-50 (one plus), and vaccinated animals between the ages of 18 and 24 months of age showing a reaction no higher than an incomplete agglutination in a dilution of 1-50 (one incomplete), provided such animals more than 15 months of age originate in herds under supervision in which no reactors were disclosed on the last test.

Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed to prepare regulations in accordance with the recommendations expressed by the breeders and to arrange for a public hearing thereon at the earliest opportunity. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

LITIGATION RE: LICENSING PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS TO PROCURE UNCLAIMED AND UNREDEEMED ANIMALS:

The Secretary reported the litigation concerning the laws of 1949, Chapter 195, authorizing the Board to issue licenses to certain institutions to obtain unclaimed and unredeemed animals seized by public authority, from animal pounds operated by or for municipalities, had been tried in the Ramsey County District Court, and that as a result thereof, the restraining order which had been obtained by a purported dog pound manager in the Village of Richfield, had been dissolved. He stated that an inspection had been made of the premises maintained by the Mayo Foundation at Rochester for the handling of animals to be obtained under requisition pursuant to their application and that he has today issued License No. 1 to that institution. He stated the Board had also received an application from the University of Minnesota and the premises maintained by that institution were being inspected today.

NEWCASTLE DISEASE VACCINE LIVE VIRUS INTRANASAL

The Secretary reported that he had been requested by three manufacturers of biologics, for permission to sell and distribute Newcastle disease live virus intranasal within the State of Minnesota. He stated that he was informed limited licenses had been issued by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, to each of the three producers allowing the interstate movement of this product in accordance with the rules and regulations and orders of the livestock sanitary authorities of the state into which the product would be shipped. The Secretary explained the use of this product presented a somewhat different problem than the use of the Newcastle disease vaccine live virus formerly permitted, since it was intended for use on baby chicks at a very early age, and if unrestricted use were allowed, it would doubtless be used by hatcherymen on chicks and poultry immediately after they were hatched, and before they were distributed to purchasers, thus resulting in wide distribution of recently vaccinated birds, and opportunity for contact between such birds and birds not vaccinated both at destination and in transit. He stated that he had discussed the use of this product with the Veterinarian in Charge of poultry disease control in his Department, and also with the Division of Veterinary Medicine at the University Farm, and requested Dr. Boyd to make a recommendation as to whether or not the use of the product should be allowed within this State, and if so, ^{under} what restrictions.

After some discussion, Dr. Boyd stated that he did not feel justified in making such a recommendation at this time.

Dr. Boyd moved the Secretary be authorized to use his judgment in giving permission for the importation and distribution of Newcastle Disease Live Virus Intranasal in Minnesota under such conditions and restrictions as he deemed advisable after further consultation with the Veterinary Laboratory. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

The Board recessed for lunch at 10:00 noon. At 1:15 P. M. the Board reconvened in the office of the Board and was called to order by Dr. E. H. Gloss, Vice-

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President, since it was necessary for Dr. George Ghostley to leave to meet other appointments. Members present were - Dr. E. H. Gloss, Dr. Boyd, Mr. Ewald and Mr. Knodt. The Secretary was also present.

MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING.

Mr. Ewald moved that the Minutes of the meeting of January 17 as submitted to the Board Members by mail, be approved. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

DR. E. H. ALLINSON, BALATON.

The Secretary presented correspondence between his office and Dr. E. H. Allinson of Balaton relative to a claim for mileage driven by Dr. Allinson while employed in testing cattle in Brown County. Dr. Allinson had claimed mileage from his home for each day while so employed, contrary to the customary procedure. The Secretary stated that 13 other veterinarians employed in testing cattle in Brown County at the same time who resided outside of the County and who had stayed at their homes during the test, had claimed mileage only for miles driven within the County, starting each day at the county line. He stated that he had returned the mileage account to Dr. Allinson for correction and that thereafter, a number of letters had been written. Dr. Allinson has refused to submit an amended mileage report and informed the Secretary that if the Board did not see fit to pay daily mileage between Dr. Allinson's home and the county line, the entire mileage claim should be cancelled.

Mr. Ewald moved the Secretary be instructed to inform Dr. Allinson that the matter had been presented to the Board and that he had been directed to refuse payment for mileage between Dr. Allinson's home and the county line, excepting for one trip to report for his assignment, and one trip to his home after the assignment was completed, in accordance with the regular procedure, and to further inform Dr. Allinson that if an amended mileage report was not received, it would be necessary to cancel the entire mileage claim. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

February 10, 1950.

WHAT IS KNOWN ABOUT BRUCELLOSIS

The Secretary presented a letter from the United States Livestock Sanitary Association asking if the Board wished to purchase additional copies of the pamphlet entitled "What is Known About Brucellosis". He stated that there were approximately 200 of these pamphlets on hand. After some discussion, the Secretary was instructed to notify the Sanitary Association that no further copies will be needed at this time.

RECOMMENDATION OF POULTRY IMPROVEMENT BOARD.

The Secretary reported that the Poultry Improvement Board, at their meeting February 8, had recommended an amendment to the regulations for the control of pullorum disease providing for a decreased tolerance in the "Pullorum Controlled Class", reducing the tolerance from less than 2% to less than 1%.

Dr. Boyd moved the Secretary prepare an amendment in accordance with these recommendations to be presented to the Public Hearing which will be arranged to discuss the amendments to the exhibition regulations. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

PROPOSED MEETING OF NATIONAL POULTRY IMPROVEMENT PLAN.

The Secretary presented a letter from the Chief of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry calling a National Poultry Improvement Plan conference at Chicago June 12 to 16, inclusive. He stated that he believed it was important that the Board be represented at this meeting and recommended that Dr. L. E. Jenkins be delegated to attend the conference provided approval is obtained from the Governor.

Dr. Boyd moved that the Secretary request permission from the Governor for the payment of travel and expenses for Dr. L. E. Jenkins to attend the National Poultry Improvement Plan conference at Chicago, June 12 to 16, inclusive, and that Dr. Jenkins be delegated to represent the Board at that conference if the request for travel and expenses are granted. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

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SCREW WORM CONTROL RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Secretary presented a letter from Dr. E. P. Anderson, State Veterinarian of Nebraska, who is chairman of a committee appointed at conference last November of Chief Livestock Sanitary Officials and State Entomologists to study means for the control of screw worm infestation in order to prevent, if possible, serious losses such as were suffered in South Dakota during 1949. Attached to this letter were recommendations of the Committee. After some discussion, the Secretary was instructed to prepare copies of the recommendations to be submitted to each Board Member for study. Further action was deferred until the next meeting of the Board.

LAKE SARAH STOCK FARM CATTLE LOSSES.

The Secretary reported that serious losses had been suffered in a shipment of cattle originating in Oregon and Idaho some time after their arrival on one of the farms owned by Senator Davis of Nobles County, known as the Lake Sarah Stock Farm. He stated that the Division of Veterinary Medicine at the University is investigating these losses at the request of the Board. No final determination of the cause has so far been reported. The Board discussed these losses briefly. No action was taken.

RESOLUTION SUBMITTED TO SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE BY U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

The Secretary presented a letter addressed to Dr. A. J. Chesley, Secretary and Executive Officer of the State Department of Health from D. W. Evans, Regional Engineer of the United States Public Health Service, with which was enclosed a resolution submitted by the Association of State and Territorial Health Officers to the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture protesting the establishment of a grading service for uninspected eviscerated poultry as that Association were of the opinion that the establishment of such service would interfere or eliminate the anti-mortem and post-mortem poultry inspection service which has been conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture at Poultry Evis-

February 10, 1950

ceration plants during the past 20 years.

After a brief discussion Mr. Ewald moved the Secretary be instructed to write to the Secretary of Agriculture endorsing the action taken by the Association of State and Territorial Health Officers at their Forty-seventh Annual Conference protesting the establishment of a grading service for uninspected eviscerated poultry. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried unanimously.

There being no further business, on motion the Board adjourned at 2:10 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,


Secretary

President

REPORT OF PUBLIC HEARING ON RULES AND REGULATIONS HELD BY THE LIVESTOCK
SANITARY BOARD IN ROOM 113, STATE CAPITOL BUILDING, MARCH 24, 1950.

