



Minnesota. Board of Animal Health.
Minutes.

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

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

Mr. Ewald moved the Minutes of the quarterly meeting held April 14 be approved as submitted to the Board Members by mail. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt, motion carried.

AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION MEETING.

Mr. Knodt moved that the Secretary be instructed to request permission from the Governor for one veterinary member of the Board and the Secretary to attend the meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association to be held in Miami Beach August 21 to 24, inclusive. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

BRUCellosis CONFERENCE NORTHWEST STATES.

The Secretary presented a letter from Dr. S. O. Fladness, Acting Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, requesting him to attend a conference on the control of brucellosis in domestic animals in the northwest states to be held at Boise, Idaho September 7 and 8. The advisability of his attendance of this invitation was discussed.

Dr. Boyd moved that the Secretary be instructed to investigate the program of the conference, and if in his opinion it seems advisable and in the interest of the State for him to attend, to request permission from the Governor for such travel expense. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

UNITED STATES LIVESTOCK SANITARY ASSOCIATION MEETING.

Mr. Ewald moved the Secretary be instructed to request permission from the Governor for the Secretary to attend the meeting of the National Assembly of Livestock Sanitary Officials at Phoenix, Arizona October 30 and 31, and for the two veterinary members of the Board and the Secretary to attend the meeting of the United States Livestock Sanitary

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Association November 1, 2, and 3 also at Phoenix. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

DR. W. B. HAUGO - LITCHFIELD.

The Secretary presented a letter from Mr. Allen Curry of Litchfield regarding the need of that community for veterinary service and requesting the reinstatement of Dr. W. B. Haugo. The question of Dr. Haugo's reinstatement was discussed. No action was taken.

DR. M. E. MERKLEY, ST. PETER, MINNESOTA.

The Secretary presented a letter from Dr. M. E. Merkle^My requesting reinstatement of his authorization to conduct the rapid plate agglutination blood test for Bang's disease. The Secretary stated that on his suggestion, Dr. Merkle^My had recently submitted "check test samples" to the Laboratory and the Laboratory had reported the results of his tests were satisfactory. A discussion of the reasons for cancellation of Dr. Merkle^My's authorization followed. The Secretary recommended this authorization be reinstated.

Mr. Ewald moved that in accordance with the Secretary's recommendation, Dr. Merkle^My be authorized to resume the testing of cattle for Bang's disease by the rapid plate agglutination test. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

BANG'S DISEASE CONTROL.

The Secretary reported satisfactory progress in the control of Bang's disease. He stated that in accordance with instructions at previous meetings, he had employed 21 veterinary students as "Bang's disease technicians" at a salary of \$7.00 per day. These technicians are assigned to the organizations testing for Bang's disease under the Area Plan and are supervised by full-time veterinarians on the staff of the Board. Their duties consist of collecting blood samples, identifying the cattle tested, and transporting the blood samples to the trailer laboratory conducted by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry. The technicians reported for duty on June 12 immediately following the completion of the school year. Since that date, complete tests have been conducted in Wilkin, Traverse and Kittson Counties, and the initial

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test under the Area Plan, has been started in Becker County where the organizations are now working. In view of the progress already made, it is now anticipated it will be possible to start the testing in Pope County July 31, Wadena County August 21, and Redwood County September 4. All of these tests will be the initial test under the Area Plan.

DR. R. D. MACKERETH, ANNANDALE.

Dr. R. D. Mackereth of Annandale then appeared before the Board. The Secretary reported that Dr. Mackereth had administered Brucella abortus vaccine to cattle over eight months of age without first obtaining a permit from the Board and failed to report such tests or to obtain the signature of the owner of the cattle to a vaccination agreement, and also reported that Dr. Mackereth had been delinquent in reporting the administration of vaccine in other instances for some weeks and months. He presented evidence to support these charges which is on file. Dr. Mackereth acknowledged that the charges were true and explained as a reason for failing to report the administration of vaccine to adult animals, it was his opinion that he would not have been able to obtain a permit in the case reported, and felt that the administration of brucella abortus vaccine was advisable from a disease control standpoint. He also stated the delinquency in reporting was due to the exigencies of practice. Dr. Merkley was then excused.

In accordance with the Secretary's recommendation, Mr. Knodt moved the Secretary take the necessary steps for the removal of Dr. R. D. Mackereth's name from the Approved and Accredited list of veterinarians in this State. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

DR. F. C. VANDESTEEG, SAUK CENTER.

Dr. F. C. Vandesteeg then appeared before the Board. The Secretary presented a letter from Dr. T. O. Brandenburg, State Veterinarian of North Dakota regarding a health certificate issued by Dr. F. C. Vandesteeg for the shipment of cattle into North Dakota and stated that evidence indicated that these cattle were in all probability

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affected with Bang's disease at the time of shipment. He also presented a health certificate submitted by Dr. Brandenburg which had been issued by Dr. F. C. Vandesteeg for the shipment of the above cattle and stated that no copy of the health certificate had been received in the office of the Board, and consequently, no approved copy had been furnished the State Veterinarian of North Dakota, which had resulted in the failure of the North Dakota authorities to establish the proper quarantine in the Bang's disease area in North Dakota to which the cattle were consigned. Dr. Vandesteeg admitted the signature on the health certificate appeared to have been made by him but stated he could not recall testing any cattle for the consignor at the time of that test, or at any other time, with the exception of a few head which he had tested for exhibition. After further questioning, Dr. Vandesteeg was excused.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary, Dr. Boyd moved that the Secretary be instructed to take the steps necessary to remove the name of Dr. F. C. Vandesteeg from the Approved and Accredited list of Veterinarians in Minnesota. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

DR. J. W. KUMMER, HASTINGS.

Dr. J. W. Kummer of Hastings, Minnesota then appeared. The Secretary stated that Dr. Kummer had reported the administration of Bang's disease vaccine to cattle although a permit for such administration had not been requested by Dr. Kummer nor given by the Board. He stated that in spite of a number of letters calling the provisions of the regulations to Dr. Kummer's attention, Dr. Kummer had failed to apply for a permit but had continued to administer brucella abortus vaccine. The Secretary further reported that Dr. Kummer had failed to return records of Bang's disease tests submitted to him for completion by inserting his diagnosis and identification of reactors disclosed, and had failed repeatedly to reply to letters re-

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questing the return of said test record. The Secretary stated that he had therefore, on May 23, 1950 suspended Dr. Kummer from the Approved and Accredited list of Veterinarians in Minnesota. Dr. Kummer admitted that he had administered vaccine without first obtaining a permit and stated that in his opinion, the provision of the application for permit was unreasonable and should not be required by the Board. After a lengthy discussion, Dr. Kummer was excused.

Mr. Ewald moved that the Secretary be directed to write Dr. Kummer informing him that his suspension will be continued until such time as Dr. Kummer assures the Secretary that he will cooperate with the Board in carrying out the rules and regulations for the control of Bang's disease and will agree to reply promptly to official letters from the Board. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

DR. M. K. ANDERSON, MORRIS.

Dr. M. K. Anderson of Morris, Minnesota then appeared before the Board. The Secretary reported that Dr. Anderson had failed to reply within a reasonable time to a registered letter pertaining to his activities in the control of Bang's disease, and that therefore, in accordance with the instructions from the Board, he had suspended Dr. Anderson from the Approved and Accredited list of Veterinarians on May 23, 1950. He stated that following this suspension, Dr. Anderson had furnished the data requested, had admitted his negligence, and had agreed to reply promptly in the future to official correspondence from the Board. Dr. Anderson confirmed the statements in his letter with regard to compliance and cooperation with the Board in the future. Dr. Anderson was then excused.

In accordance with the Secretary's recommendation, Mr. Ewald moved that Dr. Anderson's suspension now be lifted and the Secretary inform Dr. Anderson this action was taken with the understanding that he will continue to cooperate with the Board in the future, and the Secretary be further instructed to inform Dr. Anderson that his reinstatement was probationary and that any failure to comply would result in his immediate removal from the Approved and Accredited list of Veterinarians in

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

DICTATING MACHINE.

The Secretary reported that a representative of the Dictaphone Corporation had recently left one of their dictating machines in the office for trial use. He stated that in his opinion the use of this machine would be of advantage to the operating of the office and would save a material amount of his time in some phases of his dictation. He stated the rapid increase in the activities of the Board resulted in demands on the office personnel greater than they are able to meet, and expressed his opinion that the purchase of a dictating machine would partly solve this difficulty.

Mr. Ewald moved the Secretary be instructed to purchase a satisfactory dictating machine as soon as money is available and permission for such purchase is obtained from the Department of Administration. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COMMITTEE.

The Board discussed briefly the supplementary report of the Legislative Research Committee on "Recent Developments in Bang's Disease Control" published as publication #28 of that Committee. The Secretary pointed out that part of the implied criticism of the Board in that report would be satisfied by the program of testing made possible by the employment of veterinary students.

LITTLE HOOVER COMMISSION.

The Secretary reported that he had conferred with the Committee provided by the last legislature, known as the Efficiency in Government or the "Little Hoover Commission" on June 13. He stated the time allotted to his appearance did not provide for a full discussion of the activities of the Board and he had recently received a notice to again appear before the Committee on July 19 in the State Capitol. He stated that the discussion at the meeting on June 13 indicated the particular interest of the Committee was in determining whether or not the Live Stock Sanitary

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Board should be consolidated with some other Department of the State Government, and also whether or not it would be possible for some of the inspectional service now carried on by the Live Stock Sanitary Board could be carried on by the employees of some other Department or vice-versa. The Board briefly discussed the activities of the Efficiency in Government Committee.

The Board then recessed at 12:00 noon for lunch and reconvened at 1:15 P.M.

CANADIAN FEEDING CATTLE.

The Secretary reported that he had recently conferred with a number of persons representing the Order Buying Company at South St. Paul in regard to the procedures now followed in the retesting of cattle imported into Minnesota from Canada which originate in areas which are not accredited as tuberculosis-free. The cattlemen requested that arrangements be made to discontinue the testing of shipments of such cattle when they consist of steers only and in case they are maintained in quarantine, segregated from all other cattle on the premises of the consignee in Minnesota. It was expressly stated that they were not asking for any change in the present procedure in the handling of cattle from non-accredited areas if any female cattle or bulls are included in the shipment.

The Secretary further stated that since this conference, he had requested funds from the Legislative Advisory Committee in order to employ an additional Law Enforcement Officer and that these funds had been granted. He stated that he had now employed an additional Law Enforcement Inspector who would be assigned principally to the inspection of quarantined Canadian cattle, and expressed his opinion that it would be a practical procedure to comply with the request of the South St. Paul interests.

Dr. Boyd moved the Secretary be directed to continue the procedure now followed in the quarantine and retests for tuberculosis of all cattle imported from areas which have not been declared Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free with the exception of lots or herds consisting of steers only, satisfactorily segregated at point

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of destination in Minnesota from all other cattle, but that provided personnel is available to inspect such quarantined steers at intervals frequent enough to assure the Board the quarantines are being observed, no retests for tuberculosis shall be required provided such steers are maintained in quarantine and isolation until sold for slaughter. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

TAGGING OF CATTLE AT SOUTH ST. PAUL.

The Secretary presented a copy of a letter written to Dr. F. C. Driver, Inspector in Charge for the Bureau of Animal Industry in Minnesota from Dr. B. T. Simms, Chief of the Bureau in Washington in regard to the practice at South St. Paul of removing ear tags from cattle submitted for a test and the replacement of new tags by the veterinarians at South St. Paul. The Secretary stated that he had discussed this practice with the veterinarians at South St. Paul, Dr. Driver, Dr. Rae, the Inspector in Charge for the Bureau at South St. Paul, and Dr. Rode, the representative of the Board at South St. Paul, and that he was not yet ready to make a recommendation as to just what procedure should be followed in regard to the identity of reactors when cattle are tested at the public stockyards. He stated there was much difference of opinion as to the proper procedure, and it was his opinion that further investigation should be made.

Dr. Boyd moved that further consideration of the matter should be deferred until the next meeting of the Board. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald, motion carried.

KASSON SALES BARN.

Mr. G. E. Mathias of Kasson, Minnesota, who operate a community sale at that place then appeared before the Board. The Secretary stated that the Law Enforcement Officer for the Board had called at the Kasson Community Sale yesterday, July 13, for the purpose of making a routine inspection. He reported this morning that in the course of his inspection, he had found some 25 cattle not accompanied by proper health certificates which Mr. Mathias admitted had been purchased by him

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in South Dakota and imported into Minnesota in violation of the rules and regulations of the Minnesota Live Stock Sanitary Board. Our Law Enforcement Officer established a quarantine on the cattle on the Kasson Sales Barn premises. Mr. Mathias then employed the official veterinarian of the sale to test the cattle for both tuberculosis and Bang's disease, but was informed by our representative that the quarantine would not be lifted until the cattle had been held for an additional 60 days and retested for tuberculosis. Mr. Mathias admitted the charges. The only excuse he presented being that he had made an effort after office hours to reach the office of the Live Stock Sanitary Board by telephone on the date when the cattle were imported, but had failed to do so.

It was pointed out to Mr. Mathias, even had he reached the office by telephone and a permit been granted, it would still have been necessary for him to obtain a proper health certificate. After an extended discussion, Mr. Mathias was excused.

On the Secretary's recommendation, Mr. Knodt moved that the permit now held by Mr. Mathias to conduct a community sale at Kasson, be revoked. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

SHEEP SCAB IN IDAHO AND NEW MEXICO.

The Secretary presented letters from Idaho and New Mexico reporting that sheep scab had been diagnosed in sheep in those states. In both instances in shipments recently imported from Texas. He stated that he informed the New Mexico authorities that permits could not be issued for the importation of sheep originating in that State for importation into Minnesota without dipping until a year had elapsed after the disease was believed to have been eradicated. He stated he had not taken any action in regard to Idaho because of the facts presented in the letter from Dr. Scott B. Brown, Inspector in Charge for the Idaho Sheep Commission in regard to the action taken by his Department in the control of the outbreak. He stated, however, that in his opinion it was difficult at this time of the year to determine whether or not every vestige of the disease had been eradicated.

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After some discussion and on the recommendation of the Secretary, Dr. Boyd moved that the Idaho authorities be informed that permits would not be issued for the importation of sheep from Idaho into Minnesota without dipping until at least a year had elapsed following a report from them that the disease has been eradicated, and that the Secretary's action in regard to New Mexico be approved. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

REQUEST FROM WEST FARGO THAT 18 NORTHWEST COUNTIES BE DECLARED SCABIES-FREE.

The Secretary presented a letter from Mr. R. L. Olson, General Manager of the West Fargo Public Stock Yards requesting the Board to consider the advisability of declaring 18 northwest counties scabies-free. He stated that the only sheep received from non-scabies free territory at the West Fargo Yards was obtained from these counties and if they were so declared, the West Fargo market might be able to comply with the regulations of Minnesota and other states and ship sheep to them without dipping. The Secretary pointed out that sheep scab has become rather prevalent in southern Minnesota during recent months and that since no natural barriers exist between the affected area and the northwest counties, he did not believe that such action would be advisable or fair to the states into which such sheep might find their way. The matter was discussed but no action was taken.

IMPORTATION OF CATTLE FROM WEST FARGO PUBLIC STOCKYARDS.

The Secretary also presented a letter from Mr. Olson complaining that the rules and regulations governing the importation of cattle into Minnesota discriminate against the West Fargo Yards since they require that cattle originating from such yards be tested for tuberculosis before importation, whereas cattle passing through community sales in North Dakota are allowed entry without such test provided they are imported for feeding purposes only. In his letter, Mr. Olson contended that the identity of the animals at the sales pavilions is maintained in no different manner than the identity of the cattle at the public stockyards. The Secretary also presented a letter from Dr. T. O. Brandenburg, State Veterinarian of North Dakota, in reply to

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a question concerning the procedure at the community sales in North Dakota which contradicted Mr. Olson's statement regarding the identity of animals consigned to community sales in that State.

After discussion, Mr. Ewald moved that no change be made in the rules and regulations governing the importation of cattle from public stockyards or from other states. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

Hogs purchased under permit from dealers.

The Secretary reported that a number of complaints have been received from purchasers of hogs from dealers who have imported such hogs under permit. He stated that it has become the practice on the part of some dealers to import pigs to be vaccinated upon arrival at their premises which are provided with a number of pens. After vaccination, the pigs are presumably held for 21 days, but during the time they are under quarantine, additional shipments are imported which are quarantined in adjacent pens. Recent inspections have determined that the premises maintained by such dealers are far from sanitary, and even though the regulations governing the 21 days' quarantine are carefully observed, it is probable that numerous other diseases such as enteritis exists on the premises, and pigs sold after the quarantine expires, become ill after arrival at the purchaser's premises.

The matter was discussed by the Board and they expressed their opinion that the regulations which provide that the quarantine shall not be lifted until the premises have been cleaned and disinfected after all quarantined animals had been removed, should be enforced. This will result in prohibiting the practice now carried on by some dealers of maintaining their premises continuously under quarantine while still dealing in imported pigs.

POST VACCINATION LOSSES.

The Secretary reported that a comparatively large number of reports had been received of losses of hogs after the administration of serum and virus. He stated that these reports had been received from scattered communities and no great number

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from any one area or regarding pigs treated with any particular brand of serum and virus. The Board discussed the matter briefly. No action was taken.

CUT IN FEDERAL FUNDS ALLOTTED TO MINNESOTA FOR BRUCELLOSIS CONTROL.

The Secretary presented a copy of a letter from Dr. F. C. Driver, Inspector in Charge for the United State Bureau of Animal Industry in Minnesota, to the Chief of the Bureau in Washington, protesting a cut in funds for the Federal share of brucellosis control work in Minnesota. The Secretary was instructed to keep in touch with the situation and to report to the Board if Dr. Driver's protest was not considered by the Bureau.

WADENA COUNTY HEARING.

The Secretary presented a report on the hearing which he had held at Wadena on January 20 on the sufficiency of a petition filed with the Board on December 7, 1949 signed by 904 cattle owners in Wadena County requesting the Area Plan of Bang's disease control.

Dr. Boyd moved the Board approve the action of the Secretary in holding the hearing, and that the petition be clared sufficient and that the Secretary be directed to start the testing of all cattle for Bang's disease under the Area Plan as soon as funds and personnel are available. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt, motion carried.

OTTERTAIL COUNTY PETITION.

The Secretary announced that he had received a petition signed by a large number of cattle owners in Otter Tail County requesting the Area Plan of Bang's disease control. He stated that the signatures were now being checked for any duplications, but that it appears there will be a substantial number of signatures more than the 67% required by law.

Mr. Ewald moved the Secretary be instructed to hold a public hearing in accordance with Minnesota Statues, 1949, Section 35.26 on the sufficiency of the petition as soon as the petition has been checked and arrangements can be made. The motion was

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seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF PULLORUM DISEASE.

The Secretary reminded the Board that consideration of the proposed rules and regulations for the control of pullorum disease presented and discussed at the Public Hearing held March 24, 1950 in accordance with Minnesota Statutes, Section 15.042, had been deferred until this meeting. After an extended discussion of the proposed rules and regulations, Mr. Knodt 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 the Control of Pullorum Disease (Regulation 5.1.2) adopted September 15, 1949, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State November 17, 1949, be amended subject to the approval of the Attorney General of the State of Minnesota, to read as follows:

"Regulation No. 5.1.3

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF PULLORUM DISEASE

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 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 Minne-

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sota 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 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. All tests with pullorum or typhoid antigens of flocks in any pullorum class or candidates for any pullorum class must be reported to the Board within ten days following the completion of such tests and all standard type reactors shall be considered in determining the official classification of the flock. 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 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.

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:

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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 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^{ian} or pullorum testing agent.

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If the testing is conducted wholly or in part by a pullorum testing agent, a check test shall be ordered by the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board. Such check test shall be conducted by a field veterinarian of the Board who shall test a minimum of 50 birds and at least 15% or more in each of 35% or more of the supply flocks or units of the hatchery which is a candidate for this classification. Should this check test reveal any infection, the Board shall require all such flocks tested by such agent to be satisfactorily retested and the classification attained shall be determined by the results of such retest.

B. Turkey flocks and hatcheries:

1. In order to qualify as a U. S. Pullorum-Controlled turkey flock or hatchery, the blood samples shall be collected by a veterinarian or a pullorum testing agent who shall be required to take further training in the collecting of turkey blood samples for the tube test and the proper completion of the official records under the supervision and instruction of a representative of the Board and be authorized by the Board to collect blood samples for the official tube test of turkeys.

2. In order to qualify as a U. S. Pullorum-Passed or U. S. Pullorum-Clean turkey flock or hatchery, the blood samples shall be drawn by a veterinarian who has complied with the requirements set forth in sub-paragraph 1 of paragraph B of this section, excepting when the blood samples are submitted to and tested at a laboratory operated under the direct supervision of the Board by a qualified veterinarian who will be available to supervise the collection of blood samples, disposal of reactors, and cleaning and disinfection of premises, the blood samples may be collected by a pullorum testing agent as provided in sub-paragraph 1 for the Controlled class. Flocks so tested may qualify as U. S. Pullorum-Passed or U. S. Pullorum-Clean, provided the requirements of such classes are complied with, on the recommendation of the veterinarian in charge of such laboratory.

SECTION V. CLASSES

U. S. Pullorum-Controlled, U. S. Pullorum-Passed, or 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

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supervision and which have met at least the minimum requirements of a U. S. 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.

a. 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.

b. 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.

c. 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 U. S. 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 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.

C. U. S. Pullorum-Clean flocks:

1. Flocks, any members of which are used for breeders, which, when tested for pullorum disease under supervision of the Board, contain no reactors to 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 the flock on the first of these two consecutive tests has met all the requirements of a U. S. Pullorum-Passed flock. A U. S. Pullorum-Passed turkey flock may qualify as a U. S. Pullorum-Clean flock provided all birds in such flock are negative on two additional consecutive tests conducted at least 21 days apart, the last test being made within six months immediately preceding the first sale of hatching eggs or poults from such flocks.

a. Once a flock is qualified as U. S. Pullorum-Clean it may so remain until the expiration of the certificate issued provided no evidence of pullorum disease is found therein. Such flock may be redesignated Pullorum-Clean if all birds are found negative on a retest conducted at the expiration of such certificate.

b. 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 qualify as a U. S. Pullorum-Clean flock on one annual test conducted under the supervision of the Board if no reactors are found.

c. A chicken or duck flock developed exclusively from purchased hatching eggs produced by a U. S. Pullorum-Passed flock or a U. S. Pullorum-Clean flock and hatched in a U. S. Pullorum-Passed hatchery may qualify as a U. S. Pullorum-Clean flock provided all birds in such flock are negative on two consecutive tests conducted at least 30 days apart, the second such test made within six months immediately preceding the first sale of hatching eggs, chicks, or ducklings.

d. A turkey flock developed exclusively from purchased hatching eggs produced by a U. S. Pullorum-Passed flock or a U. S. Pullorum-Clean flock and hatched in a U. S. Pullorum-Passed hatchery may qualify as a U. S. Pullorum-Clean flock, provided all birds in such flock are negative on two consecutive tests conducted at least 21 days apart, the second such test made within six months immediately preceding the first sale of hatching eggs or poults from such flocks.

e. Birds shall not be added to a U. S. Pullorum-Clean flock except after the approval of the Board and then only from other 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 the application for birds to be added to a clean flock. In moving birds from one farm to another, due precaution shall be taken to use clean, sanitary coops.

f. If tests to qualify or re-qualify 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 5 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 disclose any evidence of infection by Salmonella organisms, the test shall be considered negative.

2. U. S. Pullorum-Clean hatchery: A hatchery operating under the supervision of the Board and hatching only eggs from flocks tested under official super-

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vision which have met the requirements of a U. S. 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.

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

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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 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.

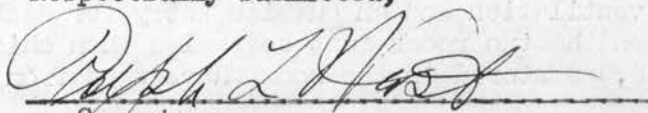
SECTION VII:

The rules and Regulations for the Control of Pullorum Disease (Bacillary White Diarrhea) Regulation No. 5.1.2 adopted by the Live Stock Sanitary Board September 15, 1949, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State November 17, 1949, are hereby rescinded."

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

There being no further business, the Board adjourned at 3:20 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,


Secretary

President

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF PULLORUM DISEASE

Adopted July 14, 1950

Approved by Attorney General Aug. 30, 1950

Filed with Secretary of State

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FILED 1950

AUG 30 1950

Mark Holm
Secretary of State

J. A. Burges
Attorney General

By *Lawell G. Gentry*
Assistant 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

MINISTERS' STATEMENT ON THE SANITARY BOARD

THE BOARD HAS BEEN SET UP BY THE NATIONAL POLITY MOVEMENT

Approved by the Board on July 30, 1950

Adopted July 14, 1950

THE BOARD HAS BEEN SET UP BY THE NATIONAL POLITY MOVEMENT
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILE # 11550

[Handwritten signatures and names]
Secretary General
President

Whereas the Ministers of the Board, Chapter 1, Section 1.01, and Chapter 2, Section 2.01, of the National Polity Movement have adopted 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 Polity Movement Plan in all matters relating to pullorum disease control in chicken, turkey, and ducks.

SECTION II. ARRANGEMENTS
A. Any flock of chickens, turkeys, or ducks or any hatchery building, 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 to place such flock and hatchery under its supervision 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;

2. Has not violated any regulations of the Board for the control of pullorum disease or of the National Polity Movement Board resulting in condemnation, within the meaning of the National Polity Movement Plan; and

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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 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. All tests with pullorum or typhoid antigens of flocks in any pullorum class or candidates for any pullorum class must be reported to the Board within ten days following the completion of such tests and all standard type reactors shall be considered in determining the official classification of the flock. 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.

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.

officially approved. A person owning a flock of more than one species of poultry
 may participate in the plan according to the conditions and not to the extent 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 carefully
 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 30 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-section 1:

1. The standard antigen, rapid, whole-blood test, as described by DeBaker,
 Macdonald, Hall and Payne, in the Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association,
 Vol. 70 (N.S. 32), No. 2, pages 730-740, 1931, and covered by U. S. Patent
 1,810,010, 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 181
 to 191, or

3. The rapid serum test, as described by Hunsick, Goon, Taylor and Hony,
 Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association, Vol. 70 (N.S. 32), No. 2, pages
 663-668, 1937.

D. The standard tube agglutination test shall be conducted in the laboratory
 of the Veterinary Division of the University of Minnesota or a laboratory approved by
 the Board.

D. No feather 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 tag or wing band. All tests for pullorum disease shall be properly recorded
 and a copy of the records shall be furnished to the Board, and a copy of the records
 shall be maintained by the Board.

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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 laymen 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 or pullorum testing agent. If the testing is conducted wholly or in part by a pullorum testing agent, a check test shall be ordered by the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board. Such check test

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SECTION IV. THE BOARD.
A. Qualification and Duties.
1. In order to qualify as a U. S. Livestock-Clean Chickens or Duck Flock
or battery, the testing shall be done by a veterinarian or a person
designated by the board, who shall be required to take a course of 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 to do uniform testing work. After being so
authorized, such persons shall be designated a uniform testing agent.

2. In order to qualify as a U. S. Livestock-Clean Chickens or Duck Flock
or battery, the testing shall be done by a veterinarian or uniform testing agent.
If the testing is conducted wholly or in part by a uniform testing agent,
such agent shall be ordered by the Secretary and Executive Director of the Board,
which check each 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 such agent. Should this check
last reveal that the work of the uniform 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. Livestock-Clean Chicken or Duck Flock
or battery, the testing shall be done by a veterinarian or uniform testing agent.
If the testing is conducted wholly or in part by a uniform testing agent, a check test
shall be ordered by the Secretary and Executive Director of the Board, which check test

shall be conducted by a field veterinarian of the Board who shall test a minimum of 50 birds and at least 15% or more in each of 35% or more of the supply flocks or units of the hatchery which is a candidate for this classification. Should this check test reveal any infection, the Board shall require all such flocks tested by such agent to be satisfactorily retested and the classification attained shall be determined by the results of such retest.

B. Turkey flocks and hatcheries:

1. In order to qualify as a U. S. Pullorum-Controlled turkey flock or hatchery, the blood samples shall be collected by a veterinarian or a pullorum testing agent who shall be required to take further training in the collecting of turkey blood samples for the tube test and the proper completion of the official records under the supervision and instruction of a representative of the Board and be authorized by the Board to collect blood samples for the official tube test of turkeys.

2. In order to qualify as a U. S. Pullorum-Passed or U. S. Pullorum-Clean turkey flock or hatchery, the blood samples shall be drawn by a veterinarian who has complied with the requirements set forth in sub-paragraph 1 of paragraph B of this section, excepting when the blood samples are submitted to and tested at a laboratory operated under the direct supervision of the Board by a qualified veterinarian who will be available to supervise the collection of blood samples, disposal of reactors, and cleaning and disinfection of premises, the blood samples may be collected by a pullorum testing agent as provided in sub-paragraph 1 for the Controlled class. Flocks so tested may qualify as U. S. Pullorum-Passed or U. S. Pullorum-Clean, provided the requirements of such classes are complied with, on the recommendation of the veterinarian in charge of such laboratory.

SECTION V. CLASSES

U. S. Pullorum-Controlled, U. S. Pullorum Passed, or U. S. Pullorum-Clean classes of chicks, poults, 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:

shall be conducted by a State veterinarian or his deputy...
to birds and at least 100 or more in each of 20 or more...
of the hatchery which is a candidate for sale of...
to reveal any infections. The Board shall require all such flocks...
to be serially tested and the classification assigned shall be determined by the...
results of such tests.

B. Turkey flocks and hatcheries

1. In order to qualify as a U. S. Poultry-Inspected turkey flock or...
hatchery, the blood samples shall be collected by a veterinarian or a...
agent who shall be required to take further training in the collection of turkey blood...
samples for the test at the proper collection of the official records under the...
inspection and instruction of a representative of the Board and prescribed by the...
Board to collect blood samples for the official type test of turkeys.

2. In order to qualify as a U. S. Poultry-Inspected or U. S. Poultry-Inspected...
turkey flock or hatchery, the blood samples shall be drawn by a veterinarian who has...
conferred 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...
shall be available to supervise the collection of blood samples, disposal of remains...
and cleaning and disinfection of premises, the blood samples may be collected by a...
qualified person as provided in sub-paragraph 1 for the controlled class. Flocks...
so tested may qualify as U. S. Poultry-Inspected or U. S. Poultry-Inspected, 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. Poultry-Inspected, U. S. Poultry-Inspected, or U. S. Poultry-Inspected classes...
of chicks, poulters, ducklings, flocks and hatcheries may be retained, produced, adver-
tised and sold by any hatchery or poultry breeder complying with the requirements out-
lined in this plan. In accordance with this plan, blood samples are described and

defined as follows:

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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 U. S. 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

U. S. Poultry-Inspected Eggs
U. S. Poultry-Inspected Flocks: Chickens, turkeys, guinea fow, ducks, geese, and other birds
which when tested for pullorum disease under the supervision of the
Board, contain less than two per cent reactors, the first test being made within six
months immediately preceding the date of first sale of the flock, chicks, geese
or ducklings, from such flocks. Individual birds inspected into U. S. Poultry-
Inspected 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. Poultry-Inspected Flock.

U. S. Poultry-Inspected Hatcheries: A hatchery operating under the
supervision of the Board and hatching only eggs from flocks tested under official
supervision and which have met or exceed the minimum requirements of a U. S. Poultry-
Inspected Flock. Eggs from non-pullorum tested flocks are not to be hatched in
the same room with eggs from U. S. Poultry-Inspected Flocks. Chickens, geese or
ducklings from non-pullorum tested flocks are not to be hatched or brooded in the same
building or in the same room with chicks, geese or ducklings from U. S. Poultry-
Inspected Flocks. Greater hatching may be carried on as specified in paragraph B
of Section VI of these rules and regulations.

U. S. Poultry-Inspected Chicks, Geese or Ducklings: Chicks, geese,
or ducklings hatched in a U. S. Poultry-Inspected hatchery from eggs produced by U.
S. Poultry-Inspected, U. S. Poultry-Inspected or U. S. Poultry-Inspected flocks.

U. S. Poultry-Inspected Eggs: Eggs from U. S. Poultry-Inspected
flocks.
U. S. Poultry-Inspected Geese.
U. S. Poultry-Inspected Flocks: Flocks which, when tested for pullorum
disease under the supervision of the Board, contain no reactors, the first test being
made within six months immediately preceding the date of first sale of the flocking

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eggs, chicks, poults or ducklings from such flocks.

a. 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.

b. 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.

c. 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 U. S. 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 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.

eggs, chicks, poult or ducklings from such flocks.

1. If one or more reactors are disclosed in a flock, the flock shall be re-

provided in Section IV, paragraph A, subparagraph 2, the entire flock shall be re-

tested as soon as practicable. Each flock, or any other flock in which reactors are

disclosed, may be retested at intervals of not less than thirty days and, if no re-

actors are disclosed on any such retest, the flock may qualify as a U. S. Poultry-

Patent flock.

b. Birds may not be added to U. S. Poultry-Patent flocks except after

the approval of the Board and then only from U. S. Poultry-Patent or U. S. Poultry-

Patent flocks.

c. It shall be unlawful or unlawful to sell or transport as U. S. Poultry-

Patent flocks any flock, or any part thereof, the owner may submit all such reactors in flocks

of 100 birds, or less, or reactors not to exceed five in flocks of more than 100 birds

to the laboratory connected for the Board by the University of Minnesota, for bacter-

iological 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. Poultry-Patent hatchery: A hatchery operated under the super-

vision of the Board as herein provided only when flocks tested under official supervision

which have met the requirements of a U. S. Poultry-Patent flock. No eggs other than

from U. S. Poultry-Patent flocks may be incubated in the same incubator or in the same

room with eggs from U. S. Poultry-Patent flocks, no chicks, poult or ducklings other

than from U. S. Poultry-Patent flocks are to be hatched or brooded in the same room with

chicks, poult or ducklings from U. S. Poultry-Patent flocks.

