



Minnesota. Board of Animal Health.
Minutes.

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MINUTES SPECIAL MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD APRIL 9, 1952

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

Mr. Ewald moved the Minutes of the previous meeting, January 16, be approved as submitted to the Board Members by mail. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

BANG'S DISEASE

Pine and Ottertail Counties

The Secretary reported that the initial test for Bang's disease of all cattle had been completed in Ottertail and Pine Counties. These tests were conducted simultaneously with complete tuberculin tests for reaccreditation of those counties. The tabulation of results has not yet been completed, but the unofficial estimates indicate the testing in Ottertail County disclose 12.33% herd infection and 1.9% cattle infection, and in Pine County 17.78% herd infection and 2.42% cattle infection.

Cottonwood County

The Secretary reported that a petition was received on September 5, 1951 signed by 1,247 cattle owners residing in Cottonwood County and a statement from E. J. Carbine, Cottonwood County Auditor that the last assessment roll showed 1,788 cattle owners residing in the County. A hearing was held by the Secretary representing the Live Stock Sanitary Board in Windom, Minnesota on December 21, 1951, after 10 days published notice on the sufficiency of the petition as required by Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 35.26. None of the names on the petition were challenged. It appears therefore, that more than 67% of the cattle owners (69.74%) signed the petition.

Dr. Ghostley moved that the Board approve the action of the Secretary and Executive Officer in holding the hearing on the sufficiency of the petition, that the petition be declared sufficient, and the Secretary and Executive Officer be directed

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to start the testing for Bang's disease of all cattle in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1949, Sections 35.25 to 35.32, inclusive, in Cottonwood County whenever in his judgment, funds and personnel are available to complete such test. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

Kanabec County Petition

The Secretary reported that on February 4, a petition signed by 921 cattle owners residing in Kanabec County requesting the Area Plan of Bang's disease control, was filed in the office of the Board, together with a statement from Mr. R. Salmonson, Kanabec County Auditor that the last assessment roll showed 1,343 cattle owners in the County. A hearing on the sufficiency of the petition was held in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 35.26 after ten days published notice, by the Secretary and Executive Officer representing the Live Stock Sanitary Board. None of the names on the petition were challenged and a report of the hearing was submitted indicating that more than 67% (68.5%) of the cattle owners in Kanabec County had signed the petition.

Dr. Ghostley moved that the Board approve the action of the Secretary and Executive Officer in holding the hearing as a representative of the Live Stock Sanitary Board, that the Kanabec County petition be declared sufficient, and the Secretary be directed to start the testing for Bang's disease of all the cattle in Kanabec County whenever in his judgment, funds and personnel are available in accordance with Minnesota Statutes, Sections 35.25 to 35.32, inclusive. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

Meeker County Petition.

The Secretary reported that on February 5, 1952, a petition signed by 1,622 cattle owners residing in Meeker County requesting the cattle in said County be tested for Bang's disease under the Area Plan of control, was filed in the office of the Live Stock Sanitary Board, together with a statement signed by William V.

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Martin, Meeker County Auditor, that the last assessment roll showed 2,152 cattle owners residing in Meeker County. On February 29, the Secretary and Executive Officer representing the State Live Stock Sanitary Board held a hearing in the Court House in Litchfield after ten days published notice on the sufficiency of the petition as required by Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 35.26. None of the names on the petition were challenged. It therefore appears that more than 67% (75.37%) of the cattle owners in the County requested the Area Plan of Bang's disease control be established in Meeker County.

Mr. Knodt moved the action of the Secretary and Executive Officer representing the Board in holding the hearing on the sufficiency of the petition in Meeker County be approved, the petition be declared sufficient and the Secretary be directed to conduct a test of all cattle in Meeker County when in his judgment, personnel and funds are available in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1949, Sections 35.25 to 35.32, inclusive. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

Carver County Petition.

The Secretary reported that on March 6, 1952, a petition signed by 1,386 cattle owners residing in Carver County, requesting the testing of all cattle in Carver County under the Area Plan be conducted by the Board, was filed with the Board together with a statement from Geirge W. Peterson, Carver County Auditor certifying that there were 1,803 cattle owners in Carver County as shown by the last assessment roll in his office. The Secretary and Executive Officer represented the Board in holding a public hearing on the sufficiency of the petition as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 35.26 after ten days published notice, in the City Hall in the City of Waconia. No names on the petition were challenged at this hearing. It therefore appears that more than 67% (76.87) of the cattle owners in Carver County have signed said petition.

Mr. Knodt moved the action of the Secretary in representing the Board in holding the public hearing on the sufficiency of the petition filed by cattle owners

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residing in Carver County, be approved, the petition be declared sufficient and the Secretary be directed to conduct the test for Bang's disease of all cattle in Carver County whenever in his judgment, funds and personnel are available as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1949, Sections 35.25 to 35.32, inclusive. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

Mille Lacs County - Scott County Petitions.

The Secretary reported that petitions had also been filed with the Board from Mille Lacs and Scott Counties. He stated that he had arranged for the publication of a notice of a public hearing on the sufficiency of the Mille Lacs County petition for April 24, and that he would proceed to arrange immediately a public hearing on the Scott County petition on a convenient date.

Dr. Gloss moved that the Secretary and Executive Officer be authorized to represent the Board in holding hearings on the sufficiency of the petitions now filed with the Board and those which may be subsequently filed, requesting the Area Plan of Bang's disease control as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1949, Sections 35.25 to 35.32, inclusive. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

Resolution Cottonwood County Livestock Improvement Association.

The Secretary presented a resolution from the Cottonwood County Livestock Improvement Association "urging the State Live Stock Sanitary Board to conduct the first area test for Bang's disease in Cottonwood County as soon as possible; at least to do so by April 1952 if at all possible." The Secretary stated that it had been impossible with the funds available, to undertake the testing in Cottonwood County with any assurance that it could be completed within this fiscal year.

Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be instructed to write to the Cottonwood County Improvement Association acknowledging receipt of their resolution, explaining it was impossible to comply with their request, stating that funds are not available. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE LIVESTOCK BREEDERS ASSOCIATION.

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The Secretary presented a resolution adopted at the last meeting of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association which reads as follows:

"To promote cooperation in the control of brucellosis in beef cattle in Minnesota:-

"Be it resolved that the Minnesota State Sanitation Board, the Minnesota Livestock Breeders Association, each appoint three members to act with a representative of each of the Beef Breed Associations to work out a plan of brucellosis control so that breeders of beef cattle can deal with breeders of other states, and also to be able to follow a program of calfhood vaccination agreeable to all concerned."

The Secretary stated that he had conferred today with Mr. J. S. Jones, Secretary of the State Livestock Breeders' Association, who requested that the Board meet with the group mentioned in the resolution, on April 29 at 11:00 A. M.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed to inform the Livestock Breeders' Association, the Board would meet with them on April 29, 1952 at 11:00 A. M. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF BOARD.

The time for holding the quarterly meeting of the Board was discussed. The Secretary explained that the regular date for the meeting as set by law falls this year on Good Friday, a legal holiday, and official business cannot be conducted on that date. It was therefore agreed that the Board would hold their deferred Quarterly meeting on the same date they are to meet with the Livestock Breeders' Association, April 29, the meeting to be called at 8:30 A. M.

REQUESTS FOR INSPECTION OF EGGS AND POULTS TO BE SHIPPED TO CANADA.

The Secretary reported he had received numerous requests from hatcheries and poultry producers requesting inspection of their flocks of poultry in order for the owner thereof to ship hatching eggs and baby chicks or poults to Canada. He explained that the Canadian regulations require that such inspections must be made by a full-time employee of the State or Federal Government. He stated he had refused to

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extend this service because of the shortage of personnel, and because if a precedent is established by inspecting any such flocks, it would be necessary to extend such service to other hatcheries and flock owners. He stated he had informed the poultrymen that the solution to their problem lies with the Canadian Government. If the Canadian regulations are amended so inspections conducted by practicing veterinarians are acceptable, the Board would doubtless approve certificates issued by such veterinarians. The matter was discussed at some length - no action was taken.

CARING OF DOGS AT VETERINARY CLINIC.

The question of the caring of dogs submitted to the Clinic of the Division of Veterinary Medicine, University Farm, suspected of being exposed to or affected with rabies was then discussed. The Secretary was instructed to notify any owner wishing to have their dogs taken to the University Clinic that the regular clinic charges would be made to the owner for such care and treatment that was undertaken at the clinic.

TESTS FOR GENITAL VIBRIOSIS

The Secretary reported that he had recently discussed with the Division of Veterinary Medicine at the University Farm, the advisability of making tests for bovine genital vibriosis. He stated that at the present time these tests were conducted by the clinic of the Veterinary Division at the University Farm and a charge was made for such tests. The matter of charges to owners or veterinarians for diagnostic tests was then discussed. No action was taken.

JOHNE'S DISEASE (PARA-TUBERCULOSIS)

The Secretary then related the history and present procedures in the control of Johne's disease (para-tuberculosis) in Minnesota. He stated that recently this disease had been diagnosed in two animals sent to the Clinic at the University Farm from the Femco Farms at Breckenridge, now owned ^{and} ~~by~~ operated by Mr. George Cox of Grand Forks, North Dakota. Following this diagnosis, veterinarians from the Live Stock Sanitary Board had tested all of the cattle on the Femco Farms

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and a number of reactors, including one showing clinical symptoms of the disease, had been disclosed. He stated that Mr. Cox was much disturbed because of the quarantine established under the procedures now used in Minnesota, and had requested permission to appear before the Board to further discuss the quarantine on his herd. The Secretary also stated that he had recently sent a questionnaire to all State Veterinarians to determine the procedures used in other states. Thirty-five replies have been received to this questionnaire which indicated the following facts:

1. 14 states have specific laws or rules and regulations governing the control of para-tuberculosis. Most of the other states control the disease under general quarantine or disease laws or regulations.
2. 19 states quarantine herds in which Johne's disease is diagnosed, 16 do not.
3. 23 states do not approve health certificates for cattle or sheep originating on premises where Johne's disease is known to exist, 12 states do. Nineteen do not permit cattle which have passed a negative test to Johne's disease, but which originate on premises where it is known to exist, to be exhibited or sold through community sales. Thirteen states do allow such exhibition or sale.

Mr. Cox then appeared before the Board and explained at length the difficulties which he faces because of the regulations of the Board which he deems unreasonable, first because they differ and are more stringent than in some other states, and second, because there are no regulations requiring a test for Johne's disease before importation of cattle into Minnesota, nor as a pre-requisite to exhibition or sale. After some discussion, Mr. Cox was excused.

After further discussion, Dr. Gloss moved the following procedure be adopted with respect to the control of Johne's disease at Femco Farms or other establishments where facilities for proper segregation are available. (1) All reactors and suspects to be immediately removed from the negative animals and segregated on separate premises, the suspects to be maintained separate and apart from the positive

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animals. (2) All clinical cases and any animals showing three positive reactions to be sold for slaughter. (3) Animals removed because of showing a suspicious ^{or positive} reaction may be subjected to later tests. If such animals pass three successive negative tests at least six months apart, they may be returned to the negative herd. (4) When the negative herd has passed three consecutive tests at six month intervals, disclosing no reactors or suspects, the quarantine on the negative herd will be released. (5) While the quarantine is in effect, animals may be sold from the quarantined herd when accompanied by a health certificate which shall include a statement that the animals described, originate from a Johne's disease infected herd. Health certificates for animals consigned to other states to be issued only when a permit in writing has been obtained from the State of destination. (6) No cattle from the herd are to be exhibited at a public livestock exhibition in Minnesota while the quarantine is in effect. Health certificates for animals to be exhibited in other states will be approved provided a permit in writing is obtained from the sanitary authorities of the state where the exhibition is to be held. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried unanimously.

BENNETT LIVESTOCK SALES COMPANY

Mr. Roy Bennett, Manager of the Bennett Livestock Sales Company which operates a community sale at Windom, Minnesota, and Mr. G. L. Muir, the auctioneer employed by Mr. Bennett, then appeared before the Board. The Secretary reported that on January 28, Dr. P. C. Enge, the official veterinarian of the Sale had telephoned him stating there were cattle in the sale premises originating in South Dakota for which the owner was unable to furnish a health certificate. In accordance with instructions, Dr. Enge then quarantined the cattle on the sales premises. On January 30, Dr. R. H. Bergman, one of the field veterinarians employed by the Board, investigated the case and found that the cattle in question, included eight steers, two cows and one bull, and also a number of hogs had been imported from South

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Dakota in a truck owned by Mr. Bennett and driven by Mr. Bennett's son. These cattle and hogs had been unloaded at the sales premises. The owner admitted that no health certificate had been procured. Upon receipt of Dr. Bergman's report, the Secretary on January 31, suspended the permit of the Bennett Livestock Sales to conduct a community sale at Windom, Minnesota. The Secretary notified Mr. Bennett of the date of the Board meeting and invited him to appear to show cause why the suspension of the permit should be lifted.

Mr. Bennett stated that he was not aware of the interstate requirements and stated that he would study the rules and regulations governing the operation of community sales and would comply with them in the future. Mr. Bennett was then excused.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved that the Secretary be directed to reinstate the permit of the Bennett Livestock Sales Company at Windom, Minnesota, to conduct a community sale, but to inform the operator by letter that any further violation of the regulations would result in immediate suspension of the permit, and to further inform Mr. Bennett that a second violation would be considered more serious by the Board.

FAIRMONT LIVESTOCK SALES COMPANY

Mr. L. M. Rosen of the Fairmont Livestock Sales Company then appeared before the Board. The Secretary presented a report from Mr. Leter Tate, the Law Enforcement Officer employed by the Board of his investigation of a report that quarantined cattle had been sold through the Fairmont sale. This report indicated that the operators of the community sale, also operated a feed and sales yard at Fairmont and frequently imported feeding cattle from other states, which in accordance with the rules and regulations, are quarantined on the feed yard premises for the feeding period or until tested and found free from tuberculosis. From time to time cattle in the feed yard are so tested and are then consigned to the sales barn and offered at public sale.

On January 30, 1952, Dr. Rieke of Fairmont was employed to test a number

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of cattle in the feed lot and disclosed a reactor to the tuberculin test. The remaining cattle on the premises were placed under quarantine. Later some of the cattle were consigned to the sales barn where they were tested and found negative before being sold. No permit was obtained from the Board for the removal of any of these cattle from the quarantined premises. In investigating the case, Mr. Tate also determined that the cattle when consigned had been accompanied by an owner's statement carrying a fictitious name. When questioned regarding these matters, Mr. Rosen stated that he had been ill at the time of the transaction and was not aware that quarantined cattle had been sold through the sale. He stated that fictitious names were signed by the operators as they did not wish to disclose the origin of cattle to buyers.

Mr. Tate further reported that when investigating the transaction, Dr. Rieke had informed him that when he tested the animals in question, none of them were carrying ear tags, and in all probability they had been removed by the owner. Mr. Rosen disclaimed any knowledge of the removal of identification tags in the cattle owned by him. Mr. Rosen assured the Board that he would comply with regulations in the future. He was then excused.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved that the permit of the Fairmont Livestock Sales Company be allowed to remain in force on condition that Mr. Rosen immediately arrange for the testing of the cattle removed from his premises and sold at private sale, such test to be made at the expense of the sale operators. The Secretary was directed in informing the sale operators of this action, to advise them that any further violation would result in an immediate suspension of their permit to operate a community sale. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

The Board then recessed for lunch.

The Board reconvened at 2:00 P. M. Mr. Cox then reappeared. The Secretary read the motion passed by the Board relative to the requirements for hand-

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ling his herd in which Johne's disease had been diagnosed. Mr. Cox expressed his satisfaction with this action and was then excused.

DISEASES REPORTABLE BY VETERINARIANS

The Secretary then presented a letter from Dr. J. N. Campbell, the Veterinarian in Charge of the Veterinary Clinics, School of Veterinary Medicine, relative to listing diseases reportable by veterinarians. The Secretary also presented copies of the rules and regulations now in effect listing certain diseases as quarantinable. This regulation further specified that all animals showing symptoms of or which have been exposed to any contagious, infectious or communicable disease, shall be placed under quarantine and a report of the existence of such disease shall be furnished the Live Stock Sanitary Board. This regulation has been in effect since 1932.

After some discussion, the Secretary was directed to prepare an amended regulation. No other action was taken.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE IN CANADA.

The Secretary then reported the existence of foot-and-mouth disease in the province of Saskatchewan, Canada and the progress of the eradication of the disease in that area and the measures taken to prevent the importation of the disease into the United States, particularly Minnesota.

ANTHRAX

The Secretary reported that he had recently been requested to attend a meeting of the Executive Committee of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association together with representatives of the Feed Industry, the Pure Food and Drug Administration, the United States Bureau of Animal Industry and the United States Public Health Service to consider the recent appearance of anthrax in a number of midwest states apparently caused by feeding bone meal. He stated at this meeting, resolutions were adopted requesting the Bureau of Animal Industry to prohibit the importation of any bone meal into the United States unless it had been so processed to effectively destroy any anthrax spores which it might contain, and also to require that all feed manufacturers be required to label containers of such feed, showing the amount of bone meal and certifying that such bone meal had been so processed as to destroy all anthrax spores.

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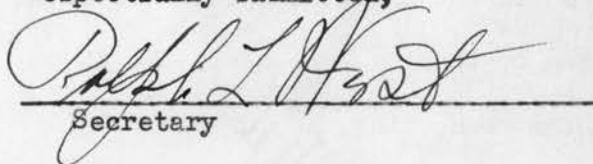
He stated, however, that it appeared doubtful after consultation with officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry, that any immediate steps would be taken by the Bureau in compliance with these resolutions. The matter was discussed at some length. No action was taken.

MODIFIED LIVE VIRUS HOG CHOLERA VACCINE

The Secretary reported that he had recently been informed that representatives of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association, namely, W. S. Moscrip, and Norris K. Carnes, had been requested to meet with Senator Lauerman of Renville County, the State Attorney General, and representatives of one of the serum companies in an effort to have the Attorney General declare that Modified Live Virus vaccines are not covered by the law governing the sale and distribution of hog cholera virus and virulent blood. He stated that Mr. Moscrip had informed him that a decision was withheld by the Attorney General pending further information to be obtained by Mr. Moscrip. Mr. Moscrip states that he has communicated with the United States Bureau of Animal Industry and has been informed that in the opinion of the Bureau, the use of Modified Live Virus Vaccines cannot cause hog cholera. Mr. Moscrip requested that the Secretary and the veterinary members of the Live Stock Sanitary Board meet with him and other representatives of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association, Senator Lauerman and the Attorney General to further discuss the matter at some near date to be later arranged. The matter was discussed by the Board but no action was taken.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned at 3:15 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,


Secretary

President

MINUTES DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD APRIL 29, 1952.

The meeting was called to order at 8:30 A. M. by President Boyd. Members present were - Dr. W. L. Boyd, Mr. E. H. Knodt, Mr. Charles Ewald and Dr. George F. Ghostley. The Secretary was also present.

Dr. Ghostley moved that the approval of the Minutes of the Special meeting of April 9, be deferred until the next meeting of the Board. Mr. Knodt seconded the motion - motion carried.

COMING NATIONAL MEETINGS.

Mr. Knodt moved that Dr. E. H. Gloss and Dr. W. L. Boyd, members of the Board and Dr. Ralph L. West, Secretary and Executive Officer, be authorized to attend the meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association at Atlantic City, New Jersey on June 23 to 26, inclusive, provided the out of state travel is approved by the Governor. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

Dr. Ghostley moved that Dr. L. E. Jenkins, Assistant Secretary of the Board, be authorized to attend the Regional Pullorum Disease Conference to be held in Lansing, Michigan July 29 and 30 or 30 and 31, provided the out of state travel is approved by the Governor. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

Mr. Knodt moved that Dr. Ghostley and Dr. Jenkins be authorized to attend the Meeting of the National Poultry and Turkey Plans to be held at Dallas, Texas June 10 to 13, provided the out of State travel is approved by the Governor. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

PULLORUM DISEASE CHECK TESTING

The Secretary presented a letter from Paul B. Zumbro, in Charge National Poultry Improvement Plan, United States Bureau of Animal Industry, criticizing the Board for failure to conduct the minimum check testing of U. S. Pullorum-Controlled and U. S. Pullorum-Passed hatcheries in accordance with the provisions of the Plan, and requesting that plans be laid for conducting such testing in the future. The Secretary explained

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that the Minnesota regulations require that the check testing be conducted in all hatcheries with a U. S. Pullorum-Clean classification but that no check testing has been conducted in the U. S. Pullorum-Controlled and U. S. Pullorum-Passed hatcheries to date. He stated that because of the pressure of work due to the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Canada and the continued prevalence of rabies requiring constant inspections and investigation by all field veterinarians, including those engaged in pullorum control, it had been impossible for him to assign personnel to check test supply flocks of all the Pullorum-Clean hatcheries.

After some discussion, Dr. Ghostley moved the Secretary be directed to exert every effort to obtain additional appropriations for the payment of personnel necessary to conduct the check testing as required by the National Poultry Improvement Plan and to inform the poultry industry that unless such appropriations were made by the next legislature, it is entirely possible that the Minnesota testing will not be recognized by the National Poultry and Turkey Improvement Plans, and to inform Mr. Zumbro of the action taken by the Board. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

Dr. E. H. Gloss then appeared and entered into the deliberations of the Board.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Dr. E. H. Gloss nominated Mr. Charles Ewald as President of the Board for the ensuing year. The nomination was seconded by Dr. Ghostley. Dr. Ghostley moved that the nominations be closed and the Secretary be directed to cast the unanimous ballot for Mr. Ewald as President. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss - motion carried. The Secretary cast the unanimous ballot for Mr. Charles Ewald as President of the Board for the ensuing year.

Dr. E. H. Gloss nominated Mr. E. H. Knodt as Vice-President of the Board for the ensuing year. The nomination was seconded by Dr. Ghostley. Dr. Ghostley moved that the nominations be closed and that the Secretary cast the unanimous ballot

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for Mr. Knodt as Vice-President. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss - motion carried. The Secretary cast the unanimous ballot for Mr. E. H. Knodt as Vice-President for the ensuing year.

Dr. Gloss moved that Dr. Ralph L. West be reemployed as Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1952. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

The Secretary recommended that Dr. L. E. Jenkins be reappointed as Assistant Secretary of the Board. Dr. Ghostley moved that the Secretary's recommendation be adopted. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss - motion carried.

SWINE IMPORTED BY DEALERS FROM OTHER STATES.