The hearing was called to order at 10:00 A. M. by Dr. Ralph L. West,
Secretary and Executive Officer of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, in room 113
of the State Capitol Building. The following persons were present:

Mr. Leo Baumgartner, Secretary Minnesota Baby Chick Association,
Litchfield

Mr. W. K. Dyer, Secretary and Executive Officer, Minnesota Poultry
Improvement Board, St. Paul

Dr. Wm. G. Kubicek, Medical School, University of Minnesota

Dr. Maurice Visscher, Medical School, University of Minnesota

Mr. Frank Astroth, President, Livestock Breeders Association
St. Paul

Mr. Russell Seath, Owatonna

Mr. C. P. Putnam, Tintah, Minnesota

Mr. W. T. Foley, Associate Editor, THE FARMER, St. Paul

Dr. West read the official notice mailed February 21, 1950 to all persons
who had filed their names with the Secretary of State for the purpose of receiving
notice of hearings on rules and regulations and also to all other persons whom he
considered might be interested in the hearing, including the Secretary-Treasurer of
the State Livestock Breeders' Association, the Secretary of the Minnesota State Baby
Chick Association and others. He stated the Board had authorized him to conduct the
hearing and that a report of the hearing would be furnished the Board Members for their
consideration before any action was taken toward adopting amendments to the regulations.

Dr. West stated they would first consider the proposed changes to the Rules
and Regulations for the Control of Pullorum Disease (Regulation No. 5.1.2). He stated
that he would read the proposed changes and explain the purpose thereof and that each
proposal would then be open for discussion. Dr. West then proceeded to read proposal
No. 1, which is an amendment to sub-paragraph III, paragraph A of Section IV. This

March 24, 1950.

paragraph applies to the testing of chicken or duck flocks in order for them to qualify as "U. S. Pullorum Clean". Dr. West stated the purpose of the amendment was to make it practicable for hatchery and flock owners to employ testing agents to conduct such tests under certain restrictions, and pointed out that it eliminated the requirement that any testing agent testing flocks for this classification, must have been authorized as a pullorum testing agent for three or more consecutive years, as this requirement has been found to be impractical.

After a brief discussion, Mr. Dyer suggested the figure 35% in the 5th line of the proposal be changed to 30%. There were no further suggestions nor objections to the proposed amendment.

Dr. West then read proposal No. 2 which consists of additional wording to be added to sub-paragraph 1, paragraph B, Section V, and the same wording to be inserted in sub-paragraph 1, paragraph D of Section V, which would provide that when flocks of chickens or ducks being tested to qualify or re-qualify as U. S. Pullorum Passed or U. S. Pullorum Clean, reveal fewer than 1% reactors, the flock owner shall have the right to submit the reactors or a portion thereof to the Diagnosis Laboratory for bacteriological examination, and in case such examination fails to reveal any evidence of pullorum infection, the test of the entire flock shall be considered negative. He stated this was in effect, the same procedure now followed in the testing of turkeys. The proposal was discussed at some length. In reply to a question, Dr. West stated the proposal was in accordance with the National Poultry Improvement Plan. Dr. West pointed out the practical difficulty of carrying out the proposed provisions with the limited funds and personnel available. After further discussion, Mr. Dyer and Mr. Baumgartner expressed their approval of the proposed amendment. There were no objections

Dr. West then read proposal No. 3 which is a further amendment to sub-paragraph 1 of paragraph D of Section V to provide for the classification of flocks

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developed exclusively from hatching eggs produced by U. S. Pullorum Passed or U. S. Pullorum Clean flocks and hatched in U. S. Pullorum Passed or U. S. Pullorum Clean hatcheries. He stated that this amendment was also in accordance with the regulations of the National Poultry Improvement Plan. There were no objections to the proposed amendment.

Dr. West stated he had also been requested to present a proposed amendment to Section V, paragraph A, to lower the tolerance of the Pullorum-Controlled Class from "less than 2%" to "less than 1%". Mr. Dyer and Mr. Baumgartner expressed approval of this amendment. There were no objections.

The proposed amendments to the rules and regulations for Licensing Educational and Scientific Institutions to Procure Unredeemed and Unclaimed Animals Impounded in Animal Pounds (Regulation No. 13.1) was then considered. Dr. West stated the need for these amendments became apparent during recent litigation and are intended to clarify the language of the present regulations.

Dr. West then read proposal No. 1 consisting of an amendment to paragraph C, Section I. Dr. Kubicek suggested the words "or other governmental unit" be inserted following the word "municipality" in the last line of the proposed amendment. There were not further objections or suggestions to this section.

Dr. West then read the second proposal which is an amendment to paragraph A, Section V. Dr. Kubicek suggested the word "any" be inserted between the word "of" and the word "such" in the next to the last line of the proposed amendment. There were no further comments or suggestions and Dr. Visscher and Dr. Kubicek expressed their approval of the proposed amendments provided the two suggestions were incorporated therein.

Amendments to the Exhibition regulations were then considered. Dr. West stated the entire regulation had been rewritten and that he would read the new regulations section by section and invited discussion of each section as read.

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Dr. West then read Section I and stated that it was identical with the present regulations with the exception of the addition of the following words - "hereinafter called the Board". There were no comments or objections.

Dr. West then read Section II of the proposed regulations. Mr. Foley suggested that the wording be amended to provide that a fair or exhibition might require that the owner of any animal found to be affected with a communicable disease might immediately remove the same from the exhibition premises in lieu of establishing a quarantine division. He stated that at some of the smaller fairs it might not be practical or necessary to establish a quarantine division. After further discussion, the persons present expressed their approval of Section II.

Dr. West then read Section III. Mr. Foley suggested that this Section be amended to require that all livestock entered be inspected by the official veterinarian before being admitted to stalls or pens. Mr. Foley also suggested that the words "locally owned livestock" in paragraph C of this section be changed to read as follows - "livestock owned within the county where the exhibition is held or counties adjacent thereto". After further discussion the persons present expressed their approval of Section III.

Dr. West then read Section IV, paragraphs A, B, C, D, and E. These paragraphs were discussed briefly, no objections or corrections were offered. Dr. West then read paragraph F. He stated that this paragraph had been drawn in accordance with the suggestions made at a meeting of the Live Stock Sanitary Board with a committee of the Livestock Breeders' Association held on February 10. Mr. Astroth and Mr. Seath stated that it was their opinion that division (a) of sub-paragraph 4, was not in accordance with the suggestions at the Breeders' meeting, that they were very sure that the majority of persons present at that meeting had requested that animals under 15 months of age be allowed to be exhibited regardless of the titer shown when tested prior to the exhibition. Mr. Putnam stated that North and South Dakota both

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allowed vaccinated animals under 24 months of age to be exhibited without a test for brucellosis if accompanied by a certificate of vaccination, and he could see no valid reason why such a regulation should not be proper in Minnesota.

After further discussion, Mr. Astroth, Mr. Seath and Mr. Putnam all stated that they would prefer that vaccinated animals under 15 months of age be allowed to be exhibited regardless of the brucellosis status of the herd of origin, and without a test for brucellosis provided such cattle were accompanied by a vaccination certificate. Since this was not in accordance with the suggestion recorded as being agreed upon at the Breeders' meeting, Dr. West informed Mr. Astroth that he would give him notice when the next meeting of the Board was held and invited Mr. Astroth and such other breeders as Mr. Astroth desired, to attend the meeting of the Board to discuss the question further.

A brief discussion of divisions (b), (c), (d), and (e) of sub-paragraph 4 then followed. No objections to these divisions were offered.

Dr. West then proceeded to read paragraphs G, H, I, & J of Section IV. There were no objections to the provisions of those paragraphs.

The hearing adjourned at 12:30 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,


Secretary

MINUTES QUARTERLY MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD APRIL 14, 1950.

The meeting was called to order at 9:00 A. M. by President Ghostley, Members present - Dr. George F. Ghostley, Dr. W. L. Boyd, Dr. E. H. Gloss, Mr. Charles Ewald, and Mr. E. H. Knodt. The Secretary was also present.

Mr. Ewald moved the Minutes of the Special meeting held February 10 be approved as submitted to the Board Members by mail. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

REPORT OF PUBLIC HEARING.