3. U. S. Poultry-Patent Chick, Poult or Duckling: Chick, poult or

duckling hatched in a U. S. Poultry-Patent hatchery from eggs produced by U. S. Poultry-

Patent flocks.

4. U. S. Poultry-Patent Eggs: Eggs from U. S. Poultry-Patent flocks.

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c. U. S. Pullorum-Clean flocks:

1. Flocks, any members of which are used for breeders, which, when tested for pullorum disease under supervision of the Board, contain no reactors to 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 the flock on the first of these two consecutive tests has met all the requirements of a U. S. Pullorum-Passed flock. A U. S. Pullorum-Passed turkey flock may qualify as a U. S. Pullorum-Clean flock provided all birds in such flock are negative on ^{additional} two consecutive tests conducted at least 21 days apart, the last test being made within six months immediately preceding the first sale of hatching eggs or poults from such flocks.

a. Once a flock is qualified as U. S. Pullorum-Clean it may so remain until the expiration of the certificate issued provided no evidence of pullorum disease is found therein. Such flock may be redesignated Pullorum-Clean if all birds are found negative on a retest conducted at the expiration of such certificate.

b. 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 qualify as a U. S. Pullorum-Clean flock on one annual test conducted under the supervision of the Board if no reactors are found.

c. A chicken or duck flock developed exclusively from purchased hatching eggs produced by a U. S. Pullorum-Passed flock or a U. S. Pullorum-Clean flock and hatched in a U. S. Pullorum-Passed hatchery may qualify as a U. S. Pullorum-Clean flock provided all birds in such flock are negative on two consecutive tests conducted at least 30 days apart, the second such test made within six months immediately preceding the first sale of hatching eggs, chicks, or ducklings.

d. A turkey flock developed exclusively from purchased hatching eggs produced by a U. S. Pullorum-Passed flock or a U. S. Pullorum-Clean flock and hatched in a U. S. Pullorum-Passed hatchery may qualify as a U. S. Pullorum-Clean flock, provided all birds in such flock are negative on two consecutive tests conducted at least

1. Flocks, any number of which are held for breeding, and which are kept in the same place, shall be considered as one flock, whether the birds are of the same or different breeds, and whether the flock is held for breeding or for other purposes. A flock of birds of the same breed, held for breeding, shall be considered as one flock, whether the birds are of the same or different strains, and whether the flock is held for breeding or for other purposes. A flock of birds of different breeds, held for breeding, shall be considered as one flock, whether the birds are of the same or different strains, and whether the flock is held for breeding or for other purposes. A flock of birds of the same breed, held for other purposes, shall be considered as one flock, whether the birds are of the same or different strains, and whether the flock is held for breeding or for other purposes. A flock of birds of different breeds, held for other purposes, shall be considered as one flock, whether the birds are of the same or different strains, and whether the flock is held for breeding or for other purposes.

2. Once a flock is qualified as a U. S. Poultry-Grade flock it may so remain until the expiration of the certificate issued, provided no evidence of inferior quality is found therein. Such flock may be re-designated Poultry-Grade if all birds are found negative on a re-test conducted at the expiration of such certificate.

3. A flock developed exclusively from purchased hatchling eggs produced by a U. S. Poultry-Grade flock and hatched in a U. S. Poultry-Grade hatchery may qualify as a U. S. Poultry-Grade flock in one annual test conducted under the supervision of the Board if no reasons are found.

4. A single or hatch flock developed exclusively from purchased hatchling eggs produced by a U. S. Poultry-Grade flock or a U. S. Poultry-Grade flock and hatched in a U. S. Poultry-Grade hatchery may qualify as a U. S. Poultry-Grade flock provided all birds in such flock are negative on two consecutive tests conducted at least 30 days apart, the second such test made within six months immediately following the first set of hatching eggs, chicks, or hatchlings.

5. A single flock developed exclusively from purchased hatchling eggs hatched by a U. S. Poultry-Grade flock or a U. S. Poultry-Grade hatchery and hatched in a U. S. Poultry-Grade hatchery may qualify as a U. S. Poultry-Grade flock, provided all birds in such flock are negative on two consecutive tests conducted at least

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21 days apart, the second such test made within six months immediately preceding the first sale of hatching eggs or poults from such flocks.

e. Birds shall not be added to a U. S. Pullorum-Clean flock except after the approval of the Board and then only from other 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 the application for birds to be added to a clean flock. In moving birds from one farm to another, due precaution shall be taken to use clean, sanitary coops.

f. If tests to qualify or re-qualify 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 5 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 disclose any evidence of infection by Salmonella organisms, the test shall be considered negative.

2. U. S. Pullorum-Clean hatchery: A hatchery operating under the supervision of the Board and hatching only eggs from flocks tested under official supervision which have met the requirements of a U. S. 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,

1. The number of birds and the name and address of the person from whom the birds are to be obtained, shall be furnished to the Board when making the application for birds to be added to a clean flock. In moving birds from one farm to another, the person shall be taken to use clean, sanitary cages.

2. Birds shall not be added to a U. S. Poultry-Clean flock except after the approval of the Board and then only from other U. S. Poultry-Clean flocks.

3. The number of birds and the name and address of the person from whom the birds are to be obtained, shall be furnished to the Board when making the application for birds to be added to a clean flock. In moving birds from one farm to another, the person shall be taken to use clean, sanitary cages.

4. Tests, specifically or generally a turkey flock as U. S. Poultry-Clean flocks, shall be made in accordance with the order which shall be issued by the Board. If such bacteriological examination fails to disclose any evidence of infection by Salmonella organisms, the test shall be considered negative.

5. U. S. Poultry-Clean hatchery. A hatchery operating under the supervision of the Board and hatching only eggs from flocks tested under official inspection which have met the requirements of a U. S. Poultry-Clean flock. Only eggs from U. S. Poultry-Clean flocks may be hatched in a U. S. Poultry-Clean hatchery, and only chicks, poulters or ducklings from U. S. Poultry-Clean flocks are to be hatched or brooded in a U. S. Poultry-Clean hatchery.

6. U. S. Poultry-Clean flocks, poulters or ducklings, shall be hatched in a U. S. Poultry-Clean hatchery from eggs produced in U. S. Poultry-Clean flocks.

7. U. S. Poultry-Clean Eggs. Eggs from U. S. Poultry-Clean flocks.

8. The hatchery management shall maintain the identity of hatching eggs being incubated, including those which are being incubated. Chicks, poulters, ducklings and hatching eggs produced in flocks and hatched in a hatchery shall be provided by those sales and consignments shall have the identity as follows controlled.

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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 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.

The Rules and Regulations for the Control of Pullorum Disease (Bacillary White Diarrhe) Regulation No. 5.1.2 adopted by the Live Stock Sanitary Board September 15, 1949, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State November 17, 1949, are hereby rescinded.

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chicks, ducks, or any other animals, including, but not limited to, chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, and guinea fow. This shall be subject to inspection at all times by agents of the Board.

E. All eggs, chicks, poulters or ducklings hatched from other states or territories 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 originated.

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 other name, or synonym control and certification shall be limited to hatching eggs, chicks, ducklings, and breeding stock that meet at least the minimum requirements of that particular class. The term "blood test" 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-Tested or U. S. Pullorum-Clean flocks, the birds shall be grouped separate and apart from all other birds for at least thirty days and be retested. If reactors are disclosed, the reactive birds must remain in quarantine until all birds have passed two negative official tests for pullorum disease at not less than thirty-day intervals.

SECTION VII.

The Rules and Regulations for the Control of Pullorum Disease (officially known as Regulation No. 2.1.3 adopted by the Live Stock Sanitary Board and approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State November 14, 1929, are hereby re-enacted.



MINUTES SPECIAL MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD JULY 31, 1950

The meeting was called to order by President Gloss at 1:30 P. M. Members present - Dr. E. H. Gloss, Dr. George F. Ghostley, Mr. E. H. Knodt, and Mr. Charles Ewald. The Secretary was also present.

BANG'S DISEASE CONTROL IN AREA COUNTIES.

The Secretary reported excellent progress in the area control of Bang's disease. He stated the initial test had been completed in Becker County on July 29 and the testing was about to start in Pope County today, July 31, and notice of the start of the test in Wadena County on August 21 had been published. He stated that he planned on starting the test in Redwood County on September 4.

Mr. Knodt moved that the Secretary be instructed to start the testing in accordance with petitions previously received in Pope County on July 31, Wadena County on August 21 and in Redwood County September 4, 1950. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

CONFERENCE WITH COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

The Secretary reported that he had been requested to confer with Commissioner Clark of the Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food concerning the employment of an assistant to Dr. Rode, the field veterinarian employed by the Live Stock Sanitary Board at the South St. Paul Stockyards.

in 1917 or 1918, the United States Bureau of Animal Industry at the Public Stockyards at South St. Paul discontinued the ante-mortem inspection of cattle. In order to protect the food supply of the State and prevent the movement of dressed cattle from the stockyards to uninspected slaughtering establishments within the State, it was deemed advisable by the Board to take over ante-mortem inspection of cattle. Since this duty involved the protection of the food supply, The Board consulted with the Department of Dairy and Food. After this conference it was decided the veterinarian

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at South St. Paul employed by the Board, was to be deputized to act as the agent of the State Department of Dairy and Food without additional compensation. The work involved soon became more than could be accomplished by one man, and the Board employed an assistant to the veterinarian. In 1919, the funds available for the payment of salaries paid by the Board, became exhausted and the Board decided it would be necessary to discontinue the employment of the assistant to our veterinarian, which would result in discontinuing the ante-mortem inspection service. Because of protests from South St. Paul livestock interests, as well as the general public, the matter was again discussed with the State Department of Dairy and Food, and that Department agreed to employ the assistant to the veterinarian employed by the Board, and to pay his salary from the funds of the Dairy and Food Department.

When under the reorganization act, the Department of Dairy and Food was combined with the State Department of Agriculture, the arrangement was continued and since that date, the salary of the assistant employed by the Board, has been paid by the State Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food, and the supplies including tags, report forms, ropes, et cetera, have been supplied by that Department.

When the plan of organization required by the Efficiency in Government Commission was recently prepared by all Departments, the employment by the State Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food of an assistant to the field veterinarian employed by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, was questioned by the Department of Administration and the conference between the Commissioner of Agriculture and the Secretary was arranged.

The matter was discussed by the Board and the Secretary was instructed to present at this conference, the necessity of continuing the inspection at South St. Paul, but to agree to the employment of the assistant to our veterinarian by the Board if funds could be provided by the next legislature, and provided such

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an arrangement seemed more advisable than the one now in operation.

The Board then discussed at length the meeting of the Advisory Committee to the Governor on Brucellosis.

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

Respectfully submitted,

Ralph L. Ford
Secretary

President

MINUTES SPECIAL MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD SEPTEMBER 11, 1950

The meeting was called to order by President E. H. Gloss at 3:45 P. M. in the Auditorium of the State Office Building. Members present - Dr. E. H. Gloss, Mr. Charles Ewald, Mr. E. H. Knodt and Dr. George F. Ghostley. The Secretary was also present. Dr. W. L. Boyd absent.

Mr. Knodt moved the Minutes of the Quarterly meeting of July 14 and the Minutes of the Special meeting of July 31, as submitted to the Board Members by the Secretary by mail, be approved. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

DR. B. J. LATTIMER, SPRINGFIELD.

The Secretary reported that he had received reports that Dr. Lattimer while employed by the Board in the tuberculin testing of all cattle for the reaccreditation of Sibley County, had delegated the observations of the test in some instances, to his assistant and had not personally made such observation. He stated that he ordered an investigation and that the field veterinarian making the investigation had obtained sworn statements from two cattle owners confirming his reports. Upon receipt of these statements, the Secretary ordered Dr. Lattimer to turn in all records and supplies pertaining to the test and ordered him to discontinue testing for the Board pending further notice.

Dr. Lattimer and his assistant appeared at the office and both of them denied that the assist had at any time been instructed by Dr. Lattimer to make observations of the tuberculin test, and that Dr. Lattimer had in all instances made such observations himself.

After some discussion, the Secretary recommended that Dr. Lattimer be suspended from the Approved and Accredited list pending his appearance before the Board at the next regular Board meeting.

Dr. Ghostley moved the Secretary's recommendation be approved and that

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the Secretary be instructed to suspend Dr. Lattimer until he appears before the Board to show case why his suspension should be lifted. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

SHEEP SCABIES IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

The Secretary reported that Dr. R. S. Robinson, State Veterinarian of South Dakota had reported the existence of sheep scabies in western South Dakota. Dr. Robinson reports that the disease was found in sheep imported from Kansas about June 14, 1950 and the disease was diagnosed in August, 1950 at which time there was found approximately 6,000 sheep affected and a possible 10,000 exposed. Dr. Robinson stated that in his opinion, the outbreak was under control because all of the known infected sheep were now under fence and under quarantine and the State of South Dakota was proceeding to dip the known-exposed sheep. The Secretary stated, however, that due to the long period of time that elapsed following the importation of the affected sheep until the disease was diagnosed, it was his opinion that it would be impossible to determine definitely that the infection had not spread to other sheep in South Dakota.

The Secretary pointed out that the rules and regulations require that all sheep imported into Minnesota shall be dipped in a recognized dip within 10 days prior to importation with the exception of sheep originating in states where no scabies exists or has existed during the preceding 12 months. He stated that certain exceptions had been made in the past where scabies had appeared in a previously scabies-free state when there were natural barriers to the movement of sheep between the affected areas and the rest of the State, but pointed out that in this instance, it did not appear that natural barriers existed.

After some discussion, it was decided that no action was necessary and the Secretary was instructed to comply with the rules and regulations governing the importation of sheep from South Dakota.

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ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON BRUCELLOSIS

The Board then discussed at length the action of the Advisory Committee on Brucellosis appointed by the Governor at the meeting of this date. The plan suggested by Dr. Gloss to the Advisory Committee was carefully considered.

Mr. Knodt moved that the Secretary advise the Chairman of the Advisory Committee that in the opinion of the Board it will be advisable and practicable to arrange for the testing of cattle for brucellosis under the Area Plan in the southern counties where veterinary service is available by practicing veterinarians on a per head basis, and that in their opinion it will not be necessary in such areas to employ either full-time veterinarians or non-veterinary personnel for securing blood samples for the brucellosis test. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned at 4:30 P. M.

Respectfully yours,


Secretary

President

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

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

The Minutes of the Special Meeting held September 11 were read and briefly discussed. Mr. Ewald moved the Minutes be approved as read. Motion seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

BIENNIAL BUDGET

The Secretary presented the budget for the biennium beginning July 1, 1951 to be presented to the Governor and the next session of the legislature. He explained that he had been requested by the Department of Administration to prepare the budget on the basis of the present activities carried on by the Board with a supplemental budget to cover the estimated expenditures required for any expansion of the disease control programs such as is recommended by the Governor's Advisory Committee on Brucellosis. The Secretary stated that in order to properly conduct the present program, it will be necessary to increase our force of employees as follows:- One additional Veterinarian II, one additional clerk-stenographer I, one additional clerk-typist I, and two additional Law Enforcement Officers I. The Secretary also explained that the Department of Administration and the State Civil Service has advised that in the future, if veterinary students are employed during the summer months as Bang's disease technicians, they should be placed under Civil Service as seasonal employes to be paid from the Salary Fund. He explained that these additions were included in the budget.

Dr. Boyd moved that \$236,250.00 be requested in the Salary Fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952 and \$243,818.00 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

The request for the Supplies and Expense fund was then discussed. The

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Secretary explained that because of the rising cost of travel and subsistence and the necessity for employing more veterinarians and their assistants in order to conduct the necessary testing in the additional counties which have now adopted the Area Plan of Bang's disease control, it would be necessary to increase the amount provided in the Supplies and Expense fund.

After discussing the budget request item by item, Mr. Ewald moved that \$578,117.85 be requested for the fiscal year terminating June 30, 1952 and \$509,369.50 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, for the Supplies and Expense Fund. Motion seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

The Indemnity Fund was then discussed. The Secretary explained the budget which he presented included an estimate of the amount of indemnity which would be paid provided all animals condemned for tuberculosis and Bang's disease were subject to the maximum indemnity allowed by law. He stated that under the economic conditions now prevailing and the limit on appraisal provided by the indemnity law, at the present time no indemnity was paid for the great majority of reacting animals since the salvage for such animals exceeded the maximum appraisal. After some discussion, it was decided that there is no likelihood of a marked reduction in livestock values during the coming biennium, and for that reason the amounts included in the budget request presented by the Secretary, were far in excess of the amount which would be required.

Mr. Ewald moved that \$100,000.00 be requested for each year of the biennium ending June 30, 1953, for the Indemnity Fund. Motion seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

The Secretary then presented the supplementary budget which was prepared to cover the estimated cost of the increase in Bang's disease control activities recommended by the Governor's Advisory Committee on Brucellosis, including increased personnel, supplies and expense and indemnity.

Dr. Boyd moved the following amounts be requested in the supplemental

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budget in addition to the amounts requested for the regular budget covering the present activities of the Board:

	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Salaries	\$27,228.00	\$28,080.00
Supplies and Expense	493,233.00	628,066.80
Indemnities	100,000.00	100,000.00

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

FINANCIAL REPORT

The Secretary presented a statement showing the expenditures of the Board for the first two quarters of the present fiscal year and the balances remaining in each of the funds appropriated by the legislature for the activities of the Board. The Salary Fund shows a satisfactory balance and a large surplus still remains in the Indemnity Fund. The Supplies and Expense Fund, however, has been seriously depleted. The appropriation for the full fiscal year for this Fund was \$275,000.00 for which there is approximately \$77,000.00 remaining as of this date unexpended and unencumbered. It is estimated that \$40,000.00 will be required for the operation of the office and for the payment of subsistence and travel for the full-time employees of the Board, leaving only approximately \$33,000.00 for the employment of practicing veterinarians and other personnel for conducting area tests for tuberculosis and Bang's disease for the remainder of the fiscal year.

The Secretary explained that he estimated that this balance would be sufficient to complete the combination testing in Aitkin and Kandiyohi Counties, which hoped to complete before January 1, 1951, after which time it would be necessary, unless additional funds were procured, to discontinue all area work for the remainder of the fiscal year.

Dr. Ghostley moved the Secretary be instructed to continue the testing for tuberculosis and Bang's disease to the fullest extent possible with the personnel available until the funds are exhausted; and to prepare a request for a deficiency appropriation to be presented to the legislature as soon as possible after it convenes

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in order to continue the testing program during the last six months of the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1951. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

KASSON SALES BARN.

Mr. L. L. Lenertz then appeared before the Board on behalf of Mr. G. E. Mathias of Kasson, Mr. Mathias was the owner and operator of a community sale barn at Kasson for some years until his permit was revoked on July 15, 1950 following presentation of evidence to the Board that the rules and regulations governing the operation of community sales had been violated by Mr. Mathias, and Mr. Mathias' admission that the charges were true. Mr. Lenertz, an attorney from South St. Paul requested the Board to reinstate Mr. Mathias' permit on the grounds that he had already been punished to the extent of several thousand dollars, and that in his opinion Mr. Mathias had learned his lesson, and would in the future, comply with the rules and regulations of the Board. Mr. Lenertz was then excused.

After some discussion, Mr. Ewald moved that the Secretary be instructed to issue a new permit to Mr. Mathias upon his application to operate a community sale at Kasson provided inspection disclosed that the Kasson Sales Barn was in proper sanitary condition, and that the veterinarian employed as the official veterinarian of the sale by Mr. Mathias, was approved by the Board. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

REPORT OF MEETING OF "DRAFTING SUBCOMMITTEE OF GOVERNOR'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON BRUCELLOSIS."

The Secretary reported that he and Dr. Boyd had attended a meeting of the Sub-Committee on drafting the report of the Advisory Committee on Brucellosis. He stated that he had been delegated the duty of estimating the cost of the proposed program, figures to be submitted to Mr. W. T. Foley, Chairman of the Sub-Committee who had undertaken the duty of preparing the final draft. He stated that the figures that he intended to submit were identical with those shown on the Supplemental Budget which had been approved by the Board. Some discussion of the activities of the

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Advisory Committee followed.

DR. B. J. LATTIMER, SPRINGFIELD

Dr. B. J. Lattimer of Springfield then appeared before the Board with his attorney, Mr. Edward A. Nierengarten of New Ulm. The Secretary explained that following reports that Dr. Lattimer had conducted tuberculin tests not in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Board while employed in the testing of cattle under the Area Plan in Sibley County, he had ordered an investigation and obtained statements from two farmers indicating that Dr. Lattimer had in some instances instructed his lay assistant to make observations of the results of the test and had submitted test records indicating that these observations had been made by himself. He stated that following the receipt of these statements and the report of the field veterinarians who had investigated the case, he had immediately discharged Dr. Lattimer from his employment with the Board, and on September 13, 1950 had suspended him from the Approved and Accredited List of Veterinarians. Dr. Lattimer denied the charges in all respects.

Mr. Nierengarten presented affidavits signed by some of the individuals who had furnished statements to the Board completely contradictory to such statements. He requested that before any further action was taken in removing Dr. Lattimer's name from the Approved and Accredited list, that Dr. Lattimer be permitted to bring the witnesses before the Board for examination and cross-examination. Dr. Lattimer and Mr. Nierengarten were then excused.

After an extended discussion, Dr. Ghostley moved that in view of the contradictory evidence presented to the Board with regard to the activities of Dr. Lattimer in testing cattle in Sibley County, that he be reinstated on the Approved and Accredited list of Veterinarians in Minnesota. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd. The motion was carried by the following vote - Dr. Ghostley aye, Dr. Boyd aye, Mr. Ewald aye, Mr. Knodt aye, Dr. Gloss no.

DR. D. E. TRUMP AND LEONARD G. W. GABBERT, OWATONNA.

Dr. D. E. Trump of Owatonna and Mr. Leonard G. W. Gabbert, owner of the

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"Gilkey Farms" at Owatonna then appeared before the Board. Dr. Trump stated that Gabbert intended to hold a dispersal sale of the Gilkey Farm herd and requested an interpretation of the State laws and the rules and regulations governing the testing of cattle for Bang's disease before they were offered for sale or sold at public sale and the regulations governing the sale of Bang's disease vaccinates. The Secretary explained in detail the provisions of the law and the rules and regulations and the procedures which the Board required veterinarians and owners to follow in these matters. Dr. Trump and Mr. Gabbert were then excused. A brief discussion of the advisability of requesting an amendment to the sale law followed.

The Board then recessed for lunch and reconvened at 1:30 P. M. All members present.

DR. J. W. KUMMER, HASTINGS, MINNESOTA

The Secretary reminded the Board of their action on July 14 when they instructed the Secretary to continue the suspension of Dr. J. W. Kummer of Hastings, Minnesota until he assured the Secretary that he would comply with the rules and regulations of the Board pertaining to the testing of cattle for brucellosis and the administration of Bang's disease vaccine. He stated that he had informed Dr. Kummer of this action on July 15 by registered mail. The Secretary read a reply from Dr. Kummer and ensuing correspondence. He also reported that Dr. Kummer had not complied with instructions of the Secretary as directed by the Board and had issued health certificates and had continued to secure blood samples for the brucellosis test in defiance of these instructions.

After some discussion, Mr. Ewald moved that the Secretary be instructed to remove Dr. Kummer's name from the Approved and Accredited list of veterinarians in Minnesota. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

OTTERTAIL COUNTY PETITION FOR BANG'S DISEASE TEST.

The Secretary stated that in accordance with the instructions by the Board at their meeting on July 14 he had arranged for a public hearing on the suffi-

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ciency of the petition submitted from Otter Tail County requesting the Area Plan of Bang's disease control. He stated that a careful check of the petition showed 4,302 signatures. A statement signed by William Lincoln, County Auditor of Otter Tail County received with the petition, certified there were 5,917 cattle owners shown on the 1949 assessment roll of Otter Tail County, indicating that 72.7% of the cattle owners in the County had signed the petition or an excess of 278 signatures over the number required by law to make the petition sufficient.

The notice of the hearing on the petition was published in the Fergus Falls Daily Journal September 16, 1950 and the hearing was held September 27, 1950 in the City Hall at Henning, Minnesota. Due to illness, it was necessary for the Secretary to delegate Dr. G. E. Keller, the Veterinarian in Charge of Bang's Disease Control to conduct the hearing. The Secretary presented Dr. Keller's report which indicated that 32 persons attended the hearing. No names on the petition were challenged.

After a short discussion, Dr. Boyd moved the action of the Secretary in holding the hearing and delegating Dr. Keller to conduct the same be approved and that the petition be declared sufficient; and that the Secretary be instructed to proceed to start the testing of all the cattle in Otter Tail County for Bang's disease as soon as funds and personnel are available. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

RAPID PLATE TEST FOR BANG'S DISEASE BY PRACTICING VETERINARIANS.

The Secretary reported that he continued to receive complaints of the results of testing by the rapid plate method by practicing veterinarians, and that while in his opinion the great majority of practitioners authorized to conduct plate tests are performing their work in a very satisfactory manner, it appears evident that some veterinarians have become careless in their technique, or for other reasons are not conducting such tests properly.

After some discussion, Mr. Knodt moved that the Secretary be instructed to arrange for all veterinarians authorized to conduct the rapid plate test for Bang's

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disease be required to submit samples from at least 10 animals, including some samples showing a positive or suspicious reaction, to the Laboratory for check testing at least every six months in order to maintain their authorization in force. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

BANG'S DISEASE CONTROL

The Secretary reported that during the past summer, the Board had employed veterinary students as "Bang's disease technicians" in the area control work, and that on the whole, the service rendered had been highly satisfactory. He reported that through the employment of these students it had been possible to make the initial test in four counties in addition to the tests that were due for re-accreditation and tests of infected herds in counties previously under the Area Plan.

The Secretary reported further that one of the difficulties encountered in the control of Bang's disease under the Area Plan was the use of adult vaccination, especially by a few veterinarians where such procedure was not justified. He stated it was his opinion that the regulations should be amended to limit the use of adult vaccination in area counties to problem herds, and that the owner be fully informed of the quarantine requirements which would necessarily be established on herds where adult vaccination is practiced before a permit was issued to a veterinarian to vaccinate adult animals in an Area County.

After some discussion, the Secretary was directed to present a formal recommendation in regard to an amendment to the regulations to the Board at their next meeting.

The Secretary also reported that the movement of livestock through community sales located in counties which have adopted the Area Plan of Bang's disease control is making such control increasingly difficult, due to the fact that many cattle at such sales are sold to dealers who do not comply with the quarantine regulations. He reported that the quarantine officer had been instructed to confer with the operators of community sales located in Bang's disease areas, and the official

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veterinarians of such sales in an effort to devise a procedure which would be practical and satisfactory to the sale operators and legitimate dealers in order that the conditions might be corrected. He stated that in order to expedite the movement of livestock or in order not to hinder such movement, that he intended to delegate official veterinarians who are authorized agents of the Board, to issue permits for the movement of such quarantined livestock, but that if dealers persisted in such movement of livestock without first obtaining the proper authorization, it would be necessary to start legal proceedings in a rather large number of instances.

SHEEP SCABIES.

The Secretary reported that he had received information that sheep scab now exists in the following states which have for many years been declared scab-free:- Idaho, New Mexico, South Dakota and Colorado. He stated that the sanitary officials of these states have reported that sheep scab has appeared in each instance among sheep recently imported from Texas. The Secretary further stated that he had informed the Sanitary authorities of the states named, that provided they could furnish him assurance there would be no movement from the areas where sheep scab exists to other areas within the states, he would recommend to the Board that Minnesota allow the importation of sheep without dipping from the areas where scabies does not exist. He stated, however, that so far, he had not been able to receive satisfactory assurance that there was no such movement, and for that reason had informed transportation agencies and sheep dealers, that permits would not be issued for the importation of sheep without dipping from the states mentioned. He informed the Board that since the regulations allowed sheep accompanied by a health certificate indicating that they were not showing symptoms of scabies and had not been exposed thereto, to be imported without dipping but under quarantine from October 15 until the ensuing April 15 of any year, it would probably be necessary to issue a very large number of quarantines since most of the feeding sheep imported into Minnesota, originate in the states above named.

He stated that it did not seem probable that with the present quarantine

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officers now available, that it will be possible to properly police these quarantines and may result in a serious reinfection of this State with sheep scab. The matter was discussed by the Board at some length but no action was taken.

SCREW WORM SURVEY.

The Secretary presented a report of the screwworm survey of the western area of the United States for August 1950 by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture. He informed the Board that in this State this survey had been conducted in cooperation with the State Entomologist's office and that before the survey was conducted, the Entomologist from the Bureau of Animal Industry and the representative from the State Entomologist's office had conferred with the Secretary relative to the survey. The Secretary stated that he was pleased to report that no screwworm infestation was discovered in Minnesota with the exception of one dog which had been imported into Watonwan County from Texas in June, 1950. This dog was promptly treated and the infection apparently had not spread to other livestock.

BOVINE TRICHOMONIASIS.

The Secretary reported that bovine trichomoniasis was apparently becoming more prevalent within the State. He stated that in his opinion, regulations providing for the control of this disease should be adopted providing for the quarantining of herds where this disease was found. After further discussion, the Board decided to defer further action until the next meeting of the Board and the Secretary was directed to place the subject on the agenda.

"PIG HATCHERIES."

The Secretary reported that there was a new development in the swine industry resulting in the establishment of so-called "pig hatcheries". Under this procedure large numbers of brood sows are assembled under one ownership or management and the pigs produced are sold at weaning for feeding purposes. He stated that he had received a telephone call from Dr. C. O. Enge of St. James, who was interested

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interested in a pig hatchery at that point. Dr. Enge stated that the management of this hatchery wished to sell cholera immune pigs but that if the pigs were immunized 21 days prior to weaning, they would be too young to establish a proper immunity. He wished the Board to consider some procedure whereby the pigs might be immunized immediately before delivery to purchasers to be quarantined on the purchaser's premises.

After some discussion, the Board decided to defer action until the next meeting and the Secretary was directed to place this subject also on the agenda.

FALSIFICATION OF HEALTH CERTIFICATES.

The Secretary presented a letter from the Attorney for the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, together with a photostatic copy of a Minnesota health certificate issued by Dr. D. B. Palmer on June 1, 1950 and correspondence pertaining thereto. It appears evident from the facts furnished that the owner of the cattle, W. L. Schultz of Hillsboro, Kansas, had added the description of six additional cattle to the health certificate after it was issued by Dr. Palmer. The attorney for the Kansas Board also enclosed a letter from the County Attorney at Marion, Kansas who had been instrumental in gathering the information, stating that in his opinion this was a simple case of forgery, and offered his services to the Kansas State Board of Agriculture and to the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board in prosecuting this case. He stated that he would be pleased to cooperate with this Board in obtaining the extradition of Mr. Schultz to Minnesota for prosecution if the Board decided such action was justified.

After some discussion, the Secretary was directed to discuss the matter with the Attorney General's office and if in his opinion the evidence justified, to start action against Mr. Schultz for forgery.

PULLORUM TESTING AGENT'S SCHOOL.

The Secretary presented the program of the last school held by the Extension Department of the University of Minnesota qualifying persons as pullorum testing agents for the Board and flock selection agents for the Poultry Improvement Board. He stated that Dr. L. E. Jenkins, the Veterinarian in Charge of Poultry Disease


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control for the Board was of the opinion that too much time was used at these schools on subjects which did not pertain directly to such training, especially in the discussion of other disease conditions of poultry. A discussion of the operation of the annual school followed.

Dr. Boyd suggested that before another school is held that a conference between Dr. Jenkins, Veterinarians of the Division of Veterinary Medicine at the University Farm, the Extension Service, and the Secretary be held in an effort to determine the value of the courses presented at the school and if possible, to improve the program.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned at 3:10 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,


Secretary

President

MINUTES SPECIAL MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD DECEMBER 8, 1950

The meeting was called to order at 10:10 A. M. by Dr. W. L. Boyd, Vice-President. Members present - Dr. W. L. Boyd, Dr. George F. Ghostley and Mr. Charles Ewald. The Secretary was also present.

Dr. Ghostley moved the Minutes of the Quarterly Meeting October 17, as submitted to the Board Members by the Secretary, be approved. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald, motion carried.

IMPORTATION OF SWINE

The Board discussed the importation of swine into Minnesota which has increased materially during the past year. The Secretary explained that many of the swine imported for feeding purposes originated at community sales in other states. Most of these pigs are vaccinated with serum only prior to importation and in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Board, no quarantine is established upon arrival. It has become a common practice for dealers who import pigs under these circumstances, to then peddle the pigs from farm to farm. Numerous complaints have been received during the past year of sickness among such pigs. The Secretary pointed out that when pigs are purchased at community sales located in Minnesota, they are quarantined for 21 days separate and apart from other swine on the premises of the purchaser regardless of whether they are treated with serum only or with serum and virus at the sale, and that allowing pigs purchased at points in other states, including community sales treated with serum only, to be imported into the State without quarantine was inconsistent.

After some discussion, the Secretary was directed to prepare an amendment governing the importation of swine to require a quarantine on all swine imported into the State unless accompanied by a health certificate showing treatment with serum and virus 30 days or more prior to importation, to be presented to the Board at their next meeting for further discussion.

RABIES

The Secretary reported that since the last Board meeting, October 17, ten cases of rabies had been diagnosed in Minnesota. These cases appeared in three cows, four skunks, two dogs and one squirrel reported from nine different counties. One cow and one dog reported from Cottonwood County originated on the same premises. The two dogs, one from Cottonwood County and one from Hennepin County, were known to have been bitten by skunks approximately 10 days prior to the time the first symptoms were disclosed. Both dogs lived approximately three days after first showing symptoms. In both cases, the dogs were confined and so far as can be determined, did not leave the home premises nor were other dogs involved. On the Hennepin County premises, there were nine cats which were destroyed on the suggestion of the field veterinarian who made the investigation. The three cows in which rabies was diagnosed, also had a history of probable exposure to skunks some time prior to the time they developed symptoms.