The Secretary reported that there is a steadily increasing number of complaints from buyers of pigs from dealers who have imported such swine from other states, particularly Missouri. He stated that every effort is being made to apprehend these dealers, who in many instances, import the pigs without first obtaining proper health certificates as required by the regulations, but that the law enforcement officers were finding great difficulty in apprehending these violations. He stated further that when arrests were made and definite evidence submitted, that in many instances, the penalties imposed by the trial judge were so inconsequential that they were no deterring influence on the practice.

The problem was discussed and the Secretary was instructed to continue to make every effort to correct the practice. No further action was taken.

TRICHOMONIASIS

The Secretary stated that he was receiving a number of reports from the University Farm that trichomoniasis had been diagnosed in cattle. He stated that at the present time, no action was being taken on these reports as it had not been the practice to establish quarantines. The matter was discussed. No action was taken.

ATROPHIC RHINITIS

The Secretary stated that he was receiving numerous inquiries from swine

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breeders in this and other states, as well as practicing veterinarians regarding the prevalence of atrophic rhinitis. He stated that in his opinion there was need of further information in regard to this disease before regulations governing its control could be adopted, but that it would be advisable for the Board to consider the matter since apparently the disease is becoming more prevalent. A discussion followed - no action was taken.

Dr. Ghostley then asked to be excused because of other business and left the meeting.

DELEGATION FROM THE SEVERAL BREED ASSOCIATIONS.

Pursuant to arrangements made at the last meeting of the Board, the following persons then appeared:- J. L. Olson, President and J. S. Jones, Secretary of State Livestock Breeders' Association; W. S. Moscrip, Frank Astroth and G. Johnson, also representing the Livestock Breeders' Association; Darrell Jepson, Worthington, Archie Peterson of Canby, and L. A. Bergeman of Welcome, representing the Southwestern Hereford Breeders Association; Norman Findahl, Waterville, representing the Beef Shorthorn Breeders' Association; John Block, Melvin Ouse, Rothsay, representing the Minnesota Hereford Association; Herbert Mensch, Truman representing the Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association and Burt Hanson, Vernon Center, representing the Minnesota Polled Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

The Secretary read the Resolution adopted by the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association at their last meeting in January, which he had presented to the Board at their meeting on April 9. This resolution requested a meeting of the Live Stock Sanitary Board with representatives of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association and representatives of the Beef Breed Associations, to discuss amendments to the rules and regulations for the control of Bang's disease in Minnesota to make them more acceptable to the beef breeders.

President Boyd welcomed the group, stating that he was pleased to have them meet with the Board to discuss these matters. He then requested the Secretary to act as Chairman of the joint meeting. A spokesman for the Beef Breeders then

presented a resolution adopted by a special committee elected from the Minnesota State Hereford Association, the Southwestern Minnesota Hereford Association, the beef breeders of the Martin County Beef Breeds Association, officially appointed members from the Minnesota Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association and members of the Minnesota Short-horn Breeders Association. This resolution requested that radical changes be made in the plan of brucellosis control. The following is a copy of the resolution as presented to the Board:-

"Whereas: Rules and regulations for the establishment and maintenance of modified certified Bangs disease (Brucellosis) free areas in Minnesota. Testing of cattle within such areas, disposal of reacting cattle, quarantines and requirements governing the importation of cattle. As adopted June 1, 1951.

(A) Does not give consideration to preservation of animals valuable because of blood lines or production records.

(B) Has no provision for the dispersement if a herd that may be reacting to vaccination in case of death of the owner or other hardship.

(C) Provides no protection for adult animals in a herd that has a severe outbreak.

(D) Contains in Sec. V. Paragraph c. rules that are impossible as well as impractical. Therefore upon recommendation of a special committee elected from the Minnesota State Hereford Association, The South West Minnesota Hereford Association, The beef breeders of the Martin County Breeders Association, officially appointed members from the Minnesota Aberdeen Angus Breeders Association, and members of the Minnesota Short Horn Breeders Association.

Resolve: That a State wide Brucellosis program be set up on the following basis. Effective as soon as possible.

(A) That all dairy herds be ring tested. All reacting herd to be tube or plate tested to spot reacting animals.

(B) Provisions be made for disposal of reactors or compulsory calfhooed vaccination at owners choice and state cost. All testing and vaccinating to be done by local veterinarians of owners choice.

(C) All beef herds to be tested or go into compulsory calfhooed vaccination program. (We do not see reason to test a beef herd from which no dairy produce are sold and in a vaccination program.) Vaccination program to work as follows:

(Vaccinate between 4 & 8 months. Certificate to follow calf for 12 months from vaccination.)

1. Test calf and vaccinate between four and eight months of age.
2. Let certificate follow animal to show or sale up to 36 months of age.
3. Set up a compulsory adult vaccination program to protect herds in which a severe outbreak has occurred, or if the owner so wishes. All veterinarians knowing of such severe outbreak must report to the Live Stock Sanitary Board. Severe outbreaks

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meaning dead premature calves. Such herds to be tested and all cattle negative before vaccination to be furnished with a certificate that they may be sold as vaccinates, but only into herds that are in the vaccination program and not certified."

After some discussion of the plan in general, Mr. Olson suggested that the proposed changes be taken up item by item, that the Secretary point out wherein they differ from the present regulations, and that the arguments as to why they should or should not be adopted. This procedure was followed, resulting in an extended discussion.

After an opportunity had been offered everyone present to be heard on the proposed changes, President Boyd informed the persons present that the Board would take the proposed changes, together with the transcript of the hearing, under advisement and give them serious consideration, the delegation was then excused.

ANTHRAX

The Secretary reminded the Board of his report at the meeting on April 9 regarding the appearance of Anthrax in a number of midwest and eastern states which appear to have been caused from the feeding of bone meal imported from foreign countries. He stated that a number of the neighboring states, including Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, have ordered embargoes against the importation of bone meal or feeds containing bone meal, into their respective states, unless the vendors of such feeds offer satisfactory evidence that any bone meal contained therein, has been so processed as to destroy any anthrax spores which they may contain. He stated that it was his opinion that it is necessary for Minnesota to adopt a similar order if this State is not to become a dumping ground for bone meal of foreign origin, since there is without doubt, a large quantity of this material now in transit, and every effort will be made to dispose of it by the importers.

The Secretary stated that since the sale and distribution of feeds and fertilizers is regulated by the State Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food, such an order would necessarily be a joint order, by that Department and the Live Stock Sanitary Board. He informed the Board that he had conferred on April 25 with Myron

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Clark, Commissioner of Agriculture, H. A. Halvorson, Senior Laboratory Chief of the Division of Feeds and Fertilizers of that Department, and Edward Slettom, Deputy Commissioner. At that meeting, Mr. Halvorson reported that 30 Dairy and Food Inspectors employed by his Division, were alerted in March as to the possible danger of feeds containing imported bone meal, and that they had reported that at the present time, there is no bone meal being imported or sold within the State because of the publicity given to the danger of spreading anthrax through such feeds.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed to confer with officials of the State Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food, and be authorized to join with that Department on behalf of the Live Stock Sanitary Board in issuing an order to regulate or prohibit the importation and distribution of bone meal for the feeding of livestock or to be used as fertilizer, or to be incorporated in other livestock feeds or fertilizers unless satisfactory evidence can be furnished that such bone meal or the feeds and fertilizers containing the same, have been so processed that there will be no danger of transmitting anthrax by their use. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

ANTHRAX SPORE VACCINE.

The Secretary stated that a number of states have incorporated in their orders, a provision prohibiting the importation or use of anthrax spore vaccine. He stated that the present Minnesota regulations require that sales of any such product made in or into the State of Minnesota, shall be promptly reported to the Live Stock Sanitary Board, and that such sales are to be made to qualified licensed veterinarians only. He stated that the regulations do not prohibit the use of the product by veterinarians, nor do they require that such use be reported to the Board.

Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary immediately prepare a regulation prohibiting the importation, possession or use of Anthrax spore vaccine in Minnesota. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

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BRUCELLOSIS CONTROL

Mille Lacs County.

The Secretary stated that in accordance with the action taken by the Board on April 9, he had represented the Board in holding a hearing on the petition signed by cattle owners residing in Mille Lacs County on April 24, 1952. He stated that the petition signed by Mille Lacs County cattle owners had been filed with the Board on March 20 and publication of notice was made in the Mille Lacs County Times on April 10, 1952. He stated that at the hearing, he presented the petition containing 1,398 signatures of cattle owners residing in Mille Lacs County together with a statement signed by Albert Sundberg, Mille Lacs County Auditor stating there were 1,540 herd owners shown on the last assessment roll. None of the names on the petition were challenged at the hearing. Therefore, 90.77% of the cattle owners in Mille Lacs County have signed the petition.

Mr. Ewald moved the Board approve the action of the Secretary and Executive Officer in holding the hearing on the sufficiency of the petition requesting the Area Plan of Bang's disease control in Mille Lacs County, that the petition be declared sufficient and the Secretary be directed to conduct the test of all cattle in Mille Lacs County when in his judgment, personnel and funds are available, in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1949, Sections 35.25 to 35.32, inclusive. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss - motion carried.

The Secretary reported that since April 9, the following counties had filed petitions requesting the Area Plan of Bang's disease control: Freeborn, Swift, Wright, Washington, Ramsey, Brown, Renville, Mower, and Todd. If these petitions are all determined to be sufficient at the hearings, there will be 51 counties which have adopted this plan of Bang's disease control.

Amended Uniform Methods and Rules

The Secretary stated that the Bureau had recently approved amended Uniform Methods and Rules for the Establishment and Maintenance of Modified Certified Bang's

Disease-Free areas. He stated these rules are rather long and involved.

The Secretary was directed to prepare copies of the Uniform Methods and rules to be submitted to the Board Members for study before further discussion or action by the Board.

EMPLOYMENT FEDERAL LAY ASSISTANTS DISCONTINUED

The Secretary stated that he had recently been informed by Dr. F. C. Driver, Veterinarian in Charge of the field activities for the United States Bureau of Animal Industry in Minnesota, that because of a shortage of funds, it had been necessary for him to discontinue the employment of lay assistants to veterinarians employed by the Bureau for testing cattle for tuberculosis and Bang's disease in Minnesota. He stated that Dr. Driver inquired if it would be possible for the State to employ such assistants. The Secretary pointed out that if the testing was conducted by veterinarians not employed by the Bureau, it would be necessary in order to comply with Minnesota law and regulations, for the State to employ such veterinarians. Also if veterinarians are not supplied with a lay helper, the amount of work is materially less. The Secretary recommended the Board direct him to arrange for the employment of assistants to practicing veterinarians employed on a per diem or per head basis for testing cattle in Minnesota under the Minnesota rules and regulations by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary's recommendation be approved. Motion seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

COMBINATION TESTS TO BE CONDUCTED BY BANG'S DISEASE TECHNICIANS

The Secretary reported twelve counties which will be due for testing for reaccreditation as tuberculosis-free areas during the next fiscal year which are also due for complete Bang's disease tests. He stated that this would be a very heavy load unless the veterinary students which he has been authorized to employ during the summer vacation months, can be assigned to combination tuberculin and Bang's disease testing.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved that veterinary students employed

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as Bang's disease technicians assigned to duties in counties where a simultaneous tuberculin and Bang's disease test is to be conducted, be allowed to inject tuberculin in each animal tested, provided that all cattle showing any reaction to the tuberculin test be observed by a qualified veterinarian. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

EMPLOYEES

The Secretary stated that because of the difficulty in obtaining stenographers, the Department of Administration and the State Civil Service Department had requested a survey of each Department for the purpose of office reorganization, if deemed advisable. He stated that he had been giving the matter serious consideration but that in his opinion the present procedures, with very few changes in this office, appear to be the most practical. A short discussion followed. No action was taken.

MANNER IN WHICH DOGS ARE HANDLED AT UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

The Secretary reported that he had received a number of complaints from persons representing the Anti-Vivisection Society and the Animal Rescue League of the manner in which animals are handled at the University of Minnesota, which is one of the institutions licensed by the Board to procure unredeemed and unclaimed animals from animal pounds. He stated that following these complaints, he had assigned Dr. Jenkins, the Assistant Secretary of the Board, to inspect the premises where these animals are maintained by the University of Minnesota, and Dr. Jenkins had reported conditions satisfactory and completely in accordance with regulations.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

The Secretary reported that he had recently learned that two cases of foot-and-mouth disease had appeared outside the quarantined area in Saskatchewan, Canada. The premises where this disease had appeared was just outside the quarantined line.

ACCREDITED VETERINARIANS

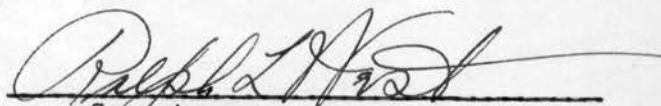
The Secretary informed the Board that he had recently been notified by

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the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, that examinations to accredit veterinarians for employment in testing cattle for tuberculosis and brucellosis would no longer be held. The Bureau states that an accredited list will still be maintained and that veterinarians will be placed on such list upon graduation from a recognized college on recommendation of the Chief Livestock Sanitary Official of the State in which they are located. Veterinarians will still be removed from the list of accredited veterinarians for cause.

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

Respectfully submitted,


Secretary

President

MINUTES QUARTERLY MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD JULY 11, 1952

The meeting was called to order at 9:05 A. M. by President Ewald.

Members present - Mr. Charles Ewald, Mr. E. H. Knodt, Dr. George Ghostley, and Dr. E. H. Gloss. Dr. W. L. Boyd was absent from the City and was unable to attend. The Secretary was also present.

MINUTES

Mr. Knodt moved the Minutes of the Special Meeting held April 9, 1952 and the Deferred Quarterly meeting held April 29, 1952, as submitted to the Board Members by mail, be approved. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

BRUCELLOSIS CONTROL

Scott County

The Secretary reported that on March 27, a petition signed by 1,163 cattle owners residing in Scott County requesting the testing of all cattle in that County under the Area Plan as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1949, Sections 35.25 to 35.32 inclusive, was filed with the Board, together with a statement from Mr. A. A. Mertz, Scott County Auditor, certifying there were 1,391 cattle owners in Scott County as shown by the last assessment roll in his office. The Secretary reported that he had represented the Board in holding a public hearing on the sufficiency of the petition as required by law and in accordance with the directions of the Board at their meeting on April 9, 1952, in the Court Room of the Court House in Jordan. No names on the petition were challenged at this hearing. It therefore appears that more than 67% (83.6%) of the cattle owners in Scott County have signed the petition.

Dr. Gloss moved the action of the Secretary in representing the Board in holding the hearing on the sufficiency of the petition filed by cattle owners residing in Scott County be approved, the petition be declared sufficient, and the Secretary be directed to conduct the test for Bang's disease of all cattle in Scott County whenever in his judgment, funds and personnel are available as provided in Minnesota Statutes

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1949, Sections 35.25 to 35.32, inclusive. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

Freeborn County.

The Secretary reported that on April 19, a petition signed by 1,916 cattle owners residing in Freeborn County requesting the test of all cattle in that County under the Area Plan as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1949, Sections 35.25 to 35.32, inclusive, was filed with the Board, together with a statement from Mr. Robert D. Hanson, Freeborn County Auditor, certifying there were 2,727 cattle owners in Freeborn County as shown by the last assessment roll in his office. The Secretary reported that he had represented the Board in holding a public hearing on the sufficiency of the petition as required by law and in accordance with the directions of the Board at their meeting on April 9, 1952, in the Court Room of the Freeborn County Court House at Albert Lea on May 7th. No names on the petition were challenged at this hearing. It therefore appears that more than 67% (70.24%) of the cattle owners in Freeborn County have signed the petition.

Dr. Gloss moved the action of the Secretary in representing the Board in holding the hearing on the sufficiency of the petition filed by cattle owners residing in Freeborn County, be approved, the petition be declared sufficient, and the Secretary be directed to conduct the test for Bang's disease of all cattle in Freeborn County whenever in his judgment, funds and personnel are available, as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1949, Sections 35.25 to 35.32, inclusive. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

Swift County

The Secretary reported that on April 11, 1952, a petition signed by 1,274 cattle owners residing in Swift County requesting the testing of all cattle in that County under the Area Plan as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1949, Sections 35.25 to 35.32 inclusive, was filed with the Board, together with a statement from Mr. Arthur E. Nelson, Swift County Auditor certifying there were 1,611

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cattle owners in Swift County as shown by the last assessment roll in his office. The Secretary reported that he had represented the Board in holding a public hearing on the sufficiency of the petition as required by law and in accordance with the directions of the Board at their meeting on April 9, 1952, in the basement of the Swift County Court House at Benson on June 6, 1952. No names on the petition were challenged at this hearing. It therefore appears that more than 67% (79.08%) of the cattle owners in Swift County have signed the petition.

Dr. Gloss moved the action of the Secretary in representing the Board in holding the hearing on the sufficiency of the petition filed by cattle owners residing in Swift County be approved, the petition be declared sufficient, and the Secretary be directed to conduct the test for Bang's disease of all cattle in Swift County whenever in his judgment, funds and personnel are available as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1949, Sections 35.25 to 35.32, inclusive. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

Wright County

The Secretary reported that on April 14, 1952, a petition signed by 2,357 cattle owners residing in Wright County was received requesting the test of all cattle in that County under the Area Plan as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1949, Sections 35.25 to 35.32 inclusive, together with a statement from Mr. Roy H. Jewett, Wright County Auditor, certifying there were 3,008 cattle owners in Wright County as shown by the last assessment roll in his office. The Secretary reported that he had represented the Board in holding a public hearing on the sufficiency of the petition as required by law and in accordance with the directions of the Board at their meeting on April 9, 1952, in the Commissioners Room in the Court House at Buffalo, Minnesota on May 19, 1952. No names on the petition were challenged at this hearing. It therefore appears that more than 67% (78.35%) of the cattle owners in Wright County have signed the petition.

Dr. Gloss moved the action of the Secretary in representing the Board in holding the hearing on the sufficiency of the petition filed by cattle owners residing

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in Wright County, be approved, the petition be declared sufficient, and the Secretary be directed to conduct the test for Bang's disease of all cattle in Wright County whenever in his judgement, funds and personnel are available, as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1949, Sections 35.25 to 35.32, inclusive. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

Washington County.

The Secretary reported that on April 16, 1952, a petition signed by 1,049 cattle owners residing in Washington County was received requesting the test of all cattle in that County under the Area Plan as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1949, Sections 35.25 to 35.32 inclusive, together with a statement from Mr. Roy F. Johnson, Washington County Auditor, certifying there were 1,249 bona fide cattle owners in Washington County as shown by the last assessment roll in his office. The Secretary reported that he had represented the Board in holding a public hearing on the sufficiency of the petition as required by law and in accordance with the directions of the Board at their meeting on April 9, 1952, in the County Agricultural Agent's office in Stillwater on May 23, 1952. No names on the petition were challenged at this hearing. It therefore appears that more than 67% (83.98%) of the cattle owners in Washington County have signed the petition.

Dr. Gloss moved the action of the Secretary in representing the Board in holding the hearing on the sufficiency of the petition filed by cattle owners residing in Washington County be approved, the petition be declared sufficient, and the Secretary be directed to conduct the test for Bang's disease of all cattle in Washington County whenever in his judgment, funds and personnel are available, as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1949, Sections 35.25 to 35.32 inclusive. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

Ramsey County

The Secretary reported that on April 17, 1952, a petition signed by 167 cattle owners residing in Ramsey County was received requesting the test of all cattle in that County under the Area Plan as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1949,

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Sections 35.25 to 35.32, together with a statement from Mr. Eugene A. Monick, Ramsey County Auditor, certifying there were 233 cattle owners in Ramsey County as shown by the last assessment roll in his office. The Secretary reported that he had represented the Board in holding a public hearing on the sufficiency of the petition as required by law and in accordance with the directions of the Board at their meeting on April 9, 1952, in the office of the Live Stock Sanitary Board, 310 Globe Building, St. Paul on June 5, 1952. No one appeared at the hearing and therefore, no names were challenged. It therefore appears that more than 67% (72% of the cattle owners in Ramsey County have signed the petition.

Dr. Gloss moved the action of the Secretary in representing the Board in holding the hearing on the sufficiency of the petition filed by cattle owners residing in Ramsey County be approved, the petition be declared sufficient, and the Secretary be directed to conduct the test for Bang's disease of all cattle in Ramsey County whenever in his judgment, funds and personnel are available, as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1949, Sections 35.25 to 35.32 inclusive. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

Brown County

The Secretary reported that on April 21, 1952, a petition signed by 1,494 cattle owners residing in Brown County was received requesting the test of all cattle in that County under the Area Plan as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1949, Sections 35.25 to 35.32, inclusive, together with a statement from Mr. C. E. Schmid, Brown County Auditor, certifying there were 1,776 cattle owners in Brown County as shown by the last assessment roll in his office. The Secretary reported that he had represented the Board in holding a public hearing on the sufficiency of the petition as required by law and in accordance with the direction of the Board at their meeting on April 9, 1952, in the City Hall in Sleepy Eye on May 27, 1952. No names on the petition were challenged at this hearing. It therefore appears that more than 67% (84.12%) of the cattle owners in Brown County have signed the petition.

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Dr. Gloss moved the action of the Secretary in representing the Board in holding the hearing on the sufficiency of the petition filed by cattle owners residing in Brown County be approved, the petition be declared sufficient, and the Secretary be directed to conduct the test for Bang's disease of all cattle in Brown County whenever in his judgment, funds and personnel are available, as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1949, Sections 35.25 to 35.32, inclusive. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

Renville County

The Secretary reported that on April 23, 1952, a petition signed by 1,969 cattle owners in Renville County was received requesting the test of all cattle in that County under the Area Plan as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1949, Sections 35.25 to 35.32 inclusive, together with a statement from Mr. C. A. Strom, Renville County Auditor, certifying there were 2,454 cattle owners in Renville County as shown by the last assessment roll in his office. The Secretary reported that he had represented the Board in holding a public hearing on the sufficiency of the petition as required by law and in accordance with the directions of the Board at their meeting on April 9, 1952, in the Commissioner's room in the Court House in Olivia on May 29, 1952. No names on the petition were challenged at this hearing. It therefore appears that more than 67% (80.24%) of the cattle owners in Renville County have signed the petition.