Dr. Gloss moved the report of the Secretary on the Public Hearing held March 24 to consider amendments to the rules and regulations submitted by the Secretary to the Board Members by mail, be approved. Motion seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Dr. E. H. Gloss was nominated as President of the Board for the ensuing year by Mr. Ewald. Dr. Boyd moved the nominations be closed and the Secretary cast the unanimous ballot for Dr. Gloss as President of the Board for the ensuing year. Mr. Knodt seconded the motion - motion carried and Dr. Gloss was elected president.

Dr. W. L. Boyd was nominated as Vice-President of the Board for the ensuing year by Mr. Knodt. Dr. Gloss moved the nominations be closed and the Secretary be instructed to cast the unanimous ballot for Dr. Boyd. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

Dr. Gloss moved that Dr. Ralph L. West be employed as Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1950 at the salary provided by the appropriation to the Salary Fund by the last Legislature. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

The Secretary recommended that Dr. L. E. Jenkins be appointed as Assistant Secretary. Dr. Gloss moved that Dr. Jenkins be appointed as Assistant Secretary to the Board. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

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RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Dr. Gloss moved that the following resolution be adopted:

Be it hereby resolved by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board that pursuant to a Public Hearing held in accordance with Minnesota Statutes, 1945, Section 15.042, on March 24, 1950, the rules and regulations for Licensing Educational and Scientific Institutions to Procure Unclaimed and Unredeemed Animals Impounded by Public Authority in Animal Pounds (Regulation No. 13.1) adopted September 15, 1949 and approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State October 24, 1949, be amended subject to the approval of the Attorney General of the State of Minnesota, to read as follows:

Regulation No. 13.1.1

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR LICENSING EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS TO PROCURE UNCLAIMED AND UNREDEEMED ANIMALS IMPOUNDED BY PUBLIC AUTHORITY IN ANIMAL POUNDS.

Pursuant to laws of 1949, Chapter 195, and Minnesota Statutes 1945, Section 15.042, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby amends the following rules and regulations:

SECTION I - DEFINITION. When used in these rules and regulations, the following words shall have the meaning sub-joined to them:

- A. The Board shall mean the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.
- B. Institution shall mean any school or college of agriculture, veterinary medicine, medicine, pharmacy, dentistry, or other educational or scientific organization properly concerned with the investigation of, or instruction concerning the structure or function of living organisms, the cause, prevention, control, or cure of disease or abnormal conditions of human beings or animals.
- C. Establishment shall mean any pound, yard or building, or combination thereof maintained or operated by or for a municipality or other governmental unit for the impounding, care or disposal of animals seized by lawful authority.
- D. Unredeemed Animal shall be any animal seized by public authority impounded in an establishment as defined in paragraph C for not less than five (5) days or such other minimum period of time as may be specified by municipal ordinance and which has not been claimed or redeemed by the owner of such animal or by any other person entitled to claim or redeem such animal.
- E. Requisitioned Animal shall mean any unredeemed animal obtained by an institution from an establishment by requisition.
- F. Supervisor shall mean the pound master or person in charge of any establishment.

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SECTION II - LICENSES.

A. Any institution desiring authority to requisition unredeemed animals may apply to the Board, on a form furnished by the Board, for a license. The application shall include:

1. Name and address of the institution.
2. Activities conducted by the institution.
3. The purpose to which the animals will be put.
4. Name of the person who will be responsible for the procurement, care, and disposal of the animals and carrying out the rules and regulations of the Board pertaining thereto.
5. The number and species of requisitioned animals which will be maintained at any one time by the institution.

B. Upon receipt of a proper application accompanied by a fee of \$50.00 the Board shall cause an investigation to be made by a qualified representative of the Board. If it is determined that the institution is equipped with facilities and personnel in compliance with Section III of these regulations, and that the public interest will be served thereby, the Board may issue a license authorizing such institution to requisition animals from any establishment.

SECTION III - INSTITUTIONS. All licensed institutions shall comply with the provisions of this Section in the handling, care and disposal of all requisitioned animals.

A. Facilities shall be provided as follows:

1. A kennel room which can be maintained in a sanitary condition and which shall be provided with -
 - a. An impervious floor with adequate drainage.
 - b. Adequate light.
 - c. Adequate ventilation.
 - d. Window and door screens in good condition.
 - e. Cages in sufficient number so a separate cage can be provided for each animal and the cages of such size that each animal may stand and lie in a normal position.
2. Adequate space for the exercise of the animals.
 - a. If separate runways or exercise yards are provided, they shall be equipped with impervious floor and shall be so constructed that they may be maintained in a sanitary condition at all times.

B. Personnel shall be provided as follows:

1. A qualified person in charge with authority who shall be **responsible** for the care, transportation, handling and disposal of animals procured under these regulations and for the proper maintenance of the premises where animals are confined.
2. Personnel in addition to the person in charge, sufficient to insure humane

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and proper care, handling and transportation of all animals and to maintain the premises where animals are confined and vehicles in which they are transported in a clean and sanitary condition.

C. Records. The institution shall keep records of all animals procured under requisition which shall be available for inspection by an authorized representative of the Board at any time. They shall include:

1. Description of animal.
2. The date and place where the animal was procured and requisition number.
3. Condition of the animal on arrival at institution.
4. Cage number or other identification.
5. Final disposition of the animal.

D. Transportation of Animals. Animals shall be transported from the establishment to the institution at the expense of the institution in vehicles maintained for that purpose and properly equipped. The number of animals transported at one time shall not exceed the number which can ride comfortably and provision shall be made to prevent injuries from fighting or overcrowding during transportation.

SECTION IV - REQUISITIONS. Every licensed institution may issue requisitions for animals to any establishment as defined in Section I. The requisition shall be executed in triplicate on forms furnished by the Board. The original shall be furnished the establishment, one copy shall be mailed to the Board, and one copy retained by the institution. The requisition shall include:

- A. Name and address of the institution.
- B. Name and address of the establishment.
- C. Number species, size, and sex of animals desired.
- D. Date of issue.

SECTION V - DUTIES OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

A. Whenever a request is submitted to a supervisor of an establishment, it shall be his duty to make available to the institution, the number of animals of the species, size and sex specified in the requisition, from the unredeemed animals in his charge. If the number of such animals specified by the requisition is not available, the supervisor shall immediately make available all such unredeemed animals as are then in the establishment under his supervision. The supervisor shall then withhold from destruction all unredeemed animals of the species, size and sex specified by the requisition until the number of such animals is sufficient to complete the requisition. Any time unredeemed animals of the species, size, and sex, specified in the requisition become available, even though the number of such animals is not sufficient to fill the requisition, the supervisor may notify the institution issuing the requisition of the availability of such unredeemed animals by collect telegram; and as soon as sufficient unredeemed animals of the species, size and sex are available, to fill the requisition, the supervisor shall immediately so notify the institution issuing the requisition. Upon receipt of any such notice, the insti-

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tution shall accept the available animals and provide for their transportation to the institution.

B. The institution shall compensate the establishment for the actual expense for holding such animals beyond the time of notice to such institution of their availability, until they have been obtained by the institution.

C. If at any time after a requisition has been issued to an establishment and before notice of the availability of the animals requisitioned has been made to the institution, the institution may cancel all of any unfilled part of the requisition by notice of such action by registered mail or telegram.

SECTION VI - RECEIPTS. Whenever unredeemed animals are received by an institution which has requisitioned the same, the institution shall furnish the supervisor of the establishment a receipt therefor. Receipts shall be issued in triplicate and shall be countersigned by the supervisor of the establishment. A copy shall be immediately mailed to the Board by the institution and one copy retained by the institution. The receipt shall show the number of animals obtained, the date when they were delivered to the agent of the institution by the supervisor and the signature of the person to whom they were delivered.

SECTION VII. No animals secured by an institution on requisition as herein provided shall be sold or given into the possession of any other person after being delivered by the establishment. All such animals shall be immediately transported to the institution and there maintained on the premises covered by the license during the life of the animal.

SECTION VIII. All animals maintained by licensed institutions shall be handled, transported and disposed of in a humane manner.