The Secretary reported that since neither of the dogs had a history of traveling away from home and since no evidence was obtained that other dogs in the vicinity had been bitten, no proclamation or quarantine had been established.

After some discussion the Board approved the action of the Secretary in withholding the proclamation and quarantine unless further investigation indicated that a dog or dogs were the means of spreading the disease. The Secretary was instructed to prepare a letter to submit to Mr. W. T. Foley, Associate Editor of "THE FARMER", calling the attention to the farmers of the State of the potential danger to livestock and human beings from the large skunk population now existing in the state.

Dr. E. H. Gloss and Mr. E. H. Knodt then appeared, and Dr. Gloss assumed the chair.

BUDGET REQUEST FOR COMING BIENNIUM

The Secretary then presented the budget which had been submitted to

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the Department of Administration as approved by the Board at their Quarterly meeting on October 17. He reported that the Department of Administration had requested additional justification for the increased appropriations requested, particularly the increase in Code 15 of the Supplies and Expense Fund providing for funds for the employment of practicing veterinarians and their assistants for the testing of cattle for tuberculosis and Bang's disease, item 21, travel and subsistence of full-time employees. After some discussion the Secretary was instructed to explain in detail the necessity for the increase requested, if the Board is to render the service required by law in testing under the Area Plan.

SALARY OF SECRETARY AND EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

Dr. Gloss stated that in his opinion the salary of the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board should be increased.

After some discussion, Mr. Knodt moved that the Board request the Legislature to provide in the Salary Fund for the coming biennium for an increase in the salary of the Secretary and Executive Officer from \$7,500.00 to \$8,100.00 for each year of the biennium, and that the Secretary submit this request to the Department of Administration. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried unanimously.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION

The Secretary reported that the money available for the present fiscal year for the employment of Non-State Employees Service consisting of practicing veterinarians and their assistants, was practically exhausted. He stated that he estimated there was sufficient money remaining to conduct the combination test in Kandiyohi County which would include the first complete test of all the cattle in that County for Bang's disease, but because^{of} the impending exhaustion of the funds, it had become necessary for him to discontinue the employment of practicing veterinarians for the retesting of infected herds, and it appeared there would be no further funds available to conduct tests in other counties until more money was provided.

Dr. Ghostley moved that the Secretary be instructed to prepare a request

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for a deficiency fund in the amount of \$150,000.00 to be added to the Supplies and Expense Fund for the payment of Non-State Employees Service to be made available at the earliest possible date in order that the testing might be continued during the remainder of the present fiscal year. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

PROPOSED RULES AND REGULATIONS NO. 3.5.

The Secretary presented proposed rules and regulations to prohibit the movement of cattle which have given a positive or suspicious reaction to a Bang's disease test excepting under permit from the Board.

After discussion, Dr. Ghostley moved the Secretary be instructed to call a public hearing for the consideration of the proposed regulations prior to their adoption by the Board. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

REQUEST OF ST. PAUL UNION STOCK YARDS COMPANY.

The Secretary presented a letter from Mr. A. L. Olson, President of the St. Paul Union Stock Yards Company at South St. Paul, Minnesota requesting arrangements be made for him and some of his organization to meet with the Board to discuss the movement of vaccinated heifers from South St. Paul to points in Minnesota provided they are accompanied by health certificates from the state of origin showing official vaccination against Bang's disease, and also to discuss the approval of the Laboratory conducted by the veterinarians at South St. Paul as an official laboratory of the Board.

The Secretary stated that he would invite Mr. Olson to attend the next meeting together with such other persons as he might desire. The proposals suggested in Mr. Olson's letter were discussed briefly.

REQUEST FOR REGULATIONS RE: PIG HATCHERIES

Dr. E. H. Gloss stated that he had had requests from some veterinarians who were conducting "pig hatcheries" that regulations be adopted to provide for licensing such establishments and to further provide that some arrangements be made

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whereby pigs might be immunized with serum and virus at the establishment immediately before selling and be quarantined on the premises of the purchaser.

After some discussion, the Secretary was instructed to prepare tentative rules and regulations governing this procedure to be presented at the next meeting.

DR. R. D. MACKERETH, ANNANDALE.

The Secretary presented a letter from Dr. R. D. Mackereth of Annandale requesting reinstatement on the Approved and Accredited list of Veterinarians in Minnesota as of November 5, 1950, which was six months following his suspension from the Approved and Accredited List in Minnesota in May 1950.

After some discussion, the Secretary recommended that no action be taken to reinstate Dr. Mackereth until a year had elapsed following his suspension. No action was taken.

DR. W. B. HAUGO, LITCHFIELD.

The Secretary presented a letter from Dr. W. B. Haugo of Litchfield, Minnesota requesting reinstatement on the Approved and Accredited List of Veterinarians in Minnesota. Dr. Haugo was suspended March 13, 1950 and later removed from the Approved and Accredited List.

After some discussion, the Secretary recommended that no action be taken to reinstate Dr. Haugo until a year had elapsed following his suspension. No action was taken.

REPORT OF GOVERNOR'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON BRUCELLOSIS.

The Secretary presented a preliminary report of the Governor's Advisory Committee on Brucellosis submitted to him by Mr. W. T. Foley, who had been delegated by the Committee to prepare the final report. Copies of this report had been furnished the Secretary, Dr. Boyd and Dr. Ghostley of the Board.

After some discussion, the Secretary was instructed to write to Mr. Foley requesting that copies of the preliminary report and any later revisions thereof, be furnished the other Board Members. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

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U. S. LIVESTOCK SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

The Secretary reported that he and Dr. Gloss attended the meeting of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association at Phoenix, Arizona on November 1, 2, and 3, and that he had also attended the meeting of the National Assembly of Chief Livestock Sanitary Officials on October 30 and 31 also at Phoenix.

He stated the Report of the Committee on Tuberculosis had recommended an amendment to the Uniform Methods and Rules for the Control of Tuberculosis to delete the provision adopted last year providing that no county may be reaccredited unless all of the cattle in such county have been tested within six years. He stated that under the regulations as amended, counties may be reaccredited at the end of the period of accreditation, if the last complete test showed less than two-tenths of one per cent infection, by testing all previously infected herds and at least 20% of the herds within the county, provided less than 2% infection was disclosed in the cattle so tested, and further provided that if more than two-tenths of one per cent infection was so disclosed, all of the cattle in the county must be tested before the county may be reaccredited. The Secretary stated that in his opinion, this provision did not offer sufficient protection against reinfection with tuberculosis and he recommended that no change be made in the procedure now followed in Minnesota of testing all the cattle in each county at least every six years, prior to reaccreditation.

The Secretary also stated there had been some changes in the Uniform Methods and Rules for the establishment and Maintenance of Certified Bang's Disease-Free herds and Modified Certified Bang's Disease-Free Areas. The principal changes were provisions for reaccreditation of areas by testing a percentage of infected herds. He Stated that in his opinion this provision was desirable and should be used at the end of a three year period of certification following a complete test, and provided all of the cattle in the county are subjected to the test before the county is recertified as second time, and further provided the ring test is employed to locate

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centers of infection during the interim between tests of all cattle in the county.

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

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Raphael A. ...", is written over a horizontal line.

Secretary

President

MINUTES QUARTERLY MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD JANUARY 12, 1951.

The meeting was called to order at 10:00 A. M. by Dr. E. H. Gloss, President of the Board. All members of the Board, Dr. E. H. Gloss, Dr. W. L. Boyd, Mr. Charles Ewald, Mr. E. H. Knodt and Dr. George F. Ghostley and the Secretary were present.

The Secretary announced that Dr. E. H. Gloss has been reappointed by the Governor, a member of the Board for a five year term beginning January 1, 1951.

Mr. Knodt moved the Minutes as submitted to the Board Members by mail, be approved. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

DR. G. F. YAGER, SAUK CENTER.

The Secretary presented a letter from Dr. G. F. Yager of Sauk Center requesting information as to how he might be reinstated on the Approved and Accredited list of Veterinarians in Minnesota. The Secretary reviewed the circumstances resulting in the removal of Dr. Yager's name from the Approved and Accredited List on December 13, 1949. After some discussion, the Secretary recommended that since more than a year has elapsed since Dr. Yager's disqualification, that he be reinstated on the Approved and Accredited List in Minnesota.

Mr. Ewald moved the Board comply with the Secretary's recommendation, and he be instructed to proceed to reinstate Dr. G. F. Yager of Sauk Center on the Approved and Accredited list of Veterinarians in Minnesota. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley. Mr. Ewald, Dr. Ghostley, Dr. Boyd and Mr. Knodt voted aye - Dr. Gloss voted "no". Motion carried.

RABIES

The Secretary reported that seven cases of rabies had been diagnosed in the State since the last Board meeting December 8, 1950. These cases appeared in two cows, two cats, two dogs, and a skunk. He stated that the dogs in both instances had been at liberty prior to the appearance of symptoms and for that reason he had established a proclamation and quarantine on four townships and two municipalities in Renville County,

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and that he was in the process of establishing a quarantine on four adjacent townships, two in Swift County and two in Pope County. The Secretary reported that in most of the cases there was evidence of possible exposure to skunks.

The Secretary was again instructed to write an article for submission to farm papers regarding the rabies situation in the skunk population of the State.

COMMUNITY SALES AT WORTHINGTON, MINNESOTA.

Mr. A. F. Satre, Manager of the Worthington Community Sales and Mr. Harbert, representing Eldon Rowe of the Southwestern Minnesota Livestock Sales Pavilion, and Dr. C. P. Schmidt, the official veterinarian for both community sales then appeared. Mr. Harbert reported that Mr. Rowe was absent from the State and was therefore unable to appear.

The Secretary stated that following a report that sheep scab was diagnosed in sheep consigned to the Public stockyards at South St. Paul by Chris Klein of Worthington, Minnesota he had ordered an investigation which disclosed that the sheep in question had been sold in June and July, some of them through the Worthington Livestock Community Sales and some through the Southwestern Minnesota Livestock Sales Pavilion; also that the sheep originated in Iowa and were consigned to the livestock sales in Minnesota by Mow Brothers of Sioux Center, Iowa, without health certificates as required by the rules and regulations. He also reported that no health certificates were available for these sheep in the files of the sales companies and the consignor's statements which were on file, were improperly completed. The sheep had been sold to Ernest Hensch of Bigelow, Minnesota, who on or before December 5 sold them to Lyman Reed who then again consigned them to the Southwestern Minnesota Livestock Sales Pavilion where 62 of them were purchased by Chris Klein of Worthington who employed K. L. McNab and Son of Worthington to truck them to South St. Paul where scabies was diagnosed. The remainder of this consignment of 207 lambs were purchased at the Southwestern Minnesota Livestock Sales Pavilion by Rudolph Roesner of Jackson, Minnesota. Inspection indicated that these sheep were affected with scab

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and a quarantine was established. All of these sheep, together with other sheep on Mr. Roesner's farm have been sold for slaughter under permit from the Board. Also all of the trucks in which the sheep were transported after leaving Mr. Hensch's premises, have been located and cleaned and disinfected, although it is probable that other livestock and possibly sheep, were handled in said trucks before the disinfection was accomplished.

The Secretary reported that the investigation is being continued and every effort will be made to locate any scab which may have resulted from exposure to this infected lot.

Dr. Schmidt stated that following the investigations of the Board that he had called on Mouw Brothers of Sioux Center, Iowa and presented a number of inspection forms he had obtained from them, indicating that during June and July Mouw Brothers had purchased several hundred sheep from the Sioux City Stockyards. These inspection slips indicated Mouw Brothers of Sioux Center, Iowa as the consignor and also indicated they had been shipped from the Sioux City Stockyards without dipping. Dr. Schmidt stated that Mouw Brothers had informed him that the sheep had been trucked directly from the Sioux City Stockyards to the community sales at Worthington, and at no time had been unloaded on their premises, but that the only health certificates they had obtained for such sheep were the inspection reports from the Sioux City Yards which Dr. Schmidt presented.

Mr. Satre and Mr. Harbert both stated that they were of the opinion that when the sheep were consigned that they originated at Edgerton, Minnesota and were consigned by Mouw Brothers who are well-known livestock raisers in that territory. Dr. Schmidt confirmed thier statements. They admitted they were at fault in not obtaining proper consignor's statements for all livestock consigned to their respective community sales and stated this would be corrected in the future. Both Mr. Satre and Mr. Harbert stated that to the best of their knowledge these were the only shipments of sheep from outside of the State recently received at the community sales pavilions at Worthington not accompanied by proper health certificates.

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After an extended discussion, Mr. Satre, Mr. Harbert and Dr. Schmidt were excused. The Secretary recommended the permits for the two community sales be suspended for 90 days and that Dr. Schmidt be suspended from the approved and accredited list of veterinarians for 90 days.

After further discussion, Dr. Ghostley moved the permits for the sale of livestock through community sales held by A. G. Satre of Worthington Livestock Community Sales Company and Eldon Rowe of the Southwestern Minnesota Livestock Sales Pavilion be suspended for 60 days, and that Dr. C. P. Schmidt be suspended from the Approved and Accredited List of Veterinarians in Minnesota for 60 days. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

REQUEST OF ST. PAUL UNION STOCKYARDS COMPANY.

Mr. A. L. Olson, President of the St. Paul Union Stockyards Company, Mr. O. Z. Ransberg, Director of Public Relations of the St. Paul Union Stockyards Company, and Dr. I. O. Burrington, a veterinary practitioner at the Stockyards at South St. Paul, then appeared. The Secretary stated that he had invited them to confer with the Board following a request from Mr. Olson.

Mr. Olson stated that he had received numerous complaints from dealers and commission men operating at the Stockyards in South St. Paul regarding the rules and regulations of the Live Stock Sanitary Board, which in their opinion prevented the movement of officially vaccinated cattle from the Public Stockyards to points in Minnesota or in other states without a record of a negative Bang's disease test. The Secretary called attention to paragraph e, section 7 of the regulations of the Board governing the importation of cattle into Minnesota which provides for the importation of feeding cattle without a test for either Bang's disease or tuberculosis provided they will be isolated in a dry feed lot throughout the feeding period. He also stated that if cattle under 18 months of age arrived at the South St. Paul Yards accompanied by a proper health certificate showing individual identification of the cattle in the shipment and indicating vaccination between 4 and 8 months of age, a

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a permit would be issued for their shipment under quarantine to a destination in Minnesota. Also that if such cattle arrived at the stockyards accompanied by health certificates indicating compliance with the requirements of other states, health certificates issued at South St. Paul for the shipment of such cattle to such state, would be approved. However, if the cattle arrived at South St. Paul and were placed on test, any animal failing to show a negative reaction must be indentified as a reactor by tagging and branding. No such cattle can be removed from the yards to other points in Minnesota and no health certificates for such cattle will be issued for shipment to other states unless a permit is first obtained from the livestock sanitary authorities of the State of destination indicating they are willing to accept identified reactors.

Mr. Olson also stated that the order of the State Veterinarian of Iowa prohibiting the importation of cattle into that State which under the rules and regulations governing the importation of cattle into Iowa must be negative to a brucellosis test, if such test is conducted by a practicing veterinarian, was creating a hardship on the cattle dealers in South St. Paul. He stated it was his understanding that the State Veterinarian of Iowa had agreed that if the Board would approve the laboratory conducted by the veterinarians practicing at South St. Paul, that Iowa would accept cattle tested by them.

The Secretary explained that the Board approved the plate testing conducted by the veterinarians practicing at South St. Paul in the same manner as they approved the testing of other veterinarians in the State who had taken special instructions in conducting the plate test at the laboratory conducted for the Board by the University of Minnesota, and who had submitted samples for "check testing" to the laboratory until their work was approved by the laboratory and they were certified to the Board as capable of properly conducting the rapid plate agglutination test for brucellosis. He further stated that the veterinarians at South St. Paul were in the same category as other practicing veterinarians in Minnesota who were approved by the Board to conduct plate testing, and that he could not recommend approval of a laboratory conducted by

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them

/unless laboratories conducted by other qualified veterinarians in the State of Minnesota were also acceptable to the State of Iowa. He stated that he had conferred with the State Veterinarian of Iowa on this matter a number of times and had been definitely informed that plate tests conducted by practicing veterinarians would not be acceptable in Iowa.

After discussion, several of the Board Members informed Mr. Olson that the difficulties encountered were due to the action of the Iowa authorities and that complaints of any hardships resulting therefrom should be discussed with them instead of with the Minnesota Live Stock Sanitary Board. President Gloss also informed them that questions pertaining to the regulations might be discussed with the Secretary at any time and they could be assured that the Board would be pleased to cooperate with them in case future complaints or difficulties were encountered. Mr. Olson, Mr. Ransberg and Dr. Burrington then left the meeting.

MIDWEST FARMERS.

The Secretary reported that Mr. Keyes of the Midwest Farmers had requested an audience with the Board to discuss the regulations governing the importation of feeding cattle into counties under the area plan. The Midwest Farmers maintain a large sales yard at Willmar and have been importing large numbers of feeding cattle, including females from western states under permit to be tested for Bang's disease upon arrival, or in the case of cattle under six months of age without a Bang's disease test and reselling such cattle under quarantine to various points within the State.

On December 18, the testing for Bang's disease under the Area Plan was started in Kandiyohi County and the rules and regulations governing the importation into counties under the Area Plan became effective. The Secretary reported that he had notified the Midwest Farmers that in accordance with these rules and regulations, permits for the importation of cattle to be tested for Bang's disease upon arrival, would be discontinued and it would hereafter be necessary that all female cattle and

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bulls regardless of age, imported into Kandiyohi County be tested for Bang's disease and found negative. He stated that Mr. Keyes had informed him that he wished to discuss the matter further with the Board but telephoned this morning stating that because of a funeral which it was necessary for him to attend, he would be unable to do so. The matter of testing cattle prior to importation into Area counties was discussed briefly. No action was taken.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF DEPARTMENT TO DATE

The Secretary presented the financial report showing that the balance remaining in the Supplies and Expense Fund available for the employment of practicing veterinarians and their assistants in the testing of cattle for Bang's disease and tuberculosis was practically exhausted. He informed the Board that he had sent a request to the Department of Administration for a deficiency appropriation of \$100,000.00 to supply funds so that the testing programs might be continued without interruption for the remainder of the present fiscal year. He stated that no action had so far been taken by the Legislature towards providing this deficiency appropriation.

Mr. Ewald moved the Secretary be directed to confer with the Commissioner of Administration regarding the request for a deficiency appropriation and to take such steps as might be required to expedite the introduction and passage of such legislation. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

DISPLACED VETERINARIANS

The Secretary reported that three of the veterinarians now employed by the Board with a classification of Veterinarian I entered the United States as displaced persons and are not yet citizens of the United States. One of the veterinarians, a graduate of the Royal Veterinary College at Copenhagen, has a fair command of the English language and has taken the State Board Examination. If he is successful he will be licensed to practice in Minnesota, and there will presumably be no objection to his continued employment until such time as there are veterinarians on the Civil Service waiting list who are United States Citizens. The other two veterinarians in

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This category are Polish and have great difficulty in making themselves understood in English. They were accepted as candidates to take the examination of the Veterinary Examining Board in July but failed to pass. The Secretary reported that in a recent conference with Dr. D. B. Palmer, Secretary of the State Veterinary Examining Board, he had been informed that unless these veterinarians took the examination in January and were successful in passing the same, it would be necessary for him to notify the Board that they had failed to pass and that it would be necessary for them to discontinue their employment as veterinarians in this State. The Secretary reported that he had so informed the two veterinarians employed.

Following receipt of this information, he had allowed them several days leave in order to prepare for the examination, but they had declined to take the examination. They had, however, conferred with the Governor and other persons interested in the employment of displaced persons, and the Governor's Secretary telephoned to the Secretary of the Board requesting that if possible, their employment be continued at least until the Examining Board meeting in July, and that they be allowed to defer taking the examination until that time. The Secretary informed the Governor's office that this matter must be decided by the Examining Board, and that he did not feel justified in continuing the employment of these two veterinarians if the Examining Board notified him they were not qualified to practice within the State.

The Secretary stated that he had conferred with members of the Examining Board and requested that they furnish him with a statement promptly after their meeting as to whether or not the veterinarians in question would be continued as candidates until the July meeting, but that to date he has received no word from the examining board.

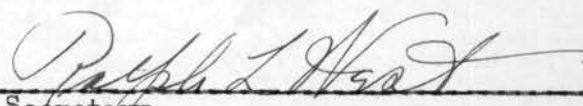
Dr. Ghostley moved the Secretary be instructed to discontinue the employment of the two disclosed veterinarians who failed to take the State Board Exam-

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ation, if requested to do so by the Examining Board, otherwise to continue their employment until the July meeting of the State Veterinary Examining Board, if in his opinion such employment was deemed advisable and met with the approval of the State Civil Service Department. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned at 1:30 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,


Secretary

President

SPECIAL MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD JANUARY 15, 1951.

The meeting was called to order at 1:30 P. M. by President E. H. Gloss. Members present - Dr. E. H. Gloss, Dr. W. L. Boyd, Mr. E. H. Knodt and Mr. Charles Ewald. Mr. Lowell Grady, the Assistant Attorney General assigned to the Board, Dr. R. H. Bergman, the field veterinarian who had made the investigation of the purported violations, and the Secretary were also present. The Secretary stated that he had tried to notify Dr. Ghostley of the meeting but had been informed that he was out of town and would not be available for a month.

The Secretary stated the special meeting had been called to further consider the evidence presented at the last quarterly meeting relative to violations of the rules and regulations by the Worthington Livestock Community Sales Company and the Southwestern Minnesota Livestock Sales Pavilion, both of Worthington, Minnesota, and the action taken by the Board relative thereto, at the Quarterly meeting on January 12, 1951.

Mr. A. G. Satre, Manager of the Worthington Livestock Community Sales Company, Mr. Eldon Rowe, Manager of the Southwestern Minnesota Livestock Sales Pavilion, and Dr. C. P. Schmidt, the veterinarian authorized as the official veterinarian of both sales then appeared. The Secretary reviewed the evidence presented at the meeting on January 12 and some further evidence obtained by Dr. Bergman during his investigation indicating that other shipments of sheep originating in Iowa had been received from time to time at both community sales at Worthington, not accompanied by health certificates in accordance with the rules and regulations governing the interstate shipment of livestock.

Mr. Satre, Mr. Rowe and Dr. Schmidt all declared emphatically that they were not aware at the time sheep were delivered, that said sheep originated in Iowa, but were all of the opinion that they were consigned by Mouw Brothers of Edgerton, Minnesota. They admitted that the consignors' statements which accompanied the sheep

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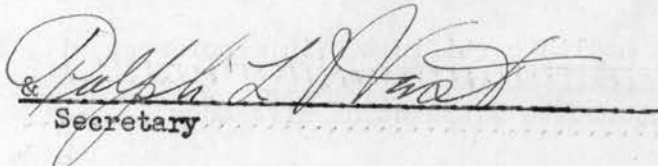
were improper and incomplete, but stated that in their opinion this was through a misunderstanding of the regulations and would not again occur if the Board decided to allow them to continue the operation of their community sales. After an extended discussion, Mr. Rowe, Mr. Satre and Dr. Schmidt were excused and the evidence and statements by the sales operators were further discussed.

Dr. Boyd moved the action taken by the Board at the Quarterly meeting January 12 suspending the permits for the operation of a community sale issued to A. G. Satre of the Worthington Livestock Community Sales Company and Eldon Rowe of the Southwestern Minnesota Livestock Sales Pavilion for 60 days, and the suspension of Dr. C. P. Schmidt from the Approved and Accredited List of Veterinarians in Minnesota also for 60 days, be confirmed but that such action be suspended on condition and for such period as said sales are operated in compliance with the rules and regulations of the Board governing the sale of livestock at community sales (Regulation 6.1.2), and the activities of Dr. Schmidt as the official veterinarian of such sales, are carried out in compliance with such rules and regulations. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried unanimously.

Mr. Rowe, Mr. Satre and Dr. Schmidt were then recalled and were informed of the action of the Board by President Gloss.

Mr. Ewald moved the meeting be adjourned. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried. The meeting adjourned at 3:30 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,


Secretary

President

SPECIAL MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD MARCH 30, 1951.

The meeting was called to order by the Secretary at 9:15 A. M. Members present - Mr. Charles Ewald, Mr. E. H. Knodt, and Dr. George F. Ghostley. The Secretary announced that Dr. Boyd had telephoned that he would be late as it was necessary for him to attend a hearing of Legislative Committee, and that since neither President Gloss nor Vice-President Boyd were present, it would be in order to elect a president pro tem. Mr. Knodt moved that Mr. Ewald serve as President pro-tem. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried. Mr. Ewald assumed the chair.

Dr. Ghostley moved the Minutes of the Quarterly Meeting held January 12, and the Special Meeting held January 15 be approved as submitted to the Board Members by mail. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

BOARD MEMBERS APPOINTMENTS

The Secretary announced the interim appointment of Dr. Ghostley as a member of the Board for the term expiring January 1, 1955 and the appointment of Dr. Gloss for the term expiring January 1, 1956, have been confirmed by the State Senate.

PASSAGE OF LEGISLATION

The Secretary announced that S. F. 400, a bill to authorize agents of the Board to collect samples of milk and cream at collecting stations or processing plants in order to conduct the ring test, and S. F. 431, a bill to amend the so-called Bang's disease sales law, have passed both the Senate and House and are awaiting the signature of the Governor.

President E. H. Gloss then appeared and assumed the chair.

CIVIL DEFENSE MEETING AT BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA.

The Secretary stated that Dr. B. T. Simms, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, had called a series of meetings with Chief State Livestock Sanitary Officials, and the Bureau Inspectors in Charge of field activities in the several states, to discuss particularly the detection,

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DIAGNOSIS AND ERADICATION OF DISEASES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS WHICH MAY BE introduced through sabotage and other matters which may be involved in an emergency which may be due to invasion, bombing or other enemy action. The Secretary stated that one of these meetings was held at Bismarck, North Dakota which was attended by representatives from Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Canada and Minnesota. Dr. Dr. E. H. Gloss, President of the Board and the Secretary attended as representatives of the Live Stock Sanitary Board. Dr. C. F. Driver and his assistant, Dr. L. B. Clausen also attended. The meeting which was presided over by Dr. M. R. Clarkson, Veterinarian in Charge of the Inspection and Quarantine Division of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.

Dr. Clarkson pointed out that the Civilian Defense organizations had largely ignored the livestock disease control agencies consisting of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry and the various livestock sanitary organizations in the proposed emergency activities. He states that it was the opinion of the Bureau that the present organizations were particularly adapted to handling such emergencies as have been repeatedly demonstrated in the past when exotic diseases have been introduced through accident, and advised that the various State organizations confer with the State Civil Defense Administrators to explain the organizations available and offer their services in case an emergency develops.

Dr. Gloss stated that in the case of Minnesota, the records of the administrative office of the Live Stock Sanitary Board, as well as the administrative personnel, are all located in St. Paul, which in case of enemy attack is presumed to be particularly vulnerable, and it was his opinion that some individuals in outlying sections of the State should be prepared to take over the administration of any livestock problem caused by an emergency in case the central office and personnel connected therewith, should be destroyed without warning.

After some discussion, Mr. Ewald moved the following veterinarians be named as emergency State Veterinarians in case of an emergency whereby the adminis-

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trative officers of the Board were destroyed, the veterinarians to serve in the order named: Dr. E. H. Gloss, Gaylord, Dr. H. G. McGinn, Brainerd, and Dr. R. S. Kufrin, Benson, Minnesota. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley, motion carried.

The Secretary was directed to meet with Colonel E. B. Miller, State Director of Civil Defense at an early date, to discuss the activities the Board might play in case of an emergency.

LEGISLATION INTRODUCED IN LEGISLATURE.

The Secretary stated that bills had been introduced to provide for additional appropriations in order to carry out the extension of the Area Plan of control in Minnesota as proposed by the Advisory Committee on Brucellosis appointed by the Governor. These Bills, H. F. 832 and S. F. 722 are now in the hands of the Committee on Appropriations in the House and Finance Committee in the Senate. Hearings have been held on both bills. The Senate Finance Committee has recommended S. F. 722 for passage. No action has been taken on H. F. 832.

Bills have also been introduced in both Houses - S. F. 966 and H. F. 1317 to amend the Indemnity law by deleting the limit now provided for the amount for which condemned animals may be appraised. This bill was recommended for passage by the Committee on Agriculture in the Senate after being amended by including an appropriation of \$300,000.00. The bill was re-referred to the Committee on Finance. No action has been taken on the House Bill which is now in the Committee on Dairy Products and Livestock.

Companion Bills to provide for the control of brucellosis by compulsory vaccination have also been introduced. These are H. F. 1573 and S. F. 1174. Also companion bills to provide for state-wide application of the ring test and compelling owners of herds showing a reaction thereto, to subject them to either a test or vaccination were also introduced as S. F. 1366 and H. F. 1574. The Secretary stated the passage of either of the last two measures would seriously interfere with the plans of control for brucellosis now in progress, and that in his opinion, they both contain

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provisions which were inoperable. Also that neither of them would provide a program that could result in effective control or eradication of brucellosis.

The Secretary stated there were also companion bills introduced to prohibit the sale or use of hog cholera serum upon domestic animals in the State unless such serum had first been tested and found potent by the Division of Veterinary Medicine, University of Minnesota. These are S. F. 740 and H. F. 943. He stated these bills were still in the Committees on Dairy Products and Livestock of both Houses. The testing proposed in these bills appears to be entirely superfluous and unnecessary since all such products which can now be legally used in Minnesota, must be produced by laboratories under Federal supervision where the products are tested by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.

The proposed legislation affecting the activities of the Board were discussed briefly. The Secretary stated that it will be necessary in view of the passage of S. F. 400 and S. F. 431, to amend the rules and regulations for the control of brucellosis in a number of particulars, and that possible further amendments may be necessary in case any of the other measures pertaining to the control of brucellosis should be enacted into law.

Dr. Ghostley moved that the Secretary be authorized and instructed to arrange for a public hearing on proposed amendments to the rules and regulations for the control of brucellosis as soon as possible, and that he prepare amendments to the regulations in accordance with the legislation passed to present to the Board for their discussion and approval at the next meeting. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

TURKEY FLOCK OF A. H. STEPHAN AND ANGUS STEPHAN, JR., HARRIS, MINN.

Mr. A. H. Stephan and Mr. Angus Stepha, Jr. then appeared. At the request of the Secretary, Dr. L. E. Jenkins, Assistant Secretary and the Veterinarian in Charge of the control of Poultry Diseases was also asked to attend. The Secretary explained that because of the failure of Mr. A. H. Stephan to comply with the

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rules and regulations for the control of pullorum disease during the winter of 1949-1950 and he had refused to accept an agreement or to extend supervision to the turkey flock owned by A. H. Stephan for the present hatching season. He stated that following this action, Mr. A. H. Stephan had arranged to transfer his flock to his son Angus Stephan, Jr., who had then applied for supervision of pullorum disease. The Secretary informed the Board that he had requested Mr. A. H. Stephan and Mr. Angus Stephan, Jr. to appear before the Board as he did not feel justified in extending supervision to the flock until the owners could certify to the Board that the transfer of ownership was bona-fide and not a subterfuge to evade the rules and regulations.

After an extended discussion of the circumstances resulting in the refusal of the Board to extend supervision to the A. H. Stephan flock, Messrs Stephan and Dr. Jenkins were excused.

Dr. Ghostley moved that the Secretary be instructed to accept an agreement signed by Mr. Angus Stephan, Jr., placing his flock under supervision for the present hatching season. Motion seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

DR. W. B. HAUGO RESINSTATED.

The Secretary stated that Mr. John Sheay, County Agricultural Agent of Meeker County had requested an audience before the Board for himself and a number of farmers in that vicinity to discuss the reinstatement of Dr. W. B. Haugo of Litchfield on the Approved and Accredited List of Veterinarians in Minnesota. He stated that he had also invited Dr. Haugo to attend this meeting. Since the hour designated by the Secretary had now arrived and the delegation from Litchfield had not appeared, the Secretary proceeded to review the circumstances which had resulted in the disqualification of Dr. Haugo on March 13, 1950. He stated that since more than a year had now elapsed since Dr. Haugo's disqualification, he recommended that Dr. Haugo be reinstated.

After some discussion, Mr. Ewald moved that the Secretary be instructed to take the necessary steps to reinstate Dr. Haugo on the Approved and Accredited

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List of Veterinarians in Minnesota provided he obtained assurance from Dr. Haugo that he would conduct all his activities in the control of communicable diseases of livestock in strict compliance with the rules and regulations of the Board. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

SUGGESTED CHANGES IN THE RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The Secretary presented a letter from Dr. C. W. Riley of Alexandria suggesting certain changes in the regulations governing the sale of swine at community sales, and also a letter from Dr. Alan Morrow of Little Falls regarding the regulations governing the sale of cattle at community sales. After some discussion, the Board decided the suggested changes were not practical at this time. No action was taken.

The Secretary reported that he had held^a Public Hearing as directed, on the proposed rules and regulations prohibiting the movement of cattle while being tested for Bang's disease and governing the movement of cattle which have given a positive or suspicious reaction to a Bang's disease test. He stated that the legislation recently enacted would probably require some changes and recommended that final action on these regulations would be deferred, at least until the next meeting. He stated it might be advisable to again submit them to the hearing proposed for other Bang's disease regulations if it seemed advisable after studying the legislation to change them in any particular. The regulations were discussed briefly - no action was taken.

RABIES.