Dr. Gloss moved the action of the Secretary in representing the Board in holding the hearing on the sufficiency of the petition filed by cattle owners residing in Renville County be approved, the petition be declared sufficient, and the Secretary be directed to conduct the test for Bang's disease of all cattle in Renville County whenever in his judgment, funds and personnel are available, as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1949, Sections 35.25 to 35.32 inclusive. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

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Isanti County

The Secretary reported that on April 25, 1952, a petition signed by 915 cattle owners in Isanti County was received requesting the test of all cattle in that County under the Area Plan as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1949, Sections 35.25 to 35.32 inclusive, together with a statement from Mr. Robert J. Moody, County Auditor certifying there were 1,327 cattle owners in Isanti County as shown by the last assessment roll in his office. The Secretary reported that he had represented the Board in holding a public hearing on the sufficiency of the petition as required by law and in accordance with the directions of the Board at their meeting on April 9, 1952, in the courtroom in the Court House in Cambridge on June 3, 1952. No names on the petition were challenged at this hearing. It therefore appears that more than 67% (68.95%) of the cattle owners in Isanti County have signed the petition.

Dr. Gloss moved the action of the Secretary in representing the Board in holding the hearing on the sufficiency of the petition filed by cattle owners residing in Isanti County be approved, the petition be declared sufficient, and the Secretary be directed to conduct the test for Bang's disease of all cattle in Isanti County whenever in his judgment, funds and personnel are available, as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1949, Sections 35.25 to 35.32 inclusive. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

Mower County

The Secretary reported that on April 28, 1952, a petition signed by 1,691 cattle owners in Mower County was received requesting the test of all cattle in that County under the Area Plan as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1949, Sections 35.25 to 35.32 inclusive, together with a statement from Mr. C. M. Hubbard, Mower County Auditor, certifying there were 2,316 cattle owners in Mower County as shown by the last assessment roll in his office. The Secretary reported that he had represented the Board in holding a public hearing on the sufficiency of the petition as required by law and in accordance with the directions of the Board at their meeting on April 9, 1952, in the Commissioner's room of the Mower County Court House in Austin on June 4,

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1952. No names on the petition were challenged at this hearing. It therefore, appears that more than 67% (73.01%) of the cattle owners in Mower County have signed the petition.

Dr. Gloss moved the action of the Secretary in representing the Board in holding the hearing on the sufficiency of the petition filed by cattle owners residing in Mower County be approved, the petition be declared sufficient, and the Secretary be directed to conduct the test for Bang's disease of all cattle in Mower County whenever in his judgment, funds and personnel are available, as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1949, Sections 35.25 to 35.32 inclusive. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

Todd County

The Secretary reported that on April 28, 1952, a petition signed by 2,311 cattle owners in Todd County was received requesting the test of all cattle in that County under the Area Plan as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1949, Sections 35.25 to 35.32, inclusive, together with a statement from Mr. Nick Truog, Todd County Auditor, certifying there were 3,293 cattle owners in Todd County as shown by the last assessment roll in his office. The Secretary reported that he had represented the Board in holding a public hearing on the sufficiency of the petition as required by law and in accordance with the directions of the Board at their meeting on April 9, 1952, in the court room of the Court House at Long Prairie on June 16, 1952. No names were challenged on the petition at this hearing. It therefore appears that more than 67% (70.17%) of the cattle owners in Todd County have signed the petition.

Dr. Gloss moved the action of the Secretary in representing the Board in holding the hearing on the sufficiency of the petition filed by cattle owners residing in Todd County be approved, the petition be declared sufficient, and the Secretary be directed to conduct the test for Bang's disease of all cattle in Todd County whenever in his judgment, funds and personnel are available, as provided in

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Minnesota Statutes 1949, Sections 35.25 to 35.32 inclusive. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

Chippewa County

The Secretary reported that on May 1, 1952, a petition signed by 1,047 cattle owners residing in Chippewa County was received requesting the test of all cattle in that County under the Area Plan as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1949, Sections 35.25 to 35.32 inclusive, together with a statement from Mr. Neal G. Miller, Chippewa County Auditor, certifying there were 1,445 cattle owners in Chippewa County as shown by the last assessment roll in his office. The Secretary reported that he had represented the Board in holding a public hearing on the sufficiency of the petition as required by law and in accordance with the directions of the Board at their meeting on April 9, 1952, in the Council room of the City Hall in Montevideo on June 13, 1952. No names on the petition were challenged at this hearing. It therefore appears that more than 67% (72.455) of the cattle owners in Chippewa County have signed the petition.

Dr. Gloss moved the action of the Secretary in representing the Board in holding the hearing on the sufficiency of the petition filed by cattle owners residing in Chippewa County be approved, the petition be declared sufficient, and the Secretary be directed to conduct the test for Bang's disease of all cattle in Chippewa County whenever in his judgment, funds and personnel are available, as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 35.25 to 35.32 inclusive. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

The Secretary reported that in addition to the counties above mentioned, there have been filed with the Board since May 1, 1952, twelve additional counties, as follows: Hennepin, Anoka, Stearns, Houston, Sherburne, Wabasha, Benton, LeSueur, Waseca, Sibley, Chisago and Lincoln. He stated that as soon as arrangements can be made, he will conduct hearings on the sufficiency of these petitions as directed by the Board at their special meeting on April 9th.

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He stated arrangements have been made and official notice published for a hearing on the Hennepin County petition to be held on July 16, 1952. The Secretary stated it now appeared necessary for him to be in Washington, D. C. on that date to attend a conference to discuss measures to combat the outbreak of vesicular exanthema of swine now occurring in several states, and recommended the Board authorize Dr. George E. Keller, the Veterinarian in Charge of Bang's Disease control to be delegated to represent the Board in conducting the public hearing on the sufficiency of the petition signed by cattle owners residing in Hennepin County.

Dr. Ghostley moved Dr. George E. Keller, Veterinarian in Charge of Bang's Disease Control be directed to represent the Board in holding the public hearing July 16th on the sufficiency of the petition signed by cattle owners in Hennepin County, and the Secretary be authorized to delegate Dr. Keller to represent the Board in conducting such hearings when necessary in other counties when circumstances prevent the Secretary and Executive Officer from conducting such hearings. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

RESOLUTION OF BEEF BREEDERS

The Board then discussed at some length the resolution presented to the Board by a delegation representing the beef breeders associations in Minnesota at the deferred quarterly meeting on April 29th. This resolution (included in the Minutes of the April 29th meeting) requested certain changes in the rules and regulations for the control of brucellosis (Bang's disease) in this State. After a general discussion, the resolution was considered point by point.

Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed to inform the delegation which had presented the resolution, that after a careful study and thorough consideration, the Board had decided that most of the points in the resolution are now covered satisfactorily by the present regulations, and that the other points

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in the resolution could not be adopted without seriously jeopardizing the Bang's disease control program. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

Dr. Ghostley requested that a copy of the present regulations be submitted to the members of the delegation when submitting this information, together with a letter pointing out wherein most of the points requested in the resolution are now covered.

PARTICIPATION OF PRACTICING VETERINARIANS

The Secretary reported that when recently an organization was enlisted to conduct a combination tuberculin-Bang's disease test in Wadena County, there were 20 more veterinarians who applied for employment than the Board was able to use in that organization. He stated this was the first time there had been any significant number of practicing veterinarians requesting employment more than the number required to complete the organization. He stated it seemed probable that the work would progress at a faster pace this year than it has for some time past.

The Secretary stated in view of the large number of counties which have now petitioned for the adoption of the Area Plan of control, it appeared probable that it would be advisable to start the testing in these counties as fast as the funds and personnel permitted the testing of herds giving a positive reaction to the ring test, and those herds which were not covered by the ring test, deferring a complete blood test of the cattle in such counties until it could be conducted in combination with the next test for tuberculosis for reaccreditation.

After some discussion, the Secretary was directed to use his judgment in adopting this procedure, and if he deemed it advisable to consider this procedure in preparing his biennial budget request to the State legislature.

RESOLUTION FROM THE FRANC-SEGO FARM BUREAU REPRESENTING THE TOWNSHIPS OF FRANKFORT AND OTSEGO IN WRIGHT COUNTY.

This resolution protested the manner in which the tuberculin test had been conducted in that County in 1951 by veterinarians employed by the State, and the failure on the part of such veterinarians to maintain proper sanitation while conducting the test. A copy of the resolution is on file.

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The Secretary stated that upon receipt of this resolution, he had assigned Dr. O. B. Gochnauer, who had supervised the test in Wright County in 1951, to make a thorough investigation of the charges contained in the resolution. He presented a copy of Dr. Gochnauer's report which appeared to confirm the charges. Dr. Gochanauer determined that the testing in 1951 in Frankfort and Otsego Townships was conducted by Dr. F. A. Torrey of Arlington, and Dr. H. T . Fiske of New York Mills, employed for the test by the Live Stock Sanitary Board.

Therefore, after consultation with the Wright County Agent and Dr. W. L. Boyd, he decided to conduct a retest of all cattle in the two townships mentioned. He stated that one of the townships had now been completed and the second township would be completed during the present week. To date no reactors have been disclosed in this retest.

The Secretary further reported that Dr. F. A. Torrey had called at the office to discuss the matter and had denied the charges in the resolution. He stated it was his opinion that before the Board refused to employ him in organizations testing cattle for tuberculosis and Bang's disease, a hearing should be held and he should be given the opportunity to cross examine the persons signing the resolution. The Secretary pointed out, however, that no action had yet been taken to remove the veterinarians involved from the Approved and Accredited list, and it was his opinion that the Board was at liberty to employ such veterinarians as they pleased, regardless of any hearing or other action. He further pointed out that both veterinarians involved in the testing in the two townships under consideration, have from time to time, been in difficulties with the Board over a long period of time, and also that numerous minor complaints have been received from cattle owners and others pertaining to the activities of these two individuals when acting as agents of the Board.

Dr. F. A. Torrey then appeared. In answer to questions by the Board, Dr. Torrey denied categorically each of the charges included in the resolution insofar

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as they applied to the testing conducted by him with the exception of paragraphs 4 and 7. In explanation of possible violations under paragraph 4, he stated his assistant recorded tag numbers, and since he was an artificial inseminator and was familiar with most of the herds tested, Dr. Torrey assumed that the tag numbers were properly entered. Paragraph 7 is not considered a valid complaint by the Board or the Secretary. Dr. Torrey was then excused.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved the action of the Secretary in conducting a tuberculin retest of all cattle in Frankfort and Otsego Townships in Wright County be approved and that he use his best judgment with regard to the reemployment of Drs. Torrey and Fiske in future tuberculin and Bang's disease testing in Minnesota. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

The Board suggested that the two veterinarians involved, might be reemployed if they appeared at the office, discussed the charges and gave the Secretary positive assurance that they would comply with regulations and required procedures in future testing, and with the understanding that any violation in the future would result in immediate discontinuance of such employment.

DR. E. J. KADING, GIBBON.

The Secretary stated that on February 29 and March 1, he had received reports from Dr. E. H. Gloss indicating that he had tested blood samples submitted by Dr. E. J. Kading of Gibbon and disclosed reactors in nine herds of cattle, and that subsequent thereto, a number of other reports had been received from Dr. Gloss. He stated that in only one instance had Dr. Kading completed the test charts and reported the testing to the office of the Board as required by the rules and regulations. He stated that he communicated with Dr. Kading who had appeared at the office but that repeated failures to comply with a promise to submit the reports has resulted in a suspension from the Approved and Accredited list of Dr. Kading on June 12, 1952. The Secretary reminded the Board that Dr. Kading had previously been suspended in 1950. The suspension was lifted on June 24, 1950 with the understanding that any further

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violations or failure to report records of tests for tuberculosis or Bang's disease or vaccination against Bang's disease, would necessitate immediate removal of Dr. Kading's name from the Approved and Accredited list of Veterinarians in Minnesota.

After some discussion, Dr. Ghostley moved the Secretary be directed to take the necessary steps to remove the name of Dr. E. J. Kading from the list of Approved and Accredited Veterinarians in this State. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

MODIFIED LIVE VIRUS VACCINES.

The Secretary reminded the Board of a report sent each member by mail, of a meeting held in the office of the Board to consider the present procedure in regulating the sale, distribution and use of the modified live virus hog cholera vaccines now produced under special permit from the United States Bureau of Animal Industry. This meeting was held on May 9, 1952 and was attended by W. S. Moscrip, John L. Olson, and J. S. Jones representing the State Livestock Breeders Association, Dr. H. C. H. Kernkamp, Swine Specialist, Division of Veterinary Medicine, University Farm, Henry Moen, President State Pharmaceutical Association, Mr. F. W. Moudry, Secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Mr. T. B. Huff, representing the American Serum Company, Senator L. J. Lauerman, member of the State legislature and Attorney for Mr. Huff, Dr. E. H. Gloss, member of the Board, and Dr. R. L. West, Secretary and Executive Officer. A detailed report of this meeting is on file.

Senator Lauerman, representing the serum manufacturers, stated that in his opinion, modified live virus vaccines could not be legally considered hog cholera virus, and the law pertaining to the sale, distribution, and use of hog cholera, should not apply to this product.

After an extended discussion, it was agreed that the Secretary should request an opinion in writing from the Attorney General of the State on this point.

Senator Lauerman further requested that if the Attorney General ruled that the modified live virus vaccines are not covered by the law pertaining to the

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sale and distribution of hog cholera virus, that drug stores or other distributing agencies should be allowed to dispense the product without restriction and without any permit from the Live Stock Sanitary Board or other governmental agency.

The Secretary stated that he had received rather large numbers of reports of difficulties encountered in the use of this product. He stated that in some instances it seems probable that the use of the product has resulted in the infection of the treated swine with cholera, and also in some instances it seemed evident that a proper immunity had not been developed. Dr. Gloss pointed out that the product was still produced under a special license, indicating it was still somewhat experimental since a regular permanent license has not been issued for these products. Dr. Gloss further pointed out that the product was highly perishable, and unless handled by persons somewhat familiar with the handling of biological products, such as hog cholera virus, great harm may result.

After further discussion, Dr. Gloss moved that the Secretary be directed to prepare regulations governing the sale, distribution, and use of the modified live virus hog cholera vaccines of rabbit and pig origin, to require procedures similar to those required by the present law governing the sale, distribution and use of virulent hog cholera virus. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

ANTHRAX

The Secretary reminded the Board of the action taken at the meetings of April 9 and 29 regarding the appearance of Anthrax in bone meal imported from Europe. As directed by the Board, the Secretary conferred with the Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food relative to procedures to govern the sale and distribution of products consisting of or containing bone meal or other animal by-products. He stated that the Attorney General had been represented at this conference and had advised that because no anthrax traced to this origin had appeared in Minnesota, he did not believe an emergency would be justified and advised that regulations for the sale and distribution of these products should be adopted by both the Department of Agriculture, Dairy

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and Food, and the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. The Secretary reminded the Board that he had submitted copies of a regulation proposed by the Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food, to each Board Member and called attention to the statements included therein, which would require that before these products can be sold or distributed within this State, they must be produced or processed in a plant under the supervision of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, or in a plant approved by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. He stated it appeared imperative that the Board promptly adopt regulations governing the processing and handling of products covered by the proposed regulation, including the operation of rendering plants.

After some discussion, Dr. Ghostley moved the Secretary be directed to prepare regulations governing the rendering of carcasses and parts thereof, and refuse containing animal matter, and processing of bone meal, tankage and other by-products containing animal feeds or fertilizers, and that a public hearing on such regulations be held as early as possible. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

BENZINE HEXACHLORIDE

The Secretary reported that the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture had recently announced that inspectors in charge at market points would supervise the dipping of sheep prior to interstate shipment with benzine hexachloride provided the state of destination was willing to accept that procedure in lieu of dipping with nicotine sulfate or lime and sulfur. The Secretary stated that since this announcement, he had accepted sheep for importation on a certificate signed by a veterinarian employed by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, showing them to have been dipped in benzine hexachloride or derivatives thereof prior to importation. The Board expressed their approval of this procedure.

CATTLE IMPORTATION REGULATION

The Secretary stated that in several instances in recent months, cattle

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had been imported into Minnesota on health certificates following a negative test for brucellosis within 30 days prior to importation, but when retested upon arrival showed a positive reaction. Investigation revealed the cattle had been vaccinated with brucella abortus vaccine, in some cases as adult animals after the health certificate had been issued but before the cattle were imported into the State. He pointed out the regulations do not specifically prohibit this procedure.

Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed to amend the regulations governing the importation of cattle to provide that no animals vaccinated against brucellosis, shall be imported into Minnesota excepting in accordance with the regulations now in effect governing the importation of this class of cattle. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

SWINE VACCINATED AT COMMUNITY SALES.

The Secretary reported that he was continuing to receive complaints from community sale operators and official veterinarians at such sales located in the north central counties, protesting the necessity of administering hog cholera serum and virus (double treatment) to hogs sold through such sales because hog cholera is present within the county or has been present within the past 12 months. These complaints indicate that double treatment is not common among the hog raisers of that area and that treating pigs passing through community sales jeopardizes the health of the swine on the purchaser's premises, or requires double treatment of such swine at an unnecessary expense.

After some discussion, Mr. Knodt moved the Secretary amend the community sale regulations to permit the use of modified Live Virus Vaccine with hog cholera serum at community sales. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss - motion carried.

VESICULAR EXANTHEMA

The Secretary reported that a disease known as vesicular exanthema of swine had recently appeared at various points in the middle west. This disease closely simulates foot-and-mouth disease insofar as symptoms are concerned. It affects only

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swine. For approximately 20 years it has appeared from time to time in California, but until the spring of 1952, has never appeared east of the Rocky Mountains. In May or June, 1952, swine were purchased for the production of serum, by one of the serum companies in Nebraska from a premise near Cheyenne, Wyoming, where garbage was fed to the swine, which was procured from a trans-continental passenger train which had been loaded with meat and groceries in California. These hogs developed vesicular exanthema in the serum plant. After recovery, they were sold for slaughter through the public stockyards at Omaha, Nebraska. Early this month, the disease was diagnosed in Omaha and has since been diagnosed on a number of premises in Nebraska, Colorado and other states. Recently, a shipment of Nebraska hogs to the public stockyards in New Jersey, were found to be affected upon arrival. It has also been diagnosed in swine which have passed through the public stockyards at Siou City, Iowa, although the disease has not been diagnosed within those yards. The State of Iowa today has issued an embargo against the importation of all swine regardless of origin unless consigned for immediate slaughter. The Public Stockyards at Omaha, Nebraska have been closed to all swine other than those consigned for immediate slaughter for some days. The situation is extremely serious and poses the greatest threat to the livestock industry of the United States since the 1914 outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease.

The Secretary received a wire yesterday, July 10, requesting his attendance at a meeting in Washington on July 15 to discuss uniform procedures in handling this epidemic.

Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed to attend this conference and urge the immediate eradication of vesicular exanthema of swine in the United States. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

Dr. Gloss moved the adoption of the following resolution and that said resolution be presented to the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry when he attends the conference:

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"WHEREAS, vesicular exanthema of swine has appeared east of the Rocky Mountains for the first time in the United States, and threatens to spread as a nationwide epidemic, and

WHEREAS, this disease in addition to causing tremendous losses to the swine industry, cannot readily be distinguished from foot-and-mouth disease on clinical symptoms, thus jeopardizing seriously the measures now in effect to prohibit the introduction of this most serious disease and makes eradication of foot-and-mouth disease still more difficult should it appear in the United States, and

WHEREAS, this disease has already resulted in the closing of one of the large public markets in the United States and threatens the closing of others, causing losses to the livestock industry which can hardly be estimated.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Minnesota Live Stock Sanitary Board, considers promot eradication of vesicular exanthema imperative for the welfare of the livestock industry of the United States, and urgently request immediate declaration of a national emergency and authority for the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture to take all measures necessary regardless of immediate expense, to eradicate vesicular exanthema from the United States."

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

Dr. Gloss moved that if the Secretary on his return from the Washington Conference, considered an order to prohibit the importation of swine into the State, and/or to regulate the intra-state movement of swine necessary to protect the health of the livestock of the State, he should confer with the Attorney General and with his advice, issue such orders relative to the movement of swine, in the name of the Board as he deems advisable. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

DR. HARRY HEDIN

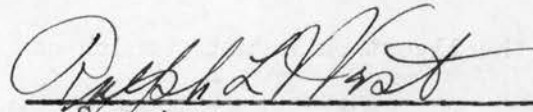
The Secretary reported that Dr. Harry Hedin, who was employed by the Board October, 1920 to April, 1927, and reemployed December 1, 1937 until his death, as a field veterinarian, was killed July 2 in an automobile accident. He stated that

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his services would be sadly missed by the Board because of long acquaintance in that area and the excellent service he has given, and a replacement will be difficult. It is probable that the names of veterinarians now on the available list with the Civil Service, will not be satisfactory to the Board. The Secretary was directed to use his best judgment in selecting a successor to Dr. Hedin as a district filed veterinarian in the northwestern part of the State.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned at 12:30 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,



Secretary

President

MINUTES SPECIAL MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD JULY 29, 1952.

The meeting was called to order at 10:15 A. M. by President Ewald. Members present - Charles Ewald, Dr. George F. Ghostley and Dr. E. H. Gloss. Mr. Knodt and Dr. W. L. Boyd had been notified by telephone and letter but were unable to attend. The Secretary was also present.

Dr. Ghostley moved that consideration of the Minutes of the previous meeting be deferred until the next meeting of the Board - motion seconded by Dr. Gloss - motion carried.

VESICULAR EXANTHEMA

The Secretary reported that as directed by the Board at their last meeting he had conferred with the Attorney General and on July 17, 1952 had issued an order prohibiting the importation of swine into Minnesota unless consigned for immediate slaughter to a recognized slaughtering establishment where Federal inspection is maintained, or a public stockyard where Federal inspection maintained. He stated that he had also on the same date, issued an order to all community sales, prohibiting the sale of swine or the entry of swine to the community sale premises. Also immediate action was taken to confer with the local authorities in townships and cities where "street sales" of feeding pigs are held, and with the cooperation of these authorities, such sales have been discontinued at Little Falls, Wadena, and Perham. He also issued an order to prohibit the movement of any swine from the public stockyards at South St. Paul to any point in Minnesota except recognized slaughtering establishments under Federal inspection.

The Secretary reported he had received orders from a number of states taking similar action in regard to prohibiting the importation of swine, and that he had been informed that in a number of states, sales and exhibition of swine were also prohibited during the existence of the epidemic of vesicular exanthema.

Dr. Gloss moved the Board approve the action of the Secretary in issuing the

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order prohibiting the importation of swine except for consignment for immediate slaughter to recognized slaughtering establishments or public stockyards where Federal inspection is maintained, and also the order issued to prohibit the sale of swine through community sales, and the stopping of street sales of feeding pigs, and prohibiting the movement of swine from the public stockyards at South St. Paul to any point in Minnesota, except to recognized slaughtering establishments where Federal inspection is maintained for immediate slaughter. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

The Secretary stated that he invited Mr. D. K. Baldwin, Secretary of the State Fair, Mr. Norris Carnes and Mr. W. S. Moscrip, representing the Minnesota Live-stock Breeders' Association, to attend the meeting to discuss the canceling of public exhibitions of swine during the emergency. The above persons then appeared.