SECTION IX. Any violation of Minnesota Laws 1949, Chapter 195, or these regulations shall be cause for cancellation of any license issued under these regulations. Upon receipt of evidence of such violation, the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board shall immediately suspend the license of the institution violating the law or regulations and shall notify the institution when the next meeting of the Board will be held. The Board shall then grant a hearing to the institution to show cause why the permit shall not be cancelled. If after such hearing, the Board decides the license shall be cancelled, such action shall be final.

SECTION X. The Rules and Regulations for Licensing Educational and Scientific^{ic} Institutions to Procure Unclaimed and Unredeemed Animals Impounded by Public Authority in Animal Pounds, Regulation No. 13.1, adopted September 15, 1949; approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State October 24, 1949, are hereby rescinded."

The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried. Dr. Boyd voting aye, Dr. Gloss aye, Mr. Knodt aye, Mr. Ewald aye, and Dr. Ghostley aye.

Mr. C. P. Putnam of Tintah, Minnesota then appeared. He stated that he had been delegated by the Minnesota Hereford Breeders' Association to discuss the proposed amendments to the rules and regulations governing the Public Exhibition of Livestock and Poultry with the Board before their adoption. The Secretary stated

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that at the time of the public hearing on these rules and regulations, he had also invited Mr. Frank Astroth, President of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association and Mr. Russell Seath of Owatonna, who had attended the public hearing, to meet with the Board for further discussion of these regulations before their final adoption. Neither Mr. Astroth or Mr. Seath appeared. The Board and Mr. Putnam then discussed the proposed amendments to the regulations cited in detail. Mr. Putnam was then excused.

Dr. Gloss moved that the following resolution be adopted:

Be it hereby resolved by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board that pursuant to the Public Hearing held in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1945, Section 15.042 on March 24, 1950, the following rules and regulations Governing the Public Exhibition of Livestock and Poultry in Minnesota be adopted subject to the approval of the Attorney General of the State of Minnesota:

6.3.2

"RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING PUBLIC EXHIBITION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY.

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1945, Chapter 35 and Chapter 15, Section 15.042, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations governing public exhibitions of livestock and poultry in Minnesota:

SECTION I.

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

SECTION II.

Premises and Management. All buildings for the use of animals including exhibition halls or rings, stables, yards, and pens, shall be so constructed that they may be maintained in a sanitary condition. All such buildings, rings, stables, yards and pens shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with an approved disinfectant prior to the exhibition. If practical, a quarantine division shall be established for the segregation of any animal or bird showing symptoms of any infectious or communicable disease. If such quarantine division is not available, the owner of any livestock or poultry showing symptoms of any infectious or communicable disease shall be required to immediately remove such livestock or poultry from the exhibition premises. The management of each exhibition shall provide the services

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of a duly licensed veterinarian as the official veterinarian of the exhibition or show. Before such veterinarian is appointed, he shall be approved by the Board and authorized by the Board as its representative to administer these regulations at said exhibition. The management shall comply with all reasonable orders of the official veterinarian pertaining to the sanitation of the premises and the sanitary handling of the livestock and poultry exhibited.

SECTION III.

Official Veterinarian. The Official veterinarian shall:-

- A. Approve the cleaning and disinfection of the premises before the exhibition is opened and before any domestic animals or poultry are allowed admission to the premises.
- B. Inspect all livestock and poultry on the day it is admitted to the premises. He shall refuse admission to any animal or bird showing symptoms of any communicable disease.
- C. He shall refuse admission to any livestock not accompanied by proper health certificates, except locally owned livestock for which he may issue health certificates at the time of entry, provided he can be reasonably assured of the point of origin and freedom from exposure to disease of the animals entered.
- D. He shall inspect all livestock on the exhibition premises at least once daily and shall order the immediate removal or isolation of any animal or bird showing symptoms of any communicable disease.
- E. He shall immediately report to the Board any willful violation of the regulation by any exhibitor or the exhibition management.
- F. At the conclusion of the exhibition, he shall forward all health certificates, affidavits, and permits furnished for the livestock entered at the exhibition, including those issued by himself, to the Board with a report of his activities as the official veterinarian. The report shall include:-
 1. Name and location of the exhibition.
 2. Date when held.
 3. Number and species of the animals removed or isolated because of symptoms of disease.
 4. Any deaths which may have occurred among exhibition animals and the possible cause.
 5. Any other pertinent facts regarding the health of animals exhibited or offered for exhibition.

SECTION IV.

Health certificates. A. All livestock excepting poultry, shall be accompanied by a health certificate issued by a qualified veterinarian, executed on the official health certificate form of the State where the livestock originate. Such certificate shall certify the animals described are free from symptoms of any communicable disease,

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and that to the best knowledge, and belief of the veterinarian issuing the certificate, have not been exposed to such disease. The health certificate shall include the name and address of the exhibitor, the name of the exhibition, the date when issued, and a full description of each animal for which the certificate is issued.

B. All health certificates for livestock originating in other states, shall be approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.

C. Health certificates for livestock originating in Minnesota shall be issued by a qualified veterinarian approved by the Board. Unless otherwise indicated in the following paragraphs, the health certificate may be accepted if signed by a veterinarian whose name appears on the list of Approved and Accredited Veterinarians furnished the official veterinarian at the time he is authorized.

D. No health certificate is required for poultry. However, no poultry affected with or exposed to any infectious or communicable disease shall be exhibited at any livestock exhibition in Minnesota.

E. Horses shall be accompanied by a health certificate as above provided, including the description of each animal by color, markings, sex and age.

F. Cattle shall be accompanied by a health certificate as above described, including proper identification of each animal by ear tag number, tattoo number or registry name and number. The certificate shall also include a satisfactory negative test for tuberculosis and Bang's disease (brucellosis) conducted within 60 days prior to the opening date of the exhibition with the following exceptions:

1. Cattle originating from accredited tuberculosis-free herds and from negative herds in Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free areas tested within one year prior to opening date of the exhibition provided the health certificate includes a statement certifying such origin, giving the date of the last official test of herd of origin, and further provided such certificate has been approved by the Board or the Livestock Sanitary officials of the state of origin.

2. Cattle originating in herds officially designated and certified free from Bang's disease (brucellosis) or from negative herds in Modified Accredited Bang's Disease-Free Areas, tested within one year prior to the opening date of the exhibition, if the health certificate includes a statement certifying such origin, and furnishing the date of the last official test of the herd from which such animals originate, and further provided such certificate is approved by the Board or the sanitary official of the state of origin.

3. Steers may be admitted without a test for Bang's disease if accompanied by a health certificate complying in all other respects with these regulations.

4. Cattle officially vaccinated with brucella abortus vaccine as calves when between 4 and 8 months of age, shall be accompanied by a health certificate as above described, approved by the Board or the sanitary officials of the state of origin. Such cattle shall also be accompanied by a permit issued by the Board allowing their exhibition with the understanding the cattle will be immediately returned to the herd of origin at the close of the exhibition. Such cattle may be exhibited under the following conditions:-

(a) If under 15 months of age no record of brucellosis test nor information regarding the brucellosis status of herd of origin shall be required.

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(b) If more than 15 months and less than 18 months of age, provided they originate in herds meeting the requirements in paragraph 2 above, or in a herd in which all animals have been tested within 60 days prior to the opening date of the exhibition, such test disclosing no reactors in the unvaccinated cattle over six months of age or in the vaccinated animals over 18 months of age, and provided the cattle to be exhibited, have been tested for Bang's disease within 60 days prior to the opening date of the exhibition and disclose a reaction to the Bang's disease test no higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-100 (+ +) or

(c) If over 18 months of age, but less than 24 months of age provided they originate in herds as described in sub-paragraph (b) above, may be exhibited provided the cattle to be exhibited have been tested for Bang's disease within 60 days prior to the opening date of the exhibition and disclosed a reaction no higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-50 (+ - -)

(d) All vaccinated animals 24 months or over shall be negative to a Bang's disease test conducted within 60 days prior to the opening date of exhibition.

(e) Health certificates for vaccinated cattle to be exhibited together with a request for permit to exhibit, must be submitted to the Board in ample time so that the permit and approved certificates may be returned to the exhibitor to accompany the cattle to the exhibition.