The Secretary reported that eight cases of rabies had been reported since the last meeting of the Board on January 15. These cases were disclosed in Hennepin, Kandiyohi, Nobles, Lincoln and Anoka Counties and consisted of 4 cattle, 1 cat, 1 skunk and 2 dogs. Since there was no conclusive evidence the dogs had been confined to the premises prior to the time they started to show symptoms, procla-

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mations and quarantines were established on four townships and two municipalities in Hennepin County, and two townships and two municipalities in Anoka County. He stated the Town Clerk of Ham Lake Township in Anoka County, informed him this morning he was having trouble in enforcing the terms of the proclamation and requested assistance. He stated that one of the field veterinarians had been delegated to call on the clerk of Ham Lake Township today and assist him in urging enforcement by the peace officers of that township and adjoining townships.

APPROVAL OF HEALTH CERTIFICATES ISSUED BY PRACTICING VETERINARIANS.

The Secretary reported that it had been necessary recently in an unusually large number of cases, to refuse to approve health certificates issued by practicing veterinarians for the interstate movement of livestock, for the reason that such certificates did not comply with the importation regulations of the State of destination. He stated that he had corresponded with such veterinarians but that the practice appeared to be increasing. He stated that when certificates issued by veterinarians in other states were received in Minnesota which did not comply with Minnesota regulations, it was our practice to communicate directly with the veterinarian issuing the certificate, calling his attention to the violation, and that he had suggested a similar practice on the part of the livestock sanitary officials of other states. He stated that the veterinarians in question had not violated the regulations of the Minnesota Live Stock Sanitary Board, but since they were approved for the issuing of interstate health certificates, he was considering the propriety of removing them from the Approved and Accredited List of Veterinarians in Minnesota, under which they were authorized to issue such certificates. The question was discussed at some length. The Secretary was instructed to bring this practice to the attention of the Livestock Sanitary Officials at the next meeting of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association or the National Assembly of Chief Livestock Sanitary Officials to arrive at some uniform procedure to be followed by all of the states, or at least the states in this territory. No further action was taken.

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The Secretary presented a letter from a veterinarian in Wisconsin stating that he was informed that swine dealers in his State were obtaining health certificates for swine to be imported into Minnesota showing the swine to have been treated with serum only and that he was reliably informed that in many such instances, a very small dose of serum had been administered, entirely insufficient to insure even temporary immunity. The regulations governing the importation of swine were discussed by the Board.

The Secretary was instructed to amend the regulations to provide that the minimum dose for the treatment of swine with serum only prior to movement from public stockyards by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, be designated as the amount required for importation into Minnesota. The Secretary was instructed to submit these regulations at the public hearing already authorized.

The Board then recessed for lunch at 12:15 P. M.

At 2:15 P. M. the Board reconvened in the Retiring Room of the House of Representatives at the State Capitol and discussed proposed legislation for the control of Bang's disease with several members of the Dairy Products and Livestock Committee of the House. Dr. W. L. Boyd then appeared and entered into the discussion. Those present in addition to the Board Members and Secretary were - Mr. August B. Mueller, Chairman of the Committee, George P. Daley, R. C. Jensen, John Howard and Roy Schulz.


In answer to questions by Mr. Mueller and Mr. Jensen, the Board stated that if they were authorized to purchase three trailers and equip them with the necessary equipment, it would be possible for them to conduct a ring test of all herds in the State marketing milk at creameries, cream collecting stations or other processing plants. The Board informed the Committee that since the "Sales Law" was amended they could then without any complication, notify the owners of the herds showing a positive reaction to the ring test and advise such owners to confer with

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their local veterinarian with regard to the proper procedures for controlling the disease if it was determined that it should exist when the entire herd was subjected to a blood agglutination test. The Board expressed their belief that such procedure might reduce the amount of infection in counties which have not yet adopted the Area Plan of Control, thus reducing the cost of finally accrediting the entire State as Brucellosis-free.

After an extended discussion of this procedure, and other pending legislation, the Board adjourned at 3:30 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,


Secretary

President

QUARTERLY MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD APRIL 13, 1951.

No quorum present - meeting adjourned subject to call of president.

Secretary

MINUTES DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD APRIL 27, 1951.

The meeting was called to order at 9:30 A. M. by Vice-President W. L. Boyd. Members present - Dr. W. L. Boyd, Mr. Charles Ewald and Mr. E. H. Knodt. The Secretary was also present.

Mr. Knodt moved the Minutes of the Special Meeting held March 30 as submitted to the Board Members by mail, be approved. Motion seconded by Mr. Ewald, motion carried.

President Gloss then appeared and assumed the chair.

LEGISLATION

The Secretary then reported on the legislation passed by the Fifty-Seventh Session of the State Legislature and the special session which immediately followed as it affects the activities of the Board. The following amounts were appropriated.

Salary Fund - \$5,900.00 Deficiency Appropriation for the present fiscal year. \$227,332.00 for the first year and \$231,676.00 for the second year of the biennium ending June 30, 1953. The deficiency appropriation for the present fiscal year was necessitated because of the failure of the Legislative Advisory Committee to furnish this amount to supply funds required for the payment of the salaries of veterinarians employed whose classifications were increased by the State Civil Service Department in 1949. The amount in the Salary Fund for the coming biennium will provide salaries for all employees presently employed by the Board, including the increase in "cost of living adjustment" provided by the last legislature amounting to \$25.00 to \$70.00 per month, depending on the classification of the employee, plus a one step merit increase for those employees who have been employed by the Board six months or longer and who have been rendering satisfactory service and have not reached the maximum basic salary of their classification. These amounts also provide for an increase in the salary of the Secretary and Executive Officer. The law was passed fixing the salary of this official with other Department Heads. The basic salary provided is \$6,600.00 per year plus a

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COST OF LIVING INCREMENT OF \$200.00. The number of such increments is to be determined by the commodity price index of the United States Department of Labor and will provide a total salary during the coming fiscal year of \$9,000.00.

The Salary Fund also provides \$30,480.00 for each year of the biennium for the employment of veterinary students as "Bang's disease technicians." This will be sufficient to employ 30 such students for four months for each year of the biennium. The Civil Service has provided a classification for these students, which with the law as recently amended, will provide a salary of \$254.00 per month. There was no provision for any other increase in the personnel although the Board had included in their regular Budget Request, funds for the employment of one Veterinarian II, two additional law enforcement officers, and two additional employees on the clerical force.

Supplies and Expense Fund. The Legislature also appropriated \$400,000.00 for each year of the biennium for the Supplies and Expense Fund of the Board. The Board had requested \$633,117.85 for the first year of the biennium and \$509,369.50 for the second year. The request was based on a careful estimate of the amount of work which would be required for carrying on the regular activities of the Board, including the testing of cattle for tuberculosis in counties where the accreditation will expire during the biennium and for testing cattle for Bang's disease in the Modified Accredited Bang's disease-free areas where the accreditation will expire and in those counties in the process of accreditation where tests will be due during the biennium.

It is evident that if we are to meet the obligations to the livestock industry as provided by law, we will necessarily have to have more assistance from the Federal Government in the control of brucellosis and tuberculosis than we have had during the preceding biennium.

Indemnity Fund. The Legislature also appropriated \$25,000.00 for indemnity for each year of the biennium. This compares with a request of \$100,000.00 for each year.

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It is probable that if the present market conditions continue, the \$25,000.00 will be sufficient to pay all claims. It may, however, embarrass the Board and hamper the work for the reason that under the law no testing can be conducted nor authorized unless there is money in the Indemnity Fund to pay indemnity for any reactors disclosed. Since the amount paid for reacting animals cannot be determined for 60 to 90 days following the completion of a test in any county, it is necessary that a balance be available to pay all anticipated indemnity before another county test is authorized. Should the price of cattle decrease to the point where indemnity will be payable in even a moderate percentage for the reactors disclosed, the amount appropriated will be entirely insufficient.

Automobile Mileage. The Secretary also reported that the legislature had amended the law governing the payment of mileage for automobiles personally owned by State employees and used on official work to provide for mileage at $7\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per mile or a 25% increase over the amount now allowed. This will further serve to rapidly deplete the amount provided in the Supplies and Expense Fund.

BANG'S DISEASE LAWS AMENDED AND NEW LAWS ENACTED.

Sale Law amended. The Secretary reported that an amendment to the law requiring Bang's disease testing of cattle previous to their sale had been enacted into law and will become effective on July 1.

Ring Test Becomes Law. The law giving the Board and its agents authority to collect milk and cream samples from creameries and collecting stations for the purpose of conducting the ring test for Bang's disease, was enacted into law and is now in effect.

Interim Committee. The Legislature also provided for an interim committee to study the laws of the State relating to the production, processing and sale of dairy products and the production and marketing of livestock. This committee will consist of five representatives and five senators. The Secretary was informed that one of the subjects to be considered was the laws and regulations of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, particularly as they apply to the control of Bang's disease.

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A discussion of the legislation enacted and its effect upon the activities of the Board then followed:

DR. R. D. MACKERETH, ANNANDALE.

Dr. R. D. Mackereth of Annandale then appeared before the Board. The Secretary stated that Dr. Mackereth had been suspended from the Approved and Accredited list of Veterinarians in Minnesota on May 4, 1950 and had later been removed from the Approved and Accredited list on July 15, 1950. He reminded the Board that Dr. Mackereth had previously applied for reinstatement by letter, but had been informed by the Board that a request for reinstatement would not be considered until a year following his suspension had elapsed. He stated that since nearly a year had now elapsed, he had advised Dr. Mackereth to appear in person and discuss his reinstatement by the Board. The circumstances leading to Dr. Mackereth's suspension were then discussed. Dr. Mackereth assured the Board that he regretted his part in the violations reported, and that he would comply in the future explicitly with the rules and regulations of the Board for the control of diseases of domestic animals. Dr. Mackereth was then excused.

After some discussion, Mr. Ewald moved that the Secretary be instructed to take the necessary steps to reinstate the name of Dr. Mackereth on the Approved and Accredited List of Veterinarians in this State. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM MIDWEST FARMERS.

Messrs J. J. Keis, C. L. Compton, and John Plowman, representing the Midwest Farmers Commission Company at South St. Paul, then appeared. Mr. Keis explained that the Midwest Farmers organization maintains a trading point at Willmar, Minnesota where a large number of feeding cattle are imported from other states and resold to farmers. He stated that many such cattle are purchased at points in Western states where veterinary services and facilities are not available for conducting the rapid plate test for Bang's disease, and for that reason in recent

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years, they have imported a rather large number of cattle under permit from the Board to be tested immediately upon arrival.

The testing of cattle for Bang's disease under the Area Plan was started in Kandiyohi County in November, 1950. Under the rules and regulations of the Board, permits have been refused to Midwest Farmers since that date and all cattle imported by them, have been tested for Bang's disease before importation. The representatives of Midwest Farmers requested that some provision be made whereby feeding cattle might be imported into Modified Accredited areas and areas in process of accreditation under quarantine, and subject to test upon arrival. It was pointed out that should such a provision be made, it would be necessary that all cattle, except steers, regardless of age, would necessarily have to be tested for brucellosis immediately upon arrival and be maintained in strict quarantine until moved from the premises where tested. Also that reports of such movement would be necessary and would have to be made promptly to the Board so that quarantines might be established on any livestock released from the quarantined premises to be requarantined at destination, should they be moved to a point in a county testing for Bang's disease under the area plan. After some discussion, the representatives from Midwest Farmers were excused.

Mr. Ewald moved the Secretary be directed to prepare amendments to the rules and regulations to provide for the importation of cattle into area counties under permit to be tested upon arrival, including such precautions as he deemed necessary to prevent the spread of brucellosis in such areas. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

Dr. Ghostley then appeared and entered into the discussions of the Board.

PUBLIC HEARING.

The Secretary reported that he had arranged for a public hearing on amendments to rules and regulations as instructed at the last meeting. This hearing will be held in the Auditorium of the State Office Building on May 23 at 10:00 A. M. He stated that he had prepared amendments to the regulations governing the importation of swine which

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he presented to the Board Members. These proposed amendments were discussed and several changes suggested. The Secretary reported that it would be necessary to amend all of the Bang's disease regulations because of the legislation recently enacted. He stated that he did not have these regulations prepared in form to be presented to the Board and requested that a special meeting be held at an early date to further consider them.

After some discussion, it was decided that a special meeting should be held on Friday May 4 for that purpose. The Board discussed briefly the changes which should be incorporated and the Secretary was instructed to prepare regulations to be presented to the Board on May 4.

The Secretary reported that he had included in the notice of public hearing, amendments to the rules and regulations for licensing education and scientific institutions to procure unclaimed and unredeemed animals from animal pounds. He stated that he had been required to appear before a legislative committee to testify in regard to proposed legislation to amend the law pursuant to which these regulations had been adopted and that the legislative committee had suggested two changes in the regulations to meet certain suggestions raised by the proponents of the proposed legislation. He presented the amendments which he had prepared.

LESTER ARENDS, BLUE EARTH COMMUNITY SALE.

The Secretary stated that Mr. Lester Arends, Manager of the Community Sale at Blue Earth had informed him by telephone that as President of an organization of community sale operators, he would like to meet with the Board to discuss the proposed amendments to the rules and regulations governing the sale of livestock at community sales at the time such regulations were prepared. After some discussion, the Secretary was instructed to notify Mr. Arends that it would not be practical to invite any persons other than the Board Members to attend the meeting on May 4, but that if he and other representatives of his organization wished to discuss the regulations prior to the time the amendments were prepared, the Secretary should arrange to meet with them and

to present their problems to the Board when they next meet.

The Secretary stated that he had also listed in the notice of public hearing, rules and regulations for the control of brucellosis in swine and the establishment and maintenance of brucellosis-free herds of swine. He presented a regulation recently adopted by the State of Iowa. The Board discussed the provisions which should be included in such regulations and the Secretary was instructed to prepare a tentative regulation to be presented to the Board at their special meeting May 4.

The Board then recessed for lunch and reconvened at 2:00 P. M.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

President Gloss announced that the election of officers was the next order of business.

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

Dr. Ghostley nominated Mr. Charles Ewald as Vice-President, The nomination was seconded by Mr. Knodt. Mr. Knodt moved that the nominations be closed and that the Secretary cast the unanimous ballot of the Board for Mr. Ewald as Vice-president for the ensuing year. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried. The Secretary cast the unanimous ballot for the Board for for Mr. Charles Ewald as Vice-president for the ensuing year.

Mr. Ewald moved that Dr. Ralph L. West of St. Paul be employed as Secretary and Executive Officer for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1951. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

The Secretary recommended that Dr. L. E. Jenkins be employed as Assistant Secretary for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1951.

Dr. Ghostley moved that the Secretary's recommendation be adopted. Motion

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seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

The Secretary stated that the other employees of the Board were employed and their salaries fixed under the laws and regulations of the State Civil Service.

OTTERTAIL AND POLK COUNTIES DUE FOR TESTING.

The Secretary stated that there were now two large counties due for testing for both tuberculosis and Bang's disease and the tests should be conducted simultaneously. These are Polk County with approximately 66,000 cattle and Otter Tail County with approximately 135,000 cattle. He stated that it would be quite difficult to obtain the necessary veterinary personnel to conduct these tests.

After some discussion, the Secretary was instructed to arrange a meeting with the senior students of the School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Minnesota to discuss the possibility of those student accepting employment for one or two months immediately following graduation, as non-state employees to assist in conducting the tests in those two counties on a per head basis.

PIG HATCHERIES.

The Secretary stated he had had several requests from operators of so-called "pig hatcheries" requesting that the regulations governing the vaccination of swine be amended to provide some means whereby pigs sold by such organizations might be vaccinated immediately before leaving the premises to be quarantined after arrival on the premises of the purchaser. It was suggested that a plan might be provided whereby operators of "pig hatcheries" might voluntarily place their establishments under supervision and employ a veterinarian authorized by the Board to conduct the vaccination and establish the quarantines.

After some discussion, Dr. Boyd moved the Secretary prepare tentative rules and regulations embodying such a plan to be presented to the Board at a later meeting. Motion seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

FAILURE TO IDENTIFY VACCINATED CATTLE.

The Secretary presented a letter from Dr. D. L. Halver complaining that some veterinarians in his immediate vicinity were failing to identify vaccinated animals and

also were using private ear tags for the identification of animals tested for Bang's disease. He stated that it was his opinion that the matter of identification of animals tested for Bang's disease and tuberculosis and those vaccinated against Bang's disease should be reviewed by the Board and consideration given to adopting the tattoo system as recommended by the United States Livestock Sanitary Association. The question was discussed but no action taken.

RABIES

The Secretary reported that since the special meeting of the Board on March 30, six additional cases of rabies had been reported after having been confirmed by laboratory examination. These cases consisted of three skunks, two dogs, and one cow. Proclamations and quarantines were established on April 11 in one township and a village in Chippewa County where one of the infected dogs had originated, and on April 26, one township and village in Douglas County where the other infected dog had originated.

Requests for Use of Chick Embryo Live Rabies Vaccine. The Secretary stated that there had been a number of inquiries from practitioners as to the possibility of obtaining the chick embryo live rabies vaccine produced under a limited license from the United States Bureau of Animal Industry by Lederle Laboratories. He reminded the Board the sale, distribution and use of this product in Minnesota had been previously discussed and the Board had instructed him not to permit the use of the product in Minnesota until the safety of such use had been further demonstrated. He stated that a number of reports on the use of this vaccine had been published in the veterinary literature during the past year and also protocols of experiments conducted by Lederle Laboratories had been submitted. All of them showed very favorable results from the use of this vaccine and no evidence of the vaccine causing disease.

After some discussion, Dr. Boyd moved the Secretary be instructed to take the necessary steps to allow the use in Minnesota of Chick Embryo Live Rabies Vaccine now produced under a limited license from the United States Department of Agriculture. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

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SUGGESTIONS FOR ERADICATION OF HOG CHOLERA.

The Secretary presented a letter from Dr. C. C. Rife, Secretary of the Georgia Veterinary Medical Association, and a copy of a resolution passed by that Association regarding a program for the eradication of hog cholera from the United States. The Secretary reported that the question of eradication had been discussed at the meeting of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association in Phoenix in November, 1950 and that Association sponsored a committee representing the United States Livestock Sanitary Association, American Veterinary Medical Association and other organizations and groups interested in swine production, to study the problem of hog cholera eradication. The resolution by the Georgia Veterinary Medical Association recommended to the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry in Washington, D. C. that plans for the eradication of the disease be drawn up and funds for its execution be requested from Congress.

After some discussion, Dr. Ghostley moved that the following resolution be adopted:

BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED, that the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board at its Quarterly Meeting April 27, 1951, approves and endorses the action taken by the United States Livestock Sanitary Association at its annual meeting November 1 to 3, 1950 in proposing a national committee to study ways and means to establish a program for the eradication of hog cholera from the United States, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the United States Livestock Sanitary Association, and the American Veterinary Medical Association.

Motion seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned at 3:00 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

Secretary

President

MINUTES SPECIAL MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD MAY 4, 1951.

The meeting was called to order by ^President Boyd at 9:15 A. M. Members present - Dr. W. L. Boyd, Mr. Charles Ewald and Dr. E. H. Gloss. The ^Secretary and Dr. George ^E. Keller, Veterinarian in Charge of Bang's Disease Control, were also present.

The Secretary presented drafts of tentative regulations to be presented at a public hearing to be held on May 23, 1951. The Board discussed in detail amendments to the following regulations:

Regulation 1.2, rules and regulations governing the importation of swine; Regulation No. 3.1, rules and regulations for the control and elimination of Bang's disease of cattle; Regulation No. 3.4, rules and regulations governing the sale of cattle at public auction, public or private sale, etc., and Regulation No. 6.1.2, rules and regulations governing the sale of livestock at community sales.

Numerous suggestions and corrections were made in the proposed drafts. The Secretary was directed to prepare regulations incorporating the proposed changes to be submitted to the Public Hearing.

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

Respectfully submitted,

Secretary

President

MINUTES OF PUBLIC HEARING ON PROPOSED RULES AND REGULATIONS HELD BY THE STATE
LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD MAY 23, 1951.

The hearing was called to order at 10:00 A. M. by the Secretary and Executive Officer, Dr. Ralph L. West, in the Auditorium of the State Office Building. He stated the hearing was called in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 15.042, to consider amendments to the following rules and regulations.:

Regulation No. 1.2 - Rules and regulations governing the importation of swine into the State of Minnesota.

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. 3.2.1 - Rules and regulations for the establishment and maintenance of Certified Bang's Disease-Free Herds in Minnesota.

Regulation No. 3.3.1 - Rules and regulations for the establishment of Modified Accredited Bang's Disease-Free Areas in Minnesota, testing of cattle within such areas, disposal of reacting cattle, quarantines and requirements governing the importation of cattle.

Regulation No. 3.4 - Rules and regulations governing the sale of cattle at public auction, public or private sale, mortgage foreclosure sale, sale by order of any court, and to the leasing or loaning of cattle for breeding purposes.

Regulation No. 6.1.2 - Rules and regulations covering the sale of livestock at community sales.

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.

And, also to consider the adoption of rules and regulations for the control of brucellosis in swine and the establishment and maintenance of brucellosis-free herds of swine in Minnesota, that notice of the hearing had been mailed to all persons registered with the Secretary of State for that purpose, to numerous other persons who the Board thought might be interested, and had been published in the St. Paul Dispatch on April 23, 1951. The Secretary stated the Board had authorized him to call the hearing and conduct the same, although Dr. W. L. Boyd, President of the Board expected to attend, but would be a little late.

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The following persons were in attendance:

Lloyd Ouse, Rothsay, Minnesota
Oliver J. Holtan, Mantorville, Minnesota
J. R. Mangan, Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Ass'n, St. Paul,
J. J. Keis, Secretary, Midwest Farmers, South St. Paul
Rep. Alvin O. Hofstad, Madison, Minnesota
Melvin Ouse, Rothsay, Minnesota
Don Frederickson, Minnesota Hereford Ass'n, Murdock, Minnesota
Rep. August B. Mueller, Arlington, Minnesota
Louis C. Dorweiler, Jr., Legislative Research Committee, St. Paul
Fred M. Rohe, Osseo, Minnesota
John P. Plowman, Midwest Farmers, South St. Paul
Arnold F. Westphal, Waconia, Creamery Ass'n, Waconia, Minnesota
C. L. Compton, Midwest Farmers, Benson, Minnesota
Senator Henry Wagener, Waconia, Minnesota
E. F. Ferring, Chief, Division of Animal Husbandry, University of Minnesota
Frank B. Astroth, Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Ass'n, St. Paul

The Secretary stated he would read each regulation paragraph by paragraph and that he would welcome any comments on the same.

The Secretary then proceeded to read Regulation No. 1.2 - Rules and regulations governing the importation of swine into the State of Minnesota, and explained the reason for the changes in this regulation.

After some discussion, Mr. Ferring of the University suggested a provision be made in this regulation to quarantine pigs from Canada for rhinitis.

The Secretary explained that the provision of quarantine for 21 days on the purchaser's premises would partially take care of this.

Mr. Ferrin also suggested that the regulation provide for the inspection of swine imported from Canada on arrival at point of destination.

As there were no further suggestions or comments on this regulation, Dr. West then proceeded to read Regulation No. 3.1, rules and regulations for the control and elimination of Bang's disease of cattle within the State of Minnesota.

Dr. Boyd then appeared at the hearing and assisted the Secretary in the discussion of the regulations.

The Secretary continued to read the regulation section by section and explained the reason for the same. There were no comments with the exception of paragraph D,

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Section VII with regard to identifying vaccinated cattle. Some persons present were in favor of tattooing while other expressed a preference for the ear punch. The Secretary explained the manner of identification by tattoo. Mr. Astroth suggested if tattooing was used as identification, that the letter "M" have a certain definite characteristic which would designate the the animals as a Minnesota animal and would not be mistaken for any other state which started with the letter M. The merits of the ear punch were then discussed and the Secretary stated that either means of identification will be recognized officially under the proposed regulation.

A discussion followed regarding using bulls for artificial insemination and and Representative Mueller suggested that the Board include in Regulation 3.1, an additional section referring to the testing of bulls used for artificial insemination.

There were no further comments on this regulation.

The Secretary then stated he would read Regulation No. 3.2.1, Rules and regulations for the establishment and maintenance of certified Bang's disease-free herds. He then read the regulation section by section and explained the reason for amending this regulation. There were no comments or opposition to this regulation.

At 12:05 noon the hearing recessed until 1:15 P. M.

At 1:15 P. M. the meeting was again called to order and the Secretary then proceeded to read and discuss Regulation 3.3.1, Rules and regulations for the establishment and maintenance of Modified Accredited Bang's Disease-Free areas in Minnesota, testing of cattle within such areas, disposal of reacting cattle, quarantines and requirements governing the importation of cattle.

The Secretary explained the reason for amending the title to include the word "Brucellosis" which is in keeping with the United States Livestock Sanitary Association and using the words "modified certified" instead of modified accredited and the word "certification" instead of "accreditation.", which was also in keeping with the United State Livestock Sanitary Association.

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The Secretary stated that in preparing this regulation, a paragraph had been inadvertently omitted to provide that vaccinates be allowed to come into area counties accompanied by certificates of vaccination. After explaining the same, the delegation expressed their approval of including such a paragraph.

Dr. Boyd recommended that in Section V, paragraph C, the words "of cattle with brucella abortus vaccine" following the wording "involving the vaccination" be deleted.

Mr. Dorweiler recommended that in Section XIV, paragraph A, that the words "nor a herd infection not to exceed 5%" be included.

The persons present expressed their general approval of this regulation.

The Secretary then read Regulation 3.4, Rules and regulations governing the sale of cattle at public auction, public or private sale, mortgage foreclosure sale, sale by order of any court, and to the leasing or loaning of cattle for breeding purposes. The Secretary stated that the last Legislature had amended the law governing the sale of cattle at public or private sales, et. Therefore it was necessary to amend the regulations pursuant to this law.

The persons attending this hearing expressed their approval of the amendments to this regulation after a discussion of the same.

Regulation 6.1.2, Rules and regulations governing the sale of livestock at community sales was then read by the Secretary. The Secretary explained that the chief change in this regulation is that it would allow the sale of vaccinates through a community sale.

After a thorough discussion, it was given the general approval of these present.

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, was then read and discussed. There was no opposition to this regulation.

The Secretary then read the proposed rules and regulations for the control

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of brucellosis of swine and the establishment and maintenance of certified brucellosis-free herds of swine in Minnesota.

Mr. Dorweiler suggested that in Section I, paragraph D, it should also include that the blood samples be collected by a layman or some person other than a veterinarian who had been authorized by the Board.

Again Mr. Dorweiler suggested that in Section III, paragraph A, it include the following words "or by a person authorized by the Board."

The Secretary explained the three plans set up for maintaining brucellosis-free herds of swine.

There was no opposition to this regulation expressed by persons present.

The Secretary then stated that this concluded the discussion of the proposed amendments to the rules and regulations and that if there were no further discussions on the same, the meeting would be adjourned. As the persons present expressed their approval of the regulations in general, the Secretary declared the Public Hearing adjourned at 3:55 P. M.


Secretary

SPECIAL MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD JUNE 1, 1951

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

Dr. Gloss moved that consideration of the Minutes of the deferred Quarterly meeting held April 27, be deferred until the next meeting of the Board. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

REPORT OF PUBLIC HEARING.

The Secretary presented his report of the public hearing held as directed by the Board, on May 23 in the Auditorium of the State Office Building to consider amendments to and adoption of rules and regulations.

Dr. Ghostley moved that the action of the Secretary in holding the hearing and the report thereof, be approved. Motion seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

The Secretary presented the amended rules and regulations governing the importation of swine into the State of Minnesota as presented for consideration at the public hearing on May 23.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved 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, 1949, Section 15.042 on May 23, 1951, the Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Swine Into the State of Minnesota, Regulation 1.2 adopted July 14, 1945 and approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State December 27, 1945, be amended, subject to the approval of the Attorney General of the State of Minnesota to read as follows:

"Regulation 1.2.1

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

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1949, Chapters 35 and 36, and Section 15.042 the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following Rules and regulations:

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SECTION I - SWINE CONSIGNED TO PUBLIC STOCK YARDS OR APPROVED SLAUGHTERING ESTABLISHMENTS.

Apparently healthy swine may be imported into Minnesota without a health certificate if consigned to a public stock yard or a slaughtering establishment where Federal inspection is maintained.

SECTION II - SWINE FROM PUBLIC STOCK YARDS.

Swine from public stock yards, for purposes other than immediate slaughter, may be imported or brought into the State only when shipped in compliance with the regulations of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, and when shipments are made within 24 hours after immunization and dipping. A permit for each shipment must first be obtained by applying in writing to the Executive Officer of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. Such shipments must be held in quarantine at destination for at least 21 days, and until the enclosures have been properly cleaned and disinfected. Cleaned and disinfected cars or other vehicles only shall be used for shipment.

SECTION III - ALL OTHER CLASSES OF SWINE.

No Swine other than those described in Sections I and II shall be imported into Minnesota unless accompanied by a health certificate issued by a qualified veterinarian. A copy of such certificate approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin shall be promptly forwarded to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. The health certificate shall include a statement that the swine have been inspected within 48 hours prior to time of importation, and show no symptoms of any infectious, contagious or communicable disease, and to the best knowledge and belief of the veterinarian issuing the same, have not been exposed to such disease. The health certificate shall further include a statement the swine have been immunized against hog cholera by one of the methods described in paragraphs A or B unless a permit allowing importation, subject to immunization upon arrival, has been obtained as provided in paragraph C.

All swine imported pursuant to this section shall be shipped in cleaned and disinfected cars or other means of conveyance, and shall not be unloaded in public stock yards or railway shipping yards or pens. The health certificate and permit, if any, shall be attached to the waybill if swine are shipped by rail, or in possession of the truck driver if shipped by truck. When shipped by truck, the health certificate and permit, if any, shall be forwarded to the Live Stock Sanitary Board immediately upon arrival of the shipment at destination with a notation by the consignee the shipment has been received. If the swine are delivered to any person or persons, or to any destination other than indicated on the health certificate, the person importing the swine shall report immediately to the Live Stock Sanitary Board, the name and address of each consignee and the number of swine delivered to each destination.

A. Swine immunized with hog cholera serum and virus more than 30 days prior to date of shipment, may be imported into Minnesota provided the health certificate indicates the date of immunization and the name and address of the veterinarian who administered the serum and virus.

B. Swine immunized with hog cholera serum only within 5 days prior to date of shipment, may be imported into Minnesota provided the health certificate shows the date of immunization, the amount of serum used, which in no case shall be less than the minimum amount designated by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United

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States Department of Agriculture, for the immunization of swine at public stock yards, and the name and address of the veterinarian who administered the serum. Pigs immunized with serum only, shall be quarantined at the point where they first come to rest in Minnesota for 21 days after arrival. The quarantine shall include all swine on the premises where the imported animals are maintained unless the imported swine are so confined that they cannot approach within 100 feet of any other swine.

C. Swine may be imported without immunization from states adjacent to Minnesota provided a permit is first obtained for each such shipment, from the State Live Stock Sanitary Board allowing such importation under quarantine, the swine to be immediately immunized by serum-virus treatment at destination at the expense of the owner, and the swine to remain in quarantine at destination for 21 days after arrival.

SECTION IV - PURE BRED SWINE.

No pure bred swine shall be imported into Minnesota excepting in compliance with the provisions of Section III. The health certificate for pure bred swine shall also include a record of a test for brucellosis showing all animals in the shipment negative in dilutions of 1-25.

SECTION V.

The rules and regulations governing the importation of swine into the State of Minnesota, Regulation 1.2, adopted July 14, 1945 and approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State December 27, 1945, are hereby rescinded.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt. The roll being called, the Board members voted as follows: Dr. Gloss, aye, Dr. Ghostley aye, Mr. Ewald aye, Mr. Knodt aye, and Dr. Byd aye. President Boyd declared the motion carried unanimously.

The Secretary then presented the amended rules and regulations governing the control of Bang's disease in Minnesota, regulation No. 3.1, as presented for consideration at the public hearing May 23.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved the following resolution be adopted:

Be it hereby resolved by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board that pursuant to a hearing held in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 15.042 on May 23, 1951, the rules and regulations for the control of Bang's disease in Minnesota (Regulation No. 3.1) adopted July 14, 1945 and approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State, December 10, 1945, be amended, subject to the approval of the Attorney General of the State of Minnesota, to read as follows:

Regulation 3.1.1

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE CONTROL OF BANG'S DISEASE (BOVINE BRUCELLOSIS) IN MINNESOTA.

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Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1949, Sections 35.03 and 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. Owner shall mean and refer to the legal owner, his agents and the person in possession of, or caring for the cattle referred to.
- C. Veterinarian shall mean a graduate of a recognized veterinary college who has been approved by the Board and the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.
- D. Test and Testing (if unqualified) means and refers to the standard blood serum agglutination test, tube or plate method, conducted by a veterinarian authorized by the Board to conduct the plate agglutination test, or by a laboratory approved by the Board, on blood samples collected and submitted for testing by a veterinarian.
- E. Ring test means the agglutination test of milk or cream for brucellosis conducted in a laboratory approved by the Board.
- F. Vaccinate when used as a verb and Vaccination shall refer to the administration subcutaneously, intradermally or intramuscularly of any biological product approved by the Board for developing or increasing resistance of the animal so treated against Bang's disease (brucellosis).
- G. Vaccinate when used as a noun shall mean a vaccinated animal within 12 months following date of vaccination, or a vaccinated animal showing a reaction no higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-50, within 18 months following date of vaccination.
- H. Reactor means a non-vaccinated animal which has given a positive reaction when tested, or a vaccinated animal which has given a positive reaction more than 12 months following date of vaccination.
- I. Suspect means -
 1. A non-vaccinated animal which has given a suspicious reaction when tested, and which has not given a negative or positive reaction to a test conducted subsequently thereto.
 2. A vaccinated animal which has given a suspicious reaction more than 18 months following vaccination and has not given a negative or positive reaction to a test conducted subsequently thereto, or
 3. A vaccinated animal which has given a suspicious reaction in a dilution higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-50 to a test conducted between 12 and 18 months following date of vaccination, and which has not given a negative or positive reaction to a test conducted subsequently thereto.