After an extended discussion of the vesicular exanthema situation, Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed to issue an order on the part of the Board to prohibit the exhibition or assembling for exhibition of any swine in Minnesota, on or after August 1, 1952 until further notice. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Carnes and Mr. Miscrip then left the meeting.

The Secretary stated that there was nothing in the orders so far issued or authorized, which would prevent dealers from assembling and reselling feeding pigs, and that this practice was followed to a large extent. He stated that he had had numerous complaints from community sale operators that there was discrimination in the order prohibiting the sale of swine through community sales, while private dealers were allowed to continue their operations.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed to issue an order to prohibit the resale of any swine by any dealer for any purpose except immediate slaughter. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

Order from Iowa Requiring Cleaning and Disinfection of Trucks.

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The Secretary presented a copy of an order issued on July 26 by the Secretary of Agriculture of the State of Iowa requiring all vehicles in which swine had been transported, to be cleaned and disinfected immediately following the unloading of swine regardless of the point of delivery.

After a discussion of the possibility of enforcement of such an order, Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed to issue an order requiring the cleaning and disinfection of all railroad cars, trucks, trailers, or other vehicles in which swine are transported, immediately following the unloading of such swine. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss - motion carried.

Meetings Attended Re: Vesicular Exanthema

The Secretary reported that he had attended a meeting in Washington on July 15 and two meetings in Chicago - one on July 23rd and one on July 25th, where the critical situation due to the rapid spread of vesicular exanthema through the hog raising sections of the United States, and means for the eradication of this disease were discussed. He stated that the Chief of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry had informed the persons attending these meetings, that in order for the United States Government to pay indemnity or participate in such payments for animals condemned because of vesicular exanthema, it will be necessary for him to first declare an emergency, after which he could use funds now appropriated to the Bureau for other activities, for the eradication of vesicular exanthema, including the payment of indemnity.

The Secretary reported that all of the State Veterinarians who had attended these meetings, as well as representatives of the American Meat Institute, swine growers, and other farm organizations, have urged the declaration of an emergency at the earliest possible moment, and have also urged the Secretary of Agriculture and the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry to take the most effective measures possible regardless of cost to eradicate vesicular exanthema from the United States at the earliest possible moment.

Dr. Gloss moved the adoption of the following resolution:

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"WHEREAS, the existence of a highly infectious and contagious virus disease of swine known as vesicular exanthema, jeopardizes the swine industry of the United States, and

WHEREAS, its prompt and complete eradication is essential to the livestock industry,

BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board in special meeting on July 29, 1952, respectfully urges the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, the Honorable Charles F. Brannan, and the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of said Department, Dr. B. T. Simms, to take any and every action permissible by law, including the declaration of an emergency, if necessary, to promptly, effectively and completely eradicate vesicular exanthema from the United States, and that the Secretary be directed to transmit a copy of this resolution by telephone or in person, to the Secretary of Agriculture and to Dr. Simms."

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

LEPTOSPIROSIS

The Secretary reported that he had received a report from a laboratory conducted by the Allied Laboratories, Inc., at Sioux City, Iowa, a diagnosis of leptospirosis had been made from specimens from cattle in a herd at Albert Lea. He stated this was the first case of this disease reported in Minnesota. He stated that he had established a quarantine on the herd and had conferred with the Diagnosis Laboratory relative to a blood test of the animals in the herd. He stated he was still waiting word as to the possibility of conducting such tests, and the reliability of any known test. The matter was discussed, but no action was taken.

POSSIBLE OPENING OF CANADIAN BORDER

The Secretary reported that he had been informed that consideration was being given to opening the border between Canada and the United States now closed because of the existence of foot-and-mouth disease in Canada. He stated that the last

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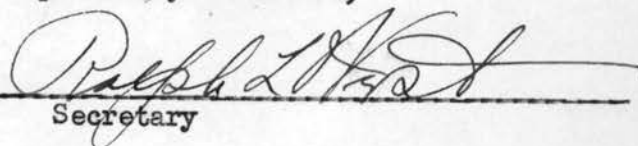
Case of foot-and-mouth disease diagnosed in Canada, was reported in May, 1952.

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

"BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED, the Minnesota Live Stock Sanitary Board respectfully requests and urges the Honorable Charles F. Brannan, United States Secretary of Agriculture, to continue the embargo presently in effect against the importation of certain livestock and other products, from countries where foot-and-mouth disease exists, particularly the Dominion of Canada and the Republic of Mexico and to defer revoking or modifying such embargo until at least six months have elapsed following the last diagnosis of foot-and-mouth disease within such country, dominion or province."

There being no further business, the Board adjourned at 12:30 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,


Secretary

President

MINUTES SPECIAL MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD AUGUST 15, 1952.

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

MINUTES.

Dr. Boyd moved consideration of the Minutes of the Quarterly meeting of July 11 and the Special meeting of July 29 be deferred until the next meeting. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

HENNEPIN COUNTY HEARING

The Secretary presented the report of Dr. George E. Keller, the Veterinarian in Charge of Bang's Disease Control, on the public hearing held July 16, 1952 to consider the petition signed by cattle owners residing in Hennepin County which had been filed with the Board on May 9, 1952. The Secretary reminded the Board that at the quarterly meeting on July 11, the Board had authorized Dr. Keller to represent them in conducting the hearing in Hennepin County because of other duties delegated to the Secretary on that date. The petition is signed by 1,170 cattle owners residing in Hennepin County. A statement on file signed by Robert F. Fitzsimmons, Hennepin County Auditor, certifies there were 1,714 cattle owners in Hennepin County as shown by the last assessment roll on file in his office. Dr. Keller's report indicates no names on the petition were challenged at the hearing, and no objections raised to conducting the test. It therefore appears that more than 67% (68.26%) of the cattle owners in Hennepin County have signed the petition.

Mr. Knodt moved the action of Dr. Keller, Veterinarian in Charge of Bang's Disease Control in holding the hearing on the sufficiency of the petition filed by cattle owners residing in Hennepin County, be approved, the petition be declared sufficient and the Secretary be directed to conduct the test for Bang's disease of all cattle in Hennepin County when in his judgment, funds and personnel are available as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1949, Sections 35.25 to 35.32, inclusive. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

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SOUTH ST. PAUL

The Secretary reported he had recently attended a meeting at the South St. Paul Stockyards called by Mr. A. L. Olson, President of the St. Paul Stockyards Company. Representatives of the Livestock Exchange and a number of commission firms operating on the South St. Paul Market, Dr. Henry Rae, Inspector in Charge for the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, and Dr. W. F. Rode, our field veterinarian stationed at South St. Paul also attended the meeting. The purpose of the meeting was to consider possible improvements in the handling of reactors to the Bang's disease test in the public stockyards in order to expedite furnishing postmortem reports and proof of slaughter, and also to prevent the spread of brucellosis infection to negative animals in the stockyards. It was proposed at the meeting either to establish a separate section of the yards for handling brucellosis reactors in the same way as tuberculin test reactors are now handled, or to require each commission firm to set aside one pen for the handling of Bang's disease reactors consigned to such firm. Several objections were raised at the meeting to any plan of segregation as the commission company representatives expressed the opinion that such segregation would result in more discrimination by packer-buyers against brucellosis reactors than when they were handled with the regular run of cattle.

It was also explained that Wisconsin does not require identification of brucellosis reactors unless the payment of indemnity is involved, and a number of the commission men felt it would be useless as a sanitary measure, to require segregation of identified reactors originating in Minnesota while large numbers of unidentified reactors originating in Wisconsin, arrive on the market which would not be segregated by the absence of identification.

After an extended discussion, the stockyards officials assured the Secretary further consideration will be given to the matter and within a short time a plan for segregation will be presented to the Board for their consideration. The question was discussed at some length by the Board but no action was taken pending

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submission of a plan for segregation by the Stockyards Company.

VESICULAR EXANTHEMA

The Secretary reviewed the history of the present outbreak of vesicular exanthema in the United States as reported at the Quarterly meeting on July 11 and the special meeting on July 29. He stated he attended a meeting called by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry in Washington on July 15 and two meetings in Chicago on July 23 and July 25. State Livestock Sanitary Officials of the states where vesicular exanthema has appeared, attended all three meetings and the two Chicago meetings were also attended by representatives of the American Meat Institute, swine producers, and other farm organizations interested in eradication. At all of these meetings, ways and means of eradicating vesicular exanthema from the United States were discussed. State Regulatory Officials and representatives of the industries concerned, urged the declaration of an "extraordinary emergency", enabling the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry to proceed forthwith to destroy all swine on infected premises. No action was immediately taken by the Bureau of Animal Industry or the United States Department of Agriculture. Therefore, the following steps were taken in Minnesota to prevent the introduction of vesicular exanthema into this State and to be in a position to promptly eradicate the disease should it appear in Minnesota:

1. July 17, an order was issued prohibiting the importation of any swine into Minnesota excepting when consigned for immediate slaughter to a slaughtering establishment under Federal inspection, or to a stockyard under Federal inspection.
2. July 17, an order was issued prohibiting the movement of any swine from the public stockyards at South St. Paul to any point in Minnesota excepting to slaughtering establishments under Federal supervision.
3. July 17 an order was issued prohibiting the sale of swine through any community livestock sale and prohibiting the unloading at, or entry to the sale premises of any swine.

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4. July 17 to 24, representatives of the Board conferred with local health and law enforcement authorities of all municipalities where "street sales" of feeder pigs have commonly been held and with their cooperation, stopped said sales until further notice.

5. August 1. An order was issued prohibiting the exhibition or assembling for exhibition, of any swine in Minnesota.

6. August 4. An order was issued prohibiting the resale of any swine by dealers for any purpose except immediate slaughter.

7. August. 4 An order was issued requiring that all conveyances used for the transportation of swine shall be cleaned and disinfected with a recognized disinfectant immediately following the unloading of such swine. Notice of this order was furnished to all railroad companies operating within the State as well as to all veterinarians, county agents, community sale operators, and licensed livestock dealers.

On July 11, Iowa established an embargo against the importation of swine into that State excepting for immediate slaughter. Since that date, orders from 38 states have been received in the office of the Board prohibiting the importation of swine. Exceptions of varying extent, are included in these orders. Nearly all of them permit the importation of swine for immediate slaughter at recognized slaughtering establishments. Some require permits for swine imported for slaughter, and five states prohibit the importation of any swine or raw pork products regardless of the point of consignment. Orders have been received from a number of states prohibiting the exhibition of swine, and sale of swine through community sales. The Secretary has received word of mouth information from other livestock sanitary officials, that similar provisions have been made within their states but copies of the orders have not been furnished livestock sanitary officials of other states. The orders which have been furnished this office provide in most instances that swine may

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be exhibited provided they move from the point of exhibition directly to slaughter, and that swine for immediate slaughter may be sold through community sales.

On July 29, the United States' Secretary of Agriculture signed an order establishing a quarantine on the entire State of California and 34 counties or parts of counties in 15 additional states where it had been determined that vesicular exanthema exists. This quarantine prohibits the interstate movement of any swine or unprocessed pork or pork products originating in the quarantined areas. There is nothing in the Federal quarantine prohibiting intra-state movement of swine or pork. It is evident, therefore, that to be effective, state quarantines regulating or prohibiting such movement intra-state, must be established where the disease appears if the Federal quarantine is to be effective. The Federal order of quarantine also includes a detailed plan for slaughter of infected and exposed swine through slaughtering establishments under Federal inspection. This plan provides for moving swine to the slaughtering establishment in tight, sealed trucks, unloading directly to the shackling floor, deboning the carcass, and the processing by heating of all meat to be used for human consumption, and the destruction by tanking of all bones and other parts of the carcass which cannot be processed.

On August 1, Secretary Brannan declared an emergency as provided in BAI Order 376, permitting the Bureau of Animal Industry to participate with states in the payment of indemnity and other expenses incurred in the eradication of vesicular exanthema. An extraordinary emergency as provided for in Order 376 was not declared. Therefore, the Bureau cannot pay indemnity or other expenses in excess of indemnity or other expenses paid by the State where eradication procedures are conducted. Most states, including Minnesota, have no funds or legal authority for the payment of indemnity for animals condemned because of being affected with vesicular exanthema.

On August 8, the United States Bureau of Animal Industry announced a reduction of the quarantined areas in some states and additions in two states. The reduction consisted of lifting the quarantine on several entire counties and townships

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where the disease has been diagnosed.

On August 12, the American Meat Institute called another meeting in Chicago which the Secretary attended. At this meeting, Dr. C. L. Gooding, Inspector in Charge of the Inspection and Quarantine Division of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry informed those present that:

1. The Federal quarantine had been lifted in some or most instances while the infected swine still remain on the infected premises.
2. No arrangements have yet been made to slaughter infected and exposed swine with any packing or slaughtering establishment.
3. No plans have been made for slaughter and burial of diseased or exposed swine on the premises, and no provisions have been made by the Bureau for participating in the payment of indemnity under such procedure.
4. Dr. Gooding repeatedly stated that it was his opinion the eradication of vesicular exanthema depended upon prompt action by all states to prohibit the feeding of uncooked garbage to swine, although it was pointed out to him that this could not be accomplished promptly in all states, and while such measures would be desirable, the same results insofar as the eradication of vesicular exanthema are concerned, can be accomplished by prompt destruction of infected and exposed swine so that infected meat will not be included in garbage.
5. Dr. Gooding stated there were no plans to require infected premises to remain depopulated for a period after the removal of infected swine, or for the use of test animals before the quarantines are released.

The persons attending the meeting expressed much dissatisfaction with the progress of eradication. Representatives of the packing industry were particularly critical of embargoes of those states which prohibit the importation of pork and pork products. Most of them expressed the opinion that the companies they represent, could not afford to participate in the slaughter of infected swine in accordance with the Bureau Order of July 29. The Livestock Sanitary Officials supported by

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most of the persons present, urged the destruction of the infected and exposed swine on the premises where located and the establishment of a Federal quarantine on the entire state in case such state did not promptly participate with the Federal Government by establishing the necessary intra-state quarantines and the destruction of diseased animals. Some objection to the establishment of quarantines on entire states was expressed by a number of representatives of the packing industry, because such procedure would temporarily interfere with their markets. The only tangible results of the meeting was a resolution urging in general terms, continued efforts to eradicate vesicular exanthema.

MEETING WITH SWINE BREEDERS

The Secretary reported that on August 11th State Representative John A. Hartle of Owatonna, had called at the office with the following pure bred swine breeders: Casper Peterson, Northfield; R. C. Juhl, Luverne; Leonard Gabbert, Owatonna; Harold Belgard, Garden City; J. G. Willshire, Redwood Falls; Knute Dovre, Minnesota; H. A. Melzer, Hanska; George B. Grass, Owatonna. Mr. Hartle as spokesman for the group stated he believed the purebred swine breeders should have been consulted before issuing the order prohibiting importation, exhibition and sale of swine, and that they should have been informed of the vesicular exanthema situation.

The Secretary stated he explained that the disease had developed and spread very rapidly and the Board considered the situation in the nature of an emergency, and the orders which had been issued, were considered the minimum that was necessary in order to keep the disease from entering Minnesota, and to be in a position to stamp it out readily in case it should gain entrance in spite of such precautions as the Board had been able to take.

Mr. Juhl requested that arrangements be made whereby purebred swine accompanied by health certificates showing freedom of the herd of origin from disease, shipped in crates either by express or by the owner's truck, be allowed to move interstate. The Secretary stated he explained that neighboring states had embargoes against

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the importation of swine for breeding purposes, and if Minnesota modified our embargoes, we would be in a position of accepting swine from a state where the disease may exist, whereas, other states would not accept Minnesota swine. Several breeders suggested that it would be advisable to call a meeting of the State livestock control officials of the states immediately adjacent to Minnesota, to try to work out such a program.

The Secretary stated that it was his hope the embargo would be only temporary and that while the emergency was in effect, it was his opinion a complete embargo on all swine, except for immediate slaughter, should be continued. Mr. Juhl also argued that since the disease did not now exist in Minnesota, it was unnecessary to prohibit the exhibition of purebred swine. The Secretary stated he explained the danger to breeders of purebred swine in case the disease should appear at a public exhibition and the probability that all or most of the herds so exhibited, would become infected, requiring disposal of the entire herd. He stated the breeders requested the Secretary to present their arguments to the Board. He informed them they would be welcome to appear at this meeting but because of other commitments, none of the breeders were able to do so.

After some discussion of the requests submitted by the breeders, Mr. Knodt moved that no modification be made of the present order. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

SALE BARN REPRESENTATIVES.

The Secretary stated that several sale barn operators had called at the office requesting a modification of the order of July 17 prohibiting the sale of swine through community sales, to allow community sale operators to buy swine for immediate slaughter at their premises on the days of the week when the sale was not held. They requested that representatives of the sale barn operators be permitted to appear before the Board. The following sales barn operators then appeared: Syd Matthes, Caledonia Sales Barn; Walter Enger, Arends Yard, Blue Earth; Leslie Garrison, Garrison Sales Barn, Inc., Rochester; Ed Hildreth, Windom Sales Company,

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Windom; Ed Morken, Spring Grove; J. H. Lewis, Lanesboro Sales Commission, Lanesboro; R. L. Lee, Jackson Sales Company, Jackson; Harry S. Laible, Slayton Sales Barn; Slayton; A. G. Satre, Worthington Live Stock Sales Company, Worthington; Eldon Rowe, Rowe and Harberts, Worthington.

Mr. Eldon Rowe as spokesman for the sales barn operators repeated the request to the Board.

After an extended discussion, Dr. Gloss moved the order of July 17 prohibiting the sale through community sales or the unloading at or entering the sale premises of any swine, be amended so that on and after August 19 until further notice, operators of community sales will be permitted to purchase slaughter hogs to be resold for immediate slaughter only, on the days when the community sale is not held, provided that all hogs on the premises will be sold prior to each sale date, and the premises be properly cleaned and disinfected, and such cleaning and disinfection be approved by the official veterinarian of the sale before any livestock to be sold through the sale, is allowed entry to the sale premises, and further provided that no swine will be permitted on the premises on the date of the sale. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

EXHIBITIONS

The Secretary reported that he had had numerous requests for special consideration for exhibitions to be held under certain circumstances such as at public stockyards or in the yards maintained by slaughtering establishments where all swine exhibited, would be immediately sold for slaughter after judging and Achievement Day shows at county fair grounds, or at other points where the show swine would all be immediately shipped for slaughter after the exhibition. He stated that in accordance with the action taken by the Board on July 15, he had refused all of these requests.

The Secretary presented a plan submitted to a number of county agents in south central Minnesota by the Hormel Packing Company, whereby 4-H Club owners who marketed their pigs at the Hormel Plant, would receive a premium; also the carcasses would be graded and then judged and additional premiums paid for the prize winning

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carcasses. The Hormel Company would also invite visitors to inspect the carcasses at the time or after they were judged and had arranged to have members and 4-H Club leaders enter the plant to make such inspections without passing through any part of the stockyards. The Secretary stated that it would appear all precautions had been taken to prevent visitors from carrying disease under this plan. However, other companies at South St. Paul had inquired if this was in accordance with the order of the Board, and if so, if it would be possible for them to arrange a similar plan.

The Board discussed the "Hormel Plan" but no action was taken. The Secretary was directed to enforce the regulation insofar as exhibitions of live pigs was concerned, whether at public stockyards or other points within the State.

The Secretary reported that several representatives of the Livestock Breeders Association had inquired as to the probability that the order prohibiting exhibitions would be lifted in order to conduct the exhibition of swine at the Junior Livestock Show in South St. Paul in September. A decision as to whether or not swine are to be exhibited at the show will be necessary in a very few days.

After some discussion, the Board expressed their opinion that they could not anticipate what action would be necessary at that time or when the prohibition of exhibitions might be lifted, and that the decision as to whether or not the Junior Livestock Show is to be conducted, must be made by the authorities conducting the exhibition.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned at 12:00 noon.

Respectfully submitted,

Ralph A. West
Secretary

President

SPECIAL MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD SEPTEMBER 2, 1952.

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

EXHIBITION RULES AND REGULATIONS TO BE AMENDED

Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed to prepare an amendment to the rules and regulations governing the exhibition of livestock to provide for the exhibition of vaccinated cattle to conform with the present regulations governing the sale of vaccinated cattle. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

VESICULAR EXANTHEMA

The Secretary reported on the progress of the eradication of vesicular exanthema as shown by letters and telephone conversations from the United States Bureau of Animal Industry and the State Veterinarians of several states.

He also reported that the following livestock dealers had recently called at the office of the Board requesting a modification of the order of August 4th prohibiting the resale of swine by dealers. The dealers present were - Robert J. Studer, New Ulm; Perry Stith, Little Falls; Joe M. Studer, Sauk Rapids; Harold Brainerd, Blooming Prairie; Marck C. Brainerd, Blooming Prairie; Glenn Abbott, Lake Crystal; Orville Halverson, Lake Crystal; John Jacobs, Foley. The Secretary explained that the order of August 4th did not prohibit any person from purchasing feeding pigs at any point in Minnesota provided they were taken to his home premises and were not resold for any purpose except for immediate slaughter. The dealers complained that this order was discriminatory and prevented them from carrying on their normal operations for which they held a license and have furnished a bond to the Railroad and Warehouse Commission.

The Secretary stated that in his opinion, a permit system might be adopted which would satisfactorily protect the livestock industry and would allow the dealer the same privileges as the individual hog feeder.

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Mr. Knodt moved the following order be made by the Board and the Secretary be directed to furnish copies with a letter of explanation to all licensed livestock dealers, all practicing veterinarians and all county agents in the State.

"ORDER REGULATING THE RESALE OF SWINE EXCEPT FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER, AMENDING THE ORDER PROHIBITING THE RESALE OF SWINE EXCEPT FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER ISSUED BY THE BOARD AUGUST 4, 1952.