5. The 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 the cattle are on the exhibition grounds.

G. Swine shall be accompanied by a health certificate including a statement by the veterinarian issuing the same, or accompanied by an affidavit by an owner authorized by the sanitary officials of the state of origin to administer hog cholera serum and virus, that the swine described therein have been immunized with a protective dose of hog cholera serum not more than 15 days prior to the opening date of the exhibition when serum alone is used, or not less than 30 days prior to such date when serum and virus are used. The official veterinarian may administer serum only and issue the certificate for locally owned swine when they are entered at the exhibition. The certificate shall include the date when serum or serum and virus were administered.

H. Sheep shall be accompanied by a health certificate, including a statement certifying that said sheep have not been exposed to scabies within 30 days prior to opening date of exhibition.

I. Goats shall be accompanied by a health certificate including proper identification of each animal by age, color and markings, and satisfactory negative tests for tuberculosis and Bang's disease conducted within 60 days prior to the opening date of the exhibition.

J. Dogs shall be accompanied by a health certificate, including a statement by the veterinarian issuing the same, that to the best of his knowledge and belief said dogs have not been exposed to rabies.

SECTION V.

State Live Stock Sanitary Board Regulation No. 6.3.1, Rules and Regulations Governing Public Exhibitions of Livestock and Poultry in Minnesota adopted May 28, 1947, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State May 29, 1947, is hereby rescinded."

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The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried; Dr. Boyd voting aye, Dr. Gloss aye, Mr. Knodt aye, Mr. Ewald aye, and Dr. Ghostley aye.

The Board then discussed at some length the proposed amendments to the rules and regulations for the control of pullorum disease (Bacillary White Diarrhea). The Secretary presented a letter addressed to Dr. Boyd from Dr. R. Fenstermacher, Veterinarian in Charge of the Diagnosis Laboratory conducted for the Board by the Division of Veterinary Medicine of the University of Minnesota explaining that because of the limited facilities and personnel, it is doubtful in his opinion, whether the necessary laboratory work can be conducted to comply with the proposed amendments. After further discussion, Dr. Boyd moved the proposed regulations be tabled until the next meeting. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss - motion carried.

DR. W. B. HAUGO, LITCHFIELD.

Dr. W. B. Haugo then appeared. The Secretary explained that following evidence that Dr. Haugo had failed to comply with the rules and regulations of the Board for the control of Bang's disease, including his failure to properly indentify the reactors disclosed to the Bang's disease test, and his failure to report records of certain tests, he had suspended Dr. Haugo from the Approved and Accredited list. Dr. Haugo admitted that he was guilty as charged, but stated that the violations had been committed through carelessness or lack of understanding of the rules and regulations, but that at no time had he falsified any records, nor had he intended to commit any dishonest act. Dr. Haugo was then excused.

On the Secretary's recommendation, Dr. Gloss moved that the Secretary take the necessary steps to remove Dr. Haugo's name from the Approved and Accredited list of Veterinarians in Minnesota. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd. Motion carried.

HOLMES PEDELTY, MADELIA

Mr. Holmes Pedelty of Madelia then appeared. The Secretary stated that Mr. Pedelty had requested to come before the Board to request reinstatement of his permit to conduct a community sale at Madelia, and that he therefore had notified

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Mr. Pedelty of the time of the Board meeting and had invited him to appear. Mr. Pedelty stated that he was not applying for a permit to conduct a community sale as this time, but wished to know if the Board would consider an application from him at some future date. After some discussion of the activities of the community sale now operated by Werthheimer Brothers, where Mr. Pedelty is employed as auctioneer, Mr. Pedelty was excused. No action was taken.

FRANK E. PATTEN, REDWOOD FALLS.

Mr. Frank E. Patten, the owner and manager of a community sale at Redwood Falls and Dr. L. D. Cherry, one of the official veterinarians of that sale then appeared. Mr. Lester Tate, the Law Enforcement Officer of the Board also appeared on the request of the Secretary. The Secretary stated that following information that Mr. Patten had conducted his community sale when no veterinarian representing the Board was present, he had suspended Mr. Patten's permit to conduct a community sale at Redwood Falls, and Dr. Cherry's authorization to represent the Board as the official veterinarian of that sale, and had informed Mr. Patten and Dr. Cherry they might appear before the Board to show cause why Mr. Patten's permit and Dr. Cherry's authorization should not be cancelled. Mr. Patten claimed that all livestock was invariably inspected by the official veterinarian prior to holding each sale, but admitted that in some instances, livestock had been consigned after the official veterinarian had departed from the sale premises, and when such livestock was accompanied by health certificates which Mr. Patten considered adequate, such livestock had been sold without previous inspection by the veterinarian. Mr. Patten assured the Board that if he was allowed to continue to operate his sale, he would arrange with the official veterinarian to be present when the sale was held and to examine all livestock before it was sold through his sale. Mr. Patten and Dr. Cherry were then excused. After further discussion Mr. Tate was also excused.

Dr. Gloss moved that the suspension of a permit to conduct a community sale by Mr. Patten be lifted, and that Dr. Cherry's authorization to act as the official

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veterinarian of said sale, be reinstated with the understanding that in the future the rules and regulations of the Board be strictly complied with by both the operator of the sale and official veterinarian, and that the Secretary be instructed to notify Mr. Patten and Dr. Cherry to that effect. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

RAYMOND P. NOLAN, JANESVILLE, MINN. (RE: EMPLOYING VETERINARY STUDENTS)

The Secretary presented a letter he had received from Mr. Raymond P. Nolan requesting an audience with the Board. He stated that he had informed Mr. Nolan of the date and place of the meeting, but that he had not appeared. Mr. Ewald presented a letter which he had received from Mr. Nolan which consisted of a request to the Board that they employ a veterinary student who is now completing his second year in veterinary medicine at Kansas State College, in the control of Bang's disease.

The Board then discussed the employment of veterinary students as "technicians" in the collection of blood samples for the Bang's disease test under the Area Plan where such technicians would be working under supervision of qualified veterinarians. The Secretary explained that such students could not be employed as full-time employees as there was no classification provided for them by the State Civil Service, nor was there money available in the Salary Fund to compensate them on that basis. He stated, however, that it might be possible, with the approval of the Department of Administration to employ veterinary students during the summer vacation, on a per diem basis similar to the procedure now followed in the employment of practicing veterinarians.

Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be instructed to determine if the Department of Administration would approve the employment of veterinary students on a per diem basis at a salary of \$7.00 per day with the understanding they would also be paid \$4.00 subsistence in the same manner in which practicing veterinarians are now paid, and also mileage for their privately owned automobiles at 6¢ per mile, and if approved by the Administration to proceed to arrange for such employment.

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The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd and carried.

DR. R. G. FLEMING, ALEXANDRIA.

The Secretary presented an application for permission to purchase and administer erysipelas live culture vaccine singed by Dr. R. G. Fleming of Alexandria, Minnesota. He informed the Board that no action had been taken on this application since Dr. Fleming is disqualified from the Approved and Accredited list of veterinarians in Minnesota. He stated, however, that Dr. Fleming does hold a permit to administer hog cholera serum and virus in hog cholera infected territory.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved that the Secretary be instructed to issue a permit to Dr. Fleming to administer erysipelas live culture vaccine in accordance with the application. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

DR. E. J. KADING, GIBBON.

The Secretary then reported that Dr. E. J. Kading had again failed to properly report the use of brucella abortus vaccine purchased by him and that he had reason to suspect failure to report Bang's disease tests conducted by him. He stated that Dr. Kading had appeared before the Board on several occasions and had also been called in by the Secretary to explain his failure to make the proper reports. He stated that on each such occasion, Dr. Kading had assured he would comply in the future, but had apparently failed to do so, and for that reason he had suspended Dr. Kading from the Approved and Accredited list of Veterinarians in Minnesota.

After some discussion, the Board approved the action of the Secretary in suspending Dr. Kading, and he was instructed to allow the suspension to stand, but to take no further steps towards the removal of Dr. Kading's name from the Approved and Accredited list.

PER DIEM EMPLOYEES.

The Secretary stated that since January 1, he had met with extreme difficulty in employing sufficient veterinarians to conduct the tuberculin and Bang's disease testing under the area plans for the control of those diseases, and that the programs

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were again falling far behind schedule. He stated because of his inability to employ sufficient personnel, there was an allotted balance in the Supplies and Expense fund from which the salary of per diem veterinarians and their expenses are paid, of over \$60,000.00 and that it appeared that there would be an additional sum of money already allotted which would not be used. There was a further discussion of the employment of practicing veterinarians and veterinary students in order to expedite the testing program.