SECTION II - RECOGNIZED TESTS.

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The tube and plate blood serum agglutination tests are hereby officially recognized for the control of Bang's disease of cattle in Minnesota. Only antigen approved by the Board shall be used in any such test.

Ring test. The ring test is recognized for the detection of infected herds only and as an adjunct to, but not as a substitute for the blood serum agglutination test. Official determination of the status of a herd shall not be made on the results of the ring test alone.

SECTION III - REPORTING TESTS.

Every veterinarian or laboratory conducting tests shall immediately report the results thereof to the Board, giving the name of the owner, his post office, township and county, the identification by ear tag number, pure bred registry name, and number, or legible tattoo number of each animal tested. All grade cattle tested shall be identified by an ear tag inserted in the right ear. All pure bred registered cattle shall be identified by tag number, registry number or legible tattoo number.

SECTION IV - IDENTIFICATION OF REACTORS

All reactors six months of age or over shall be identified by inserting the official reactor tag of the Board in the left ear. Every reactor shall be further identified as follows:

A. In counties where the initial test under the Area Plan of Bang's disease control and eradication has not been started, by:

1. Branding a letter "B" not less than two nor more than three inches high on the left jaw in such a manner the brand will be permanent, or
2. Punching a triangular hole in the left ear, each side of the triangle to be at least one half inch long. No indemnity can be paid for any reactor not branded in accordance with sub-paragraph 1.

B. In counties in which the area plan of Bang's disease control is in progress by both branding and ear punch as described in paragraph A, sub-paragraph 1 and 2.

SECTION V - PERMITS FOR SHIPMENT

No person shall remove any reactor or suspect from the premises where the blood sample was collected for the test to which it reacted, unless he has first obtained and has in his possession, a permit from the Board, or its agent, and then only to the destination specified on such permit, nor shall the owner or caretaker of such reactor or suspect allow such removal. Permits for reactors or suspects shall be issued only for transportation to a slaughtering establishment and shall be furnished the slaughterer or his agent when the animal or animals covered by the permit, are delivered. The slaughterer or commission company to which the reactor or suspect is consigned shall immediately report to the Board the receipt of such animal. Requests for permits shall include the description of the animal or animals, the identification tag number, if any, and the name and address of the commission company or slaughtering establishment to which the animals will be consigned.

SECTION VI - SALE OF BRUCELLA ABORTUS VACCINE

All persons engaged in the manufacture, sale (wholesale or retail) or distribution

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of antigen and other agents used in the detection of Bang's disease and also in the manufacture, sale (wholesale or retail) or distribution of Brucella abortus vaccine, or preparations made from or through the agency of Brucella micro-organisms, who shall hereafter, in the State of Minnesota, sell, furnish or supply such antigen, vaccines or preparations to any person or persons, shall immediately report to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board the date of sale, the amount sold, name of manufacturer, date of production and serial number and the name or names of persons to whom such products or agents are sold, furnished or supplied. No persons engaged in the manufacture, sale (wholesale or retail) or distribution of antigen or other agents used in the detection of Bang's disease and also in the manufacture, sale (wholesale or retail) or distribution of Brucella abortus vaccine, or preparations made from or through the agency of Brucella micro-organisms shall sell or distribute such products to any person or persons in the State of Minnesota except to licensed veterinarians, or to persons engaged in the retail sale of such products who shall not sell to persons other than duly licensed veterinarians.

SECTION VII - VACCINATION OF CATTLE WITH BRUCELLA ABORTUS VACCINE.

A. No person except a veterinarian shall administer or inject into any cattle in Minnesota, brucella abortus vaccine, Bang's disease vaccine, or preparations made from or through the agency of brucella micro-organisms. No veterinarians shall administer these products unless he holds a valid written permit issued by the Board for such administration.

B. Permits will be issued to veterinarians who apply for the same to administer brucella abortus vaccine, Strain 19, to calves between the ages of four and eight months. Such permit will allow the administration of vaccine to animals of such age in any herd. Permits will be revoked if the veterinarian fails to report each use of vaccine as hereinafter provided, or if he violates any other rule or regulation of the Board pertaining to the control of Bang's disease.

C. Special permits for the administration of brucella abortus vaccine, Strain 19, to animals over eight months of age will be issued upon the application of the veterinarian for the administration of such vaccine in individual infected herds only. Such permits will not be issued unless there is on file in the office of the Board, a record of a Bang's disease test of the entire herd in which the vaccine is to be administered, showing the reacting animals to be properly identified as provided in Section IV; such test to be conducted within 30 days prior to date of application for permit; and until the Board receives a statement signed by the attending veterinarian, that in his opinion such vaccination is necessary in order to control Bang's disease in the herd.

D. All animals vaccinated with brucella abortus vaccine shall be identified by the official ear tag number of the Board inserted in the right ear, or by a legible tattoo number, and shall be further identified by tattooing in the right ear the number of the quarter of the year when vaccinated, followed by the letter "V", followed by the last digit of the year in which the animal was vaccinated, or by punching a hole in the right ear each side of such hole to be at least one half inch long.

E. A written report to the Board shall be made by the veterinarian of the administration of all vaccine on forms furnished by the Board immediately after the vaccine is administered. Such report shall be in duplicate and shall include the name and address of the owner, the location of the premises where the vaccine was administered by township and county, identification of each animal by tag or tattoo number, the sex and age of animal at time of vaccination, and the signature and

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address of the veterinarian who administered the vaccine. The report shall also contain the serial lot number and expiration date of the vaccine used, the name and address of the person from whom the vaccine was purchased, and the name of the manufacturer of the vaccine.

F. A certificate of vaccination for each animal vaccinated may be issued the owner by the veterinarian, or such certificate may be obtained upon request from the Board. The certificate shall show the date of vaccination, breed, sex and age of the animal when vaccinated and the veterinarian who conducted the vaccination.

G. The owner or custodian of the cattle vaccinated, shall keep a record on forms furnished by the Board of all cattle vaccinated with brucella abortus vaccine, which record shall be available for examination by agents of the Board. The record shall give the identification of the animal vaccinated, the date of vaccination, the date and results of tests for Bang's disease after vaccination, if any, and the disposition of the vaccinated animals if they have been removed from the premises.

H. No indemnity shall be paid for vaccinated cattle which give a positive reaction when tested unless such cattle have passed a negative test 30 days or more following date of vaccination, and have then given a positive reaction at a later date. No indemnity shall be paid for any cattle giving a positive reaction if reactors have been retained in the herd more than 15 days following date of the last previous test. No indemnity shall be paid for any cattle maintained in a herd in which animals over 8 months of age are vaccinated.

SECTION VIII - CATTLE MAINTAINED FOR ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION.

All bulls maintained for the production of semen for artificial insemination, and all other cattle associated with them on the same premises, shall be placed under the supervision of the Board as provided in the rules and regulations for the establishment and maintenance of certified Bang's (brucellosis)-free herds in Minnesota (Regulation 3.2.2). No semen shall be removed from the premises where such cattle are maintained unless such bulls and all cattle on such premises are under such supervision.

SECTION IX.

The rules and regulations for the Control and Elimination of Bang's Disease of Cattle Within the State of Minnesota (Regulation No. 3.1) adopted July 14, 1945, and approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State December 19, 1945, is hereby rescinded."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald, the roll being called, the Board Members voted as follows: Mr. Ewald aye, Mr. Knodt aye, Dr. Gloss aye, Dr. Ghostley aye and Dr. Boyd aye. President Boyd declared the motion carried unanimously.

The Secretary then presented the amended rules and regulations for the establishment and maintenance of certified bang's disease-free herds in Minnesota, (Regulation No. 3.2.1) as presented to the Public Hearing on May 23.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved 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 1949, Section 15.042, on May 23, 1951, the rules and regulations for the establishment and maintenance of certified Bang's disease-free herds in Minnesota (Regulation No. 3.2.1) adopted April 22, 1948, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State June 18, 1948, be amended subjed to the approval of the Attorney General of the State of Minnesota to read as follows:

"Regulation 3.2.2

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF CERTIFIED BANG'S DISEASE (BRUCELLOSIS) FREE HERDS IN MINNESOTA.

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 35.03 and 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. Owner shall mean and refer to the legal owner, his agents and the person in possession of, or caring for the cattle referred to.
- C. Veterinarian shall mean a graduate of a recognized veterinary college who has been approved by the Board and the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.
- D. Test and Testing means and refers to the standard blood serum agglutination test, tube or plate method, conducted by a veterinarian authorized by the Board to conduct the plate agglutination test, or by a laboratory approved by the Board, on blood samples collected and submitted for testing by a veterinarian.
- E. Vaccinate when used as a verb and Vaccination shall refer to the administration subcutaneously, intradermally or intramuscularly of any biological product approved by the Board for developing or increasing resistance of the animal so treated against Bang's disease (brucellosis).
- F. Vaccinate when used^{as} a noun shall mean a vaccinated animal within 12 months following date of vaccination or a vaccinated animal showing a reaction no higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-50, within 18 months following date of vaccination.
- G. Reactor means a non-vaccinated animal which has given a positive reaction when tested, or a vaccinated animal which has given a positive reaction more than 12 months following date of vaccination.
- H. Suspect means:
 - 1. A non-vaccinated animal which has given a suspicious reaction when tested, and which has not given a negative or positive reaction to a test conducted

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subsequently thereto.

2. A vaccinated animal which has given a suspicious reaction more than 18 months following vaccination and has not given a negative or positive reaction to a test conducted subsequently thereto, or

3. A vaccinated animal which has given a suspicious reaction in a dilution higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-50 to a test conducted between 12 and 18 months following date of vaccination, and which has not given a negative or positive reaction to a test conducted subsequently thereto.

I. Herd shall mean any number of cattle under one management maintained on one premise which are allowed to associate or contact one another.

1. If animals owned by two or more persons are allowed to associate or contact each other under one management, all cattle so maintained shall be considered one herd.

2. Cattle maintained on two or more premises under one management, provided there is interchange or contact of cattle among the several groups, shall be considered one herd.

3. Two or more groups of cattle maintained on the same premises and under the same management may be considered separate herds only when the Board has satisfactory assurance there will be no intermingling, association or contact of animals in one group with those of other groups maintained on the same premises.

J. A Herd Under Supervision is one which the owner has placed under the supervision of the Board by signing an agreement as hereinafter provided and which agreement has not been cancelled.

K. A Herd in the Process of Certificate is a herd under supervision in which all animals have been subjected to at least one test, but in which the status of a certified herd has not been attained.

L. A Negative Herd is one in the process of certification, in which all animals were negative to the last test.

M. A Positive Herd is one in the process of certification, in which one or more reactors were disclosed on the last test.

N. A Suspect Herd is one in the process of certification, in which one or more suspects but no reactors were disclosed on the last test.

O. A Certified Herd is one under supervision, which meets the requirement as set forth in Section IV of these regulations and for which the owner holds an unrevoked and unexpired Bang's disease-free certificate, issued by the Board.

SECTION II. AGREEMENTS:

A. In order to place a herd under the supervision of the Board for the establishment of a Certified Bang's Disease-Free Herd, the owner shall sign and file with the Board an agreement to comply with these rules and regulations. No agreement will be accepted nor herd placed under supervision if the owner thereof has violated any rule or regulation of the Board for the control of Bang's disease with respect to the animals included in such herd; nor if known reactors have been maintained in the herd more than fifteen days following their disclosure to a previous test, until the entire herd has been tested and all reactors promptly removed therefrom.

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B. Failure to comply in all respects with these rules and regulations shall constitute cause for cancelling the agreement. If the supervision and agreement of an owner have been cancelled, a new agreement will not be accepted nor supervision established until the entire herd has been tested subsequent to the date of cancellation at the owner's expense, and all positive animals have been removed from the herd and disposed of for slaughter without the payment of indemnity, or in such other manner as the Board shall direct.

SECTION III. Testing.

A. The entire herd, including all animals six months of age and over, except steers, shall be tested.

1. Tests may be conducted by employees of the Board or the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry without expense to the owner provided funds and personnel are available, or

2. Any owner may employ a veterinarian to conduct the necessary tests for certification at such owner's expense provided the veterinarian first obtains authorization from the Board to conduct the test.

a. The authorization shall be issued for each test of the herd and shall expire thirty days after date issued.

b. The authorization shall include authority for the veterinarian to act as the agent of the Board in identifying any animals giving a positive reaction and in appraising such animals for the purpose of the payment of indemnity to the owner. Such appraisal and identification shall be made without expense to the State.

c. No appraisal of reacting animals shall be made by any veterinarian not employed by the State or Federal Government in the absence of such authorization.

B. If on any such test reactors are disclosed, the entire herd shall be subjected to a retest in from 15 to 90 days, excepting as provided in Section VII, paragraph G.

C. If suspects and no reactors are disclosed, suspicious animals only may be retested in 15 to 90 days thereafter, and if the suspicious animals are negative to such retest and provided all suspects disclosed on the original test are still maintained in the herd, the original test may be considered a negative test. If, however, the suspects have been removed from the herd and are not available for retesting or if one or more suspects give a positive reaction when retested, the original test shall be considered an infected herd test and the entire herd shall be retested as provided in paragraph B of this section, excepting as provided in Section VII, paragraph G.

D. If all animals are found to be negative on any such test, the herd shall be retested in approximately six months, except in the case of certified herds, when the herd shall be retested at the expiration of the period of certification.

SECTION IV. CERTIFICATION

A. When a herd under supervision has passed three consecutive negative tests approximately six months apart and at least one year has elapsed between the first

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negative test and the third negative test, it shall be declared a Certified Bang's Disease-Free Herd for a period of one year unless such certification is cancelled for cause.

1. A certified Bang's Disease-Free Herd Certificate shall be issued to the owner by the Board. The certificate shall include the date of expiration which shall be one year following the date of the last negative test.

2. The Certified Bang's Disease-Free Herd Certificate shall be cancelled if:

a. A test of the herd or any animals originating therein, conducted before the expiration date of the certificate, discloses reactors or suspects.

b. Additions are made to the herd contrary to Section V of these rules and regulations.

B. Prior to or within a reasonable time after the expiration of the Certified Bang's Disease-Free Herd Certificate, the entire herd shall be retested.

1. If the entire herd is negative, the certificate shall be renewed for a period of one year.

2. If suspects and no reactors are disclosed, the suspects may be retested as provided in paragraph C of Section III, and if found negative, a Certified Bang's Disease-Free Herd Certificate may be issued. Such certificate shall expire one year from date of the last complete herd test.

3. If one reactor only is disclosed, the entire herd shall be retested as provided in paragraph B of Section III. After two such retests, conducted consecutively at intervals of at least 30 days, the first such retest at least 30 days following the date of the test when the reactor was disclosed, and provided all animals in the herd are negative to such retest, the Bang's Disease-Free Herd Certificate may be renewed as of the date of the second retest.

4. If one or more reactors are disclosed when the herd is retested, as provided in sub-paragraph 3, or if more than one reactor is disclosed on any retest of a certified herd, the entire herd shall be considered in the process of certification and shall be retested as provided in Section III.

SECTION V. ADDITIONS TO HERDS UNDER SUPERVISION.

A. Animals originating in certified herds may be added to any herd under supervision provided such animals are tested and found negative within 6 months prior to addition.

B. Animals originating in negative herds in process of certification may be added to herds under supervision if tested and found negative within 30 days before such addition.

C. Animals originating in suspect or infected herds under supervision, or in any herd not under supervision may be admitted to the premises where herds under supervision are maintained, if tested and found negative within 30 days before admission. Such cattle shall be held in isolation, separate and apart from the other animals in

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the herd, until they have passed a negative retest not less than 30 nor more than 60 days following date of entry to the premises when they may be added to such herds.

D. Animals removed from the herd for exhibition purposes, public pasture, or to premises other than those where a herd in the same status is maintained, shall pass a negative test not less than 30 nor more than 60 days after return to the premises if a certified status is to be maintained.

E. Any cattle allowed to enter the premises where the herd is maintained for breeding, pasture, or other temporary purposes shall meet the requirements of this section for additions to herd under supervision.

SECTION VI. SANITATION

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

B. All vehicles shall be cleaned and disinfected before they are used to transport cattle to herds under supervision.

C. Any animal which aborts in a Certified Bang's Disease-Free Herd or a herd in the process of certification shall be immediately isolated and reported to the Board. The place where the abortion occurred shall be immediately cleaned and disinfected, and the fetus and membranes shall be promptly disposed of by burning or proper burial.

D. All milk or milk products used in a herd under supervision shall be either produced by a Certified Bang's Disease-Free Herd or shall be properly pasteurized or boiled.

SECTION VII. VACCINATION

A. No Brucella abortus vaccine or any preparation made from or through the agency of brucella micro-organisms shall be injected into any cattle in any herd under supervision except as provided by the rules and regulations for the control of Bang's disease (Regulation No. 3.1.1).

B. Calves between four and eight months of age in a herd under supervision may be vaccinated. No vaccine shall be injected into any animal over eight months of age.

C. In reporting the tests of herds under supervision where vaccination is conducted, vaccines shall be indicated on the test chart by the letter "V".

D. All vaccinated animals showing a suspicious reaction in a dilution higher than 1-50 to a test conducted more than one year following vaccination, shall be considered suspects and segregated from negative animals as provided in Section VIII, paragraph A.

E. All vaccinated animals showing any suspicious reaction to a test conducted more than 18 months following vaccination, shall be considered suspects and segregated from negative animals as provided in Section VIII, paragraph A.

F. All vaccinated animals showing a positive reaction one year or more

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after date of vaccination, shall be identified as reactors and disposed of as provided in Section VIII, paragraph B.

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

SECTION VIII. DISPOSAL OF REACTORS AND SUSPECTS.

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

B. All reactors disclosed when herds under supervision or animals included therein are tested or retested shall be ordered killed by the Board or the veterinarian acting as agent of the Board, who has been authorized to conduct the test, and shall be immediately shipped for slaughter, in accordance with Minnesota Statutes, 1949, Section 35.08, or shall be immediately removed from the herd and disposed of as the Board shall direct.

SECTION IX. The rules and regulation for the establishment and maintenance of certified Bang's disease-free herds in Minnesota, (Regulation No. 3.2.1) adopted April 22, 1948 and approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State June 18, 1948 are hereby rescinded."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt. When the roll was called, the Board Members voted as follows: Mr. Knodt aye, Mr. Ewald aye, Dr. Ghostley age, Dr. Gloss aye and Dr. Boyd aye. President Boyd declared the motion carried unanimously.

The Secretary then presented the amended rules and regulations for the establishment and maintenance of Modified Accredited Bang's Disease-Free areas in Minnesota, testing of cattle within such areas, disposal of reacting cattle, quarantines and requirements governing the importation of cattle (Regulation No. 3.3.1) as considered at the public hearing held on May 23, 1951.

After some discussion, Mr. Ewald moved the adoption of the following resolution:

Be it hereby resolved by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board that pursuant to a Public Hearing held in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 15.042, on May 23, 1951, the rules and regulations for the Establishment and Maintenance of Modified Accredited Bang's Disease-Free Areas in Minnesota, Testing of Cattle Within such Areas, disposal of Reacting Cattle, Quarantines and Requirements Governing the Importation of

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Cattle, Regulation 3.3.1, adopted April 22, 1948 and approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State June 18, 1948 he amended subject to the approval of the Attorney General of the State of Minnesota to read as follows:

"3.3.2

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF MODIFIED CERTIFIED BANG'S DISEASE (BRUCELLOSIS) FREE AREAS IN MINNESOTA, TESTING OF CATTLE WITHIN SUCH AREAS, DISPOSAL OF REACTING CATTLE, QUARANTINES AND REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF CATTLE.

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1949, Sections 35.03, 35.31 and 14.042, 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. Owner shall mean and refer to the legal owner, his agents and the person in possession of, or caring for the cattle referred to.
- C. Veterinarian shall mean a graduate of a recognized veterinary college who has been approved by the Board and the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.
- D. Test and Testing means and refers to the standard blood seru agglutination test, tube or plate method, conducted by a veterinarian authorized by the Board to conduct the plate agglutination test, or by a laboratory approved by the Board, on blood samples collected and submitted for testing by a veterinarian.
- E. Vaccinate when used as a verb and vaccination shall refer to the administration subcutaneously, intradermally or intramuscularly of any biological product approved by the Board for developing or increasing resistance of the animal so treated against Bang's disease (brucellosis).
- F. Vaccinate when used as a noun shall mean a vaccinated animal within twelve months following date of vaccination or a vaccinated animal showing a reaction no higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-50, within eighteen months following date of vaccination.
- G. Reactor means a non-vaccinated animal which has given a positive reaction when tested, or a vaccinated animal which has given a positive reaction more than twelve months following date of vaccination.
- H. Suspect means:
 1. A non-vaccinated animal which has given a suspicious reaction when tested, and which has not given a negative or positive reaction to a test conducted subsequently thereto.
 2. A vaccinated animal which has given a suspicious reaction more than

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eighteen months following vaccination and has not given a negative or positive reaction to a test conducted subsequently thereto, or

3. A vaccinated animal which has given a suspicious reaction in a dilution higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-50 to a test conducted between twelve and eighteen months following date of vaccination, and which has not given a negative or positive reaction to a test conducted subsequently thereto.

I. Herd shall mean any number of cattle under one management maintained on one premise which are allowed to associate or contact one another,

1. If animals owned by two or more persons are allowed to associate or contact each other under one management, all cattle so maintained shall be considered one herd.

2. Cattle maintained on two or more premises under one management, provided there is interchange or contact of cattle among the several groups, shall be considered one herd.

3. Two or more groups of cattle maintained on the same premises and under the same management may be considered separate herds only when the Board has satisfactory assurance there will be no intermingling, association or contact of animals in one group with those of other groups maintained on the same premises.

J. A Negative Herd is one in which no reactors or suspects were disclosed on the last test.

K. A Positive Herd is one in which one or more reactors were disclosed on the last test.

L. A Suspect Herd is one in which one or more suspects but no reactors were disclosed on the last test.

M. A Certified Herd is one under supervision, which meets the requirements set forth in the Rules and Regulations for the Establishment and Maintenance of Certified Bang's Disease (Brucellosis) Free herds (Regulation No. 3.2.2) for which the owner holds an unrevoked and unexpired Bang's disease-free certificate, issued by the Board.

N. Area In Process shall mean an area, consisting of a county unless otherwise specified, in Minnesota, which has qualified for a test under the Area Plan as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 35.25 to Section 35.28 and in which the testing has been started but which has not attained the status of a Modified Certified Bang's Disease-Free Area.

O. Modified Certified Bang's Disease-Free Area shall mean an area, consisting of a county unless otherwise specified in which the Area Plan of Bang's Disease Control is being practiced and in which the incidence of the disease as shown on the last test is sufficiently low to qualify the area as a Modified Certified Bang's Disease-Free Area, as provided by these regulations and the uniform methods and rules of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

SECTION II.

When the Board undertakes to test cattle in any county or other area in Minnesota under the Area Plan, as defined in Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 35.25, after receiving

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petitions, holding hearings and publishing notice of the time the testing shall begin, as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1949, Sections 35.26, 35.27 and 35.28, and before the testing starts, the area shall be placed under quarantine, and the following sections of these rules and regulations shall be enforced.

SECTION III. IMPORTATIONS

No cattle shall be imported into the area except as provided in this section.

A. Steers may be imported without a test for Bang's disease and without quarantine.

B. Cattle may be imported if consigned directly to community sales under the supervision of the Board without a test for Bang's disease but all such cattle, except steers, shall be tested and shall be found negative before removal to any point in the area according to the rules and regulations governing community and other sales (Regulation No. 6.1.3).

C. Cattle other than steers may be imported for immediate slaughter without health certificate or record of a Bang' disease test on a special permit issued by the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board. Such cattle must be slaughtered within 10 days after importation into the county and shall be held separate and apart from all other cattle until slaughtered.

D. Cattle identified as coming directly from Certified Herds or from negative herds in Modified Certified Bang's Disease-Free areas may be imported without being retested for Bang's disease, provided such cattle are apparently healthy and are accompanied by a health certificate including the record of last test.

E. Cattle originating from a negative herd in an area in the process of certification or from a herd that has passed a negative test within six months in the process of certification as a Bang's disease-free herd shall be required to pass a negative officially recognized agglutination blood test within thirty days before importation into the county and be accompanied by a health certificate including the record of such test.

F. Cattle of strictly beef type and breed, originating at points where no facilities are available for testing may be imported without a test provided a permit is first obtained from the Board for each such shipment allowing the importation under quarantine, all females and bulls to be tested at owner's expense immediately upon arrival. All cattle in such shipments shall remain in quarantine on the premises where they first come to rest within the area, until they have been retested and all animals found negative, or until a permit has been obtained from the Board allowing their removal.

G. Female cattle or bulls of strictly beef type and breed may be imported for feeding purposes without a test, either at point of origin or destination provided a special permit is obtained from the Board, allowing such importation in quarantine, the cattle to be confined in a dry feed lot at destination, separate and apart from all other cattle until the end of the feeding period, and then shipped under permit for immediate slaughter. No such special permit will be issued unless the Board, after due investigation, has satisfactory assurance that facilities are adequate for proper isolation of the animals, and the terms of the quarantine will be complied with.

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H. Vaccinates may be imported without a test if properly identified and ear-marked and if accompanied by a vaccination certificate, showing the animal was vaccinated when between four and eight months of age, provided a permit is first obtained from the Board. Such vaccinates shall be quarantined on the premises of the consignee, separate and apart from other cattle, and shall not be removed therefrom until tested, at owner's expense, not less than thirty days after date of entry, and found negative, and the quarantine released, or until a permit has been obtained from the Board for their removal.

I. All other cattle, including calves, except as provided in paragraphs A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, may be imported if accompanied by a health certificate issued by an approved veterinarian, including a record of a negative Bang's disease test, conducted within thirty days before importation, and shall be maintained in quarantine separate and apart from other cattle and be retested, at owner's expense, in not less than thirty nor more than sixty days after the date of entry. If found free, they will then be released from quarantine.

SECTION IV. TESTING.

All cattle in the area, except steers, shall be tested. All reactors shall be identified by inserting the special reactor tag of the Board in the left ear, applying a brand on the left jaw, such brand to consist of the letter "B" not less than two nor more than three inches high, and by punching a triangular hole in the left ear, each side of such triangle to be at least one-half inch long, with the following exceptions:

- A. Calves under three months of age unless the test of dam is positive.
- B. Calves between the ages of three and six months, not recently introduced into the herd, unless more mature cattle in the herd are positive.

SECTION V. DISPOSAL OF REACTORS.

Owners or persons in possession of reactors shall either:

- A. Remove such reactors from the premises and cause the same to be slaughtered immediately or within fifteen days of the date they are officially condemned and appraised.
- B. Immediately isolate such reactors separate and apart from all negative cattle. Such isolated reactors shall be placed under quarantine, restricting and restraining them to a definite limited area, including a barn or other shelter, and which area is not accessible to negative animals maintained on the premises or premises adjacent thereto, or
- C. Enter into an agreement with an authorized agent of the Board to conduct a plan of Bang's disease control in the herd, involving vaccination. In such case, the entire herd may be placed in quarantine provided adequate provisions shall be made to prevent exposure to other cattle in the area. These provisions shall include double fencing where necessary and restraining the cattle from access to water courses, drainage ditches, etc., which may flow over other premises in the area on which cattle are maintained.

SECTION VI. OWNER SHALL ASSIST IN TESTING AND IDENTIFICATION OF CATTLE.

All cattle owners and persons in possession of cattle in the area shall, upon demand, submit the same for the test and physical examination by the Board or its authorized agent or agents and all such persons shall furnish such assistance to the Board as shall be

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necessary to restrain the cattle in order to apply these tests and to make these physical examination and to identify reactors as provided in Section IV hereof, when the Board or its agents enter upon the premises where such cattle are located and make demand therefor. Such owner or person in possession shall account for all animals tagged in making these tests and retests and submit all such cattle to the Board or its agents at any time when the Board or its agents visit the premises to make further tests or examinations.

SECTION VII. ADDITIONS TO NEGATIVE HERDS.

X All cattle and calves, except steers, which do not originate from a previously negative herd or an officially certified Bang's disease-free herd added to a negative herd shall be held in strict isolation and quarantine until tested at owner's expense and found negative not earlier than thirty nor later than sixty days after entering the premises.

SECTION VIII. CATTLE FROM COMMUNITY SALES

No person shall remove any cattle, except steers, from any community sale or other concentration point where such cattle may have been exposed to an animal or animals affected with Bang's disease or to animals of which the Bang's disease status is unknown, to any point within a modified certified Bang's disease-free area or an area in process of certification, unless he first obtains from the Board or its agent a permit for such removal. Such permit shall designate the point of destination and no person shall move or deliver such animal to any point within such area other than the point so designated. All such cattle shall be quarantined at destination, separate and apart from other cattle, until they have passed a negative retest. All such cattle, excepting vaccinates, shall be retested at the owner's expense thirty to sixty days after arrival at destination. Vaccinates shall remain in quarantine until they pass a negative test at owner's expense at least thirty days after arrival at destination.

SECTION IX. QUARANTINE OF INFECTED HERDS.

Whenever a test of a herd discloses reactors, the herd shall be under quarantine, confining the entire herd to the premises of the owner, and no animals shall be removed therefrom except under written permission from the Board or its authorized agent. The quarantine will be released when all reactors have been removed and all remaining animals have been tested, disclosing no reactors or suspects; such test to be conducted not less than thirty days after the date of the last test when reactors were disclosed.

SECTION X. QUARANTINE FOR REFUSAL TO TEST

Whenever an owner or person in charge of cattle in the area refuses to permit the testing of his cattle, or when cattle have been brought into the area contrary to the provisions and requirements of Section III of these rules and regulations, such cattle shall be under quarantine, restricting and restraining all cattle on the premises to a definite limited area, including a barn or other shelter.

SECTION XI. QUARANTINE FOR ILLEGAL VACCINATION OR ADULT VACCINATION.

Whenever the owner reports or the test discloses that cattle in the herd have received *Brucella abortus* vaccine, excepting as provided by the rules and regulations

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for the administration of such products, the herd shall be under quarantine. If Brucella abortus vaccine or any product containing Bang's disease organisms has been injected into animals more than eight months of age, such animals and all cattle associated therewith shall be under quarantine and the quarantine shall remain in force until all animals have passed a negative test for Bang's disease or have been removed from the premises under permit from the Board.

SECTION XII. QUARANTINE FOR REFUSAL TO IDENTIFY OR ISOLATE REACTORS.

Whenever an owner or person in charge of the cattle refuses to permit the tagging, branding or earmarking of reactors, or fails to ship for slaughter or isolate reactors, such cattle shall be under quarantine, restricting and restraining all cattle on the premises to a definite limited area, including a barn or other shelter.

SECTION XIII. QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS.

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

SECTION XIV. DECLARATION OF AREA AS MODIFIED CERTIFIED BANG'S DISEASE-FREE.

If, as the result of a test of all the cattle required to be tested according to the provisions of Section IV above, the number of reactors does not exceed one per cent nor the herd infection exceed five per cent, the area may be declared a Modified Certified Bang's Disease-Free Area for a period of three years by the State and Federal cooperating agencies in charge of the work, provided that all positive herds shall be placed in quarantine and the cattle in them retested at intervals of from thirty to ninety days until all of them pass two consecutive negative tests and pass a further negative test not less than six months from the date of the second negative test, and further provided that all suspects shall be retested for Bang's disease at intervals of from thirty to ninety days until they pass a negative or positive test; and, further provided that herds in which adult vaccination is being employed in the treatment of animals over eight months of age shall be maintained under strict quarantine and for the purpose of herd percentage shall be classed as infected herds. All animals in suspect herds shall be retested when the Board deems such procedure necessary to determine the status of the herd.

SECTION XV. RECERTIFICATION

A. At the expiration of the three-year period the area may be recertified for an additional three-year period if all previously infected herds and such other herds as are designated by the cooperating federal and state officials are retested and the percentage of reactors among the cattle retested does not exceed one percent of all the cattle so tested in the area.

B. Areas recertified, pursuant to a test of less than all of the cattle in such areas, shall not be again recertified until all of the cattle, except steers, in the area have been tested and the percentage of infection disclosed to such test meets the requirements as set forth in Section XIV, excepting as provided in paragraph C of this section.

C. If a test of all cattle, except steers, for recertification of any modified

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certified Bang's disease-free area, discloses more than one per cent of cattle infection, the infected herds shall be quarantined and retested, as provided in Section XIV. If, upon a retest of all infected herds, conducted within six months following the date of the last complete test of the area, the number of reactors does not exceed one per cent nor the herd infection exceed five per cent, such computation of percentage to be based on the total herds and cattle tested on the last complete test of the area, then such area may be declared a modified certified Bang's Disease-free area for a period of three years following the date of such retest.

SECTION XVI. RETESTING OF AREAS WHERE INFECTION IS TOO HIGH FOR CERTIFICATION.

In areas where the percentage of reactors to the test for Bang's disease is more than one per cent of all cattle tested or more than five per cent herd infection, the procedure for recertification of counties shall be in accordance with methods outlined in Section IV.

SECTION XVII.

The rules and regulations for the establishment and maintenance of Certified Bang's Disease-Free Herds in Minnesota, adopted April 22, 1948, and approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State June 18, 1948, are hereby rescinded."

The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley. The roll being called, the Board Members voted as follows - Dr. Ghostley aye, Dr. Gloss aye, Mr. Ewald aye, Mr. Knodt aye, and Dr. Boyd aye. President Boyd declared the motion carried unanimously.