"It is hereby ordered by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board that -

1. No swine purchased by any livestock dealer shall be resold for any purpose except immediate slaughter unless a permit is first obtained from the Live Stock Sanitary Board.
2. Swine sold by livestock dealers for immediate slaughter shall be consigned or delivered directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment or a public stockyard where Federal inspection is maintained.
3. Permits may be issued by the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Live Stock Sanitary Board to licensed dealers on application to resell swine purchased at points in Minnesota to swine feeders located in this State provided the swine are loaded at the grower's premises and unloaded only at the premises of the person to whom resold. Said swine shall be segregated from other swine on the purchaser's premises until inspected by an approved veterinarian employed by the dealer at the dealer's expense five (5) days after delivery to the purchaser.
4. A dealer reselling swine in accordance with said permit shall immediately report the point of origin of the swine purchased, giving the name and post office address of each person from whom he purchased said swine and the location of the premises by township and county where said pigs were obtained by said dealer, and the name, address, township and county of each person to whom pigs are sold, giving the number of pigs purchased from each seller and the number delivered to each buyer, and certifying that the truck, trailer, or other vehicle used for the transportation of said swine has been cleaned and disinfected as provided in paragraph 8 immediately following the unloading of said swine.
5. The veterinarian employed by the dealer to inspect the pigs five (5) days after arrival at the purchaser's premises, shall immediately report to the Board whether the pigs do or do not show symptoms of any communicable disease.
6. The application for permit shall include -
 - a. Name and address of applicant.
 - b. Description of truck, including make and license number.
 - c. The number of pigs to be purchased and resold.
 - d. The county or counties where the pigs will be purchased.
 - e. The name and address of the person to whom the pigs will be sold and the location by township and county where the pigs will be delivered.

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f. The name and address of the veterinarian who will be employed to inspect the swine five (5) days after delivery to the buyer.

7. The permit shall be in the possession of the driver of the vehicle transporting the pigs for resale, and shall be immediately returned to the Live Stock Sanitary Board with the report of sale and disinfection of vehicle as provided in paragraph 4.

8. All railroad cars, trucks, trailers or other conveyances used for the transportation of swine, shall be cleaned and disinfected with a 2% solution of sodium hydroxide (lye) or a 4% solution of sodium carbonate (sal soda or soda ash) immediately following the unloading of such swine, whether said swine have been delivered to a slaughtering establishment, stockyards, dealer's or privately owned premises, or to any other public or private premises within the State of Minnesota.

9. Violation of any of the above provisions will result in the revocation of any existing permit and refusal to issue further permits to the offending dealer.

This order supersedes the order of the Live Stock Sanitary Board issued August 4, 1952, "Prohibiting the sale of swine except for immediate slaughter" which is hereby revoked. This order shall be in full force and effect on the date hereof and shall continue until revoked."

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

The Secretary stated that he had been informed by numerous breeders that permits could be obtained from State Veterinarians of other states permitting the importation of breeding stock on a health certificate, although the orders on file in this office do not provide for such importations.

After some discussion, Dr. Boyd moved the Secretary be directed to arrange a meeting of the State Veterinarian of all midwestern states to discuss a uniform procedure for modifying or revoking the embargoes against the importation of swine now in effect in most of the states, with the object of obtaining uniformity for such procedures, and that Dr. Simms, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, be invited to attend the meeting. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley, motion carried.

The Secretary stated that after declaring an emergency, the United States Department of Agriculture had requested states to enter into an agreement with the Bureau of Animal Industry to provide for the payment of indemnity for animals ordered slaughtered because of being affected with or being exposed to vesicular exanthema.

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He stated that there was nothing in the Minnesota law which would authorize the State to pay indemnity for this disease.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary consult with Governor Anderson as to the possibility of using funds appropriated to the Governor's Emergency Fund for this purpose, and if possible, to legally pay indemnity to execute a Memorandum of Understanding with the Bureau of Animal Industry in order that the slaughter of swine affected with vesicular exanthema could be accomplished without delay, in case the disease appears within this State. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

BANG'S DISEASE REACTORS AT SOUTH ST. PAUL

The Secretary reported that he had received a copy of a letter written to all commission firms at South St. Paul by Mr. A. L. Olson, President of the Stockyards Company, directing each commission company to set aside a designated pen for the handling of Bang's disease reactors in accordance with a plan suggested by him and Dr. F. C. Driver, Inspector in Charge for the United States Bureau of Animal Industry in Minnesota. The Secretary stated this action was very pleasing but that it would not take care of the situation caused by the consignment of Bang's disease reactors from Wisconsin as the Wisconsin law does not require that Bang's disease reactors be identified unless indemnity is to be claimed.

The Secretary was informed by the South St. Paul interests that large numbers of Bang's disease reactors arrive on that market from Wisconsin not accompanied by permits and without any identification to indicate the animals are reactors. The Secretary pointed out that the regulations of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, now prohibit the interstate movement of any unvaccinated animal which has given a positive reaction to the brucellosis test unless accompanied by a permit from the Bureau of Animal Industry and unless identified by tagging and branding.

Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed to call this regulation to the

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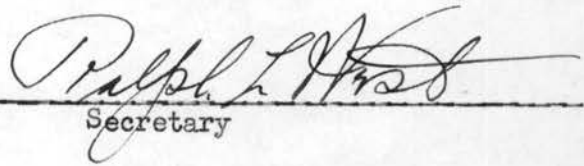
attention of the State Veterinarian of Wisconsin, the Inspector in Charge for the Bureau in Wisconsin, and if necessary, the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry in Washington in order that the shipment of unidentified Bang's disease reactors to South St. Paul from Wisconsin be discontinued. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

U. S. LIVESTOCK SANITARY ASSOCIATION MEETING.

Dr. Boyd moved the Secretary be directed to request authorization for himself and the two veterinary members of the Board to attend the annual meeting of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association in Louisville, Kentucky on October 29, 30, and 31, 1952 and for the Secretary to attend the meeting of the National Assembly of Chief Livestock Sanitary Officials on October 27 and 28, 1952 also at Louisville, Kentucky. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned at 11:00 A. M.

Respectfully submitted,


Secretary

President

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MINUTES SPECIAL MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD SEPTEMBER 24, 1952.

The meeting was called to order at 8:00 A. M. by President Ewald. Members present were, Mr. Charles Ewald, Mr. E. H. Knodt, Dr. W. L. Boyd, Dr. E. H. Gloss, and Dr. George F. Ghostley. The Secretary was also present.

MINUTES

Dr. Boyd moved that the Minutes of the Quarterly meeting of July 11, 1952, and the Special meeting of July 29, 1952, August 15, 1952 and September 2, 1952, be approved. Copies of the above Minutes were furnished each Board Member by mail. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

VESICULAR EXANTHEMA

Meeting in Chicago.

The Secretary reported that he and Dr. E. H. Gloss had attended a meeting of State Livestock Sanitary Officials and representatives of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture in Chicago on September 22nd. This meeting was held to consider the present status of vesicular exanthema control and eradication, and to discuss the procedures to be followed in the future in the several states. The Secretary stated that in view of the progress in eradication and localizing the disease in the states where it now exists, he was recommending certain changes in orders issued by the Board governing the importation of swine into Minnesota, and the intra-state movement of swine.

Dr. Boyd moved the following order be issued by the Live Stock Sanitary Board effective October 1, 1952 provided no vesicular exanthema was diagnosed within the State prior to that date to supersede the order issued July 17, 1952 entitled "Order Prohibiting Importation of Swine into the State of Minnesota for any Purpose Excepting Immediate Slaughter."

Amended Orders

"Until further notice, no swine shall be imported into Minnesota unless

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consigned for immediate slaughter directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment where Federal inspection is maintained unless a permit is first obtained from the Live Stock Sanitary Board.

The Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board or his agent, is hereby authorized to issue permits on application of a resident of Minnesota, allowing importation of swine originating on the premises of a breeder or grower not under quarantine or located in a quarantined area in another state, for direct shipment from said premises to the premises of a bona-fide breeder or hog feeder in Minnesota.

The permit shall provide the swine so imported shall be accompanied by a health certificate issued by an approved veterinarian in the State of origin, carrying in addition to all information required by the rules and regulations of the Minnesota Live Stock Sanitary Board governing the importation of swine into Minnesota (Regulation 1.2.1), a statement that the veterinarian issuing the certificate has inspected all swine on the premises from which the animals to be shipped into Minnesota, originated within 24 hours prior to said shipment, and found them free from symptoms of any communicable disease; and further provided, the swine shall be isolated and quarantined on arrival at destination for at least 21 days and until inspected by an approved veterinarian at the owner's expense.

Upon receipt by the Board of a report from such veterinarian indicating the imported swine have been inspected at least 21 days after arrival at destination, and are free from symptoms of disease, the quarantine will be released.

This order shall be in full force and effect on the date hereof and is to continue until revoked."

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

Mr. Knodt moved the order of July 17th prohibiting the sale of swine through community sales as amended by the order of August 18th, be revoked effective October 1st, provided no vesicular exanthema is diagnosed in Minnesota prior to that date. The motion was seconded by Dr. Byd - motion carried unanimously.

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Dr. Gloss moved that the municipalities in which "street sales" of feeding swine were held prior to the appearance of vesicular exanthema in the middle west, be notified that such sales may be held until further notice. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried unanimously.

Dr. Gloss moved that the order of September 4th pertaining to the resale of swine by dealers be revoked effective October 1st provided no cases of vesicular exanthema appeared in Minnesota prior to that date. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried unanimously.

Dr. Gloss moved the order of July 30th prohibiting the public exhibition of swine be revoked effective October 1st provided no case of vesicular exanthema appeared in Minnesota prior to that date. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried unanimously.

The Board discussed the movement of swine from public stock yards to points in Minnesota. The Secretary recommended that no change be made in the present order prohibiting the movement of swine from the Public Stock Yards to any point in Minnesota except to recognized slaughtering establishments where Federal inspection is maintained.

Dr. Gloss moved that the order of July 17th prohibiting the movement of swine from public stock yards to any point in Minnesota other than recognized slaughtering establishments under Federal inspection for immediate slaughter, be allowed to remain in effect until further notice. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

Swine from South St. Paul

The Secretary reported that he had received notice from the States of Washington and Oregon that several shipments of swine originating at the Public Stock Yards at South St. Paul showed symptoms of vesicular exanthema upon arrival at destination. He stated that these shipments were transported by different railroads and were fed and watered at different points enroute, and that it seemed quite evident

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that the disease was contracted by the swine while in the Public Stock Yards at South St. Paul. The Bureau officials notified the Secretary upon his arrival at the meeting in Chicago on September 22nd of these reports and on their suggestion, he immediately telephoned Dr. L. E. Jenkins, Assistant Secretary, to establish a quarantine on the Public Stock Yards prohibiting the movement of any swine from the yards for any purpose. After his return from Chicago and after consultation with representatives of the Bureau of Animal Industry and the authorities at South St. Paul, swine were permitted to enter the yards on September 22, 23, and until 2:00 P. M. on September 24 with the understanding that all such swine would be slaughtered at slaughtering establishments located at South St. Paul within 24 hours after arrival. The Bureau of Animal Industry delegated Dr. Fred C. May to supervise the cleaning and disinfection of the yards at South St. Paul, which is now in progress. No further hogs will be permitted to enter the stockyards at South St. Paul, nor be removed therefrom until such cleaning and disinfection is completed. The situation is complicated because the King Pig Company is now maintaining about 435 pigs of various sizes in a section of the yards removed from the hog section. These were purchased as feeding pigs and cannot be profitably slaughtered in the regular kill. Efforts are now being made to devise some method for disposing of these swine, as otherwise it will be necessary to maintain them in quarantine, and if the disease develops in the swine, a further closing of the South St. Paul market will be imperative.

The Secretary also reported that in consultation over the telephone with Dr. B. T. Simms, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, he had been informed that the Bureau will insist on establishing a Federal quarantine on some of the areas immediately adjacent to the South St. Paul Public Stock Yards, in which case it will be necessary for the Board to cooperate by establishing a State quarantine on any area so designated by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.

Representatives Sales Barn Operators

Four community sale operators then appeared. They were informed of the

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action just taken by the Board regarding the revocation of the order prohibiting the sale of swine through community sales. This action appeared to meet with the approval of the sales barn representatives. After some discussion, the sales barn operators were excused.

Representative for Swine Dealers

Mr. W. J. Studer, representing the swine dealers in the State, then appeared. He was informed of the action the Board had just taken revoking the restrictions on the sale and intra-state movement of swine by swine dealers. Mr. Studer presented a proposed amendment to the order of September 4th which he requested the Board to consider in case vesicular exanthema should appear in Minnesota, and the Board found it inadvisable to revoke the order as proposed. After some discussion, Mr. Studer was excused.

BIENNIAL BUDGET FOR 1953 - 1955.

The Secretary presented a summary of the budget for the activities of the Board for the biennium beginning July 1, 1953 and ending June 30, 1955 to be submitted to the Department of Administration for approval by the Governor. He pointed out that there are now 70 counties which have petitioned for the Area Plan of control and that in 35 of them, no area work has yet been conducted. He explained that the budget provides for starting the testing in all of these counties but deferring a complete blood test in any county until the tuberculin test for reaccreditation is due, at which time he planned to conduct a complete blood test for Bang's disease simultaneously with the tuberculin test. He also pointed out that the proposed budget provided for an expansion of activities in the control of diseases of poultry and for the necessary advisory and office personnel to conduct these expanding activities.

After studying the proposed budget, Dr. Ghostley moved that the budget as presented, be approved and the Board request the following appropriations to the various funds as follows:

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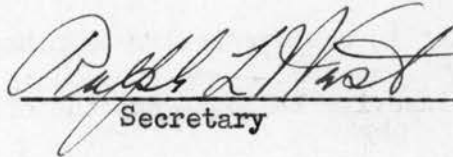
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	1953-1954	1954-1955
Salary Fund	\$416,432.00	\$426,728.00
Supplies and Expense Fund	1,640,358.00	1,097,632.00
Pullorum Testing	15,000.00	15,000.00
Indemnity Fund	1,183,000.00	687,810.00

Motion seconded by Dr. Gloss - Motion carried unanimously.

There being no further business, the Board ajourned at 11.45 A. M.

Respectfully submitted,



 Secretary

 President

MINUTES QUARTERLY MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD OCTOBER 17, 1952.

The meeting was called to order at 9:25 A. M. in the office of the Board by President Ewald. Members present were Charles Ewald, E. H. Knodt, and Dr. E. H. Gloss. The Secretary was also present.

MINUTES

Dr. Gloss moved that consideration of the Minutes of the special meeting held September 24, 1952 be deferred until the next meeting of the Board. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

VESICULAR EXANTHEMA

Quarantine of Swine at South St. Paul Stockyards.

The Secretary reported that approximately 400 feeding pigs quarantined September 25th in the vaccination section of the public stockyards because of possible exposure to vesicular exanthema, are still well and show no symptoms of that disease. He stated the veterinarians employed by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry continue to make daily inspections, but no symptoms of disease have been disclosed. The King Pig Company, owners of these swine, as well as the Stock Yards Company, are very anxious to move these pigs from the Public Stock Yards as soon as possible, and have indicated they will be able to find someone in the vicinity of the Public Stock Yards who will be willing to purchase these pigs for feeding purposes.

Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed to permit movement of the pigs now under quarantine in the vaccination section of the Public Stock Yards to another premise in Dakota County under the following conditions:

1. That before removal, the premises to which they will be moved shall be inspected by an agent of the Board.
2. The quarantined swine shall be inspected and temperatures taken by a qualified veterinarian before removal from the Stock Yards, and only such animals shall be removed as are free from symptoms of disease and show a temperature of less than 104° Fahrenheit.

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3. The hogs shall be maintained in quarantine separate and apart from all other swine on the same or adjacent premises.

4. During the period of quarantine, no swine shall be removed from or added to the herd.

5. The owner shall employ a veterinarian to inspect the swine at not to exceed three day intervals while the quarantine is in effect. The veterinarian shall report his findings immediately following each such inspection.

6. If no evidence of a vesicular disease develops within 14 days following removal from the Public Stock Yards, the quarantine may be released,

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

Inspection of Herds of Swine.

The Secretary reported that following the order of the Bureau of Animal Industry requiring the cleaning and disinfection of the Public Stock Yards at South St. Paul because of evidence that swine originating therein which were found to be diseased with vesicular exanthema upon arrival at west coast markets, indicating they had probably contracted the disease in the Public Stock Yards, both he and Dr. Driver, Inspector in Charge for the Bureau, had delegated veterinarians to inspect all of the herds in Minnesota from which pigs originated before assembling at the stockyards for shipment to the west coast, and found no evidence of vesicular exanthema or other vesicular disease on any of the premises from which these pigs originated. It seems probable these pigs were infected in pens in the South-St. Paul Yards which had been occupied by swine which arrived at the yards from some other state in the incubative stage of the disease and were slaughtered in the regular kill before symptoms developed. For that reason, it seems highly probable that vesicular exanthema virus now exists in carcasses in the coolers of slaughtering establishments which purchase animals at the South St. Paul Yards, and will eventually infect hogs in garbage feeding establishments. Therefore, the State and Federal Government have cooperated in inspecting

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all of the garbage feeding establishments in the vicinity of Minneapolis and St. Paul, and will extend this inspection to other large municipalities in the State. This inspection will be continued at intervals for some time.

To date, no evidence of any vesicular disease has been found in any of the garbage feeding establishments inspected.

Quarantines Established on Four Counties in Dakota County.

Following the closing of the Public Stock Yards at South St. Paul by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, the Secretary was informed that the Federal Government had established a quarantine on four townships in Dakota County adjacent to the South St. Paul Stock Yards. These were Egan, Inver Grove, Mendota and West St. Paul Townships. The State and Federal Government then immediately extended the inspections to all swine on premises within the four townships. This inspection has been completed and no evidence of disease has been found. No case of vesicular exanthema has been disclosed in the State of Minnesota in spite of these intensive efforts to find it, if it should be present.

On October 8th, the Secretary wired Washington, stating the inspection had been completed, urging release of the quarantine on the four townships in Dakota County. The Chief of the Bureau replied that he was anticipating a quarantine amendment on October 14th which would probably include the release of quarantine on the four townships, but to date this release has not been received.

Memorandum of Understanding.

The Secretary presented a Memorandum of Understanding which he had received from the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture relative to the eradication of vesicular exanthema in swine. He stated that since no case of vesicular exanthema had been diagnosed in Minnesota, and since there was at the present time, no authority for the payment of indemnity if it should appear, he recommended that action on the Memorandum of Understanding be deferred until the legislature has an opportunity to appropriate funds for the payment of indemnity for

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animals condemned on account of this disease. No action was taken.

CONSERVATION ORDER #4

The Secretary presented a copy of the Department of Conservation Order #4, which consists of rules and regulations for the issuance of permits for sand and gravel under public waters. This order provides that applications for such permits shall be accompanied by quadruplicate signed statements reciting that the mining and removal of the materials for which it is proposed to prospect, will not interfere with the functions of the following agencies: Department of Conservation, Board of Health, and Live Stock Sanitary Board; and further requires that these statements shall be signed by the head of such agency.

Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be authorized to sign statements as required by Order #4 of the State Department of Conservation, whenever in his opinion, the mining and removal of materials for which it is proposed to prospect, will not in his opinion, violate Statutes relating to the administration, functions, or duties of the Live Stock Sanitary Board, or the rules and regulations relating thereto. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - Motion carried.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINION RE: DOGS WHICH HAVE BITTEN PERSONS

The Secretary presented an opinion of the Attorney General in reply to a request from the County Attorney of Pope County pertaining to the legality of the order of a townboard requiring confinement of a dog that has attacked or bitten a person. The Attorney General ruled that there is no authority for a town board to establish such quarantine and the Secretary stated there was not in his opinion, any statute under which the Live Stock Sanitary Board could legally enforce such a quarantine.

Dr. Gloss moved that the Secretary be directed to confer with the State Department of Health regarding the preparation of legislation which would permit the Live Stock Sanitary Board, the State Department of Health, and local health officer, all or any of them to confine any dog which has attacked or bitten a person,

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for a period of 14 days and until inspected by a veterinarian. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

REQUEST OF OSBORNE-McMILLAN ELEVATOR COMPANY.

The Secretary presented correspondence with the Osborn- McMillan Elevator Company of Minneapolis. This Company requested the Board to prepare legislation to provide for the bonding of community sale operators to protect the financial interests of buyers and sellers, and to give such interested parties the right to examine the books of community sales.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved that no action be taken in regard to introducing legislation of this nature at this time. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

LEPTOSPIROSIS

The Secretary presented a letter from Lt. Colonel Robert H. Yager, Director of the Veterinary Division, Army Medical Service Graduate School, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., announcing a symposium on leptospirosis to be held in Washington on Thursday and Friday, December 11th and 12th. The letter invited representatives from State Public Health and Livestock Sanitation services to attend this meeting.

Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed to attend this meeting provided approval is obtained from the Governor. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

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

RULES AND REGULATIONS

The Secretary reported that he had conducted the public hearing on proposed rules and regulations, and proposed amendments to rules and regulations now in force as required by Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 15.042, and as authorized by the Board at a previous meeting. He presented a transcript of the hearing.

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The Secretary then presented the amended rules and regulations governing the importation of cattle into the State of Minnesota (Regulation No. 1.1.1) as presented for consideration at the Public Hearing October, 15, 1952.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss offered the following resolution and moved its adoption.

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 October 15, 1952, the Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Cattle into the State of Minnesota, Regulation No. 1.1.1, adopted April 23, 1948, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State June 14, 1948, be amended subject to the approval of the Attorney General of the State of Minnesota to read as follows:

"Regulation No. 1.1.2

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

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1949, Sections 35.03, 35.15, 35.16, 35.24, 35.31, 36.10, 36.11, and 15.042, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

SECTION I. CATTLE CONSIGNED TO PUBLIC STOCKYARDS OR APPROVED SLAUGHTERING ESTABLISHMENTS.

Apparently healthy cattle of any class may be consigned without a health certificate, tuberculin test, or test for Bang's disease to the public stockyards at South St. Paul, and apparently healthy cattle to be used only for immediate slaughter, may be consigned without a health certificate, tuberculin test, or test for Bang's disease to slaughter establishments approved by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture and where the Federal Government maintains inspection. Cattle officially condemned for tuberculosis or Bang's disease may be consigned to these points in compliance with Federal regulations for movement of such cattle interstate.

SECTION II. HEALTH CERTIFICATES.

All cattle imported into the State of Minnesota, with the exception of those described in Section I, shall be accompanied by a health certificate issued by an approved or an accredited veterinarian after a careful physical examination, certifying that the animals described are free from symptoms of contagious, infectious or communicable disease. Except where specifically exempted in the following sections, the health certificate shall include the identification of each animal in the shipment. Purebred cattle shall be described by breed, official registry name and number, tattoo or ear tag number, sex and age. Grade cattle shall be identified by

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color markings, sex, approximate age and ear tag number. The health certificate, except where specifically exempted in the following sections, shall include satisfactory negative tests for tuberculosis and Bang's disease made within 30 days previous to date of importation. The agglutination blood test shall be made by a laboratory or veterinarian approved by the sanitary authorities of the state of origin. The antigen used shall also be so approved and the name of the manufacturer of the antigen shall be noted on the health certificate. If the tuberculin or Bang's disease test is made by some veterinarian or laboratory other than the veterinarian issuing the certificate, the name and address of such veterinarian or laboratory shall be included on the certificate. The health certificate, and permit when required, shall be:

- A. Attached to waybill if cattle are moved into the state by railroad, or
- B. In possession of driver if cattle are moved into state by vehicle other than by railroad, or
- C. In possession of person in charge of cattle moved into state on foot.