Dr. Gloss moved that the Secretary consult with the Department of Administration to determine if some of the unexpended balance in the Supplies and Expense Fund might be used for the purchase of office furniture and equipment, and if such expenditure is approved by the Department of Administration, to arrange for the purchase of modern office furniture for the Secretary's office. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

EMPLOYEES OF RETIREMENT AGE.

The Secretary informed the Board that two of the field veterinarians, Dr. W. F. Rode, and Dr. C. A. Mack are of retirement age and that it will soon be necessary for him again to submit proof to the Civil Service Department that they are able to conduct the duties required of them, and that personnel is not available for their replacement. He stated that at the present time, there are no veterinarians presently employed qualified for replacing these two veterinarians, and stated that it was his intention to again request an extension of their employment. The Board expressed their approval of this action.

LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COMMITTEE RE: BANG'S DISEASE.

The Secretary reported that he had been requested by the Director of the Legislative Research Committee to discuss with him the supplement to the report on Bang's disease of that Committee which will be presented to the next legislature. He stated that he had suggested several amendments to this report. He further stated that it was quite evident the Committee was of the opinion that persons other than

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veterinarians might be employed to advantage in the Bang's disease control work, and that they were also of the opinion that wider use of brucella abortus vaccine should be employed in this State, and are in favor of the expenditure of State funds for the purchase and administration of such vaccine.

The Secretary also informed the Board that the report includes a lengthy discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of the so-called "ring" or "ABR" test. A discussion of the report of the Secretary on the Legislative Research Committee's report then followed. No action was taken.

MIDWEST CONFERENCE, SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

Dr. Boyd moved the Secretary be authorized to attend a meeting of the Midwest Sanitary Officials on April 28, 1950 at Sioux City, Iowa, provided his travel expenses are approved by the Governor. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss - motion carried.

ANAPLASMOSIS.

The Secretary reminded the Board that he had informed them at the meeting of February 10, of losses which had occurred among cattle imported about October 1 by Senator Milford Davis of Nobles County, from Oregon and Idaho. He stated that further investigation of these losses had finally resulted in a diagnosis reported to the Board by the Division of Veterinary Medicine, University Farm, as anaplasmosis. He stated that this was the first report of anaplasmosis in cattle in Minnesota. The Secretary reported that following a diagnosis by the Laboratory of "sweet clover poisoning and the compliance by Senator Davis with all of the regulations regarding the importation of this shipment of cattle, the quarantine on the premises where the infection had appeared, had been released. Following the release of this quarantine, a public sale had been held of the remainder of the herd. Immediately following receipt of the diagnosis of anaplasmosis, the Secretary went to Worthington and conferred with Senator Davis and Dr. Schmidt, the veterinarian who had first reported the disease condition in the herd. On the suggestion of Senator Davis, a meeting of a number of the purchasers

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of cattle at his sale, was held and the Secretary explained the urgency and necessity of disposing of the infected cattle and those which may have been exposed to them, for immediate slaughter. The Secretary delegated one of the field veterinarians, Dr. L. T. Ausherman, to trace all of the cattle which had been sold at the sale or had originated on the premises where the disease had appeared, and that all of the animals had been located with the exception of those which had already been sold for immediate slaughter.

He stated that most of the present owners had indicated that they will immediately ship for slaughter the cattle originating in this herd, and that in a number of cases that they have already done so.

The Secretary stated that he has conferred with the Attorney General and was informed the law gives the Board authority to demand the disposal of the exposed cattle.

Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be instructed to take the necessary steps for the immediate disposal of all of the cattle originating on the farm where the disease was diagnosed, known as the Lake Sarah Stock Farm, and where necessary, to issue an official order for the immediate disposal of such cattle for slaughter. Also in case of failure on the part of the owner to comply with such order to refer the matter to the Attorney General's office for immediate action. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried unanimously.

COMPLEMENT FIXATION TEST FOR ANAPLASMOSIS, U. S. GOVERNMENT.

The Secretary stated that for the last few years, research in the development of a diagnostic agent has been carried on by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry. He stated that they have now developed a complement fixation test which shows promise of accuracy, but which is still in the experimental stage. He stated that when he was in Washington in March, that he had conferred with Dr. Schoening in regard to this test and in regard to the possibility of obtaining antigen by the Diagnosis Laboratory conducted for the Board by the University of Minnesota.

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Dr. Schoening informed him that it would doubtless be possible to obtain the antigen but that he would strongly advise that before any effort was made to conduct the test at a State laboratory, the person or persons who would conduct the test, should come to Washington to confer with Dr. Moehler, who has done the major part of the work in developing the test, and to observe his procedures in conducting it.

Dr. Boyd stated that there was a young veterinarian well qualified on his staff at the School of Veterinary Medicine, in serology, who he would like to assign to this work.

Mr. Ewald moved the Secretary confer with the Department of Administration and determine if the Board might be authorized to pay the expenses of this employee of the University to go to Washington and spend a week with the Bureau of Animal Industry to study the compliment fixation test for anaplasmosis. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt & motion carried.

RABIES.

The Secretary informed the Board that another case of rabies had been disclosed in a cat in Wright County, and also a dog had been sent to the Laboratory from Wright County showing symptoms suspicious of rabies. He stated that a final diagnosis on the dog has not yet been made, but that the latest report from the laboratory indicated that the Veterinarian in Charge is highly suspicious that rabies exists. He stated that Dr. C. A. Mack has been delegated to investigate both of these cases and that while they both originate in Wright County, there apparently is no connection between the two, and that they occurred on farms at widely separated points. He also stated that the case in the dog, if it is determined to be rabies, is far from typical, and that in his opinion, it would be inadvisable to issue a proclamation and quarantine unless something further develops in that territory. He stated that the health officers and veterinarians in the area had been alerted and that the field veterinarians of the Board would be assigned from time to time to investigate conditions in that area.

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The Secretary also stated that he had had a request from Lederle Laboratories for permission to allow the sale, distribution and administration of live rabies vaccine in Minnesota. This is a new product prepared from egg embryo and a limited license has been issued to Lederle Laboratories for its production, sale and distribution.

After a brief discussion, Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary inform the Lederle Laboratories that no permit for the use of this product will be allowed in this State at this time. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

SCREW WORM INFESTATION.

The Secretary reported that he had received a letter from Dr. E. W. Laake of the United States Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine stating that due to the mild winter along the southern border of the United States, the screw-worm fly survived this winter in a much larger area than during any previous year on record, and at least 300 miles farther north than usual. In all probability there will be much more danger of serious losses from this parasite in northern states than in former years. The Board discussed the possibility of the introduction of screw-worm infestation in Minnesota during the coming summer, but no action was taken

NEWCASTLE DISEASE.

The Secretary reported that Newcastle disease was very prevalent and that numerous reports of complaints are being received in the office daily from persons who have purchased both baby chicks and started chicks. He stated that in many instances investigation of the hatcheries from which the chicks originated, failed to disclose any infection present in these hatcheries. In some cases the hatcheries are administering the live intra-nasal vaccine to the chicks and poults immediately after hatching. He also stated that in numerous instances, the complaints referred to chicks or poults distributed by hatcheries who have purchased eggs only from supply flocks which were vaccinated last year with the live Newcastle

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disease vaccine and were under the impression and had the assurance of the manufacturer that the poults hatched from such eggs would be immune for several weeks following hatchings.

The Secretary stated that he had recently established a quarantine on one hatchery where Newcastle disease was disclosed in the batteries of started chicks and this hatchery will be required to properly dispose of the chicks infected, and clean and disinfect the premises before they can resume the sale of either baby chicks or started chicks. He stated, however, that in most instances, inspection of the hatchery complained of by purchasers, failed to reveal the infection existing therein, and that in such instances no quarantines have been established.

A discussion of the Newcastle disease situation followed. The Board approved the action of the Secretary in establishing quarantines where the disease was found to exist and also in his action in not establishing quarantines unless diseased birds were found on the hatchery premises.