The Secretary then presented the amended rules and regulations governing the sale of cattle at public auction, public or private sale, mortgage foreclosure sale, sale by order of any court, and to the leasing or loaning of cattle for breeding purposes, (Regulation No. 3.4) considered at the public hearing held May 23.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved 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, 1949, Section 15.042 on May 23, 1951, the rules and regulations governing the sale of cattle at public auction, public or private sale, mortgage foreclosure sale, sale by order of any court, and to the leasing or loaning of cattle for breeding purposes (Regulation No. 3.4) adopted July 14, 1945, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State December 19, 1945, be amended, subject to the approval of the Attorney General, to read as follows:

"Regulation No. 3.4.1

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE SALE OF CATTLE AT PUBLIC AUCTION, PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SALE, MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE, SALE BY ORDER OF ANY COURT, AND TO THE LEASING OR LOANING OF CATTLE FOR BREEDING PURPOSES.

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 35.03, and Section 35.245 as amended by Laws of 1951 Chapter 22, and Section 15.042, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

SECTION I. DEFINITIONS

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

- A. Board shall mean the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.
- B. Owner shall mean and refer to the legal owner, his agents and the person in possession of, or caring for the cattle referred to.
- C. Veterinarian shall mean a graduate of a recognized veterinary college who has been approved by the Board and the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.
- D. Test and Testing means and refers to the standard blood serum agglutination test, tube or plate method, conducted by a veterinarian authorized by the Board to conduct the plate agglutination test, or by a laboratory approved by the Board, on blood samples collected and submitted for testing by a veterinarian.
- E. Vaccinate when used as a verb and Vaccination shall refer to the administration subcutaneously, intradermally or intramuscularly of any biological product approved by the Board for developing or increasing resistance of the animal so treated against Bang's disease (brucellosis).
- F. Vaccinate when used as a noun shall mean a vaccinated animal within 12 months following date of vaccination or a vaccinated animal showing a reaction no higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-50, within 18 months following date of vaccination.
- G. Herd shall mean any number of cattle under one management maintained on one premise which are allowed to associate or contact one another.
 - 1. If animals owned by two or more persons are allowed to associate or contact each other under one management, all cattle so maintained shall be considered one herd.
 - 2. Cattle maintained on two or more premises under one management provided there is interchange or contact of cattle among the several groups, shall be considered one herd.
 - 3. Two or more groups of cattle maintained on the same premises and under the same management may be considered separate herds only when the Board has satisfactory assurance there will be no intermingling, association or contact of animals in one group with those of other groups maintained on the same premises.

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H. A Negative Herd is one in which all animals were negative to the last test.

I. A Certified Herd is one under supervision, which meets the requirements set forth in the Rules and Regulations for the Establishment and Maintenance of Certified Bang's Disease (Brucellosis) Free Herds (Regulation No. 3.2.2) for which the owner holds an unrevoked and unexpired Bang's disease-free certificate, issued by the Board.

J. Modified Certified Bang's Disease-Free Area shall mean an area, consisting of a county unless otherwise specified, in which the Area Plan of Bang's Disease Control is being practiced and in which the incidence of the disease as shown on the last test is sufficiently low to qualify the area as a Modified Certified Bang's Disease-Free area as provided by the regulations of the Board and the uniform methods and rules of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

SECTION II. AUCTION SALES

A. No cattle over six months of age, except steers, shall be sold or offered for sale at public auction unless such cattle have been tested and found negative to Bang's disease within 30 days prior to date of sale with the following exceptions:

1. Vaccinates which may be sold or offer for sale in accordance with paragraphs B and C.

✓ 2. Cattle originating in Certified Bang's disease-free herds, if test for certificate is made within six months before date of sale.

3. Cattle originating in negative herds in Modified Certified Bang's Disease-Free Area if last test of such herd was made within six months prior to date of sale.

B. Vaccinates sold within 12 months following vaccination. Cattle vaccinated against Bang's disease when between four and eight months of age, may be sold or offered for sale at public auction at any time within 12 months following date of vaccination, without a test provided such cattle are properly identified and ear marked and are accompanied by an official certificate of vaccination. The certificate shall be executed on the official form of the Board and shall include -

✓ 1. The name and address of the owner of the animal when vaccinated.

2. Breed, sex, and tattoo or ear tag number of the animal.

3. Date of vaccination.

4. Signature of veterinarian conducting the vaccination.

C. Vaccinates Sold between 12 and 18 months following vaccination. Cattle vaccinated against Bang's disease when between four and eight months of age, may be sold or offered for sale at public auction more than 12 months but less than 18 months following date of vaccination, if accompanied by a record of a test conducted within 30 days prior to date of sale indicating such animals have shown a reaction to the test no higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of one to fifty (+ - -); provided they are properly identified and ear marked and are accompanied by a certificate of vaccination as provided in paragraph B.

D. A certificate of vaccination shall be furnished the buyer of each vaccinated

animal sold under the provisions of paragraph B. or C. Such certificate shall be delivered to the buyer by the clerk of the sale when the successful bidder has been determined.

E. No cattle shall be offered for sale or sold at public auction except at community sales under supervision of the Board, unless a certificate of test prepared on the official form of the Board shall be posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the sale is conducted two hours prior to and during the entire auction.

1. All such certificates shall include:

- a. Date of test.
- b. Number and identification of animals negative to the test and offered for sale.
- c. Number of reactors and suspects disclosed to the test and not offered for sale.
- d. Number of vaccinates offered for sale accompanied by vaccination certificates.
- e. Signature of the veterinarian who conducted the test or the officer of the Board who prepared the certificate.
- f. A statement, signed by the owner, showing the number of reactors and suspects disclosed to all tests conducted on animals in the herd within six months prior to date of the sale test.

2. Certificates of test for auction sale of cattle tested within 30 days prior to sale may be obtained from the veterinarian conducting the test or from the office of the Board.

3. Certificates of test for auction sale of cattle originating in certified herds or in negative herds in Modified Certified Bang's Disease-Free areas not tested within 30 days prior to date of sale must be obtained from the office of the Board. The identification, breed, sex, and age of each animal to be offered for sale shall be furnished the Board when such certificate is requested.

SECTION III. SALES OF CATTLE OTHER THAN PUBLIC AUCTION, AND LEASING OR LOANING CATTLE FOR BREEDING PURPOSES.

A. No cattle over six months of age, except steers, shall be sold at other than public auction, or leased or loaned for breeding purposes, unless they have been tested and found negative to a Bang's disease test within 30 days prior to sale, lease or loan with the following exceptions:

- 1. Cattle sold directly to a slaughtering establishment for immediate slaughter.
- 2. Cattle consigned to a public stock yards.
- 3. Vaccinates which may be sold in accordance with paragraphs B. and C.
- 4. Cattle originating in Certified Bang's disease-free herds.
- 5. Cattle originating in negative herds in Modified Certified Bang's Disease-Free areas.

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B. Vaccinates sold within 12 months following vaccination. Cattle vaccinated against Bang's disease when between four and eight months of age may be sold, offered for sale, leased or loaned at any time within 12 months following date of vaccination, without a test providing such cattle are properly identified and ear marked and are accompanied by an official certificate of vaccination. The certificate shall be executed on the official form of the Board and shall include -

1. The name and address of the owner of the animal when vaccinated.
2. Breed, sex and tattoo or ear tag number of the animal.
3. Date of vaccination.
4. Signature of veterinarian conducting the vaccination.

C. Vaccinates sold between 12 and 18 months following vaccination. Cattle vaccinated against Bang's disease when between four and eight months of age may be sold, offered for sale, leased or loaned more than 12 but not more than 18 months following vaccination if accompanied by a record of a test conducted within 30 days prior to date of sale indicating such animals have shown a reaction to the test no higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of one to fifty (+ - -) providing they are properly identified and ear marked and are accompanied by a certificate of vaccination as provided in paragraph B.

D. A certificate of test shall be furnished the purchaser, lessee or loanee by the vendor for each animal required to be tested before sale, lease or loan when such cattle are delivered.

1. Such certificate shall include:

- a. Date and results of test.
- b. Name and address of owner when animal was tested.
- c. Breed, sex, and tattoo or ear tag number of the animal.
- d. Signature of the veterinarian who conducted the test.

2. Certificates of test for cattle originating in certified herds or negative herds in Modified Certified Bang's Disease-Free areas not tested within 30 days must be obtained from the office of the Board. The identification, breed, sex, and age of each animal shall be furnished the Board when the certificate is requested.

3. Certificates of test for other cattle may be obtained from the veterinarian at the time the test is conducted or from the veterinarian or the office of the Board at any time within 30 days thereafter.

SECTION IV. The rules and regulations governing the sale of cattle at public auction, public or private sale, mortgage foreclosure sale, sale by order of any court, and the leasing or loaning of cattle for breeding purposes adopted July 14, 1945, and approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State December 19, 1945 are hereby rescinded."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt. The roll being called, the Board Members voted as follows - Mr. Ewald aye, Mr. Knodt aye, Dr. Gloss aye, Dr. Ghostley aye,

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and Dr. Boyd aye. President Boyd declared the motion carried.

The Secretary then presented amendments to 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. 13.1.1) as considered at the public hearing held May 23, 1951.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved the adoption of the following resolution:

Be it hereby resolved by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board that pursuant to a public hearing held May 23, 1951 in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 15.042, the rules and regulations for licensing educational and scientific institutions to procure unclaimed and unredeemed animals impounded by public authority in animal pounds (Regulation 13.1.1) adopted April 14, 1950, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State April 27, 1950, be amended subject to the approval of the Attorney General of the State of Minnesota to read as follows:

"Regulation No. 13.1.2

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

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 35.71 and Section 15.042, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby amends the following rules and regulations:

SECTION I. DEFINITIONS

- 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 of 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. Persons Entitled to Claim or Redeem Animals shall mean the owner of such

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animal or his agent, or any other person permitted by municipal ordinance or the rules or regulations of the establishment, to purchase or otherwise secure ownership of such animals within the period of time designated in paragraph D.

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

G. 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 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.
- 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

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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; provided that nothing herein shall prohibit an institution from delivering an unclaimed animal to the original owner thereof if he shall furnish proof of ownership satisfactory to the institution and the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, and pays actual expense of maintaining the animal by the institution from the time it is received from the establishment until delivered to the previous owner.

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. 13.1.1) adopted April 14, 1950, approved by Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State April 27, 1950, are hereby rescinded."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - the roll being called, the Board Members voted as follows: Mr. Knodt aye, Mr. Ewald aye, Dr. Gloss aye, Dr. Ghostley aye, and Dr. Boyd aye. President Boyd declared the motion carried unanimously.

RABIES MEETING AT OMAHA.

The Secretary reported that the United States Public Health Service had called a meeting of State Officials representing the State Wild Life Service, State Health Department and State Animal Disease Regulatory Agencies, to consider the problem of rabies in wild animals now existing throughout the midwestern states. The meeting was held in Omaha, Nebraska on May 21 and 22, 1951. Dr. L. E. Jenkins, Assistant Secretary of the Board and Dr. Arnold Erickson, representing the Department of Conservation attended this meeting from Minnesota. The following program for the control of rabies was adopted:

- "1. Each of the affected states inaugurate coordinated programs for the control of rabies. Such program can be carried on most effectively through the creation of a committee composed of representatives from those state agencies on the state level responsible for public health, livestock disease control, and wildlife conservation.
2. Adequate diagnostic facilities be provided within the states and that reports of rabies cases in animals be collected by an appropriate state agency and reported to the state health officer so that reports can be included in the weekly reports of the U. S. Public Health Service.
3. The epizootiology of rabies in wildlife is inadequately understood and urges that investigation is essential in providing information necessary for the effective and intelligent control of this disease.

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4. Technical assistance and guidance are available from the U. S. Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency; the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture; and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service."

The Secretary reported that since the last meeting of the Board, eleven cases of rabies had been diagnosed in Minnesota, including 3 dogs, 5 skunks and 3 cattle. He stated that on May 31, a Committee of the Twin City Medical Society had conferred with him in regard to the rabies situation in the State.

The Secretary presented a letter from Dr. Darrell S. Steele, Chairman of the Committee on Rabies, Twin City Veterinary Medical Society, making certain recommendations for the control of this disease. Most of these recommendations referred to legislation either by the State or municipalities which are not under the authority of the Board to enact. The Secretary stated he had recently conferred with Dr. Steele and several other veterinarians representing the Twin City Society, regarding the rabies situation. At this conference, the veterinarians suggested that a letter from the Board to health officers of the municipalities of the State calling their attention to the rabies situation and suggesting preliminary measures which might be valuable in case rabies was diagnosed within their borders, would be very helpful.

After some discussion, Dr. Ghostley moved the Secretary be instructed to prepare such a letter, submit it to the Board Members for approval, to send to the health officers of the large municipalities within the State. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

The Secretary reported that the Minnesota Veterinary Medical Society was proposing to publish an informative leaflet on rabies for general distribution. He stated that they had conferred with the State Department of Health, who had prepared the text and who was to furnish the art work. He stated the text of the leaflet had been submitted to him for approval and to him, was very satisfactory. The leaflet is to include a statement that it has been approved by the State Department of Health and the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. The Secretary stated that the representatives of the State and Twin Cities Associations who had conferred with him and discussed the matter of cost of publication, suggested that probably the Live Stock

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Sanitary Board would desire some of these pamphlets for distribution from this office. He stated that in his opinion, the most practical procedure would be for the Board to purchase the number desired, directly from the State Association.

After some discussion, Mr. Ewald moved that the Secretary be directed to purchase 1,000 at approximately 2¢ apiece. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knott - motion carried.

SHEEP SCABIES MEETING AT SALT LAKE CITY.

The Secretary reported that the National Wool Growers Association had called a meeting to consider a program for the eradication of sheep scabies from the United States. This meeting was held on May 24 at Salt Lake City. Because of the pressure of other duties, it was decided that no one from this office could attend, but a report of the meeting was requested. This report was recently received and indicated that 11 state veterinarians in addition to representatives from the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, were present, in addition to a large number of representatives from the sheep and wool growing industry. The following program was approved at this meeting:

"To bring about a program of eradication of sheep scabies from the United States we hereby recommend the following actions:

1.

"It is proposed among the states represented at this meeting that where a state requirement is made for dipping of sheep, before movement between states, one dipping in benzene hexachloride or lindane, properly supervised by Federal authorities or state authorities approved by state of destination, be accepted.

2.

"We recommend to the B.A.I. that they adopt a very aggressive attitude in cooperation with the states to bring about eradication of sheep scabies from the United States.

3.

"Due to limited funds available for sheep scabies eradication for the use of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, it has become the grave concern of the states represented at this meeting that our representatives in the Congress be memorialized by the states concerned to provide adequate additional funds urgently needed in furthering sheep scabies eradication on the national level.*

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4.

"We recommend that whenever sheep scabies occurs in any state, it be reported immediately by the state or Federal official in charge to the B.A.L. in Washington and it then disseminate such information to all states immediately.

5.

"We bring to the attention of the 48 states that sheep scabies now exists in some 18 or 20 states; that this situation is of direct concern to not only the states where sheep scab exists, but also endangers the sheep industry of the other states. We urge all the state to redouble their efforts and effect measures to eradicate sheep scab.

6.

"We recommend to chemical companies manufacturing B. H.C. and lindane that there is a braod need for development of B.H.C. and lindane in a finer state of division to facilitate better suspension with a possibility of more unfiorm sampling in the vat.

7.

"It should be the duty of those of us who are producers and those who represent the producers and feeders, and allied industries heretoday, to contact our congressional delegations, telling them as much as we can of the scabies threat, what it means, and requesting an additional appropriation of \$350,000 for the Bureau of Animal Industry for use in scabies eradication."

After some discussion, Mr. Knodt moved the adoption of the following resolution:

"Be it hereby resolved that the State Live Stock Sanitary Board at a Special Meeting June 1, 1951, endorses and approves the program for the control of sheep scabies eradication recommended at the meeting held in Salt Lake City on May 24, 1951 pursuant to call by the National Wool Growers Association, and

Be it further resolved, that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the proper official of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association, Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the National Wool Growers Association.

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

BUGET

The Secretary reported that he had recently conferred with the Budget

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Examiner from the Department of Administration in regard to the program for the fiscal year starting July 1, 1951. He stated that he had been requested to prepare a detailed program for the activities of the Board for that period with estimated costs. The Secretary informed the Budget Division that because of the nature of the activities of the Board and the fact that the appearance of disease from time to time, caused emergencies. any program submitted must be very flexible, and subject to change on short notice. The Budget Division agreed that this would be necessary and entirely permissible.

The Secretary also informed the Budget Division that it was necessary to conduct the tuberculin and Bang's disease testing in counties where the accreditation was about to expire, as rapidly as personnel could be obtained, and it would not be practical or desirable to extend the program throughout the entire year, if it was possible to conduct the work at an earlier date. The Secretary reported that in his opinion, the program such as requested, was probably desirable with the exceptions noted, but that it would impose additional duties on the clerical force which is already overloaded, and which the Legislature failed to supplement as requested.

The Secretary stated that he had also discussed with the Budget Division, the renting of additional space for the Board office. He stated that Mr. Burt Ward, the Manager of the Globe Building, had informed him that because of the change in the tenants occupying space in the building, it might be possible to rent additional space on the third floor where the Board is now located. He stated that the Budget Examiner had indicated that a request for additional space would be considered by the Department of Administration.

Dr. Ghostley moved the Secretary be directed to request the release of funds by the Department of Administration for the rental of additional office space if such space can be procured on the same floor where the offices are now located in the Globe Building. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

Dr. Gloss moved that the Secretary also be directed to confer with the Management of the Globe Building and if necessary, with the Division of Public Properties of the

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State Department of Administration, with the view of bringing the janitorial service and the lighting of the offices occupies by the Board, up to the standard specified in the lease signed by the Board with the owners of the Globe Building. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knødt - motion carried.

PROGRAMS FOR TUBERCULIN AND BANG'S DISEASE TESTING.

The Secretary then presented the program for the tuberculin testing which will be required during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1951 in order to maintain all counties in the Modified Accredited status. He pointed out that 10 of the 14 counties were now also testing for Bang's disease under the Area Plan. He stated that since much of the Bang's disease testing during the first three months of the fiscal year would be conducted by Bang's disease technicians, it might be necessary to conduct some of the tuberculin and Bang's disease tests separately, in at least some of the counties under the Area Plan of Bang's disease control.

After a discussion of the program, the Secretary was directed to use his judgement as to the procedure to be followed.

REQUEST FOR RING TEST IN NON-AREA COUNTIES

The Secretary also stated that several legislators during the 1951 session, had suggested and requested the Board institute a program of ring testing in the non-area counties. He stated that he had informed the legislators that provided funds were made available, as then appeared probable, it was his opinion that such a program would be feasible and advisable in view of the change made in the law governing the sale of cattle. He reported he had conferred with Dr. F. C. Driver, Inspector in Charge for the Bureau of Animal Industry, who stated he would be able to furnish the laboratory equipment and personnel to conduct the ring test, but the Secretary stated if this was done, it would involve additional clerical work in the office of the Board, who was already carrying an overload.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed to confer further with Dr. Driver, and if a ring test program for non-area counties seemed ad-

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visible, to present the picture to the Department of Administration, requesting funds for additional office personnel in order to properly conduct such a program. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATION.

The Secretary presented a letter from Dr. H. J. O'Connell, Chief of the Division of Livestock Sanitation, Wisconsin State Department of Agriculture, with which he had enclosed copies of the bills now pending before the Wisconsin Legislature. Dr. O'Connell reported that the bill appropriating funds for the eradication of diseases had passed the Senate and would be acted upon by the State Assembly this week. This bill carries an appropriation of \$1,930,000.00 for the first fiscal year beginning July 1, 1951, and \$1,924,940.00 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1952.

After some discussion, the Secretary was directed to learn as soon as possible what action was taken by the Wisconsin Legislature, and if this bill was passed, to inform the Governor's Advisory Committee on Brucellosis, members of the Appropriations Committees of the House and the Finance Committee of the Senate, and Dairy Products and Livestock Committees of both Houses and the Governor as to the action taken in Wisconsin.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned at 1:00 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,



Secretary

President

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

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

Adopted June 1, 1951

Approved by Attorney General 7/4 1951

Filed with Secretary of State

7/4 1951

J. A. B. [Signature]
Attorney General

By [Signature]
[Signature]

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1949, Chapters 35 and 36, and Section 15.042, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:
SECTION I - SWINE CONSIGNED TO PUBLIC STOCK YARDS OR APPROVED SLAUGHTERING ESTABLISHMENTS.

Apparently healthy swine may be imported into Minnesota without a health certificate if consigned to a public stock yard or a slaughtering establishment where Federal inspection is maintained.

SECTION II - SWINE FROM PUBLIC STOCK YARDS.

Swine from public stock yards, for purposes other than immediate slaughter, may be imported or brought into the State only when shipped in compliance with the regulations of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, and when shipments are made within 24 hours after immunization and dipping. A permit for each shipment must first be obtained by applying in writing to the Executive Officer of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. Such shipments must be held in quarantine at destination for at least 21 days, and until the enclosures have been properly cleaned and disinfected. Cleaned and disinfected cars or other vehicles only shall be used for shipment.

SECTION III - ALL OTHER CLASSES OF SWINE.

No swine other than those described in Sections I and II shall be imported into Minnesota unless accompanied by a health certificate issued by a qualified veterinarian. A copy of such certificate approved by the Livestock sanitary official of the state of origin shall be promptly forwarded to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. The health certificate shall include a statement that the swine have been

inspected within 48 hours prior to time of importation, and show no symptoms of any infectious, contagious or communicable disease, and to the best knowledge and belief of the veterinarian issuing the same, have not been exposed to such disease. The health certificate shall further include a statement the swine have been immunized against hog cholera by one of the methods described in paragraphs A. or B. unless a permit allowing importation, subject to immunization upon arrival, has been obtained as provided in paragraph C.

All swine imported pursuant to this section shall be shipped in cleaned and disinfected cars or other means of conveyance, and shall not be unloaded in public stock yards or railway shipping yards or pens. The health certificate and permit, if any, shall be attached to the waybill if swine are shipped by rail, or in possession of the truck driver if shipped by truck. When shipped by truck, the health certificate and permit, if any, shall be forwarded to the Live Stock Sanitary Board immediately upon arrival of the shipment at destination with a notation by the consignee the shipment has been received. If the swine are delivered to any person or persons, or to any destination other than indicated on the health certificate, the person importing the swine shall report immediately to the Live Stock Sanitary Board, the name and address of each consignee and the number of swine delivered to each destination.

A. Swine immunized with hog cholera serum and virus more than 30 days prior to date of shipment, may be imported into Minnesota provided the health certificate indicates the date of immunization and the name and address of the veterinarian who administered the serum and virus.

B. Swine immunized with hog cholera serum only within 5 days prior to date of shipment, may be imported into Minnesota provided the health certificate shows the date of immunization, the amount of serum used, which in no case shall be less than the minimum amount designated by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United State Department of Agriculture, for the immunization of swine at public stock yards, and the name and address of the veterinarian who administered the serum.

Pigs immunized with serum only, shall be quarantined at the point where they first come to rest in Minnesota for 21 days after arrival. The quarantine shall include all swine on the premises where the imported animals are maintained unless the imported swine are so confined that they cannot approach within 100 feet of any other swine.

C. Swine may be imported without immunization from states adjacent to Minnesota provided a permit is first obtained for each such shipment, from the State Live Stock Sanitary Board allowing such importation under quarantine, the swine to be immediately immunized by serum-virus treatment at destination at the expense of the owner, and the swine to remain in quarantine at destination for 21 days after arrival.

SECTION IV - PURE BRED SWINE.

No pure bred swine shall be imported into Minnesota excepting in compliance with the provisions of Section III. The health certificate for pure bred swine shall also include a record of a test for brucellosis showing all animals in the shipment negative in dilutions of 1-25.

SECTION V.

The rules and regulations governing the importation of swine into the State of Minnesota, Regulation 1.2, adopted July 14, 1945 and approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State December 27, 1945, are hereby rescinded.

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF CERTIFIED BANG'S DISEASE (BRUCELLOSIS) FREE HERDS.

Adopted June 1, 1951

Approved by Attorney General 7/4 1951

Filed with Secretary of State

7/4 1951

[Signature]
Attorney General

By [Signature]

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1949, Sections 35.03 and 151.042, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board 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. Owner shall mean and refer to the legal owner, his agents and the person in possession of, or caring for the cattb referred to.
- C. Veterinarian shall mean a graduate of a recognized veterinary college who has been approved by the Board and the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.
- D. Test and Testing means and refers to the standard blood serum agglutination test, tube or plate method, conducted by a veterinarian authorized by the Board to conduct the plate agglutination test, or by a laboratory approved by the Board, on blood samples collected and submitted for testing by a veterinarian.
- E. Vaccinate when used as a verb and Vaccination shall refer to the administration subcutaneously, intradermally or intramuscularly of any biological product approved by the Board for developing or increasing resistance of the animal so treated against Bang's Disease (brucellosis).
- F. Vaccinate when used as a noun shall mean a vaccinated animal within 12 months following date of vaccination or a vaccinated animal showing a reaction no higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-50, within 18 months following date of vaccination.

G. Reactor means a non-vaccinated animal which has given a positive reaction when tested, or a vaccinated animal which has given a positive reaction more than 12 months following date of vaccination.

H. Suspect means:

1. A non-vaccinated animal which has given a suspicious reaction when tested, and which has not given a negative or positive reaction to a test conducted subsequently thereto.

2. A vaccinated animal which has given a suspicious reaction more than 18 months following vaccination and has not given a negative or positive reaction to a test conducted subsequently thereto, or

3. A vaccinated animal which has given a suspicious reaction in a dilution higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-50 to a test conducted between 12 and 18 months following date of vaccination, and which has not given a negative or positive reaction to a test conducted subsequently thereto.

I. Herd shall mean any number of cattle under one management maintained on one premise which are allowed to associate or contact one another.

1. If animals owned by two or more persons are allowed to associate or contact each other under one management, all cattle so maintained shall be considered one herd.

2. Cattle maintained on two or more premises under one management, provided there is interchange or contact of cattle among the several groups, shall be considered one herd.

3. Two or more groups of cattle maintained on the same premises and under the same management may be considered separate herds only when the Board has satisfactory assurance there will be no intermingling, association or contact of animals in one group with those of other groups maintained on the same premises.

J. A Herd Under Supervision is one which the owner has placed under the supervision of the Board by signing an agreement as hereinafter provided and which agreement has not been cancelled.

K. A Herd in the Process of Certification is a herd under supervision in which all animals have been subjected to at least one test, but in which the status of a certified herd has not been attained.

L. A Negative Herd is one in the process of certification, in which all animals were negative to the last test.

M. A Positive Herd is one in the process of certification, in which one or more reactors were disclosed on the last test.

N. A Suspect Herd is one in the process of certification, in which one or more suspects but no reactors were disclosed on the last test.

O. A Certified Herd is one under supervision, which meets the requirements as set forth in Section IV of these regulations and for which the owner holds an unrevoked and unexpired Bang's disease-free certificate, issued by the Board.

SECTION II. AGREEMENTS:

A. In order to place a herd under the supervision of the Board for the establishment of a Certified Bang's Disease-Free Herd, the owner shall sign and file with the Board an agreement to comply with these rules and regulations. No agreement will be accepted nor herd placed under supervision if the owner thereof has violated any rule or regulation of the Board for the control of Bang's disease with respect to the animals included in such herd; nor if known reactors have been maintained in the herd more than fifteen days following their disclosure to a previous test, until the entire herd has been tested and all reactors promptly removed therefrom.

B. Failure to comply in all respects with these rules and regulations shall constitute cause for cancelling the agreement. If the supervision and agreement of an owner have been cancelled, a new agreement will not be accepted nor supervision established until the entire herd has been tested subsequent to the date of cancellation at the owner's expense, and all positive animals have been removed from the herd and disposed of for slaughter without the payment of indemnity, or in such other manner as the Board shall direct.

SECTION III. TESTING

A. The entire herd, including all animals six months of age and over, except steers, shall be tested.

1. Tests may be conducted by employees of the Board or the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry without expense to the owner provided funds and personnel are available, or

2. Any owner may employ a veterinarian to conduct the necessary tests for certification at such owner's expense provided the veterinarian first obtains authorization from the Board to conduct the test.

a. The authorization shall be issued for each test of the herd and shall expire thirty days after date issued.

b. The authorization shall include authority for the veterinarian to act as the agent of the Board in identifying any animals giving a positive reaction and in appraising such animals for the purpose of the payment of indemnity to the owner. Such appraisal and identification shall be made without expense to the State.

c. No appraisal of reacting animals shall be made by any veterinarian not employed by the State or Federal Government in the absence of such authorization.

B. If on any such test reactors are disclosed, the entire herd shall be subjected to a retest in from 15 to 90 days, excepting as provided in Section VII, Paragraph G.

C. If suspects and no reactors are disclosed, suspicious animals only may be retested in 15 to 90 days thereafter, and if the suspicious animals are negative to such retest and provided all suspects disclosed on the original test are still maintained in the herd, the original test may be considered a negative test. If, however, the suspects have been removed from the herd and are not available for retesting or if one or more suspects give a positive reaction when retested, the original test shall be considered an infected herd test and the entire herd shall be retested as provided in paragraph B of this section, excepting as provided in Section VII, Paragraph G.

D. If all animals are found to be negative on any such test, the herd shall be retested in approximately six months, except in the case of certified herds, when the herd shall be retested at the expiration of the period of certification.

SECTION IV. CERTIFICATION

A. When a herd under supervision has passed three consecutive negative tests approximately six months apart and at least one year has elapsed between the first negative test and the third negative test, it shall be declared a Certified Bang's Disease-Free Herd for a period of one year unless such certification is cancelled for cause.

1. A certified Bang's Disease-Free Herd Certificate shall be issued to the owner by the Board. The certificate shall include the date of expiration which shall be one year following the date of the last negative test.

2. The Certified Bang's Disease-Free Herd Certificate shall be cancelled if:

a. A test of the herd or any animals originating therein, conducted before the expiration date of the certificate, discloses reactors or suspects.

b. Additions are made to the herd contrary to Section V of these rules and regulations.

B. Prior to or within a reasonable time after the expiration of the Certified Bang's Disease-Free Herd Certificate, the entire herd shall be retested.

1. If the entire herd is negative, the certificate shall be renewed for a period of one year.

2. If suspects and no reactors are disclosed, the suspects may be retested as provided in paragraph C of Section III, and if found negative, a Certified Bang's Disease-Free Herd Certificate may be issued. Such certificate shall expire one year from the date of the last complete herd test.

3. If one reactor only is disclosed, the entire herd shall be retested as provided in paragraph B of Section III. After two such retests, conducted consecutively at intervals of at least 30 days, the first such retest at least 30 days following the date of the test when the reactor was disclosed, and provided all

animals in the herd are negative to such retest, the Bang's Disease-Free Herd Certificate may be renewed as of the date of the second retest.

4. If one or more reactors are disclosed when the herd is retested, as provided in sub-paragraph 3, or if more than one reactor is disclosed on any retest of a certified herd, the entire herd shall be considered in the process of certification and shall be retested as provided in Section III.

SECTION V. ADDITIONS TO HERDS UNDER SUPERVISION

A. Animals originating in certified herds may be added to any herd under supervision provided such animals are tested and found negative within 6 months prior to addition.

B. Animals originating in negative herds in process of certification may be added to herds under supervision if tested and found negative within 30 days before such addition.

C. Animals originating in suspect or infected herds under supervision, or in any herd not under supervision may be admitted to the premises where herds under supervision are maintained, if tested and found negative within 30 days before admission. Such cattle shall be held in isolation, separate and apart from the other animals in the herd, until they have passed a negative retest not less than 30 nor more than 60 days following date of entry to the premises when they may be added to such herds.

D. Animals removed from the herd for exhibition purposes, public pasture, or to premises other than those where a herd in the same status is maintained, shall pass a negative test not less than 30 nor more than 60 days after return to the premises if a certified status is to be maintained.

E. Any cattle allowed to enter the premises where the herd is maintained for breeding, pasture, or other temporary purposes shall meet the requirements of this section for additions to herd under supervision.

SECTION VI. SANITATION

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

B. All vehicles shall be cleaned and disinfected before they are used to transport cattle to herds under supervision.

c. Any animal which aborts in a Certified Bang's Disease-Free Herd or a herd in the process of certification shall be immediately isolated and reported to the Board. The place where the abortion occurred shall be immediately cleaned and disinfected, and the fetus and membranes shall be promptly disposed of by burning or proper burial.

D. All milk or milk products used in a herd under supervision shall be either produced by a Certified Bang's Disease-Free Herd or shall be properly pasteurized or boiled.

SECTION VII. VACCINATION

A. No Brucella abortus vaccine or any preparation made from or through the agency of brucella micro-organisms shall be injected into any cattle in any herd under supervision except as provided by the rules and regulations for the control of Bang's disease (Regulation No. 3.1.1).

B. Calves between four and eight months of age in a herd under supervision may be vaccinated. No vaccine shall be injected into any animal over eight months of age.

C. In reporting the tests of herds under supervision where vaccination is conducted, vaccinates shall be indicated on the test chart by the letter "V".

D. All vaccinated animals showing a suspicious reaction in a dilution higher than 1-50 to a test conducted more than one year following vaccination, shall be considered suspects and segregated from negative animals as provided in Section VIII, paragraph A.

E. All vaccinated animals showing any suspicious reaction to a test conducted more than 18 months following vaccination, shall be considered suspects and segregated from negative animals as provided in Section VIII, paragraph A.

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

Section VIII, Paragraph B.

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

SECTION VIII. DISPOSAL OF REACTORS AND SUSPECTS

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

B. All reactors disclosed when herds under supervision or animals included therein are tested or retested shall be ordered killed by the Board or the veterinarian acting as agent of the Board, who has been authorized to conduct the test, and shall be immediately shipped for slaughter, in accordance with Minnesota Statutes, 1949, Section 35.08, or shall be immediately removed from the herd and disposed of as the Board shall direct.

SECTION IX. The Rules and Regulations for the establishment and maintenance of Certified Bang's Disease-Free Herds in Minnesota, (Regulation No. 3.2.1) adopted April 22, 1948 and approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State June 18, 1948 are hereby rescinded.