A copy of the health certificate approved by the sanitary authorities of the state of origin shall be immediately mailed to the office of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

SECTION III. CATTLE FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER.

Cattle of strictly slaughter type, and to be used only for immediate slaughter, may be imported into Minnesota consigned to points other than public stockyards or slaughter establishments approved by the Bureau of Animal Industry without a tuberculin test, or test for Bang's disease on receipt of a permit from the Secretary and Executive Officer of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board for each such shipment. Such cattle shall be accompanied by a health certificate as provided in Section II. The health certificate shall include the permit number, and the number and description of the animals, but no individual identification of the animals in the shipment, or record of tuberculin or Bang's disease test is required. Cattle imported under the provisions of this section shall be slaughtered within 10 days after arrival at destination, except when the ten-day period is extended by a special written permit from the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. During the interval they must be held separate and apart from any other cattle. The owner shall immediately report to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board when the cattle are slaughtered, giving the date and place of slaughter and the permit number under which the cattle were imported.

SECTION IV. CATTLE FROM ACCREDITED TUBERCULOSIS-FREE HERDS

Cattle originating directly from accredited tuberculosis-free herds may be imported into Minnesota without a tuberculin test within 30 days before importation provided the record of the last official test of all animals in the shipment is included on the health certificate, together with the date of such test and the accredited herd certificate number.

SECTION V. CATTLE FROM MODIFIED ACCREDITED TUBERCULOSIS-FREE AREAS.

Cattle originating directly from negative herds in modified accredited tuberculosis-free areas may be imported into Minnesota without a test for tuberculosis within 30 days before importation provided the last official test of the herd of origin was made within one year prior to date of importation, and further, provided the date and a record of the last official test of the animals included in the shipment is included on the health certificate. Cattle from negative herds in modified accredited tuber-

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culosis-free areas, provided the last official test of the herd was made more than one year previous to date of entry, shall pass a negative test for tuberculosis within 30 days previous to date of entry, but if the health certificate includes a statement certifying the origin of such cattle, they may be imported without quarantine or retest.

SECTION VI. CATTLE FROM CERTIFIED BANG'S DISEASE-FREE HERDS.

Cattle originating directly from herds officially certified as Bang's disease-free may be imported into Minnesota without a test for Bang's disease within 30 days before importation but the health certificate must include the record of the last official test of all animals in the shipment, together with the date of such test and the Bang's disease-free herd certificate number.

SECTION VII. FEEDING CATTLE.

A. Steers and spayed heifers originating in herds not under quarantine for tuberculosis in a Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Area may be imported into Minnesota without identification by ear tag and without test for tuberculosis or Bang's disease provided the health certificate includes a statement certifying such origin.

B. Feeding female cattle and feeding bulls of all ages of strictly beef type and breed, originating from herds not under quarantine for tuberculosis in Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Areas, and not passing through public stockyards, may be imported into Minnesota without a test for tuberculosis if the health certificate includes a statement certifying such origin and that the cattle are to be imported for feeding purposes only. Such cattle must be subjected to a test for Bang's disease and found negative within 30 days prior to date of shipment with the exception that if facilities are not available for conducting a test for Bang's disease at the point of origin, the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Live Stock Sanitary Board may issue a permit for the importation of each shipment of this class of cattle only, in quarantine, to be tested for Bang's disease immediately upon arrival at destination at owner's expense. Permits will not be issued for cattle originating from or passing through public stockyards. The request for such permit shall include the name and address of the owner, the consignor and the consignee, the point of origin and destination of each shipment, and also the name of the veterinarian who will apply the Bang's disease test immediately on arrival of the shipment in Minnesota. All cattle tested pursuant to any permit as granted hereunder which do not evidence a completely negative reaction to the test for Bang's disease, shall be identified as positive to the test according to the rules and regulations of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, and shall be immediately shipped on official permit for the purpose of slaughter only to a point where the Federal Government maintains inspection.

C. Feeding Cattle to be Quarantined.

All feeding cattle except steers and spayed heifers and cattle tested and found negative to tuberculosis and Bang's disease before importation, imported into Minnesota under the provisions of this section, shall be and are quarantined on arrival at destination in Minnesota. They shall be maintained in isolation separate and apart from all other cattle with the exception of other quarantined feeding cattle, and shall not be removed from the premises where they first come to rest in Minnesota unless a permit for such removal is first obtained from the State Live

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1. When he has received satisfactory evidence that the cattle have been shipped to a public stockyard or slaughtering establishment, or
2. When cattle imported without a test for tuberculosis have passed a satisfactory negative tuberculin test and all tests for Bang's disease required by regulations have been conducted, and the records of such tests have been received in the office of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

D. Feeding Cattle from Public Stockyards.

Feeding female cattle and feeding bulls of all ages which originate from or pass through public stockyards, must be tested and found negative for tuberculosis and Bang's disease before importation into Minnesota, or moved from public stockyards in this State to other points in Minnesota.

E. Special Permit.

The Secretary and Executive Officer may in his discretion issue a special permit for the importation of individual shipments of feeder cattle without a test for Bang's disease, either at point of origin or destination, provided he has satisfactory assurance, after due investigation, that such cattle will remain in quarantine in a dry feed lot, separate and apart from all other cattle until the end of the feeding period and then be shipped under permit for immediate slaughter to some point where the Federal Government maintains inspection. All such cattle shall be accompanied by a health certificate as provided in Section II but no individual identification of the animals in the shipment or records of tests for tuberculosis or Bang's disease will be required. No cattle shall be removed from the premises where such cattle are quarantined until permission is received from the Live Stock Sanitary Board, and the owner or caretaker shall immediately report to the Board any quarantined animals which die or are killed on the premises where quarantined.

SECTION VIII. CATTLE VACCINATED AGAINST BANG'S DISEASE.

A. No cattle vaccinated against Bang's disease when over eight months of age, shall be imported into Minnesota for any purpose unless accompanied by a health certificate, including a record of a negative Bang's disease test at least 10 days following date of vaccination and within 30 days before importation, excepting feeding cattle imported under special permit as provided in Section VII - E above.

B. Cattle vaccinated against Bang's disease when between four and eight months of age, may be imported into Minnesota within twelve months after date of vaccination without a test for Bang's disease, provided:

1. A permit is first obtained from the Live Stock Sanitary Board.
2. The cattle are accompanied by a health certificate including a record of a negative tuberculin test where required in the above sections. The health certificate shall also include:
 - a. Individual identification of each animal in the shipment by ear tag number, tattoo number or registry name and number.
 - b. The name and address of the veterinarian administering the vaccine.

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c. The date vaccine was administered.

d. Age of animal at time of vaccination.

C. Cattle vaccinated when between four and eight months of age may be imported into Minnesota between 12 and 18 months following date of vaccination provided the health certificate includes a record of a Bang's disease test showing a reaction no higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-50. The health certificate shall also include the information required in paragraph B above.

D. No cattle vaccinated against Bang's disease more than 18 months prior to importation shall be imported into Minnesota unless the health certificate indicates a completely negative test for Bang's disease.

E. Vaccinated cattle imported into Minnesota without a negative test for Bang's disease shall be and are quarantined on the premises of the person to whom consigned in Minnesota until they have passed a satisfactory negative test for Bang's disease.

SECTION IX. CATTLE FROM AREAS NOT DECLARED MODIFIED ACCREDITED TUBERCULOSIS-FREE.

All cattle imported into Minnesota which do not originate from accredited tuberculosis-free herds or negative herds in modified accredited tuberculosis-free areas, shall be and are quarantined upon arrival at destination in Minnesota until they have passed a retest for tuberculosis made not less than 60 nor more than 120 days following the date of importation. During the interval and until the quarantine is released no such cattle shall be removed from the premises where quarantined unless the owner first obtains a permit for such removal from the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

SECTION X. CATTLE NOT ACCOMPANIED BY HEALTH CERTIFICATES.

All cattle imported into Minnesota not accompanied by a proper health certificate, excepting those described in Section I of this regulation, shall be held in quarantine at first point in Minnesota where the shipment comes to rest, and shall be immediately examined and tested for tuberculosis, and all bulls and female cattle included in the lot shall be tested for Bang's disease. Such examination and tests shall be made by a qualified veterinarian at the expense of the person importing the cattle. All animals showing symptoms of any communicable disease when so examined or which do not evidence completely negative reactions to such tests, shall be immediately identified as reactors and shipped, for slaughter only, to some point in Minnesota where the Federal Government maintains post-mortem inspection. Unless the owner shows satisfactory evidence that the cattle originated in negative herds in a modified accredited tuberculosis-free area, the cattle shall remain in quarantine at destination until retested for tuberculosis not less than 60 nor more than 120 days from the date of the first test. Such test shall be conducted by a qualified veterinarian approved by the Board at the expense of the owner.

SECTION XI. CATTLE CONSIGNED TO POINTS IN COUNTIES TESTING FOR BANG'S DISEASE UNDER THE AREA PLAN.

All cattle imported into counties in Minnesota which have been declared modified accredited Bang's disease-free areas, or areas in the process of accreditation, shall comply with such further regulations with regard to importation of cattle

into such areas as are embodied in the rules and regulations for the establishment and maintenance of Bang's disease-free areas in Minnesota.

SECTION XII. The rules and regulations governing the importation of cattle into the State of Minnesota (Regulation No. 1.1.1), adopted April 23, 1948 and approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State June 14, 1948, are hereby revoked."

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

The Secretary then presented the amended rules and regulations governing the importation of swine into the State of Minnesota (Regulation No. 1.2.1) as presented for consideration at the Public Hearing October 15, 1952.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

"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 October 15, 1952, the Rules and regulations Governing the Importation of Swine into the State of Minnesota, Regulation No. 1.2.1, adopted June 1, 1951, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State July 11, 1951, be amended subject to the approval of the Attorney General of the State of Minnesota to read as follows:

"Regulation 1.2.2

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:

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 originating or passing through public stockyards in Minnesota or other states may be imported or moved to points in Minnesota for purposes other than immediate slaughter only when shipped in compliance with the regulations of the Bureau of Animal

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Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, and when shipments are made within 72 hours after immunization and dipping. A permit for each such shipment must first be obtained from the Live Stock Sanitary Board. Such swine shall be and are quarantined at point of destination for at least 21 days and until enclosures have been properly cleaned and disinfected. Only cleaned and disinfected cars, trucks, or other vehicles 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 or modified live hog cholera virus vaccine, with or without hog cholera serum, more than 30 days prior to date of shipment, may be imported into Minnesota provided the health certificate indicates the date and kind of immunization, and the name and address of the veterinarian who administered the serum and virus or vaccine.

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 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 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 or modified live virus vaccine at destination at the expense of the owner, the swine to remain in quarantine at destination for 21 days after arrival, and until all swine are free from symptoms of disease, and the premises cleaned and disinfected.

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 indilutions of 1-25, such test to be conducted within 30 days prior to importation.

SECTION V. The rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Swine into the State of Minnesota (Regulation No. 1.2.1) adopted by the Live Stock Sanitary Board June 1, 1951, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State July 11, 1951, are hereby revoked."

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

The Secretary then presented the amended rules and regulations governing the admission of dogs into the State of Minnesota (Regulation No. 1.6) as presented for consideration at the Public Hearing October 15, 1952.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

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 October 15, 1952, the Rules and Regulations Governing the Admission of Dogs into the State of Minnesota, Regulation No. 1.6, adopted July 14, 1945, 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 No. 1.6.1

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

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 35.03, 35.15, 35.16, 36.10, 36.11 and 15.042, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

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SECTION I.

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

SECTION II.

One copy of the health certificate shall be attached to the waybill if the dog is shipped by railroad, or in possession of the person in charge of the animal if moved into the State by other vehicle or on foot, and one copy approved by the Live Stock Sanitary official of the state of origin must be immediately forwarded to the Live Stock Sanitary Board, St. Paul, Minnesota.

SECTION III.

The rules and regulations governing the admission of dogs into the State of Minnesota (Regulation No. 1.6) adopted July 14, 1945, and approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State December 27, 1945, are hereby revoked."

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, Dr. Boyd being absent. President Ewald then declared the motion carried and the resolution adopted.

The Secretary then presented the amended rules and regulations for the control of Pullorum Disease (Regulation No. 5.1.3) as presented for consideration at the Public Hearing October 15, 1952.

After some discussion, Dr. Ghostley offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

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 October 15, 1952, the Rules and Regulations for the Control of Pullorum Disease, Regulation No. 5.1.3, adopted July 14, 1950, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State August 30, 1950, be amended subject to the approval of the Attorney General of the State of Minnesota to read as follows:

Regulation 5.1.4

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF PULLORUM DISEASE

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1949, 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 water fowl.

SECTION II. AGREEMENTS

A. Any flock of chickens, turkeys, or water fowl or any hatchery hatching chicken, turkey or water fowl eggs may be placed under the supervision of the Board for the control of pullorum disease provided the owner of such flock or hatchery complies with the following procedure:

1. Files with the Board an agreement for each flock and hatchery owned or operated by him or under his direct management, signed by such owner or his agent, agreeing to cooperate with the Board and to comply with these rules and regulations; and

2. Places each such flock and hatchery under the supervision of the Minnesota State Poultry Improvement Board and carries out the provisions of the breeding stages of the National Poultry Improvement Plan; and

3. Has not violated any regulations of the Board for the control of pullorum disease or of the Poultry Improvement Board resulting in cancellation, within the preceding two years, of any agreement filed with the Board or with the Poultry Improvement Board.

B. When more than one hatchery located within the State is operated under the same ownership or management, one or more of these hatcheries cannot participate in the pullorum disease control plan unless all participates.

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.

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SECTION III. TESTING

A. In the control of pullorum disease on any farm or poultry plant under supervision, all chickens, turkeys, and water fowl 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 water fowl 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 water fowl 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, Parley 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.

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SECTION IV. WHO MAY TEST

A. Chicken or water fowl flocks and hatcheries:

1. In order to qualify as a U. S. Pullorum-Controlled chicken or water fowl 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 water fowl 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 21 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 water fowl 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 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 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, water fowl, 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: Flock, any members of which are used as breeders, which when tested for pullorum disease under the supervision of the Board, contain less than one per cent reactors, the last test being made within six months immediately preceding the date of first sale of hatching eggs, chicks, poults or water fowl, 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 one per cent or more reactors on the first test, upon being retested at intervals of not less than 21 days and all reactors removed after each test until the per cent of reactors is less than one 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 water fowl 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 water fowl 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 water fowl: Chicks, poults, or water fowl 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, 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 water fowl 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 21 days, if no reactors are disclosed on any such retest, the flock may qualify as U. S. Pullorum-Passed flock.

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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 water fowl other than from U. S. Pullorum-Clean flocks are to be hatched or brooded in the same room with chicks, poults or water fowl from U. S. Pullorum-Passed flocks.

3. U. S. Pullorum-Passed Chicks, Poults or Water Fowl: Chicks, poults or water fow, hatched in a U. S. Pullorum-Passed hatchery from eggs produced by U. S. Pullorum-Passed or U. S. Pullorum-Clean flocks.

4. U. S. Pullorum-Passed Eggs: Eggs from U. S. Pullorum-Passed flocks.

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 water fowl 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 water fowl 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, chicks or water fowl.

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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 requalify a turkey flock as U. S. Pullorum-Clean reveal less than 1% reactors, the owner may submit all such reactors in flocks of 500 birds or less, or reactors not to exceed 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 water fowl 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 water fowl: Chicks, poults or water fowl 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, water fowl 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, water fowl 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 water fowl 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

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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 outside entry for each room is required. Any door or opening between the two rooms must be sealed when chicks, poults or water fowl are being hatched, packed, or stored in the room where eggs from non-pullorum tested flock are hatching.

C. All incubators used for hatching U. S. Pullorum-Controlled, U. S. Pullorum-Passed or U. S. Pullorum-Clean chicks, poults and water fowl 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 water fowl, hatchery and brooding equipment in a strictly sanitary condition. Premises on which chicks, turkeys, or water fowl are maintained, hatcheries, eggs, chicks, poults and water fowl shall be subject to inspection at all times by agents of the Board.

E. All eggs, chicks, poults or water fowl 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 mentioned "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, water fowl, 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 21 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 21 day intervals.

SECTION VII. The rules and regulations for the control of Pullorum Disease (Regulation 5.1.3) adopted July 14, 1950, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State August 30, 1950, are hereby rescinded."

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

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The Secretary then presented the amended rules and regulations governing the sale of livestock at community sales (Regulation 6.1.2), as presented for consideration at the Public Hearing October 15, 1952.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

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 October 15, 1952, the Rules and Regulations Governing the Sale of Livestock at Community Sales, Regulation No. 6.1.2, 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. 6.1.3

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE SALE OF LIVESTOCK AT COMMUNITY SALES

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1949, Chapter 35, Section 35.03 and Section 35.245, as amended by Laws of 1951, Chapter 222 and Chapter 15, Section 15.042, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

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

- A. Board shall mean the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.
- B. Community Sales shall refer to and include the public sale of livestock for purposes other than immediate slaughter, from any point in Minnesota where such livestock owned by two or more persons is assembled for sale.
- C. Sales Management shall mean the person or persons organizing and conducting a community sale.
- D. Sales Premises shall mean the premises where a community sale is conducted and shall include temporary or permanent sales rings, pens and alleys for confining livestock prior to and after sale and any land or building contiguous to such sales rings where livestock may be brought to, unloaded or confined prior to sale, or after sale before delivery to the purchaser.
- E. Official Veterinarian shall mean a veterinarian licensed to practice in Minnesota employed by the sales management and approved and authorized by the Board to act as its representative at the community sale.

SECTION II - PERMITS

A. No person shall operate or conduct a community sale of livestock in Minnesota, excepting in a public stockyard where Federal inspection of livestock for communicable diseases is maintained, unless he has obtained a permit from the Board so to do. Permits shall be of two kinds: annual and special.

B. An annual permit valid until June 30 following date of issue unless previously revoked, may be issued for conducting a sale at a specified point when the following provisions have been complied with:

- 1. An application properly executed upon a form furnished by the Board shall be filed with the Board by the management.
- 2. The veterinarian named in the application shall be acceptable to the Board to act as the official veterinarian of the sale and shall be authorized by the Board to act as its representative as provided in Section III.
- 3. The premises named in the application shall be inspected by a representative of the Board and a report of such inspection indicating that paragraphs A and B of Section IV have been complied with, shall be filed with the Board.
- 4. All annual permits shall expire on June 30 following date of issue unless previously revoked.

C. A special permit may be issued for a single sale only on a date and at a place specified upon receipt of an application therefor, executed on a form furnished by the Board by the person who will manage the sale, when in the opinion of the Board all rules and regulations of the Board relative to proper disease control shall have been complied with. Not more than one special permit shall be issued to the same person or organization to conduct a sale at any one location in any six month period. No special permit shall be issued allowing a community sale in any railroad or livestock dealer's yard or any point where livestock is habitually assembled unless such point is under the direct supervision of the Board.

D. The Board may refuse to grant or may revoke the permit when the applicant or permit holder has violated the laws of the State or the rules and regulations of the Board pertaining to the control and elimination of infectious, communicable diseases of livestock.

SECTION III - OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN

A. The management of each community sale shall employ a veterinarian licensed to practice in Minnesota and approved by the Board to inspect and examine all livestock offered for sale. No permit shall be issued until a veterinarian acceptable to the Board has been employed by said management nor until the veterinarian has been authorized to act as a representative of the Board.

B. The veterinarian shall prohibit the sale of any animal or animals that in his opinion are affected with or show symptoms of infectious, communicable diseases except as specifically provided in these rules and regulations.

C. He will examine and accept or refuse health certificates of all animals consigned to the sale and prohibit the sale of animals not accompanied by proper health certificates which conform to the requirements of the Board.

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D. Where required by the rules and regulations, he will conduct the vaccination of hogs and the testing of cattle for tuberculosis and Bang's disease and supervise the dipping of sheep.

E. He shall report to the Board any failure by the sales management to properly clean and disinfect the sale premises and vehicles used for transporting animals immediately following each sale.

F. The veterinarian shall furnish duplicate copies of all quarantines of animals issued by him at the sale and also the certificates of tuberculin and Bang's disease tests of cattle conducted by him and such other reports as the Board may from time to time require immediately following the completion of each sale.

SECTION IV - SALES PREMISES AND MANAGEMENT

A. The Sales plants, including the pavilion, sales rings, alleys and loading and testing chutes, and all livestock pens shall be so constructed that they can be maintained in a sanitary condition. Sales rings, alleys, testing chutes used for all livestock, and pens used for swine and sheep, shall be paved with cement or other impervious material. Following each sale the premises shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with an approved disinfectant.

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

C. No livestock shall be sold at any community sale until it has been examined and found free from symptoms of communicable disease by the official veterinarian. The management shall refuse to accept livestock for the sale when so ordered by the official veterinarian acting as the agent of the Board and shall refuse to deliver livestock sold until such livestock has been released by the official veterinarian.

D. The management of the sale shall immediately, after each days' sale, mail to the Board a report of all quarantined livestock sold through such sale, furnishing the name and address of the consignor of such livestock and the name and address of the purchaser. This report shall correspond with the quarantines issued by the authorized veterinarian at such sale. If no livestock is sold subject to quarantine at any one sale, the management shall so notify the Board immediately after the sale.

SECTION V - CONSIGNMENT OF LIVESTOCK

A. No livestock originating in other states shall be consigned for sale unless they have been imported into Minnesota in compliance with the State law and all rules and regulations of the Board governing the importation of such livestock and are accompanied by proper health certificates as provided in such regulations.

B. No livestock originating in Minnesota shall be consigned for sale unless accompanied by a statement signed by the owner that to his best knowledge and belief no animals in the consignment have originated from premises where animals of the same species are under quarantine and that they have not been exposed, within thirty days prior to date of sale, to other animals affected with any communicable infectious disease. The statement shall include the owner's post office address and township and county in which the premises are located, from which the livestock was removed immediately prior to sale.

C. Persons delivering livestock to the sale shall furnish the sale management statements signed by owners of all animals in the consignment originating at points in Minnesota as provided in paragraph B of this section and proper health certificates for all such animals originating in other states. Such statements and health certificates shall be submitted to the official veterinarian by the sales management for the veterinarian's approval before the animals are sold. If said livestock is imported under quarantine the official veterinarian shall either conduct the necessary tests or examinations to release the quarantine or shall requarantine the livestock on the premises of the purchaser.