The Secretary reported that he had cancelled the agreement of the Battle Lake Hatchery at Battle Lake, Minnesota and had discontinued supervision of that hatchery under the pullorum disease program for the reason that inspection of the hatchery had disclosed hatching eggs in his incubators obtained from the Loose Hatchery of Boyd, Minnesota, which is not under supervision. This was in violation of the agreement between the Board and Mr. A. T. Herfendahl, Manager of the Battle Lake Hatchery. He stated that this action was taken on April 5. Under the rules and regulations, the hatchery owner has the privilege of requesting a hearing to show cause why his agreement and supervision should not be cancelled, providing a request for such hearing is made within 10 days following cancellation. He stated that to date no request had been received from Mr. Herfendahl.

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There being no further business, the Board adjourned at 3:30 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

Secretary

President

Regulation 6.3.2

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

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

Adopted April 14, 1950

Approved by Attorney General April 27 1950

Filed with Secretary of State

J. A. A. Burquist
Attorney General

_____ 1950.

By Lenn J. Grady
Assistant Attorney General

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1945, Chapter 35 and Chapter 15, Section 15.042, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations governing public exhibitions of livestock and poultry in Minnesota:

SECTION I.

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

SECTION II.

Premises and Management. All buildings for the use of animals including exhibition halls or rings, stables, yards, and pens, shall be so constructed that they may be maintained in a sanitary condition. All such buildings, rings, stables, yards and pens shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with an approved disinfectant prior to the exhibition. If practical, a quarantine division shall be established for the segregation of any animal or bird showing symptoms of any infectious or communicable disease. If such quarantine division is not available, the owner of any livestock or poultry showing symptoms of any infectious or communicable disease shall be required to immediately remove such livestock or poultry from the exhibition premises. The management of each exhibition shall provide the services

of a duly licensed veterinarian as the official veterinarian of the exhibition or show. Before such veterinarian is appointed, he shall be approved by the Board and authorized by the Board as its representative to administer these regulations at said exhibition. The management shall comply with all reasonable orders of the official veterinarian pertaining to the sanitation of the premises and the sanitary handling of the ~~of the~~ livestock and poultry exhibited.

SECTION III.

Official Veterinarian. The Official veterinarian shall:-

A. Approve the cleaning and disinfection of the premises before the exhibition is opened and before any domestic animals or poultry are allowed admission to the premises.

B. Inspect all livestock and poultry on the day it is admitted to the premises. He shall refuse admission to any animal or bird showing symptoms of any communicable disease.

C. He shall refuse admission to any livestock not accompanied by proper health certificates, except locally owned livestock for which he may issue health certificates at the time of entry, provided he can be reasonably assured of the point of origin and freedom from exposure to disease of the animals entered.

D. He shall inspect all livestock on the exhibition premises at least once daily and shall order the immediate removal or isolation of any animal or bird showing symptoms of any communicable disease.

E. He shall immediately report to the Board any willful violation of the regulation by any exhibitor or the exhibition management.

F. At the conclusion of the exhibition, he shall forward all health certificates, affidavits, and permits furnished for the livestock entered at the exhibition, including those issued by himself, to the Board with a report of his activities as the official veterinarian. The report shall include:-

1. Name and location of the exhibition.
2. Date when held.

3. Number and species of the animals removed or isolated because of symptoms of disease.

4. Any deaths which may have occurred among exhibition animals and the probable cause.

5. Any other pertinent facts regarding the health of animals exhibited or offered for exhibition.

SECTION IV.

Health certificates. A. All livestock excepting poultry, shall be accompanied by a health certificate issued by a qualified veterinarian, executed on the official health certificate form of the State where the livestock originate. Such certificate shall certify the animals described are free from symptoms of any communicable disease, and that to the best knowledge, and belief of the veterinarian issuing the certificate, have not been exposed to such disease. The health certificate shall include the name and address of the exhibitor, the name of the exhibition, the date when issued, and a full description of each animal for which the certificate is issued.

B. All health certificates for livestock originating in other states, shall be approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.

C. Health certificates for livestock originating in Minnesota shall be issued by a qualified veterinarian approved by the Board. Unless otherwise indicated in the following paragraphs, the health certificate may be accepted if signed by a veterinarian whose name appears on the list of Approved and Accredited Veterinarians furnished the official veterinarian at the time he is authorized.

D. No health certificate is required for poultry. However, no poultry affected with or exposed to any infectious or communicable disease shall be exhibited at any livestock exhibition in Minnesota.

E. Horses shall be accompanied by a health certificates as above provided, including the description of each animal by color, markings, sex and age.

F. Cattle shall be accompanied by a health certificate as above described,

including proper identification of each animal by ear tag number, tattoo number or registry name and number. The certificate shall also include a satisfactory negative test for tuberculosis and Bang's disease (brucellosis) conducted within 60 days prior to the opening date of the exhibition with the following exceptions:

1. Cattle originating from accredited tuberculosis-free herds and from negative herds in Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free areas tested within one year prior to opening date of the exhibition provided the health certificate includes a statement certifying such origin, giving the date of the last official test of herd of origin, and further provided such certificate has been approved by the Board or the Livestock Sanitary Officials of the state of origin.

2. Cattle originating in herds officially designated and certified free from Bang's disease (brucellosis) or from negative herds in Modified Accredited Bang's Disease-Free Areas, tested within one year prior to the opening date of the exhibition, if the health certificate includes a statement certifying such origin, and furnishing the date of the last official test of the herd from which such animals originate, and further provided such certificate is approved by the Board or the sanitary official of the state of origin.

3. Steers may be admitted without a test for Bang's disease if accompanied by a health certificate complying in all other respects with these regulations.

4. Cattle officially vaccinated with brucella abortus vaccine as calves when between 4 and 8 months of age, shall be accompanied by a health certificate as above described, approved by the Board or the sanitary officials of the state of origin. Such cattle shall also be accompanied by a permit issued by the Board allowing their exhibition with the understanding the cattle will be immediately returned to the herd of origin at the close of the exhibition. Such cattle may be exhibited under the following conditions:-

- (a) If under 15 months of age no record of brucellosis test nor information regarding the brucellosis status of herd of origin shall be required.

- (b) If more than 15 months and less than 18 months of age, provided

they originate in herds meeting the requirements in paragraph 2 above, or in a herd in which all animals have been tested within 60 days prior to the opening date of the exhibition, such test disclosing no reactors in the unvaccinated cattle over six months of age or in the vaccinated animals over 18 months of age, and provided the cattle to be exhibited, have been tested for Bang's disease within 60 days prior to the opening date of the exhibition and disclose a reaction to the Bang's disease test no higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-100 (+ +) or

(c) If over 18 months of age, but less than 24 months of age provided they originate in herds as described in sub-paragraph (b) above, may be exhibited provided the cattle to be exhibited have been tested for Bang's disease within 60 days prior to the opening date of the exhibition and disclosed a reaction no higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-50 (+ - -)

(d) All vaccinated animals 24 months or over shall be negative to a Bang's disease test conducted within 60 days prior to the opening date of exhibition.

(e) Health certificates for vaccinated cattle to be exhibited together with a request for permit to exhibit, must be submitted to the Board in ample time so that the permit and approved certificate may be returned to the exhibitor to accompany the cattle to the exhibition.

5. The 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 the cattle are on the exhibition grounds.

G. Swine shall be accompanied by a health certificate including a statement by the veterinarian issuing the same, or accompanied by an affidavit by an owner authorized by the sanitary officials of the state of origin to administer hog cholera serum and virus, that the swine described therein have been immunized with a protective dose of hog cholera serum not more than 15 days prior to the

opening date of the exhibition when serum alone is used, or not less than 30 days prior to such date when serum and virus are used. The official veterinarian may administer serum only and issue the certificate for locally owned swine when they are entered at the exhibition. The certificate shall include the date when serum or serum and virus were administered.

H. Sheep shall be accompanied by a health certificate, including a statement certifying that said sheep have not been exposed to scabies within 30 days prior to opening date of exhibition.

I. Goats shall be accompanied by a health certificate including proper identification of each animal by age, color and markings, and satisfactory negative tests for tuberculosis and Bang's disease conducted within 60 days prior to the opening date of the exhibition.