9:30 AM
STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED
JUL 24 1951

Regulation 3.3.2

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD
Secretary of State

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF MODIFIED CERTIFIED BANG'S DISEASE (BRUCELLOSIS) FREE AREAS IN MINNESOTA, TESTING OF CATTLE WITHIN SUCH AREAS, DISPOSAL OF REACTING CATTLE, QUARANTINES AND REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF CATTLE.

Adopted June 1, 1951

Approved by Attorney General July 4, 1951

Filed with Secretary of State

J. A. D. Burges
Attorney General

1951

By Samuel J. Brady
Asst. Attorney General

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1949, Sections 35.03, 35.31 and 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. Owner shall mean and refer to the legal owner, his agents and the person in possession of, or caring for the cattle referred to.
- C. Veterinarian shall mean a graduate of a recognized veterinary college who has been approved by the Board and the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.
- D. Test and Testing means and refers to the standard blood serum agglutination test, tube or plate method, conducted by a veterinarian authorized by the Board to conduct the plate agglutination test, or by a laboratory approved by the Board, on blood samples collected and submitted for testing by a veterinarian.
- E. Vaccinate when used as a verb and vaccination shall refer to the administration subcutaneously, intradermally or intramuscularly of any biological

product approved by the Board for developing or increasing resistance of the animal so treated against Bang's disease (Brucellosis).

F. Vaccinate when used as a noun shall mean a vaccinated animal within twelve months following date of vaccination or a vaccinated animal showing a reaction no higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-50, within eighteen months following date of vaccination.

G. Reactor means a non-vaccinated animal which has given a positive reaction when tested, or a vaccinated animal which has given a positive reaction more than twelve months following date of vaccination.

H. Suspect means:

1. A non-vaccinated animal which has given a suspicious reaction when tested, and which has not given a negative or positive reaction to a test conducted subsequently thereto.

2. A vaccinated animal which has given a suspicious reaction more than eighteen months following vaccination and has not given a negative or positive reaction to a test conducted subsequently thereto, or

3. A vaccinated animal which has given a suspicious reaction in a dilution higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-50 to a test conducted between twelve and eighteen months following date of vaccination, and which has not given a negative or positive reaction to a test conducted subsequently thereto.

I. Herd shall mean any number of cattle under one management maintained on one premise which are allowed to associate or contact one another.

1. If animals owned by two or more persons are allowed to associate or contact each other under one management, all cattle so maintained shall be considered one herd.

2. Cattle maintained on two or more premises under one management,

provided there is interchange or contact of cattle among the several groups, shall be considered one herd.

3. Two or more groups of cattle maintained on the same premises and under the same management may be considered separate herds only when the Board has satisfactory assurance there will be no intermingling, association or contact of animals in one group with those of other groups maintained on the same premises.

J. A Negative Herd is one in which no reactors or suspects were disclosed on the last test.

K. A Positive Herd is one in which one or more reactors were disclosed on the last test.

L. A Suspect Herd is one in which one or more suspects but no reactors were disclosed on the last test.

M. A Certified Herd is one under supervision, which meets the requirements set forth in the Rules and Regulations for the Establishment and Maintenance of Certified Bang's Disease (Brucellosis) Free Herds (Regulation No. 3.2.2#) for which the owner holds an unrevoked and unexpired Bang's disease-free certificate, issued by the Board.

N. Area in Process shall mean an area, consisting of a county unless otherwise specified, in Minnesota, which has qualified for a test under the Area Plan as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 35.25 to Section 35.28, and in which the testing has been started but which has not attained the status of a Modified Certified Bang's Disease-Free Area.

O. Modified Certified Bang's Disease-Free Area shall mean an area, consisting of a county unless otherwise specified in which the Area Plan of Bang's Disease Control is being practiced and in which the incidence of the disease as shown on the last test is sufficiently low to qualify the area

as a Modified Certified Bang's Disease-Free Area, as provided by these regulations and the uniform methods and rules of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

SECTION II.

When the Board undertakes to test cattle in any county or other area in Minnesota under the Area Plan, as defined in Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 35.25, after receiving petitions, holding hearings and publishing notice of the time the testing shall begin, as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1949, Sections 35.26, 35.27 and 35.28, and before the testing starts, the area shall be placed under quarantine, and the following sections of these rules and regulations shall be enforced.

SECTION III. IMPORTATIONS

No cattle shall be imported into the area except as provided in this section.

A. Steers may be imported without a test for Bang's disease and without quarantine.

B. Cattle may be imported if consigned directly to community sales under the supervision of the Board without a test for Bang's disease but all such cattle, except steers, shall be tested and shall be found negative before removal to any point in the area according to the rules and regulations governing community and other sales (Regulation No. 6.1.3).

C. Cattle other than steers may be imported for immediate slaughter without health certificate or record of a Bang's disease test on a special permit issued by the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board. Such cattle must be slaughtered within ten days after importation into the county and shall be held separate and apart from all other cattle until slaughtered.

D. Cattle identified as coming directly from Certified Herds or from negative herds in Modified Certified Bang's Disease-Free areas may be imported without being retested for Bang's disease, provided such cattle are apparently healthy and are accompanied by a health certificate including the record of last test.

E. Cattle originating from a negative herd in an area in the process of certification or from a herd that has passed a negative test within six months in the process of certification as a Bang's disease-free herd shall be required to pass a negative officially recognized agglutination blood test within thirty days before importation into the county and be accompanied by a health certificate including the record of such test.

F. Cattle of strictly beef type and breed, originating at points where no facilities are available for testing, may be imported without a test provided a permit is first obtained from the Board for each such shipment allowing the importation under quarantine, all females and bulls to be tested at owner's expense immediately upon arrival. All cattle in such shipments shall remain in quarantine on the premises where they first come to rest within the area, until they have been retested and all animals found negative, or until a permit has been obtained from the Board allowing their removal.

G. Female cattle or bulls of strictly beef type and breed may be imported for feeding purposes without a test, either at point of origin or destination provided a special permit is obtained from the Board, allowing such importation in quarantine, the cattle to be confined in a dry feed lot at destination, separate and apart from all other cattle until the end of the feeding period, and then shipped under permit for immediate slaughter. No such special permit will be issued unless the Board, after due investigation, has satisfactory

assurance that facilities are adequate for proper isolation of the animals, and the terms of the quarantine will be complied with.

H. Vaccinates may be imported without a test if properly identified and earmarked and if accompanied by a vaccination certificate, showing the animal was vaccinated when between four and eight months of age, provided a permit is first obtained from the Board. Such vaccinates shall be quarantined on the premises of the consignee, separate and apart from other cattle, and shall not be removed therefrom until tested, at owner's expense, not less than thirty days after date of entry, and found negative, and the quarantine released, or until a permit has been obtained from the Board for their removal.

I. All other cattle, including calves, except as provided in paragraphs A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, may be imported if accompanied by a health certificate issued by an approved veterinarian, including a record of a negative Bang's disease test, conducted within thirty days before importation, and shall be maintained in quarantine separate and apart from other cattle and be retested, at owner's expense, in not less than thirty nor more than sixty days after the date of entry. If found free, they will then be released from quarantine.

SECTION IV. TESTING

All cattle in the area, except steers, shall be tested. All reactors shall be identified by inserting the special reactor tag of the Board in the left ear, applying a brand on the left jaw, such brand to consist of the letter "B" not less than two nor more than three inches high, and by punching a triangular hole in the left ear, each side of such triangle to be at least one-half inch long, with the following exceptions:

A. Calves under three months of age unless the test of the dam is positive.

B. Calves between the ages of three and six months, not recently introduced into the herd, unless more mature cattle in the herd are positive.

SECTION V. DISPOSAL OF REACTORS

Owners or persons in possession of reactors shall either:

A. Remove such reactors from the premises and cause the same to be slaughtered immediately or within fifteen days of the date they are officially condemned and appraised.

B. Immediately isolate such reactors separate and apart from all negative cattle. Such isolated reactors shall be placed under quarantine, restricting and restraining them to a definite limited area, including a barn or other shelter, and which area is not accessible to negative animals maintained on the premises or premises adjacent thereto, or

C. Enter into an agreement with an authorized agent of the Board to conduct a plan of Bang's disease control in the herd, involving vaccination. In such case the entire herd may be placed in quarantine provided adequate provisions shall be made to prevent exposure to other cattle in the area. These provisions shall include double fencing where necessary and restraining the cattle from access to water courses, drainage ditches, etc., which may flow over other premises in the area on which cattle are maintained.

SECTION VI. OWNER SHALL ASSIST IN TESTING AND IDENTIFICATION OF CATTLE

All cattle owners and persons in possession of cattle in the area shall, upon demand, submit the same for the test and physical examination by the Board or its authorized agent or agents and all such persons shall furnish such assistance to the Board as shall be necessary to restrain the cattle in order to apply these tests and to make these physical examinations and to

identify reactors as provided in Section IV hereof, when the Board or its agents enter upon the premises where such cattle are located and make demand therefor. Such owner or person in possession shall account for all animals tagged in making these tests and retests and submit all such cattle to the Board or its agents at any time when the Board or its agents visit the premises to make further tests or examinations.

SECTION VII. ADDITIONS TO NEGATIVE HERDS

All cattle and calves, except steers, which do not originate from a previously negative herd or an officially certified Bang's disease-free herd added to a negative herd shall be held in strict isolation and quarantine until tested at owner's expense and found negative not earlier than thirty nor later than sixty days after entering the premises.

SECTION VIII. CATTLE FROM COMMUNITY SALES

No person shall remove any cattle, except steers, from any community sale or other concentration point where such cattle may have been exposed to an animal or animals affected with Bang's disease or to animals of which the Bang's disease status is unknown, to any point within a modified certified Bang's disease-free area or an area in process of certification, unless he first obtains from the Board or its agent a permit for such removal. Such permit shall designate the point of destination and no person shall move or deliver such animal to any point within such area other than the point so designated. All such cattle shall be quarantined at destination, separate and apart from other cattle, until they have passed a negative retest. All such cattle, excepting vaccinates, shall be retested at the owner's expense thirty to sixty days after arrival at destination. Vaccinates shall remain in quarantine until they pass a negative test at owner's expense at least thirty days after arrival at destination.

SECTION IX. QUARANTINE OF INFECTED HERDS

Whenever a test of a herd discloses reactors, the herd shall be under quarantine, confining the entire herd to the premises of the owner, and no animals shall be removed therefrom except under written permission from the Board or its authorized agent. The quarantine will be released when all reactors have been removed and all remaining animals have been tested, disclosing no reactors or suspects; such test to be conducted not less than thirty days after the date of the last test when reactors were disclosed.

SECTION X. QUARANTINE FOR REFUSAL TO TEST

Whenever an owner or person in charge of cattle in the area refuses to permit the testing of his cattle, or when cattle have been brought into the area contrary to the provisions and requirements of Section III of these rules and regulations, such cattle shall be under quarantine, restricting and restraining all cattle on the premises to a definite limited area, including a barn or other shelter.

SECTION XI. QUARANTINE FOR ILLEGAL VACCINATION OR ADULT VACCINATION

Whenever the owner reports or the test discloses that cattle in the herd have received *Brucella abortus* vaccine, excepting as provided by the rules and regulations for the administration of such products, the herd shall be under quarantine. If *Brucella abortus* vaccine or any product containing Bang's disease organisms has been injected into animals more than eight months of age, such animals and all cattle associated therewith shall be under quarantine and the quarantine shall remain in force until all animals have passed a negative test for Bang's disease or have been removed from the premises under permit from the Board.

SECTION XII. QUARANTINE FOR REFUSAL TO IDENTIFY OR ISOLATE REACTORS

Whenever an owner or person in charge of the cattle refuses to permit the tagging, branding or earmarking of reactors, or fails to ship for slaughter or isolate reactors, such cattle shall be under quarantine, restricting and restraining all cattle on the premises to a definite limited area, including a barn or other shelter.

SECTION XIII. QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS

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

SECTION XIV. DECLARATION OF AREA AS MODIFIED CERTIFIED BANG'S DISEASE-FREE

If, as the result of a test of all the cattle required to be tested according to the provisions of Section IV above, the number of reactors does not exceed one per cent nor the herd infection exceed five per cent, the area may be declared a Modified Certified Bang's Disease-Free Area for a period of three years by the State and Federal cooperating agencies in charge of the work, provided that all positive herds shall be placed in quarantine and the cattle in them retested at intervals of from thirty to ninety days until all of them pass two consecutive negative tests and pass a further negative test not less than six months from the date of the second negative test, and further provided that all suspects shall be retested for Bang's disease at intervals of from thirty to ninety days until they pass a negative or positive test;

and, further provided that herds in which adult vaccination is being employed in the treatment of animals over eight months of age shall be maintained under strict quarantine and for the purpose of herd percentage shall be classed as infected herds. All animals in suspect herds shall be retested when the Board deems such procedure necessary to determine the status of the herd.

SECTION XV. RECERTIFICATION

A. At the expiration of the three-year period the area may be recertified for an additional three-year period if all previously infected herds and such other herds as are designated by the cooperating federal and state officials are retested and the percentage of reactors among the cattle retested does not exceed one per cent of all the cattle so tested in the area.

B. Areas recertified, pursuant to a test of less than all of the cattle in such areas, shall not be again recertified until all of the cattle, except steers, in the area have been tested and the percentage of infection disclosed to such test meets the requirements as set forth in Section XIV, excepting as provided in paragraph C of this section.

C. If a test of all cattle, except steers, for recertification of any modified certified Bang's disease-free area, discloses more than one per cent of cattle infection or more than five per cent herd infection, the infected herds shall be quarantined and retested, as provided in Section XIV. If, upon a retest of all infected herds, conducted within six months following the date of the last complete test of the area, the number of reactors does not exceed one per cent nor the herd infection exceed five per cent, such computation of percentages to be based on the total herds and cattle tested on the last complete test of the area, then such area may be declared a

modified certified Bang's disease-free area for a period of three years following the date of such retest.

SECTION XVI. RETESTING OF AREAS WHERE INFECTION IS TOO HIGH FOR CERTIFICATION

In areas where the percentage of reactors to the test for Bang's disease is more than one per cent of all cattle tested or more than five per cent herd infection, the procedure for recertification of counties shall be in accordance with methods outlined in Section IV.

SECTION XVII.

The rules and regulations for the establishment and maintenance of Certified Bang's Disease-Free Herds in Minnesota, adopted April 22, 1948, and approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State June 18, 1948, are hereby rescinded.

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED
JUL 24 1951

Wickholm
Secretary of State

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 June 1, 1951

Approved by Attorney General 7/4 1951

Filed with Secretary of State

[Signature]
Attorney General

7/11 1951

By [Signature]

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1949 Section 35.71 and 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 subjoined 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. Persons Entitled to Claim or Redeem Animals shall mean the owner of such animal or his agent, or any other person permitted by municipal ordinance or the rules or regulations of the establishment, to purchase or otherwise secure ownership of such animals within the period of time designated in paragraph D.
- F. Requisitioned Animal shall mean any unredeemed animal obtained by an institu-

tion from an establishment by requisition.

G. 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 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; provided that nothing here in shall prohibit an institution from delivering an unclaimed animal to the original owner thereof if he shall furnish proof of ownership satisfactory to the institution and the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, and pays actual expense of maintaining the animal by the institution from the time it is received from the establishment until delivered to the previous owner.

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. 13.1.1) adopted April 14, 1950, approved by Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State April 27, 1950, are hereby rescinded.

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE SALE OF CATTLE AT PUBLIC AUCTION, PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SALE, MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE, SALE BY ORDER OF ANY COURT, AND TO THE LEASING OR LOANING OF CATTLE FOR BREEDING PURPOSES.

Adopted June 1, 1951

Approved by Attorney General July 19, 1951

Filed with Secretary of State

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED
JUL 19 1951

J. A. A. Swenson
Attorney General

By Lowell J. Leiby

Miss Helen
Secretary of State

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 35.03, and Section 35.245 as amended by Laws of 1951 Chapter 22, and Section 15.042 the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

SECTION I. DEFINITIONS

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

- A. Board shall mean the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.
- B. Owner shall mean and refer to the legal owner, his agents and the person in possession of, or caring for the cattle referred to.
- C. Veterinarian shall mean a graduate of a recognized veterinary college who has been approved by the Board and the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.
- D. Test and Testing means and refers to the standard blood serum agglutination test, tube or plate method, conducted by a veterinarian authorized by the Board to conduct the plate agglutination test, or by a laboratory approved by the Board, on blood samples collected and submitted for testing by a veterinarian.
- E. Vaccinate when used as a verb and Vaccination shall refer to the administration subcutaneously, intradermally or intramuscularly of any biological product approved by the Board for developing or increasing resistance of the animal so treated against Bang's Disease (brucellosis).
- F. Vaccinate when used as a noun shall mean a vaccinated animal within 12 months following date of vaccination or a vaccinated animal showing a reaction no higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-50, within 18 months following date of vaccination.

G. Herd shall mean any number of cattle under one management maintained on one premise which are allowed to associate or contact one another.

1. If animals owned by two or more persons are allowed to associate or contact each other under one management, all cattle so maintained shall be considered one herd.

2. Cattle maintained on two or more premises under one management provided there is interchange or contact of cattle among the several groups, shall be considered one herd.

3. Two or more groups of cattle maintained on the same premises and under the same management may be considered separate herds only when the Board has satisfactory assurance there will be no intermingling, association or contact of animals in one group with those of other groups maintained on the same premises.

H. A Negative Herd is one in which all animals were negative to the last test.

I. A Certified Herd is one under supervision, which meets the requirements set forth in the Rules and Regulations for the Establishment and Maintenance of Certified Bang's Disease (Brucellosis) Free Herds (Regulation No. 3.2.2) for which the owner holds an unrevoked and unexpired Bang's disease-free certificate, issued by the Board.

J. Modified Certified Bang's Disease-Free Area shall mean an area, consisting of a county unless otherwise specified, in which the Area Plan of Bang's Disease Control is being practiced and in which the incidence of the disease as shown on the last test is sufficiently low to qualify the area as a Modified Certified Bang's Disease Free area as provided by the regulations of the Board and the uniform methods and rules of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

SECTION II. AUCTION SALES

A. No cattle over six months of age, except steers, shall be sold or offered for sale at public auction unless such cattle have been tested and found negative to

Bang's disease within 30 days prior to date of sale with the following exceptions:

1. Vaccinates which may be sold or offered for sale in accordance with paragraphs B and C.
2. Cattle originating in Certified Bang's disease-free herds, if test for certification is made within six months before date of sale.
3. Cattle originating in negative herds in Modified Certified Bang's Disease-Free Area if last test of such herd was made within six months prior to date of sale.

B. Vaccinates sold within 12 months following vaccination. Cattle vaccinated against Bang's disease when between four and eight months of age, may be sold or offered for sale at public auction at any time within 12 months following date of vaccination, without a test provided such cattle are properly identified and ear marked and are accompanied by an official certificate of vaccination. The certificate shall be executed on the official form of the Board and shall include -

1. The name and address of the owner of the animal when vaccinated.
2. Breed, sex and tattoo or ear tag number of the animal.
3. Date of vaccination.
4. Signature of veterinarian conducting the vaccination.

C. Vaccinates Sold between 12 and 18 months following vaccination. Cattle vaccinated against Bang's disease when between four and eight months of age, may be sold or offered for sale at public auction more than 12 months but less than 18 months following date of vaccination, if accompanied by a record of a test conducted within 30 days prior to date of sale indicating such animals have shown a reaction to the test no higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of one to fifty (+ - -); provided they are properly identified and ear marked and are accompanied by a certificate of vaccination as provided in paragraph B.

D. A certificate of vaccination shall be furnished the buyer of each vaccinated animal sold under the provisions of paragraph B or C. Such certificate shall be delivered to the buyer by the clerk of the sale when the successful bidder has been determined.

E. No cattle shall be offered for sale or sold at public auction except at community sales under supervision of the Board, unless a certificate of test prepared on the official form of the Board shall be posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the sale is conducted two hours prior to and during the entire auction.

1. All such certificates shall include:

- a. Date of test.
- b. Number and identification of animals negative to the test and offered for sale.
- c. Number of reactors and suspects disclosed to the test and not offered for sale.
- d. Number of vaccinates offered for sale accompanied by vaccination certificates.
- e. Signature of the veterinarian who conducted the test or the officer of the Board who prepared the certificate.
- f. A statement, signed by the owner, showing the number of reactors and suspects disclosed to all tests conducted on animals in the herd within six months prior to date of the sale test.

2. Certificates of test for auction sale of cattle tested within 30 days prior to sale may be obtained from the veterinarian conducting the test or from the office of the Board.

3. Certificates of test for auction sale of cattle originating in certified herds or in negative herds in Modified Certified Bang's Disease Free areas not tested within 30 days prior to date of sale must be obtained from the office of the Board. The identification, breed, sex, and age of each animal to be offered for sale shall be furnished the Board when such certificate is requested.

SECTION III. Sales of Cattle Other than Public Auction, and Leasing or Loaning Cattle for Breeding Purposes.

A. No cattle over six months of age, except steers, shall be sold at other than public auction, or leased or loaned for breeding purposes, unless they have been tested and found negative to a Bang's disease test within 30 days prior to such sale, lease or loan with the following exceptions:

1. Cattle sold directly to a slaughtering establishment for immediate slaughter.
2. Cattle consigned to public stock yards.
3. Vaccinates which may be sold in accordance with paragraphs B and C.
4. Cattle originating in Certified Bang's disease-free herds.
5. Cattle originating in negative herds in Modified Certified Bang's Disease-Free areas.

B. Vaccinates sold within 12 months following vaccination. Cattle vaccinated against Bang's disease when between four and eight months of age may be sold, offered for sale, leased or loaned at any time within 12 months following date of vaccination, without a test providing such cattle are properly identified and ear marked and are accompanied by an official certificate of vaccination. The certificate shall be executed on the official form of the Board and shall include -

1. The name and address of the owner of the animal when vaccinated.
2. Breed, sex and tattoo or ear tag number of the animal.
3. Date of vaccination.
4. Signature of veterinarian conducting the vaccination.

C. Vaccinates sold between 12 and 18 months following vaccination. Cattle vaccinated against Bang's disease when between four and eight months of age may be sold, offered for sale, leased or loaned more than 12 but not more than 18 months following vaccination if accompanied by a record of a test conducted within 30 days prior to date

of sale indicating such animals have shown a reaction to the test no higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of one to fifty (4 - -) providing they are properly identified and ear marked and are accompanied by a certificate of vaccination as provided in paragraph B.

D. A certificate of test shall be furnished the purchaser, lessee or loanee by the vendor for each animal required to be tested before sale, lease or loan when such cattle are delivered.

1. Such certificate shall include:

- a. Date and results of test.
- b. Name and address of owner when animal was tested.
- c. Breed, sex, and tatoo or ear tag number of the animal.
- d. Signature of the veterinarian who conducted the test.

2. Certificates of test for cattle originating in certified herds or negative herds in Modified Certified Bang's Disease-Free areas not tested within 30 days must be obtained from the office of the Board. The identification, breed, sex, and age of each animal shall be furnished the Board when the certificate is requested.

3. Certificates of test for other cattle may be obtained from the veterinarian at the time the test is conducted or from the veterinarian or the office of the Board at any time within 30 days thereafter.

SECTION IV. The Rules and Regulations governing the sale of cattle at public suction, public or private sale, mortgage foreclosure sale, sale by order of any court, and the leasing or loaning of cattle for breeding purposes adopted July 14, 1945, and approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State December 19, 1945 are hereby rescinded.

MINUTES QUARTERLY MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD JULY 13, 1951.

The meeting was called to order at 9:05 A. M. by President Boyd.

Members present - Dr. W. L. Boyd, Dr. E. H. Gloss, Mr. Charles Ewald, Mr. E. H. Knodt, and Dr. George Ghostley. The Secretary was also present.

Mr. Ewald moved that consideration of the Minutes of previous meetings be deferred until the next meeting. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

FACILITIES FOR TESTING AT SOUTH ST. PAUL.

The Secretary reported that he had recently inspected the facilities for tuberculin and brucellosis testing at the Public Stock Yards at South St. Paul. Although two years have elapsed since the destructive fire at the stockyards, no start has been made in reconstruction of the test barn, nor has the Stock Yards Company provided sufficient pens for holding cattle under lock and key while undergoing the intradermal test. Also the quarters for the veterinarians for conducting the tests at South St. Paul are entirely inadequate. The Secretary presented figures prepared by Dr. W. F. Rode, field veterinarian in charge at South St. Paul showing that since the fire, the percentage of cattle submitted to the subcutaneous tuberculin test showing pre-injection temperatures too high to allow a satisfactory test, has greatly increased. There has also been an increase in reactors to the subcutaneous test, probably the result of temperature rise in many instances, due to too long confinement in unsatisfactory quarters. It is self-evident that no intradermal test can be considered satisfactory unless provision is made to keep the cattle tested, securely confined from the time of injection of tuberculin, until the cattle have been observed and are released by the veterinarian conducting the test.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed to notify the management of the St. Paul Public Stock Yards at South St. Paul that adequate facilities for properly conducting tuberculin and Bang's disease tests, be provided by January 1, 1952 if health certificates for the movement of cattle to points in Minnesota

or to other states, issued at the Public Stock Yards are to be approved after that date. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

IMPORTATION OF SHEEP FROM SOUTH DAKOTA

The Secretary presented a letter from Mr. E. J. Buell of Pipestone, Minnesota asking if it would be possible to obtain permits for the importation of feeding sheep from the neighborhood of Belle Fourche, South Dakota without dipping. The Secretary reported that he had recently conferred over the telephone with Dr. R. S. Robsin, State Veterinarian of South Dakota regarding the sheep scab status in that State. Dr. Robinson stated that no sheep had been found in the territory in the neighborhood of Belle Fourche or the northwest corner of South Dakota for many years. Also all of the sheep scab disclosed in the summer of 1950 in western South Dakota has been eradicated.

Dr. Robinson reported that no sheep scab has appeared west of the Missouri River in South Dakota since August 1, 1950. He stated, however, that there have been few cases of sheep scab disclosed in feeding sheep in eastern South Dakota but there is practically no movement of sheep from eastern South Dakota to points west of the Missouri River.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved the Board adopt the following resolution:

WHEREAS, the Live Stock Sanitary authorities of the State of South Dakota report that no sheep scab exists or has been known to exist in South Dakota west of the Missouri River since the summer of 1950, and

WHEREAS, Belle Fourche, South Dakota is the only convenient loading point for sheep originating in northwestern South Dakota, northeastern Wyoming, and southeastern Montana.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Live Stock Sanitary Board be hereby directed to issue permits on request of shippers, for sheep originating at points in South Dakota west of the Missouri River for importation into Minnesota without dipping.

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The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley. The roll being called, the members voted as follows: Dr. Gloss aye, Dr. Ghostley aye, Mr. Ewald aye, Mr. Knodt aye, and Dr. Boyd aye.

SHEEP SCAB ERADICATION BY BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

The Secretary stated that he had received a communication from the National Wool Growers' Association requesting support of a resolution adopted by a conference of sheep growers and the Livestock Sanitary Officials of the western states asking for an appropriation of \$350,000.00 by the United States Congress to the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture for the eradication of sheep scabies in the United States. The Secretary stated he had taken no action as it was his opinion the eradication of sheep scab should be conducted by individual states. The matter was discussed and the Board expressed their approval of the stand taken by the Secretary. No action was taken.

MILEAGE FOR STATE EMPLOYEES

The Secretary reported that he had been informed by the Department of Administration that in making the appropriation to the Supplies and Expense Fund of the Board for the present biennium, the Legislature had provided \$65,000.00 for the travel and subsistence of State employees. Of this amount \$21,600.00 was earmarked for the use of veterinary students employed as Bang's Disease Technicians. The amount provided is practically the same as the amount provided by the 1949 legislature for the previous biennium. However, the legislature also increased the maximum mileage allowable to 7½¢ per mile, an increase of 25%, and also increased the maximum allowance for meals. Furthermore, the cost of hotel accommodations has increased throughout the State. This presents a difficult problem if we are not to restrict the activities of the veterinarians employed, and the Secretary reported he had conferred several times with the Budget Examiner of the Department of Administration assigned to the Live Stock Sanitary Board in an effort to solve the problem.

The Secretary read a letter he had prepared and sent to all of the field employees of the Board informing them of the necessity of restricting mileage and enclosed

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authorization which is not to be exceed^{ed}/by any employee unless he secures additional authorization. In the letter the Secretary emphasized the necessity for conducting all assignments, regardless of restrictions on mileage and assured employees that if they found it impossible to complete assignments with the mileage authorized, requests for additional mileage would be readily granted. The Secretary also directed in his letter, certain procedures which must be complied with by employees, including an order that no employee assigned to an organization ~~gesting~~ ^{feeding} cattle at some distance from his home station, could be compensated for travel to and from his home station more than once per month, and then only to the amount of rail or bus fare for such travel. The Secretary stated that this order had greatly disturbed a number of employees; particularly, since when they accepted employment they had been informed that they would be allowed travel expenses from their points of assignment to their homes twice per month and that in such instances, car mileage would be paid by the State.

After some discussion, Dr. Ghostley moved the Secretary be directed to pay employees mileage from the points where they are assigned, to their official stations or homes twice per month, once each alternate weekend, and return to their place of assignment, and that such employees be paid mileage for their automobiles if they use their cars for such travel, at the regular automobile mileage rate. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt, motion carried.

DR. F. C. VANDESTEEG, SAUK CENTER.

Dr. F. C. Vandesteeg of Sauk Center then appeared. The Secretary stated that Dr. Vandesteeg had requested reinstatement on the list of Approved and Accredited Veterinarians in Minnesota. He reviewed the circumstances which had resulted in Dr. Vandesteeg's disqualification on June 28, 1950. Dr. Vandesteeg assured the Board that in the future he would carefully comply with the rules and regulations of the Board. Dr. Vandesteeg was then excused.

After some discussion, Mr. Ewald moved the Secretary be directed to take the necessary steps to reinstate Dr. Vandesteeg on the Approved and Accredited List

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of Veterinarians in Minnesota with the Understanding he will comply in all respects with the rules and regulations of the Board in the future and that should it become necessary to again remove Dr. Vandesteeg from the Approved and Accredited List, such disqualification will be permanent. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

BANG'S DISEASE REGULATIONS.

The Secretary then presented the final draft of the rules and regulations for the establishment and maintenance of Modified Certified Bang's Disease (Brucellosis) free areas in Minnesota which he had prepared to be submitted to the Attorney General for approval. These regulations were adopted by the Board on June 1, 1951 subject to certain changes. The final draft was discussed. The Board signified their approval. No action was taken.

AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION MEETING

Dr. Ghostley moved the Secretary be directed to request authorization from the Governor for Dr. W. L. Byd, Dr. E. H. Gloss and the Secretary to attend the meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association to be held in Milwaukee August 20 to 23, inclusive at State expense. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

RULING FROM ATTORNEY GENERAL REGARDING HOG CHOLERA BONDS.

The Secretary reported that it had recently become necessary to obtain a ruling from the Attorney General for an interpretation of the law governing the sale and distribution of anti-hog cholera serum and virus in the State of Minnesota. He stated that upon submitting this request, the Attorney General had first ruled the bond required of distributors might be a "continuing bond" renewable every six years, and that provision might be made in the bond for cancellation after due notice. He stated the forms of the bond had been prepared by the Attorney General and forms had been printed and submitted to applicants for permit to sell and distribute these products. When the first revised bond received from a distributor was submitted to the Attorney General for approval, it came to the attention of a different Assistant Attorney in the Attorney General's office,

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who was dissatisfied with the same and requested further consideration of the ruling. After several meetings and discussion of the problem, the Secretary was requested to submit a new request for an opinion. The latest opinion rendered on June 2, materially changes the procedure which has been followed since the law was passed in 1923.

In accordance with this opinion, it will be necessary for the Board to require a bond with each application for a permit regardless of whether it is a permit for a branch distributing point or a permit for the original producer or distributor. Each distributing point will necessarily, hereafter, be covered by a bond. The Secretary has been instructed, however, that the permits now in effect may continue until they expire one year following date of issuance, but that no new permits can be issued until an application accompanied by a bond for that specific distributing point is received.

ADDITIONAL OFFICE SPACE.

The Secretary reported that he had conferred with the Department of Administration as directed by the Board at the last meeting, in regard to renting additional office space on the same floor now occupied by the Board in the Globe Building. He stated the Department of Administration had granted the request for such rental and that the previous occupants of this space had been notified to vacate by the Management of the Globe Building, and the remodeling of the office space had now been started.

RABIES - MOUNDS VIEW TOWNSHIP.

The Secretary reported that about May 20, 1951 rabies was diagnosed in a dog in Mounds View Township, Ramsey County. Investigation disclosed that this dog had been at liberty prior to the time it began showing symptoms, and in accordance with our regular procedure, a proclamation and quarantine was issued on the township of Mounds View and the two municipalities included therein, namely, New Brighton and Arden Hills Villages. The premises where the dog originated, was in Section 3 of Mounds View Township approximately equally distant from the east and west township lines. The township north of Mounds View was already under quarantine.

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Mr. Wesley M. Chandler, Chairman of the Mounds View Town Board, objected to the establishment of the quarantine on the entire township, stating that the premises where the rabid dog had been disclosed, was nearer to the townships lying east and west of Mounds View than it was to the southern border of Mounds View Township. He requested that the quarantine apply only to that part of Mounds View Township lying north of Highway 96. The Secretary stated that he had insisted on the quarantine in accordance with the regular procedure of the Board, but had assured Mr. Chandler that he would discuss the matter with the Board at this meeting.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved that since a township or municipality is the smallest governmental unit with which the Board could deal, the procedure commonly followed by the Board should be observed, and that Mr. Chandler's request be refused and the quarantine and proclamation remain for the full period specified therein. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

CIVIL DEFENSE.