SECTION VI - CATTLE.

A. All cattle consigned for sale shall be tested for Bang's disease (brucellosis) on arrival at the sale premises except:

1. Cattle under six months of age consigned to a sale not located in a Modified Certified Bang's Disease-Free Area or a county not in process of certification.

2. Steers

3. Cattle to be sold for immediate slaughter or immediate consignment to a public stockyard, which before being offered for sale shall be plainly marked on the left hip with a letter "S" at least four inches high using branding paint.

4. Cattle accompanied by a record of a Bang's disease test signed by a veterinarian approved by the Board showing the cattle have been tested for Bang's disease and found negative within thirty days before consignment.

5. Cattle consigned directly from a certified Bang's disease-free herd or a negative herd in a Modified Certified Bang's disease-free area, accompanied by an official certificate of a negative Bang's disease test conducted within six months before consignment.

6. Cattle accompanied by an official certificate of Bang's disease (brucellosis) vaccination showing the cattle to be vaccinated when between four and eight months of age within 12 months prior to date of consignment.

B. The official veterinarian shall furnish a record of test for all cattle tested to the sales management. Such test records shall be available for examination by any purchaser before the cattle are offered for sale. The test records of all cattle giving a positive or suspicious reaction shall show the herd from which the animals originate. Copies of all test records shall be mailed to the Board immediately following each sale.

C. No cattle over six months of age except steers and cattle accompanied by a valid vaccination certificate which have not been tested for Bang's disease (brucellosis) and found negative, shall be sold for any purpose except immediate slaughter, or consignment to a public stockyard. The sales management shall not allow the removal of cattle sold for immediate slaughter from the sale premises until the purchaser furnishes an affidavit to the sales management that all such cattle will be immediately consigned directly to a public stockyard or slaughtering establishment. The original copy of the affidavit shall be mailed to the Board immediately following the sale.

D. Animals tested for Bang's disease at the sale barn which give a positive reaction shall be immediately identified as "reactors" according to the rules and regula-

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tions for the control of Bang's disease (Regulation No. 3.1) and placed in isolation separate and apart from all other cattle until the official veterinarian has issued a permit for their removal from the sales premises to a designated point for slaughter. Such reactors shall be:

1. Reconsigned for slaughter to a public stockyard or slaughtering establishment where the Federal government maintains inspection, under permit issued by the official veterinarian, or,

2. Sold by consignor for immediate slaughter under post-mortem inspection by an approved veterinarian; such inspection to be at the expense of the owner. The veterinarian making the inspection shall immediately report the slaughter and inspection to the Live Stock Sanitary Board.

3. Reconsigned to the community sales where the test was conducted, to be sold at auction for immediate slaughter only.

E. Animals tested for Bang's disease at the sales barn which give a suspicious reaction shall be identified as "reactors", and disposed of as such, as prescribed in paragraph D of this section, excepting animals accompanied by a valid official vaccination certificate showing official vaccination when the animal was between four and eight months of age and less than 18 months before consignment, provided such cattle when test for Bang's disease, disclosed a reaction no higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-50 (+ - -) which may be sold as vaccinates.

F. A report of the origin and disposition made of all reactors and suspicious animals disclosed when cattle are tested on the sale premises shall be immediately made to the Board by the official veterinarian.

G. All cattle sold to be moved to points in Modified Accredited Bang's Disease-Free Areas or areas in the process of accreditation, shall be quarantined at destination by the official veterinarian of the sale as provided by the rules and regulations for the establishment and maintenance of Bang's disease-free areas. Female cattle and bulls of all ages including such cattle under six months of age shall be tested for Bang's disease before entry into modified Bang's disease-free areas or areas in the process of accreditation.

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

SECTION VII - SHEEP

A. Sheep found by the official veterinarian to be infected with or exposed to scabies shall be immediately branded with a red letter "S" not less than four inches in length using branding paint and shall be immediately quarantined and held separate and apart from all other sheep on the sales premises until a permit is obtained from the Board permitting their shipment, for immediate slaughter only, to points within Minnesota where the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry maintains inspection. All pens, loading chutes, and alleys used in the handling of these sheep

must be cleaned and then properly disinfected with an approved disinfectant under the supervision of the official veterinarian. All trucks and vehicles used in transporting such sheep to community sales shall be cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of the official veterinarian before leaving the sales premises. All railroad cars used in transporting such sheep shall be cleaned and disinfected as provided by the State Law and the rules and regulations of the Board.

B. Sheep imported from other states in compliance with the rules and regulations governing such importation (Regulation 1.3) may be sold without dipping except as provided by such regulations. Sheep imported in quarantine shall be maintained separate and apart from other sheep on the sale premises. The pens, alleys, sales ring and loading chutes used to confine or move such sheep, shall be cleaned and disinfected with an approved disinfectant under the supervision of the official veterinarian before other sheep are allowed access thereto. Such sheep shall be requarantined on the premises of the buyer at time of sale by the official veterinarian; the quarantine shall remain in force and effect at least 30 days after date of sale, and thereafter until the sheep have been inspected at the expense of the owner and are found free from symptoms of any communicable disease by a qualified veterinarian and until the quarantine has been released in writing by the Board.

SECTION VIII - SWINE.

A. Apparently healthy swine may be sold when accompanied by a certificate prepared on an official health certificate form of the State of origin and signed by a licensed and approved veterinarian certifying the animals have been immunized against hog cholera with serum and virus or modified hog cholera live virus vaccine, with or without serum, including the date of such treatment which shall be at least 21 days prior to date of sale, and in case of modified live virus vaccine, within one year prior to date of sale. Such swine originating in Minnesota vaccinated by an owner holding a layman's permit may be sold if accompanied by an affidavit signed by such owner certifying the swine have been treated with serum and virus or modified live virus vaccine, with or without hog cholera serum, giving his permit number and the date of vaccination, which shall be at least 21 days prior to date of sale, and in case modified live virus vaccine was used, within one year prior to date of sale.

B. Swine not accompanied by such certificates or affidavits consigned to sales located at a point within counties or areas in which hog cholera exists or has existed within the preceding 12 months as disclosed by the records in the office of the Board, shall be vaccinated as a preventive for hog cholera by the official veterinarian, using serum and virus or modified live virus vaccine with sufficient hog cholera serum to establish an immediate passive immunity before being removed from the sales' premises, except as provided in paragraph D of this Section, and must be removed within 24 hours after such vaccination to the premises of the purchaser and there held in quarantine separate and apart from all other swine for a period of not less than 21 days.

D. Swine not accompanied by such certificates consigned to sales located in counties or areas in which hog cholera does not or has not existed within the preceding 12 months, shall be treated by the official veterinarian with anti-hog cholera serum alone or with modified live virus vaccine with a sufficient amount of hog cholera serum to produce an immediate passive immunity before being removed from the sales premises, except as provided in paragraph D of this Section, and must be removed within 24 hours after vaccination to the premises of the purchaser and be there held in quarantine separate and apart from all other swine for a period of not less than 21 days.

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D. Apparently healthy swine not accompanied by a certificate of vaccination may be sold without vaccination provided the buyer thereof shall before removing such swine from the sale premises, furnish an affidavit to the official veterinarian stating that all such swine will be immediately consigned to a public stockyard or slaughtering establishment within five days after date of purchase. All such unvaccinated swine shall be plainly marked on the back with a letter "S" at least four inches high using branding paint. The sale management shall not allow such swine to be removed from the sale premises until such affidavit is furnished and the swine so marked.

SECTION IX - The Rules and Regulations Governing the Sale of Livestock at Community Sales (Regulation No. 6.1.2) adopted September 15, 1949, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State November 17, 1949 are hereby revoked.

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

The Secretary then presented the amended rules and regulations governing the public exhibition of livestock and poultry (Regulation No. 6.3.2), as presented for consideration at the Public Hearing October 15, 1952.

After some discussion Dr. Gloss offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

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 October 15, 1952, the Rules and Regulations Governing Public Exhibition of Livestock and Poultry in Minnesota, Regulation No. 6.3.2, 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. 6.3.3.

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

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1949, Chapter 35 and Chapter 15, Section 15.042, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations governing public exhibitions of livestock and poultry in Minnesota:

SECTION I.

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

SECTION II - PREMISES AND MANAGEMENT

All buildings for the use of animals including exhibition halls or rings, stables, yards, and pens, shall be so constructed that they may be maintained in a sanitary condition. All such buildings, rings, stables, yards and pens shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with an approved disinfectant prior to the exhibition. If practical, a quarantine division shall be established for the segregation of any animal or bird showing symptoms of any infectious or communicable disease. If such quarantine division is not available, the owner of any livestock or poultry showing symptoms of any infectious or communicable disease shall be required to immediately remove such livestock or poultry from the exhibition premises. The management of each exhibition shall provide the services of a duly licensed veterinarian as the official veterinarian of the exhibition or show. Before such veterinarian is appointed, he shall be approved by the Board and authorized by the Board as its representative to administer these regulations at said exhibition. The management shall comply with all reasonable order of the official veterinarian pertaining to the sanitation of the premises and the sanitary handling of the livestock and poultry exhibited.

SECTION III. OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN

The official veterinarian shall:

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

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3. Number and species of the animals removed or isolated because of symptoms of disease.

4. Any deaths which may have occurred among exhibition animals and the probable cause.

5. Any other pertinent facts regarding the health of animals exhibited or offered for exhibition.

SECTION IV. HEALTH CERTIFICATES

A. All livestock ~~excepting~~ poultry, shall be accompanied by a health certificate issued by a qualified veterinarian, executed on the official health certificate form of the State where the livestock originate. Such certificate shall certify the animals described are free from symptoms of any communicable disease, and that to the best knowledge, and belief of the veterinarian issuing the certificate, have not been exposed to such disease. The health certificate shall include the name and address of the exhibitor, the name of the exhibition, the date when issued, and a full description of each animal for which the certificate is issued.

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Cattle originating in herds officially designated and certified free from Bang's disease (brucellosis) or from negative herds in Modified Certified Bang's Disease-Free areas, tested within one year prior to the opening date of the exhibition, if the health certificate includes a statement certifying such origin, and furnishing the date of the last official test of the herd from which such animals ori-

ginate, and further provided such certificate is approved by the Board or the sanitary official of the state of origin.

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

4. Cattle officially vaccinated with brucella abortus vaccine as calves between four and eight months of age, may be admitted for exhibition under the following conditions:

a. Without a test for Bang's disease if accompanied by a valid official vaccination certificate showing vaccination against Bang's disease within twelve months before the opening date of exhibition, and a health certificate complying in all other respects with this regulation.

b. If accompanied by a valid official vaccination certificate showing vaccination against Bang's disease more than 12 months and less than 18 months before date of exhibition, and a health certificate including a record of a Bang's disease test showing a reaction no higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-50 (+ - -) and complying in all respects with this regulation.

c. No vaccinated animal shall be accepted for exhibition more than 18 months following date of vaccination unless accompanied by a health certificate showing a record of a negative test for Bang's disease conducted within 60 days prior to date of exhibition, or origin in certified Bang's disease-free herds, or negative herds in Modified Certified Bang's disease-free areas in accordance with subparagraphs 2 and 3 above.

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

5. The Board reserves the right to secure blood samples from any or all cattle exhibited for the purpose of applying the agglutination blood test for Bang's disease and also to apply the tuberculin test at any time the cattle are on the exhibition grounds.

G. Swine shall be accompanied by a health certificate including a statement by the veterinarian issuing the same, or accompanied by an affidavit by an owner authorized by the Sanitary Officials of the state of origin, to administer hog cholera serum and virus; that the swine described therein have been immunized with a protective dose of hog cholera serum not more than 15 days prior to the opening date of the exhibition when serum alone is used, or not less than 21 days prior to such date when serum and virus or modified live hog cholera virus vaccine, with or without hog cholera serum, are used. The official veterinarian may administer serum only and issue the certificate for locally owned swine when they are entered at the exhibition. The certificate shall include the date when the serum, serum and virus or modified live virus vaccine was administered, stating the kind of immunization used. The health certificate shall also include a record of a test for brucellosis showing all animals negative in dilutions of 1-25 or higher, such test to be conducted within 60 days prior to opening date of exhibition.

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

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

J. Dogs shall be accompanied by a health certificate, including a statement by the veterinarian issuing the same, that to the best of his knowledge and belief said dogs have not been exposed to rabies, and the dogs have been vaccinated against rabies within six months prior to the opening date of exhibition.

SECTION V

The rules and regulations governing the Public Exhibition of Livestock and poultry in Minnesota, adopted April 14, 1950, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State April 27, 1950, are hereby rescinded."

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

The proposed rules and regulations for the establishment and maintenance of Certified Brucellosis-Free Herds of Swine, Regulation No. 3.10, as presented at the public hearing held October 15, 1952, pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 15.042, were then discussed at length.

Dr. Ghosley moved that adoption be deferred until the next meeting of the Board. Dr. Gloss seconded the motion. Motion carried.

BRUCELLOSIS CONTROL

Anoka County

The Secretary reported that on May 20, 1952, a petition signed by 685 cattle owners residing in Anoka County was received requesting the Bang's disease test of all cattle in that County under the Area Plan as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1949, Sections 35.25 to 35.32, inclusive, together with a statement from Mr. Kenneth W. Campbell, Anoka County Auditor, certifying there were 892 bona-fide cattle owners in Anoka County as shown by the last assessment roll in his office. The Secretary reported that he had represented the Board in holding a public hearing on the sufficiency of the petition as required by law and in accordance with the directions

FILED
APR 16 1953

-2:15 pm

Mrs. Mike Holm

Regulation No. 1.1.2

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD Secretary of State

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

Adopted October 17, 1952

Approved by Attorney General *April 16, 1953*

Filed Secretary of State _____ 19__

By *Lawrence J. Doherty*
Assistant Attorney General

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1949, Sections 35.03, 35.15, 35.16, 35.24, 35.31, 36.10, 36.11, and 15.042, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations.

SECTION I. CATTLE CONSIGNED TO PUBLIC STOCKYARDS OR APPROVED SLAUGHTERING ESTABLISHMENTS.

Apparently healthy cattle of any class may be consigned without a health certificate, tuberculin test, or test for Bang's disease to the public stockyards at South St. Paul, and apparently healthy cattle to be used only for immediate slaughter may be consigned without a health certificate, tuberculin test, or test for Bang's disease to slaughter establishments approved by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture and where the Federal Government maintains inspection. Cattle officially condemned for tuberculosis or Bang's disease may be consigned to these points in compliance with Federal regulations for movement of such cattle interstate.

SECTION II. HEALTH CERTIFICATES.

All cattle imported into the State of Minnesota, with the exception of those described in Section I, shall be accompanied by a health certificate issued by an approved or an accredited veterinarian after a careful physical examination, certifying that the animals described are free from symptoms of contagious, infectious or communicable disease. Except where specifically exempted in the following sections, the health certificate shall include the identification of each animal in the shipment. Purebred cattle shall be described by breed, official registry name and number, tattoo or ear tag number, sex and age. Grade cattle shall be identified by color markings, sex, approximate age and ear tag number. The health certificate, except where specifically exempted in the following sections, shall include satisfactory negative tests for tuberculosis and Bang's disease made within 30 days previous to date of importation. The agglutination blood test shall be made by a laboratory or veterinarian approved by the sanitary authorities of the state of origin. The antigen used shall also be so approved and the name of the manufacturer of the antigen shall be noted on the health certificate. If the tuberculin or Bang's disease test is made by some veterinarian or laboratory other than the veterinarian issuing the certificate, the name and address of such veterinarian or laboratory shall be included on the certificate. The health certificate, and permit, when required, shall be:

- A. Attached to waybill if cattle are moved into the state by railroad, or
- B. In possession of driver if cattle are moved into state by vehicle other than by railroad, or
- C. In possession of person in charge of cattle moved into state on foot.

A copy of the health certificate approved by the sanitary authorities of the state of origin shall be immediately mailed to the office of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

SECTION III. CATTLE FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER.

Cattle of strictly slaughter type, and to be used only for immediate slaughter, may be imported into Minnesota consigned to points other than public stockyards or slaughter establishments approved by the Bureau of Animal Industry without a tuberculin test, or test for Bang's disease on receipt of a permit from the Secretary and Executive Officer of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board for each such shipment. Such cattle shall be accompanied by a health certificate as provided in Section II. The health certificate shall include the permit number, and the number and description of the animals, but no individual identification of the animals in the shipment, or record of tuberculin or Bang's disease test is required. Cattle imported under the provisions of this section shall be slaughtered within 10 days after arrival at destination, except when the ten-day period is extended by a special written permit from the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. During the interval they must be held separate and apart from any other cattle. The owner shall immediately report to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board when the cattle are slaughtered, giving the date and place of slaughter and the permit number under which the cattle were imported.

SECTION IV. CATTLE FROM ACCREDITED TUBERCULOSIS-FREE HERDS.

Cattle originating directly from accredited tuberculosis-free herds may be imported into Minnesota without a tuberculin test within 30 days before importation provided the record of the last official test of all animals in the shipment is included on the health certificate, together with the date of such test and the accredited herd certificate number.

SECTION V. CATTLE FROM MODIFIED ACCREDITED TUBERCULOSIS-FREE AREAS.

Cattle originating directly from negative herds in modified accredited tuberculosis-free areas may be imported into Minnesota without a test for tuberculosis within 30 days before importation provided the last official test of the herd of origin was made within one year prior to date of importation, and further, provided the date and a record of the last official test of the animals included in the shipment is included on the health certificate. Cattle from negative herds in modified accredited tuberculosis-free areas, provided the last official test of the herd was made more than one year previous to date of entry, shall pass a negative test for tuberculosis within 30 days previous to date of entry, but if the health certificate includes a statement certifying the origin of such cattle, they may be imported without quarantine or retest.

SECTION VI. CATTLE FROM CERTIFIED BANG'S DISEASE-FREE HERDS.

Cattle originating directly from herds officially certified as Bang's disease-free may be imported into Minnesota without a test for Bang's disease within 30 days before importation but the health certificate must include the record of the last official test of all animals in the shipment, together with the date of such test and the Bang's disease-free herd certificate number.

SECTION VII. FEEDING CATTLE.

A. Steers and spayed heifers originating in herds not under quarantine for tuberculosis in a Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Area may be imported into Minnesota without identification by ear tag and without test for tuberculosis or Bang's disease provided the health certificate includes a statement certifying such origin.

B. Feeding female cattle and feeding bulls of all ages of strictly beef type and breed, originating from herds not under quarantine for tuberculosis in Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Areas, and not passing through public stockyards, may be imported into Minnesota without a test for tuberculosis if the health certificate includes a statement certifying such origin and that the cattle are to be imported for feeding purposes only. Such cattle must be subjected to a test for Bang's disease and found negative within 30 days prior to date of shipment with the exception that if facilities are not available for conducting a test for Bang's disease at the point of origin, the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Live Stock Sanitary Board may issue a permit for the importation of each shipment of this class of cattle only, in quarantine, to be tested for Bang's disease immediately upon arrival at destination at owner's expense. Permits will not be issued for cattle originating from or passing through public stockyards. The request for such permit shall include the name and address of the owner, the consignor and the consignee, the point of origin and destination of each shipment, and also the name of the veterinarian who will apply the Bang's disease test immediately on arrival of the shipment in Minnesota. All cattle tested pursuant to any permit as granted hereunder which do not evidence a completely negative reaction to the test for Bang's disease, shall be identified as positive to the test according to the rules and regulations of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, and shall be immediately shipped on official permit for the purpose of slaughter only to a point where the Federal Government maintains inspection.

C. Feeding Cattle to be Quarantined.

All feeding cattle except steers and spayed heifers and cattle tested and found negative to tuberculosis and Bang's disease before importation, imported into Minnesota under the provisions of this section, shall be and are quarantined on arrival at destination in Minnesota. They shall be maintained in isolation separate and apart from all other cattle with the exception of other quarantined feeding cattle, and shall not be removed from the premises where they first come to rest in Minnesota unless a permit for such removal is first obtained from the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. The quarantine may be released by the Secretary and Executive Officer under the following conditions:

1. When he has received satisfactory evidence that the cattle have been shipped to a public stockyard or slaughtering establishment, or
2. When cattle imported without a test for tuberculosis have passed a satisfactory negative tuberculin test and all tests for Bang's disease required by regulations have been conducted, and the records of such tests have been received in the office of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

D. Feeding Cattle from Public Stockyards.

Feeding female cattle and feeding bulls of all ages which originate from or pass through public stockyards, must be tested and found negative for

tuberculosis and Bang's disease before importation into Minnesota, or moved from public stockyards in this State to other points in Minnesota.

E. Special Permit.

The Secretary and Executive Officer may in his discretion issue a special permit for the importation of individual shipments of feeder cattle without a test for Bang's disease, either at point of origin or destination, provided he has satisfactory assurance, after due investigation, that such cattle will remain in quarantine in a dry feed lot, separate and apart from all other cattle until the end of the feeding period and then be shipped under permit for immediate slaughter to some point where the Federal Government maintains inspection. All such cattle shall be accompanied by a health certificate as provided in Section II but no individual identification of the animals in the shipment or records of tests for tuberculosis or Bang's disease will be required. No cattle shall be removed from the premises where such cattle are quarantined until permission is received from the Live Stock Sanitary Board, and the owner or caretaker shall immediately report to the Board any quarantined animals which die or are killed on the premises where quarantined.

SECTION VIII. CATTLE VACCINATED AGAINST BANG'S DISEASE.

A. No cattle vaccinated against Bang's disease when over eight months of age, shall be imported into Minnesota for any purpose unless accompanied by a health certificate, including a record of a negative Bang's disease test at least 10 days following date of vaccination and within 30 days before importation, excepting feeding cattle imported under special permit as provided in Section VII - E above.

B. Cattle vaccinated against Bang's disease when between four and eight months of age, may be imported into Minnesota within twelve months after date of vaccination without a test for Bang's disease, provided:

1. A permit is first obtained from the Live Stock Sanitary Board.
2. The cattle are accompanied by a health certificate including a record of a negative tuberculin test where required in the above sections. The health certificate shall also include:
 - a. Individual identification of each animal in the shipment by ear tag number, tattoo number or registry name and number.
 - b. The name and address of the veterinarian administering the vaccine.
 - c. The date vaccine was administered.
 - d. Age of animal at time of vaccination.

C. Cattle vaccinated when between four and eight months of age may be imported into Minnesota between 12 and 18 months following date of vaccination provided the health certificate includes a record of a Bang's disease test showing a reaction no higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-50. The health certificate shall also include the information required in paragraph B above.