J. Dogs shall be accompanied by a health certificate, including a statement by the veterinarian issuing the same, that to the best of his knowledge and belief said dogs have not been exposed to rabies.

SECTION V.

State Live Stock Sanitary Board Regulation No. 6.3.1, Rules and Regulations Governing Public Exhibitions of Livestock and Poultry in Minnesota adopted May 28, 1947, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State May 29, 1947, is hereby rescinded.

Filed with Secretary of State
April 27, 1950 at 11:30 A. M.

(This notation on affidavit filed in
Regulation No. 6.3.2 folder)

Filed with secretary of State
April 28, 1950 at 11:30 A.M.
(This notation on affidavit filed in
Registration No. 632 folder)

RECEIVED
APR 28 1950
LIVESTOCK
SANITARY BOARD

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR LICENSING EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS TO PROCURE UNCLAIMED AND UNREDEEMED ANIMALS IMPOUNDED BY PUBLIC AUTHORITY IN ANIMAL POUNDS.

Adopted April 14, 1950

Approved by Attorney General April 27 1950

Filed with Secretary of State

J. A. D. Burquist
Attorney General

By Lawrence J. Brady
Assistant Attorney General

Pursuant to laws of 1949, Chapter 195, and Minnesota Statutes 1945, Section 15.042, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby amends the following rules and regulations:

SECTION I - DEFINITIONS. When used in these rules and regulations, the following words shall have the meaning sub-joined to them:

- A. The Board shall mean the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.
- B. Institution shall mean any school or college of agriculture, veterinary medicine, medicine, pharmacy, dentistry, or other educational or scientific organization properly concerned with the investigation of, or instruction concerning the structure or function of living organisms, the cause, prevention, control, or cure of disease or abnormal conditions of human beings or animals.
- C. Establishment shall mean any pound, yard or building, or combination thereof maintained or operated by or for a municipality or other governmental unit for the impounding, care or disposal of animals seized by lawful authority.
- D. Unredeemed Animal shall be any animal seized by public authority impounded in an establishment as defined in paragraph C for not less than five (5) days or such other minimum period of time as may be specified by municipal ordinance and which has not been claimed or redeemed by the owner of such animal or by any other person entitled to claim or redeem such animal.
- E. Requisitioned Animal shall mean any unredeemed animal obtained by an institution from an establishment by requisition.
- F. Supervisor shall mean the pound master or person in charge of any establishment.

SECTION II - LICENSES.

A. Any institution desiring authority to requisition unredeemed animals may apply to the Board, on a form furnished by the Board, for a license. The application shall include:

1. Name and address of the institution.
2. Activities conducted by the institution.
3. The purpose to which the animals will be put.
4. Name of the person who will be responsible for the procurement, care, and disposal of the animals and carrying out the rules and regulations of the Board pertaining thereto.
5. The number and species of requisitioned animals which will be maintained at any one time by the institution.

B. Upon receipt of a proper application accompanied by a fee of \$50.00 the Board shall cause an investigation to be made by a qualified representative of the Board. If it is determined that the institution is equipped with facilities and personnel in compliance with Section III of these regulations, and that the public interest will be served thereby, the Board may issue a license authorizing such institution to requisition animals from any establishment.

SECTION III - INSTITUTIONS. All licensed institutions shall comply with the provisions of this Section in the handling, care and disposal of all requisitioned animals.

A. Facilities shall be provided as follows:

1. A kennel room which can be maintained in a sanitary condition and which shall be provided with -
 - a. An impervious floor with adequate drainage.
 - b. Adequate light.
 - c. Adequate ventilation.
 - d. Window and door screens in good condition.
 - e. Cages in sufficient number so a separate cage can be provided for

each animal and the cages of such size that each animal may stand and lie in a normal position.

2. Adequate space for the exercise of the animals.

a. If separate runways or exercise yards are provided, they shall be equipped with impervious floor and shall be so constructed that they may be maintained in a sanitary condition at all times.

B. Personnel shall be provided as follows:

1. A qualified person in charge with authority who shall be responsible for the care, transportation, handling and disposal of animals procured under these regulations and for the proper maintenance of the premises where animals are confined.

2. Personnel in addition to the person in charge, sufficient to insure humane and proper care, handling and transportation of all animals and to maintain the premises where animals are confined and vehicles in which they are transported in a clean and sanitary condition.

C. Records. The institution shall keep complete records of all animals procured under requisition which shall be available for inspection by an authorized representative of the Board at any time. They shall include:

1. Description of animal.
2. The date and place where the animal was procured and requisition number.
3. Condition of the animal on arrival at institution.
4. Cage number or other identification.
5. Final disposition of the animal.

D. Transportation of Animals. Animals shall be transported from the establishment to the institution at the expense of the institution in vehicles maintained for that purpose and properly equipped. The number of animals transported at one time shall not exceed the number which can ride comfortably and provision shall be made to prevent injuries from fighting or overcrowding during transportation.

SECTION IV - REQUISITIONS. Every licensed institution may issue requisitions for animals to any establishment as defined in Section I. The requisition shall be

be executed in triplicate on forms furnished by the Board. The original shall be furnished the establishment, one copy shall be mailed to the Board, and one copy retained by the institution. The requisition shall include:

- A. Name and address of the institution.
- B. Name and address of the establishment.
- C. Number, species, size, and sex of animals desired.
- D. Date of issue.

SECTION V - DUTIES OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

A. Whenever a request is submitted to a supervisor of an establishment, it shall be his duty to make available to the institution, the number of animals of the species, size and sex specified in the requisition, from the unredeemed animals in his charge. If the number of such animals specified by the requisition is not available, the supervisor shall immediately make available all such unredeemed animals as are then in the establishment under his supervision. The supervisor shall then withhold from destruction all unredeemed animals of the species, size and sex specified by the requisition until the number of such animals is sufficient to complete the requisition. Any time unredeemed animals of the species, size, and sex, specified in the requisition become available, even though the number of such animals is not sufficient to fill the requisition, the supervisor may notify the institution issuing the requisition of the availability of such unredeemed animals by collect telegram; and as soon as sufficient unredeemed animals of the species, size and sex are available, to fill the requisition, the supervisor shall immediately so notify the institution issuing the requisition. Upon receipt of any such notice, the institution shall accept the available animals and provide for their transportation to the institution.

B. The institution shall compensate the establishment for the actual expense for holding such animals beyond the time of notice to such institution of their availability, until they have been obtained by the institution.

C. If at any time after a requisition has been issued to an establishment and before notice of the availability of the animals requisitioned has been made to the institution, the institution may cancel all or any unfilled part of the requisition by notice of such action by registered mail or telegram.

SECTION VI - RECEIPTS. Whenever unredeemed animals are received by an institution which has requisitioned the same, the institution shall furnish the supervisor of the establishment a receipt therefor. Receipts shall be issued in triplicate and shall be countersigned by the supervisor of the establishment. A copy shall be immediately mailed to the Board by the institution and one copy retained by the institution. The receipt shall show the number of animals obtained, the date when they were delivered to the agent of the institution by the supervisor and the signature of the person to whom they were delivered.

SECTION VII. No animals secured by an institution on requisition as herein provided shall be sold or given into the possession of any other person after being delivered by the establishment. All such animals shall be immediately transported to the institution and there maintained on the premises covered by the license during the life of the animal.

SECTION VIII. All animals maintained by licensed institutions shall be handled, transported and disposed of in a humane manner.

SECTION IX. Any violation of Minnesota Laws 1949, Chapter 195, or these regulations shall be cause for cancellation of any license issued under these regulations. Upon receipt of evidence of such violation, the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board shall immediately suspend the license of the institution violating the law or regulations and shall notify the institution when the next meeting of the Board will be held. The Board shall then grant a hearing to the institution to show cause why the permit shall not be cancelled. If after such hearing, the Board decides the license shall be cancelled, such action shall be final.

SECTION X. The Rules and Regulations for Licensing Educational and Scientific Institutions to Procure Unclaimed and Unredeemed Animals Impounded by Public Authority in Animal Pounds, Regulation No. 13.1, adopted September 15, 1949, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State October 24, 1949, is hereby rescinded.

Filed with Secretary of State
April 27, 1950 at 11:30 A. M.

(This notation stamped on affidavit filed
in Regulation No. 13.1 folder)