The Secretary presented a letter from Dr. B. T. Simms, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture addressed to the Chief State Livestock Sanitary Officials and the Inspectors of the Field force of the Bureau in all states suggesting that the cooperating livestock sanitary officials and the Bureau Inspectors issue a joint call for a meeting within each respective state to consider the part the organized livestock control agencies should play in the civil defense during the present emergency.

Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed to arrange with Dr. F. C. Driver, Inspector in Charge for the Bureau of Animal Industry and Col. E. B. Miller, State Director of Civil Defense for a meeting as suggested by Dr. Simms, at as early a date as possible. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

PROPOSED MEETING WITH GOVERNOR'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON BRUCELLOSIS

The Secreary reported that Dr. Gloss had suggested that a meeting of the Governor's Advisory Committee on Brudellosis be reconvened to examine and discuss the

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situation with which the dairy industry and the Live Stock Sanitary Board is now confronted due to the failure on the part of the State Legislature to appropriate funds for extending the control of brucellosis in Minnesota. This matter was discussed at some length.

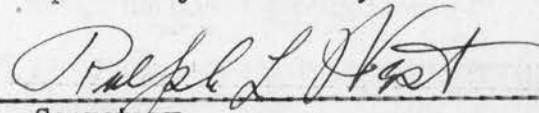
Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed to communicate with Mr. Frank Astroth and Mr. J. S. Jones, Present and Secretary respectively of the Brucellosis Advisory Committee to arrange a meeting with the Committee together with the Chairmen of the Committee on Appropriations of the House, the Finance Committee of the Senate, and the Dairy Products and Livestock Committees of both the House and the Senate to consider the problem now facing the State in view of the demand by the Livestock industry for the control of brucellosis and the limited funds and personnel available to the Live Stock Sanitary Board for that purpose, and that if such arrangements could be made, the Secretary was to call such a meeting on the part of the Board, preferably before August 20, 1951. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

LIVESTOCK REMEDIES.

The Secretary stated that for several years, inquiries have been received by the Board in regard to the sale and distribution of livestock remedies other than those containing living organisms or active viruses capable of causing disease in domestic animals. He stated there is at present no law governing the sale or distribution of such remedies or any agency other than the Live Stock Sanitary Board who is authorized to regulate such control. The matter was discussed briefly. No action was taken.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned at 11:45 A. M.

Respectfully submitted,


Secretary

President

MINUTES SPECIAL MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD SEPTEMBER 13, 1951.

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

Dr. Ghostley moved that consideration of the Minutes of the previous meetings be deferred until the next Quarterly meeting. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

The Secretary announced that Dr. W. L. Boyd had been elected president Elect of the American Veterinary ^Medical Association at the annual meeting of that body at Milwaukee in August. The Members congratulated Dr. Boyd on this honor.

PINE COUNTY HEARING.

The Secretary presented his report of the public hearing on the sufficiency of the Bang's disease petition from Pine County. This hearing was held by the Secretary as directed by the Board, on August 30, 1951 at 1:30 P. M. in the Court House in Pine City. A copy of the report of this hearing is on file in the office of the Board.

Mr. Ewald moved the action of the Secretary be approved, the petition be declared sufficient, and the Secretary be directed to start the testing in Pine County under the ^Area Plan as soon as funds and personnel are available. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

COTTONWOOD COUNTY PETITION.

The Secretary reported that on September 5, a petition signed by cattle owners in Cottonwood County requesting the Area Plan of Bang's disease control had been filed with the Board. He stated the letter accompanying the petition from the Cottonwood County Agent, indicated that more than 71% of the cattle owners had signed the petition. He stated the names had not yet been checked and recounted, but that in all probability it would be found that the petition was sufficient, in which case,

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it would be necessary to hold a public hearing in accordance with law.

Mr. Ewald moved the Secretary be directed to represent the Board in conducting a public hearing in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 35.26 in case the check of the petition indicated 67% or more of the cattle owners in Cottonwood County had signed the same, at a time and place convenient to the Secretary and the cattle owners in Cottonwood County. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

ANAPLASMOSIS.

The Secretary reported that the Committee appointed by the last Legislature to investigate and negotiate settlement of claims by persons who had sold cattle exposed to anaplasmosis under order of the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Live Stock Sanitary Board, had, after several meetings, finally agreed on the amount of such claims, and their findings had been approved by the Chairman of the Committee on Claims of the House of Representatives, and the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Claims of the State Finance Committee of the Senate, and that checks in the amounts allowed, had been mailed to the various claimants. A copy of the Minutes of the Committee are on file in this office.

IMPORTATION OF DOGS.

The Secretary reported that most of the neighboring states, during the past year, had amended their regulations for the importation of dogs to require that all dogs imported into their respective states must be vaccinated against rabies within six months prior to importation. He stated that in the interest of uniformity, he believed that it would be advisable to amend the Minnesota regulations in the same manner.

Dr. Ghostley moved the Secretary be directed to take the necessary steps to amend the rules and regulations governing the importation of dogs into Minnesota to require the vaccination of such dogs against rabies. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

RABIES SITUATION

The Board then discussed the rabies situation in the State and the restrictions of the movement of hunting dogs within the quarantined areas during the coming hunting season.

MODIFIED LIVE VIRUS HOG CHOLERA VACCINE

Dr. H. E. Pinkerton, representing the Fort Dodge Laboratories then appeared. The Secretary stated that he had been recently informed by the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, that special licenses had been issued to the Fort Dodge Laboratories, Incorporated, Fort Dodge, Iowa; Lederle Laboratories Division, American Cyanamid Company, Pearl River, New York; and the Pitman-Moore Company of the Allied Laboratories, Indianapolis, Indiana for the production and distribution of hog cholera vaccine, Modified Live Virus. He stated the special license provides the distribution of this product must be conducted in accordance with the laws and regulations of the state in which it is to be used. The Secretary stated upon receipt of this information he had conferred with the Attorney General and that the Attorney General had informed him that it is his opinion that the Modified Live Virus Vaccine is covered by the State law governing the production, sale, distribution and administration of hog cholera virus. The Secretary stated upon receipt of the permits from the Bureau of Animal Industry, he had received requests from the producing companies to permit the sale and distribution of their respective products within the State, but that before taking such action, and after consultation with several Board Members, he considered it advisable for representatives of the producing companies to attend a meeting of the Board and discuss the merits and limitations of the product with the Board Members.

Dr. Pinkerton explained the procedure in developing and producing the Modified Live Virus Vaccine produced by his Company and answered questions pertaining thereto by the Board Members. Dr. Pinkerton was then excused.

Dr. Max Harvey of the Lederle Laboratories and Dr. W. D. Gochenour of

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Pitman-Moore Company then appeared. Dr. Gochenour stated the Modified Live Virus Hog Cholera Vaccine produced by the Pitman-Moore Company was produced under the patent obtained by Lederle Laboratories and the products produced by the Lederle Laboratories and the Pitman-Moore Company, were to all intents and purposes, identical. Dr. Harvey and Dr. Gochenour explained the procedure in developing the Modified Live Virus Vaccine produced by their companies and the properties, value, and limitations of this product, and also answered questions of the Board Members. Dr. Harvey and Dr. Gochenour were then excused.

After some discussion, Mr. Knodt moved that the Secretary be directed to issue permits to the Fort Dodge Laboratories, Indianapolis, Indiana, and Lederle Laboratories Division of the American Cyanamid Company, Pearl River, New York, allowing the sale and distribution of Modified Live Virus Vaccine in Minnesota under the same restrictions and regulations that now apply to the sale and distribution of virulent hog cholera virus, and that the Secretary be further directed to prepare rules and regulations governing the sale, distribution, and use of Modified Live Virus Hog Cholera Vaccine in Minnesota to be presented to the Board at the next meeting. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING BANG'S SUSPECTS AND REACTORS AT SOUTH ST. PAUL.

Mr. A. L. Olson, President of the South St. Paul Union Stock Yards Company, Mr. William Dolan, Secretary of the Livestock Exchange at South St. Paul, Mr. Oscar Remsberg, Public Relations Officer, St. Paul Union Stock Yards Company, Mr. Ed Howie, a dealer at the Public Stock Yards, Mr. Sid Linnerooth of the Wertheimer Cattle Company, a commission company at South St. Paul, and Dr. W. F. Rode, the Veterinarian employed by the Board and stationed at South St. Paul, then appeared. Mr. Olson as spokesman for the group, requested the Board amend their regulations to provide that cattle showing a suspicious reaction when tested for Bang's disease at South St. Paul, not be identified as reactors but be sold on a permit for slaughter only. He stated that when identified by ear tags and brand, there was discrimination

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in their purchase by buyers for slaughtering establishments and it was the opinion of the group represented, that this resulted in an unfair advantage of suspects consigned for slaughter from country points which are not so identified. It was pointed out by the Secretary that the regulations now require that animals showing suspicious reactions at community sales, be identified as reactors, and that the only suspects arriving at South St. Paul without identification are from privately owned herds. Mr. Olson further stated that it appeared to the group that the testing conducted at community sales was not supervised as closely as the testing at South St. Paul. The group requested that more careful supervision be given to the testing at community sales throughout the State, and suggested that one way in which such supervision might be accomplished, would be an order from the Board requiring all official veterinarians at community sales to hold blood samples for at least 48 hours after the test was conducted and make such samples available to inspectors from the Board upon request. The delegation was then excused.

After an extended discussion, the Secretary was directed to write to the persons appearing before the Board, that the requests submitted would be given further consideration and a final decision of the Board would be furnished at a later date.

RUSHFORD COMMUNITY SALE

The Secretary reported that recently while checking shipments of livestock entering Minnesota from Wisconsin, one of the law enforcement officers of the Board had followed two truckloads of cattle from the Winona Interstate bridge to the Rushford Community Sales premises where the cattle were unloaded. The truck driver was unable to furnish a health certificate on the cattle in the shipment. Upon investigation, it was the opinion of Mr. Tate, the Law Enforcement Officer, that the community sale operators had been instrumental in this importation. The Secretary stated that he had notified the operators by registered mail on September 10 to appear before the Board, but they had not done so.

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Mr. Ewald moved the Secretary be instructed to revoke the permit of the Rushford Sales Company to operate a community sale in Minnesota. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

DR. C. F. ALEXANDER, NEVIS, MINNESOTA.

Dr. C. F. Alexander then appeared before the Board together with Mr. Howard Malm, Manager of the Park Rapids Community Sale, Mr. James Geary, Manager of the Pine River Community Sale, and Mr. Harold Romer, a cattle owner at Nevis, Minnesota. The Secretary presented a report received from Dr. George E. Keller, the veterinarian in charge of the Bang's Disease Control Division regarding his investigation of certain irregularities in the testing of cattle owned by Mr. Romer by Dr. Alexander. This report indicated that Dr. Alexander had tested a number of cattle for Mr. Romer and had furnished him a record of that test showing 13 animals positive. No record of that test was furnished the State Live Stock Sanitary Board but Dr. Alexander had submitted a report dated July 31 showing the same animals, all of them showing a much lower reaction, all of them diagnosed as suspicious. Dr. Keller reported that on August 24 he had secured blood samples from all of the animal in Mr. Romer's herd and the results of the tests of those samples conducted at the Laboratory at the University Farm, were practically identical to the results shown on the chart furnished Mr. Romer by Dr. Alexander. Dr. Keller further reported that Mr. Romer reported to him that in February or March of 1951, Dr. Alexander had tested his herd disclosing 9 suspects. There is no report of this test in the office. Dr. Keller reported that these 9 suspects were consigned to a community sale at Park Rapids where they were sold for slaughter. Dr. Alexander is the official veterinarian of that sale.

Dr. Alexander stated that when he conducted the test of Mr. Romer's herd, the results obtained were as reported on the chart furnished Mr. Romer but that because of no previous trouble in the herd, he did not believe his results were accurate. For that reason he had secured a new supply of antigen and retested the

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herd, obtaining the results as reported to the Live Stock Sanitary Board.

Mr. Malm and Mr. Geary both testified that Dr. Alexander conducted his activities as the official veterinarian at their respective sale in an efficient in all respects, and that he insisted that the sales management comply with the rules and regulations of the Live Stock Sanitary Board. The visitors were then excused.

After some discussion, Dr. Ghostley moved that the Secretary's action in suspending Dr. Alexander from the Approved and Accredited List of Veterinarians in Minnesota be approved, and that the necessary steps be taken to remove Dr. Alexander's name from said list, and that reinstatement would be considered upon application by Dr. Alexander after six months have elapsed. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

RING TEST IN NON AREA COUNTIES

The Secretary presented a letter from Dr. F. C. Driver, Inspector in Charge for the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture requesting the Board to consider permitting the Bureau force, under Dr. Driver's direction, to inaugurate and maintain a program of ring testing milk and cream samples obtained from creameries and other collecting stations in the counties of the State which have not yet adopted the Area Plan of Bang's disease control.

After some discussion, Dr. Ghostly moved the Secretary be authorized to cooperate and participate with the Bureau in conducting a ring test to determine the location of Bang's disease infection in the counties which have not yet adopted the Area Plan of Bang's disease control. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN MEXICO

The Secretary presented a news release from the United States Bureau of Animal Industry announcing a new outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico, and a later announcement dated August 22, 1951 stating that the outbreak had been

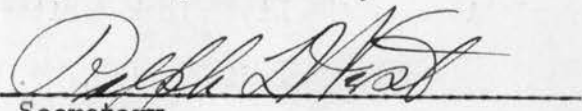
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brought under control. This is the first known outbreak since January, 1951.

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

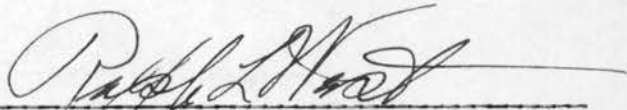
Respectfully submitted,


Secretary

President

QUARTERLY MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD OCTOBER 12, 1951.

The Quarterly meeting was called for October 12, but because it was a legal holiday, the meeting was adjourned to October 16, 1951.



Secretary

President

MINUTES DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD OCTOBER 16, 1951

The meeting was called to order by President Boyd at 9:00 A. M. Members present - Dr. W. L. Boyd, Dr. E. H. Gloss, Mr. E. H. Knodt, and Mr. Charles Ewald. The Secretary was also present. The Secretary stated that he had received a call from Dr. Ghostley's home stating that Dr. Ghostley was out of town and would not be able to attend the meeting.

The Secretary stated there had been a delay in the preparation of the Minutes of the last several meetings. President Boyd stated that if there were no objections, the approval of the Minutes of the previous meetings be deferred until the next meeting of the Board. There being no objections, consideration of the Minutes was deferred.

PUBLIC EXAMINERS REPORT.

The Secretary presented the report of the Public Examiner of his examination of the records of the Board for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1946 to June 30, 1950, inclusive. The report includes no criticism or suggestions as to the activities of the Board.

RUSHFORD COMMUNITY SALE

The Secretary reminded the Board that at their last meeting, September 13, following presentation by him of evidence that the operators of the community sale at Rushford, had been instrumental in importing livestock from Wisconsin in violation of the rules and regulations, the Board had directed him to revoke the permit of the Rushford Community Sale. He stated that on September 13, after the meeting of the Board, the operators of the Rushford Community Sale had called him by telephone stating that they had just received notice of the Board meeting and the invitation to attend to show cause why their permit should not be revoked. He stated that two of the operators of the sale and the trucker who had imported the cattle, had called at the office and Mr. Tate, the Law Enforcement Officer who had secured the evidence. He stated that the

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operators claimed they were in no way instrumental in the illegal importation of the cattle and that the importation was made without their knowledge until the cattle arrived and were unloaded at their sales premises. The operators of the sale assured the Secretary that they would cooperate in every respect in the future and would use care in instructing truckers of consignments of livestock from other states, of the necessity of obtaining proper health certificates before importing cattle into Minnesota.

After this conference, the Secretary and Mr. Tate concluded that there was not sufficient evidence that the sale operators were themselves instrumental in the illegal importation, to justify revocation of the permit to operate the Rushford Sale. Therefore, the Secretary had consulted with all Board Members by telephone. They all agreed to allow the permit now held by the Rushford Community Sale, to remain in effect. Since all of the cattle have been tested and found negative to both tuberculosis and Bang's disease and have been inspected and show no symptoms of disease, no further action has been taken.

DR. R. G. FLEMING, ALEXANDRIA.

The Secretary presented a letter from Dr. R. G. Fleming of Alexandria requesting reinstatement on the Approved and Accredited List. Dr. Fleming's letter included the following statement: "I apologize for the things of the past and agree to carry out the rules and regulations of the Minnesota Live Stock Sanitary Board and the Bureau of Animal Industry." The Secretary reviewed the circumstances resulting in the removal of Dr. Fleming's name from the list of Approved and Accredited Veterinarians in Minnesota on May 11, 1948 and the correspondence between Dr. Fleming and the Board since that time.

The Secretary recommended that Dr. Fleming be reinstated on the Approved and Accredited list.

After some discussion, Mr. Ewald moved the Secretary be directed to take the necessary steps to reinstate Dr. R. G. Fleming of Alexandria on the Approved and Accredited List of Veterinarians in Minnesota. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss - the motion carried unanimously.

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IDENTIFICATION OF SUSPECTS WHEN TESTED AT SOUTH ST. PAUL.

The Secretary presented letters from Mr. W. B. Dolan, Secretary of the Livestock Traders' Exchange at South St. Paul with further reference to the request made by a delegation from the Public Stock Yards at South St. Paul at the last Board meeting. The letter was read by the Secretary, together with enclosures which consisted of statements by representatives from a number of commission companies, and also a statement from Dr. Henry Rae, Inspector in Charge for the Bureau of Animal Industry at South St. Paul.

After an extended discussion, Dr. Gloss moved that there be no change in the rules and regulations regarding the identification of cattle showing a suspicious reaction when tested at the South St. Paul Yards. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

PENS SET ASIDE AT SOUTH ST. PAUL FOR TESTING CATTLE.

The Secretary reported the South St. Paul Stockyards had set aside certain pens for handling cattle being tested for tuberculosis by the intradermal method. He stated that in the notice of this action, the Stock Yards Company stated the pens were being turned over to the Blue Cross Veterinarians. He stated that he had therefore, written to Dr. I. O. Burington, one of the veterinarians representing the Blue Cross Veterinarians at South St. Paul, stating that it would be expected of them, that all cattle under the intradermal test, would be placed in the pens specified, be held under seal until the test was completed and the cattle were released by the veterinarians in charge, and that the pens so used would be cleaned and disinfected after the removal of any reactors to either the tuberculin or Bang's disease test which might be disclosed. He stated that Dr. Burington had replied, claiming that the cleaning and disinfecting of pens where reactors are disclosed, was not practiced at the present time, and that insistence on such procedure would be highly expensive.

After some discussion, the Secretary was directed to insist on the proper cleaning and disinfecting of all pens where cattle have been confined where reactors

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to either the tuberculin or Bang's disease tests are disclosed before other cattle are allowed access thereto.

REQUESTS FOR CHANGE IN REGULATIONS RE. DRY FEED LOTS.

The Secretary reported that he had recently received numerous requests, especially from commission men at the South St. Paul Yards for a change in the regulations providing for special permits for cattle to be consigned to premises where facilities are available for feeding in a dry feed lot without test for tuberculosis or Bang's disease. He stated the principal objection was the delay in the inspection of premises to qualify them for handling such cattle, and the commission companies had requested that arrangements be made whereby the owner of such premises might employ practicing veterinarians to make the inspection.

After some discussion, the Secretary was directed to make no change in the present regulations.

MEETING OF DEPARTMENT HEADS WITH GOVERNOR ANDERSON

The Secretary reported that he had recently attended a meeting of all Department heads with Governor C. Elmer Anderson. He stated that Governor Anderson had outlined the kind of administration he intended to conduct and requested the cooperation of all Department Heads, and informed the group that similar meetings would be held at intervals, probably monthly, in the future.

MODIFIED LIVE VIRUS HOG CHOLERA VACCINE.

The Secretary reported that he had been considering the regulations governing the use of Modified Live Virus Hog Cholera Vaccine, particularly as they should apply to the importation and exhibition of swine vaccinated with these products, also the sale of such swine through community sales.

Dr. Gloss moved that the importation and exhibition regulations be amended to allow importation and exhibition of swine accompanied by health certificates showing immunization with Modified Live Virus Hog Cholera Vaccine during the period of immunity claimed for the product, and approved by the Bureau of Animal

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Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed to prepare amendments to the rules and regulations governing the sale of livestock at community sales to provide that Modified Live Virus used in conjunction with anti-hog cholera serum be used in lieu of treatment with serum and virus or with serum alone when such procedure was deemed advisable by the official veterinarian of the sale. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

The Secretary reported that he had received requests from some dealers in feeding pigs requesting that a plan be provided whereby they might import single treated pigs to be placed in quarantine on their premises and to resell such pigs under supervision of a veterinarian employed by the dealer but authorized by the Board to act as the agent of the Board, who would be authorized to transfer the quarantine to the premises of the purchaser. He stated that in his opinion, the present regulations would provide for such procedure.

After some discussion, the Secretary was authorized to institute this procedure on a trial basis and to report the results to the Board at a later meeting.

RABIES

The Secretary reported that cases of rabies continue to appear in wild life and domestic animals and occasionally in dogs. He stated, however, that under the present procedure, we have apparently been successful in preventing any wide-spread infection in dogs throughout the State, and that so far, no case has been reported where the history indicated it had been caused by a dog bite. He stated there have been 37 cases reported since September 1, 1951 consisting of 20 skunks, 3 cattle, 2 cats, 6 dogs, 2 gophers and one each of a horse, muskrat, hog and fox.

RING TEST

The Secretary reported that in accordance with the instructions at a previous meeting, he had conferred with the Veterinarian in Charge of the Bureau of Animal

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Industry in Minnesota, relative to conducting the ring test systematically in counties not under the Area Plan of control. He stated that the matter has been discussed by the Livestock Committee of the Farm Bureau Federation, the Bureau of Animal Industry and the Extension Division of the University of Minnesota, and that arrangements have been made to conduct sectional meetings to which veterinarians, medical health officer, county agents and prominent livestock men will be invited to present and discuss the plan. He stated that meetings are scheduled for early in November and it is now anticipated that the testing will start on or about December 1. It is anticipated that with the equipment, personnel and funds available by the field force of the Bureau of Animal Industry in Minnesota, it will be possible for them to conduct tests in all counties in the State at approximately six to eight month intervals.

INVESTIGATION OF SHEEP SHIPPING POINTS IN WESTERN STATES.

The Secretary reported that he had recently delegated Mr. Lester Tate, one of our Law Enforcement Officers to survey the facilities at the principal sheep distributing points in some of the western states. He stated that Mr. Tate reported conditions far from satisfactory. In fact it is quite evident from his report that the railroad companies and sheep dealers are not complying with the regulations of the State of Minnesota governing the importation of sheep.

After some discussion, the Secretary was directed to notify the sheep companies and the railroad companies that it will be necessary to comply explicitly with the regulations or it will be necessary for the sheep dealers to dip all sheep imported into the State.

UNITED STATES LIVESTOCK SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Knodt moved that Dr. W. L. Boyd, Dr. E. H. Gloss and the Secretary be authorized to attend the annual meeting of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association in Kansas City, November 14 to 16, inclusive and the Secretary be authorized to attend the meeting of the National Assembly of Livestock Sanitary Officials

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also in Kansas City immediately prior to the Sanitary Association meeting; contingent upon approval by the Governor. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald, motion carried.

Mr. Ewald moved that the Secretary be authorized to attend the meeting of the Interstate Veterinary Medical Association meeting at Sioux City, Iowa on November 2nd if approved by the Governor. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

PERMITS FOR FEEDING CATTLE VACCINATED AGAINST BRUCELLOSIS

The Secretary stated that he receives numerous requests for the importation of feeding cattle which have been vaccinated against brucellosis, although the cattle do not comply with Minnesota regulations in that they were not individually identified, nor are they in all cases, vaccinated within four to eight months of age. He stated that such cattle in some of the western range states, are considered officially vaccinated and reports of vaccination are on file in the office of the State Veterinarian of the state of origin. He informed the Board that he had not issued permits for the importation of such cattle since they did not comply with Minnesota regulations and it was his opinion that it would not be feasible to do so as it was impossible to issue vaccination certificates for such cattle. The Board discussed the situation at some length, but no action was taken.

APPRAISAL OF REACTORS

The Board then discussed the present procedure for the appraisal of Bang's diseased reactors, particularly in tests conducted in counties which have adopted the Area Plan of control. The Secretary stated that if this appraisal could be eliminated, much time both in the field and in the office would be saved and that in most instances the owner would not be penalized as there is no indemnity payable under the present law. He pointed out, however, that there was danger that in some instances, the owner might lose some indemnity if this procedure was followed and in such case, the Board would surely be open to criticism. After some discussion it was decided no change should be made at this time.

PULLORUM DISEASE REGULATIONS

Dr. Gloss moved that the Secretary be directed to amend the rules and regula-

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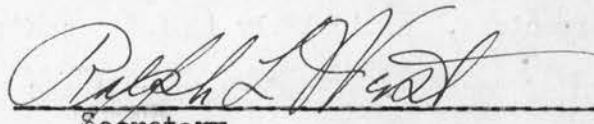
tions for pullorum disease to reduce the tolerance from less than 2% to less than 1%. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

FINANCIAL REPORT

The Secretary then presented the Quarterly Financial report. He stated there are satisfactory balances in the Salary and Indemnity Funds. He pointed out, however, there remains an estimated balance in the Supplies and Expense Fund of \$277,954.20 from the appropriation of \$392,500.00. He stated that while this would indicate that the money for the employment of practicing veterinarians for conducting tuberculin and Bang's disease tests, would be exhausted before the end of the present fiscal year, there will be sufficient funds to continue throughout the quarter ending December 31, 1951, and probably some for the third quarter. He stated that recently the Budget Examiner, Mr. Leo Belford, assigned to the Board by the Department of Administration, had been working in the office in an effort to arrange some plan whereby the day to day status of the Supplies and Expense Fund might be available. He stated that this work had consumed much of his time and the time of the Division Heads for the last several weeks, but that he hoped it would be possible to arrange some such procedure.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned at 12:00 noon.

Respectfully submitted,


Secretary

President

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MINUTES DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD JANUARY 16, 1951.

The meeting was called to order by President Boyd at 9:05 A. M. Members present - Dr. W. L. Boyd, Mr. Charles Ewald, Mr. E. H. Knodt, and Dr. E. H. Gloss. The Secretary was also present. Dr. George F. Ghostley did not appear and inquiry by telephone disclosed he was out of town and not available.

MINUTES.

Mr. Ewald moved the Minutes of the Deferred Quarterly meeting held April 27, 1951; the Special Meeting held May 4, 1951; the Special Meeting held June 1, 1951; the Quarterly Meeting held July 13, 1951; the Special Meeting held September 13, 1951; and the Deferred Quarterly meeting held October 16, 1951, be approved as submitted to the Board Members by the Secretary. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss - motion carried.

The Secretary presented the official notice from Governor Anderson that Dr. W. L. Boyd had been reappointed as a member of the Board for the term expiring the first Monday in January, 1957.

ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION ORGANIZATIONS.

The Secretary stated he had recently received reports from the Veterinary Division of the University of the examination by them of bulls owned by the Southern Minnesota Breeding Federation. These reports indicate that six of the approximately 30 bulls maintained by this organization for artificial breeding, are affected with trichomoniasis. This is a venereal disease of cattle which may be transmitted in the semen from infected bulls when cows are bred naturally or artificially impregnated. The Secretary stated when he received these reports, he conferred with Mr. R. W. Seath, Manager of the Southern Minnesota Federation, and also with Dr. W. L. Boyd, Chief of the Division of Veterinary Medicine, and Dr. David E. Bartlett of the Veterinary Clinic of the Division of Veterinary Medicine, who is an authority on this disease. As a result of these conferences, a meeting of the managers of all artificial breeding organi-

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zations in the State was called by the Secretary. This meeting was held on January 8 at the Veterinary Clinic Building at the University Farm and was attended by the following persons: Mr. Irving Meade, Manager, Northwest Breeders' Association, Roseau, Minnesota; Mr. Werner Kempson, Manager, Northwest Artificial Breeders' Association, Duluth, Minnesota; Mr. John Dysart, Manager, Herd Improvement Division, Land-O-Lakes Creameries, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Mr. Wallace Miller, Manager, Minnesota Valley Breeders Association, New Prague, Minnesota; Mr. R. W. Seath, Manager, Southern Minnesota Breeders Federation, Owatonna, Minnesota; Dr. W. L. Boyd, Dr. David Bartlett, and Dr. John Campbell, and other veterinarians of the University staff, and the Secretary of the Live Stock Sanitary Board. The Secretary reported that at that meeting, the following facts were generally agreed upon:

1. The organizations represented, bred artificially approximately 300,000 cows in Minnesota in 1951.
2. No systematic examination of the bulls used in these artificial breeding studs is conducted by any organization other than the Southern Minnesota Breeding Federation at Owatonna, and the Northwest Breeders' Association at Duluth.
3. The Northwest Association employs a practicing veterinarian to examine all bulls twice annually. No bulls affected with trichomoniasis have ever been disclosed by this examination.
4. An examination of bulls for trichomoniasis to be effective, is tedious and time-consuming, requiring some skill, but the technique can be readily learned by any qualified veterinarian.
5. Dr. Bartlett believes that the incidence of trichomoniasis in the Southern Minnesota Federation stud is probably about what will be disclosed if a proper examination is made of all bulls now in service for artificial insemination.
6. Funds now available to the University and the Live Stock Sanitary Board do not suffice for a systematic examination of all bulls now maintained by the exist-

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ing artificial breeding organizations.

The Board discussed the problem presented by the existence of trichomoniasis in artificial breeding studs. It was brought out that the operations of these organizations present a potential menace to the cattle industry because of the extensive use of semen from any one sire which may be used on many farms over a wide territory. There is no legislation specifically governing artificial insemination in domestic animals. There is evidently a definite need for control of this procedure. There are two courses available to the Board for establishing control of artificial breeding operations -

1. To obtain enactment of laws by the next legislature specifically regulating artificial insemination of domestic animals and authorizing the Board to promulgate rules and regulations necessary for enforcement, or

2. To promulgate rules and regulations without waiting for additional legislation on authority given to the Board in the law enacted in 1903 when the Board was established, which states in part "The Board shall protect the health of the domestic animals of the State, and carry out the provisions of this chapter; employing such means and making such rules and regulations as it may deem expedient to that end. ***"

After further discussion, Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be instructed to consult with the Attorney General and if in his opinion the Board has authority to adopt regulations governing artificial insemination under the present statutes, he be further instructed to consult with Dr. Boyd for the purpose of preparing tentative rules and regulations for the control of artificial insemination of livestock in Minnesota, such regulations to be presented to the Board at the next meeting. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

MODIFIED LIVE VIRUS HOG CHOLERA VACCINE.

When veterinarians were notified of the action of the Board in permitting the use of Modified Live Virus Vaccine in Minnesota, they were requested to report promptly, any unusual or adverse results from such use. The Secretary stated he had received reports of trouble following the use of vaccine from a few veterinarians, but

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from rumors and conversation with veterinarians, it would appear that unfavorable results following the use of these products was much more extensive than reported. Dr. Gloss related some experiences with these products in his practice and reports on the use of these products made to him by neighboring veterinarians.

The Secretary was instructed to mail a questionnaire to all veterinarians in the State requesting information on the administration of Modified Live Virus Hog Cholera Vaccine and the results obtained.

DELEGATION FROM SOUTH ST. PAUL

The following persons then appeared before the Board: Mr. A. L. Olson, President, St. Paul Stock Yards Company; Mr. William Dolan, Secretary Livestock Exchange; Mr. Oscar Remsberg, Public Relations Officer, St. Paul Stock Yards Company; Mr. Norris K. Carnes, General Manager, Central Cooperative Commission Company; Mr. Ed. Howey, a cattle dealer operating at the St. Paul Stock Yards, and Dr. W. F. Rode, the Field Veterinarian of the Live Stock Sanitary Board assigned to the Stock Yards at South St. Paul. Mr. Olson, as spokesman for the delegation, repeated the request of the Board at the meeting held September 13, 1951, that cattle disclosing a suspicious reaction when tested for brucellosis at the public stock yards, be returned to the dealers or commission company pens without identification as reactors, but accompanied by a permit allowing their sale for slaughter only.

Mr. Dolan added the request applied only to suspects showing a reaction no higher than an incomplete ^{agglutination} in a dilution of 1-50. The Secretary stated he did not see how it would be practical to establish a procedure applying to one class of suspects only, and that in his opinion any changes in the procedure of identifying or otherwise handling animals showing a suspicious reaction to the brucellosis test, must necessarily apply to all animals tested after entering the channels of trade, including those tested at community sales, which ^{now if} ~~are~~ not found completely negative, are branded and tagged as reactors. He expressed his opinion if this procedure is changed at the public stockyards, it would establish a precedent which would necessitate

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changes at other points, resulting in much confusion and making it practically impossible to follow such animals from the point where tested to their ultimate slaughter. He reminded the Board that the proper and permanent identification of diseased animals was one of the first and most important steps required in establishing any disease eradication program.


Several members of the delegation stated the present regulations were causing an entirely unnecessary hardship and loss to both consignors of cattle to the Public Stock Yards and dealers at the yards, and that in their opinion, complete protection of the livestock of the State would continue under the proposed change in procedure. They contended that packers or buyers discriminated against identified reactors as against similar animals sold for slaughter only, but without any identification.

The delegation was then excused and the Board continued the discussion. The Secretary was directed to communicate with leading packing companies, requesting attendance of a representative from each such company at the next meeting of the Board to discuss their activities in the purchase of identified reactors.

Mr. Knodt moved the Secretary be directed to notify the members of the South St. Paul delegation the Board was giving their request further study and consideration, and that final action was deferred until a later date. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss - motion carried unanimously.

As it was necessary for several Board Members to meet other appointments, Dr. Gloss moved the Board adjourn. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald. President Boyd declared the meeting adjourned at 11:35 A. M.

Respectfully submitted,



Secretary

President