D. No cattle vaccinated against Bang's disease more than 18 months prior to importation shall be imported into Minnesota unless the health certificate indicates a completely negative test for Bang's Disease.

E. Vaccinated cattle imported into Minnesota without a negative test for Bang's disease shall be and are quarantined on the premises of the person to whom consigned in Minnesota until they have passed a satisfactory negative test for Bang's disease.

SECTION IX. CATTLE FROM AREAS NOT DECLARED MODIFIED ACCREDITED TUBERCULOSIS-FREE.

All cattle imported into Minnesota which do not originate from accredited tuberculosis-free herds or negative herds in modified accredited tuberculosis-free areas, shall be and are quarantined upon arrival at destination in Minnesota until they have passed a retest for tuberculosis made not less than 60 nor more than 120 days following the date of importation. During the interval and until the quarantine is released no such cattle shall be removed from the premises where quarantined unless the owner first obtains a permit for such removal from the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

SECTION X. CATTLE NOT ACCOMPANIED BY HEALTH CERTIFICATES.

All cattle imported into Minnesota not accompanied by a proper health certificate, excepting those described in Section I of this regulation, shall be held in quarantine at first point in Minnesota where the shipment comes to rest, and shall be immediately examined and tested for tuberculosis, and all bulls and female cattle included in the lot shall be tested for Bang's disease. Such examination and tests shall be made by a qualified veterinarian at the expense of the person importing the cattle. All animals showing symptoms of any communicable disease when so examined or which do not evidence completely negative reactions to such tests, shall be immediately identified as reactors and shipped, for slaughter only, to some point in Minnesota where the Federal Government maintains post mortem inspection. Unless the owner shows satisfactory evidence that the cattle originated in negative herds in a modified accredited tuberculosis-free area, the cattle shall remain in quarantine at destination until retested for tuberculosis not less than 60 nor more than 120 days from the date of the first test. Such test shall be conducted by a qualified veterinarian approved by the Board at the expense of the owner.

SECTION XI. CATTLE CONSIGNED TO POINTS IN COUNTIES TESTING FOR BANG'S DISEASE UNDER THE AREA PLAN.

All cattle imported into counties in Minnesota which have been declared modified accredited Bang's disease-free areas, or areas in the process of accreditation, shall comply with such further regulations with regard to importation of cattle into such areas as are embodied in the rules and regulations for the establishment and maintenance of Bang's disease-free areas in Minnesota.

SECTION XII. The rules and regulations governing importation of cattle into the State of Minnesota (Regulation 1.1.1), adopted April 23, 1948 and approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State June 14, 1948, are hereby revoked.

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD
Rules And Regulations Governing The Importation Of
Swine Into The State Of Minnesota

LSE
STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED - 2:15 pm
APR 16 1953
Mrs. Mike Nolan

Adopted October 17, 1952

Approved by Attorney General *April 16, 1952*

Filed Secretary of State _____ 1952

By *James J. Brady*
Assistant Attorney General

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 originating or passing through public stock yards in Minnesota or other states may be imported or moved to points in Minnesota for purposes other than immediate slaughter only when shipped in compliance with the regulations of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, and when shipments are made within 72 hours after immunization and dipping. A permit for each such shipment must first be obtained from the Live Stock Sanitary Board. Such swine shall be and are quarantined at point of destination for at least 21 days and until enclosures have been properly cleaned and disinfected. Only cleaned and disinfected cars, trucks, or other vehicles 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 or modified live hog cholera virus vaccine, with or without hog cholera serum, more than 30 days prior to date of shipment, may be imported into Minnesota provided the health certificate indicates the date and kind of immunization, and the

name and address of the veterinarian who administered the serum and virus or vaccine.

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 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 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 or modified live virus vaccine at destination at the expense of the owner, the swine to remain in quarantine at destination for 21 days after arrival, and until all swine are free from symptoms of disease, and the premises cleaned and disinfected.

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, such test to be conducted within 30 days prior to importation.

SECTION V. The Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Swine into the State of Minnesota (Regulation No. 1.2.1.) adopted by the Live Stock Sanitary Board June 1, 1951, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State July 11, 1951, are hereby revoked.

Regulation No. 1.6.1

L.S.B. copy
STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FILED

APR 16 1953 - 2:15 pm

MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

Mrs. Mike Holm
Secretary of State

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

Adopted October 17, 1952

Approved by Attorney General April 16, 1953

Filed with Secretary of State

J. A. Brunquist
Attorney General

_____ 1952

By James J. Brubaker
Assistant Attorney General

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 35.03, 35.15, 35.16, 36.10, 36.11 and 15.042, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

SECTION I.

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

SECTION II.

One copy of the health certificate shall be attached to the waybill if the dog is shipped by railroad, or in possession of the person in charge of the animal if moved into the State by other vehicle or on foot, and one copy approved by the Live Stock Sanitary official of the state of origin must be immediately forwarded to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, St. Paul, Minnesota.

SECTION III.

The rules and regulations governing the admission of dogs into the State of Minnesota (Regulation No. 1.6) adopted July 14, 1945, and approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State December 27, 1945, are hereby revoked.

-2:15 pm

MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

Mrs. Mike Holm

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF CERTIFIED
BRUCELLOSIS-FREE HERDS OF SWINE.

Adopted December 17, 1952
Filed with Secretary of State
_____ 195 .

Approved by Attorney General April 16 1953.

W. H. Bergquist

Attorney General

By *Lester J. Gudy*
Assistant Attorney General

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1949, Sections 35.03 and 15.042, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

SECTIONS I. DEFINITIONS.

The following words and terms shall be defined as follows when 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 swine referred to.
- C. Veterinarian shall mean a graduate of a recognized veterinary college who has been approved by the Board.
- 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. Reactor means any animal giving a reaction when tested in a dilution of 1-100 or higher, and any animal showing any reaction in a dilution of 1-25 or higher, if in a herd in which one or more animals disclose a reaction in a dilution of 1-100 or higher, or any animal when individually tested, disclosing a reaction in a dilution of 1-25.
- F. Herd shall mean any number of swine under one management maintained on one premise which are allowed to associate with or contact one another.
 - 1. If animals owned by two or more persons are allowed to associate with

or contact each other under one management, all swine so maintained shall be considered one herd.

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

3. Two or more groups of swine 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 and those of another group maintained on the same premises.

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

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

I. A Negative Herd is one in the process of certification in which all animals over six months of age were tested and no animals disclosed a reaction higher than 1-100.

J. A Positive Herd is one in which one or more animals disclosed a reaction of 1-100 or more in the last test.

K. 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 brucellosis-free herd certificate issued by the Board.

SECTION II. AGREEMENTS.

In order to place a herd under the supervision of the Board for the establishment and maintenance of a certified brucellosis-free herd, the owner shall sign and file with the Board, an agreement to comply with these rules and regulations.

SECTION III. TESTING.

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

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

2. Any owner may employ a veterinarian to conduct the necessary tests at owner's expense.

B. If no animals disclose a reaction higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-100 or higher, the test shall be considered negative. The herd shall be retested in approximately 90 days except in the case of certified herds when the herd shall be retested at the expiration of the period of certification.

C. If one or more animals in the herd disclose a reaction in a dilution of 1-100 or higher, the herd shall be considered infected. The owner of an infected herd shall follow one of the following plans:

1. Plan 1.

a. Market entire herd for slaughter.

b. Clean and disinfect houses and equipment. Permit no swine to enter lots previously used for hogs until at least 90 days have elapsed following removal.

c. Replace with swine from certified brucellosis-free herds, if possible, or with swine from herds with no history of clinical symptoms of brucellosis which have been tested and found negative in dilutions of 1-25 or higher.

d. Retest at 90 day intervals until the herd has passed two successive negative tests.

2. Plan 2.

a. Remove pigs from sows at 56 days of age or younger and completely isolate them from sows on ground not previously used for swine for at least 90 days.

b. Market all sows and other swine associated with them as soon as practicable.

c. Test all gilts and boars to be used for breeding at least 30 days before breeding. Isolate or sell for slaughter all animals not negative in a dilution of 1-25.

d. Retest all sows as soon as practicable after farrowing and before removing them from individual farrowing pens. If reactors are disclosed, segregate from remainder of herd. Sell all reacting sows as soon as practicable. Save pigs for future breeding only from completely negative sows.

e. Repeat procedure until all animals in the herd over six months of age pass two negative tests at least 90 days apart.

3. Plan 3. (Not recommended excepting in small herds disclosing a few reactors and no clinical symptoms)

a. Remove all reactors for slaughter.

b. Retest at 30 day intervals, removing all reactors for slaughter after each test until entire herd has passed two negative tests at least 90 days apart.

c. If reactors continue to recur, abandon this plan and adopt Plans 1 or 2.

SECTION IV. CERTIFICATES

A. When a herd under supervision has passed two successive negative tests approximately 90 days apart, it shall be declared a certified brucellosis-free herd for a period of one year unless such certification is canceled for cause.

1. A certified brucellosis-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 brucellosis-free herd certificate shall be canceled if:

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

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 brucellosis-free herd certificate, the entire herd shall be retested.

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

2. If one or more reactors are disclosed when the herd is tested, 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 in a 1-25 dilution within six 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 in a 1-25 dilution within 30 days before addition.

C. Animals originating in any herd not under supervision, may be admitted to the premises where herds under supervision are maintained, if tested and found negative in a 1-25 dilution within 30 days before admission. Such swine 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 herd.

D. Animals removed temporarily from the herd for exhibition purposes, or other reasons, 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 swine allowed to enter the premises where a herd is maintained for breeding or other temporary purposes, shall meet the requirements of this Section for additions to herds under supervision.

SECTION VI. SANITATION.

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

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

C. Any animal which aborts in a herd under supervision, shall be immediately isolated and immediately 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 burial.

SECTION VII.

No swine shall be removed from infected herds except for immediate slaughter.

L.S. copy
STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED *2:15 pm*
APR 16 1953
Mrs. Mike Holm

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF PULLORUM DISEASE

Adopted October 17, 1952

Approved by Attorney General *16* 1952

Filed Secretary of State _____ 1952

By *James G. ...*
Assistant Attorney General

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1949, 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 water fowl.

SECTION II. AGREEMENTS

A. Any flock of chickens, turkeys, or water fowl or any hatchery hatching chicken, turkey or water fowl eggs may be placed under the supervision of the Board for the control of pullorum disease provided the owner of such flock or hatchery complies with the following procedure:

1. Files with the Board an agreement for each flock and hatchery owned or operated by him or under his direct management, signed by such owner or his agent, agreeing to cooperate with the Board and to comply with these rules and regulations; and
2. Places each such flock and hatchery under the supervision of the Minnesota State Poultry Improvement Board and carries out the provisions of the breeding stages of the National Poultry Improvement Plan; and
3. Has not violated any regulations of the Board for the control of pullorum disease or of the Poultry Improvement Board resulting in cancellation, within the preceding two years, of any agreement filed with the Board or with the Poultry Improvement Board.

B. When more than one hatchery located within the State is operated under the 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 water fowl 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 water fowl 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 water fowl 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 1,916,016, 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 Rummels, 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 or water fowl flocks and hatcheries:

1. In order to qualify as a U. S. Pullorum-Controlled chicken or water fowl 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 water fowl 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 21 day intervals, and the Board shall withhold the official classifi-

cation of such flocks until such retesting is completed.

3. In order to qualify as a U. S. Pullorum-Clean chicken or water fowl 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 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, water fowl, 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 one per cent reactors, the last test being made within six months immediately preceding the date of first sale of hatching eggs, chicks, poults or water fowl, 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 one per cent or more reactors on the first test, upon being retested at intervals of not less than 21 days and all reactors removed after each test until the per cent of reactors is less than one 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 water fowl 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 water fowl 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 water fowl: Chicks, poults, or water fowl 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 water fowl 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 21 days and, if no reactors are disclosed on any such retest, the flock may qualify as 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 water fowl other than from U. S. Pullorum-Clean flocks are to be hatched or bred in the same room with chicks, poults or water fowl from U. S. Pullorum-Passed flocks.

3. U. S. Pullorum-Passed Chicks, Poults or Water Fowl: Chicks, poults or water fowl hatched in a U. S. Pullorum-Passed hatchery from eggs produced by U. S. Pullorum-Passed or U. S. Pullorum-Clean flocks.

4. U. S. Pullorum-Passed Eggs: Eggs from U. S. Pullorum-Passed flocks.

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 water fowl 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 water fowl 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, chicks, or water fowl.

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 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 water fowl 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 water fowl: Chicks, poults or water fowl 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, water fowl 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, water fowl 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 water fowl 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 water fowl 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 water fowl 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 water fowl, hatchery, and brooding equipment in a strictly sanitary condition. Premises on which chicks, turkeys, or water fowl are maintained, hatcheries, eggs, chicks, poults and water fowl shall be subject to inspection at all times by agents of the Board.

E. All eggs, chicks, poults or water fowl 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, water fowl, 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 21 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 21 day intervals.

SECTION VII. The rules and regulations for the control of Pullorum Disease (Regulation 5.1.3) adopted July 14, 1950, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State August 30, 1950, are hereby rescinded.

Sumner 9/11/52

MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE SALE OF LIVESTOCK AT COMMUNITY SALES

Adopted October 17, 1952

Approved by Attorney General March 17, 1953

Filed with Secretary of State

STATE OF MINNESOTA

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FILED

1953

MAR 17 1953

11:45 am

By

Lorne G. Gandy
Asst. Attorney General

Attorney General

Mrs. Mike Holen

Secretary of State

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1949, Chapter 35, Section 35.03 and Section 35.245, as amended by Laws of 1951, Chapter 222 and Chapter 15, Section 15.042, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

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

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

B. Community Sales shall refer to and include the public sale of livestock for purposes other than immediate slaughter, from any point in Minnesota where such livestock owned by two or more persons is assembled for sale.

C. Sales Management shall mean the person or persons organizing and conducting a community sale.

D. Sales Premises shall mean the premises where a community sale is conducted and shall include temporary or permanent sales rings, pens and alleys for confining livestock prior to and after sale and any land or building contiguous to such sales rings where livestock may be brought to, unloaded or confined prior to sale, or after sale before delivery to the purchaser.

E. Official Veterinarian shall mean a veterinarian licensed to practice in Minnesota employed by the sales management and approved and authorized by the Board to act as its representative at the community sale.

SECTION II - PERMITS.

A. No person shall operate or conduct a community sale of livestock in Minnesota, excepting in a public stockyard where Federal inspection of livestock for communicable diseases is maintained, unless he has obtained a permit from the Board so to do. Permits shall be of two kinds: annual and special.

B. An annual permit valid until June 30 following date of issue unless previously revoked, may be issued for conducting a sale at a specified point when the following provisions have been complied with:

1. An application properly executed upon a form furnished by the Board shall be filed with the Board by the management.

2. The veterinarian named in the application shall be acceptable to the Board to act as the official veterinarian of the sale and shall be authorized by the Board to act as its representative as provided in Section III.

3. The premises named in the application shall be inspected by a representative of the Board and a report of such inspection indicating that paragraphs A and B of Section IV have been complied with, shall be filed with the Board.

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

C. A special permit may be issued for a single sale only on a date and at a place specified upon receipt of an application therefor, executed on a form furnished by the Board by the person who will manage the sale, when in the opinion of the Board all rules and regulations of the Board relative to proper disease control shall have been complied with. Not more than one special permit shall be issued to the same person or organization to conduct a sale at any one location in any six month period. No special permit shall be issued allowing a community sale in any railroad or livestock dealer's yard or any point where livestock is habitually assembled unless such point is under the direct supervision of the Board.

D. The Board may refuse to grant or may revoke the permit when the applicant or permit holder has violated the laws of the State or the rules and regulations of the Board pertaining to the control and elimination of infectious, communicable diseases of livestock.

SECTION III. - OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN.

A. The management of each community sale shall employ a veterinarian licensed to practice in Minnesota and approved by the Board to inspect and examine all livestock offered for sale. No permit shall be issued until a veterinarian acceptable to the Board has been employed by said management nor until the veterinarian has been authorized to act as a representative of the Board.

B. The veterinarian shall prohibit the sale of any animal or animals that in his opinion are affected with or show symptoms of infectious, communicable diseases except as specifically provided in these rules and regulations.

C. He will examine and accept or refuse health certificates of all animals consigned to the sale and prohibit the sale of animals not accompanied by proper health certificates which conform to the requirements of the Board.

D. Where required by the rules and regulations, he will conduct the vaccination of hogs and the testing of cattle for tuberculosis and Bang's disease and supervise the dipping of sheep.

E. He shall report to the Board any failure by the sales management to properly clean and disinfect the sales premises and vehicles used for transporting animals immediately following each sale.

F. The veterinarian shall furnish duplicate copies of all quarantines of animals issued by him at the sale and also the certificates of tuberculin and Bang's disease tests of cattle conducted by him and such other reports as the Board may from time to time require immediately following the completion of each sale.

SECTION IV. - SALES PREMISES AND MANAGEMENT.

A. The sales plants, including the pavilion, sales rings, alleys and loading and testing chutes, and all livestock pens shall be so constructed that they can be maintained in a sanitary condition. Sales rings, alleys, testing chutes used for all livestock, and pens used for swine and sheep, shall be paved with cement or other

impervious material. Following each sale the premises shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with an approved disinfectant.

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

C. No livestock shall be sold at any community sale until it has been examined and found free from symptoms of communicable disease by the official veterinarian. The management shall refuse to accept livestock for sale when so ordered by the official veterinarian acting as the agent of the Board and shall refuse to deliver livestock sold until such livestock has been released by the official veterinarian.

D. The management of the sale shall immediately, after each days' sale, mail to the Board a report of all quarantined livestock sold through such sale, furnishing the name and address of the consignor of such livestock and the name and address of the purchaser. This report shall correspond with the quarantines issued by the authorized veterinarian at such sale. If no livestock is sold subject to quarantine at any one sale, the management shall so notify the Board immediately after the sale.

SECTION V. - CONSIGNMENT OF LIVESTOCK.

A. No livestock originating in other states shall be consigned for sale unless they have been imported into Minnesota in compliance with the State law and all rules and regulations of the Board governing the importation of such livestock and are accompanied by proper health certificates as provided in such regulations.

B. No livestock originating in Minnesota shall be consigned for sale unless accompanied by a statement signed by the owner that to his best knowledge and belief no animals in the consignment have originated from premises where animals of the same species are under quarantine and that they have not been exposed, within thirty days prior to date of sale, to other animals affected with any communicable infectious disease. The statement shall include the owner's post office address and township and county in which the premises are located, from which the livestock was removed immediately prior to sale.

C. Persons delivering livestock to the sale shall furnish the sale management statements signed by owners of all animals in the consignment originating at points in Minnesota as provided in paragraph B of this section and proper health certificates for all such animals originating in other states. Such statements and health certificates shall be submitted to the official veterinarian by the sales management for the veterinarian's approval before the animals are sold. If said livestock is imported under quarantine the official veterinarian shall either conduct the necessary tests or examinations to release the quarantine or shall requarantine the livestock on the premises of the purchaser.

SECTION VI. - CATTLE.

A. All cattle consigned for sale shall be tested for Bang's disease (Brucellosis) on arrival at the sale premises except:

1. Cattle under six months of age consigned to a sale not located in a Modified Certified Bang's Disease-Free Area or a county not in process of certification..

2. Steers

3. Cattle to be sold for immediate slaughter or immediate consignment to a public stockyard, which before being offered for sale shall be plainly marked on the left hip with a letter "S" at least four inches high using branding paint.

4. Cattle accompanied by a record of a Bang's disease test signed by a veterinarian approved by the Board showing the cattle have been tested for Bang's disease and found negative within thirty days before consignment.

5. Cattle consigned directly from a certified Bang's disease free herd or a negative herd in a modified Certified Bang's disease free area, accompanied by an official certificate of a negative Bang's disease test conducted within six months before consignment.

6. Cattle accompanied by an official certificate of Bang's disease (Brucellosis) vaccination showing the cattle to be vaccinated when between four and eight months of age within 12 months prior to date of consignment.

B. The official veterinarian shall furnish a record of test for all cattle tested to the sales management. Such test records shall be available for examination by any purchaser before the cattle are offered for sale. The test records of all cattle giving a positive or suspicious reaction shall show the herd from which the animals originate. Copies of all test records shall be mailed to the Board immediately following each sale.

C. No cattle over six months of age except steers and cattle accompanied by a valid vaccination certificate which have not been tested for Bang's disease (Brucellosis) and found negative, shall be sold for any purpose except immediate slaughter, or consignment to a public stock yard. The sales management shall not allow the removal of cattle sold for immediate slaughter from the sale premises until the purchaser furnishes an affidavit to the sales management that all such cattle will be immediately consigned directly to a public stock yard or slaughtering establishment. The original copy of the affidavit shall be mailed to the Board immediately following the sale.

D. Animals tested for Bang's disease at the sale barn which give a positive reaction shall be immediately identified as "reactors" according to the rules and regulations for the control of Bang's disease (Regulation No. 3.1) and placed in isolation separate and apart from all other cattle until the official veterinarian has issued a permit for their removal from the sales premises to a designated point for slaughter. Such reactors shall be:

1. Reconsigned for slaughter to a public stockyard or slaughtering establishment where the Federal government maintains inspection, under permit issued by the official veterinarian or,

2. Sold by consignor for immediate slaughter under post-mortem inspection by an approved veterinarian; such inspection to be at the expense of the owner. The veterinarian making the inspection shall immediately report the slaughter and inspection to the Livestock Sanitary Board.

3. Reconsigned to the community sales where the test was conducted, to be sold at auction for immediate slaughter only.

E. Animals tested for Bang's disease at the sales barn which give a suspicious reaction shall be identified as "reactors", and disposed of as such, as prescribed in paragraph D of this section, excepting animals accompanied by a valid official vaccination certificate showing official vaccination when the animal was between four and eight months of age and less than 18 months before consignment, provided such cattle when tested for Bang's disease, disclosed a reaction no higher than a complete agglu-

·tination in a dilution of 1-50 (+ - -) which may be sold as vaccinates.

F. A report of the origin and disposition made of all reactors and suspicious animals disclosed when cattle are tested on the sale premises shall be immediately made to the Board by the official veterinarian.

G. All cattle sold to be moved to points in Modified Accredited Bang's Disease-Free Areas or areas in the process of accreditation, shall be quarantined at destination by the official veterinarian of the sale as provided by the rules and regulations for the establishment and maintenance of Bang's disease-free areas. Female cattle and bulls of all ages including such cattle under six months of age shall be tested for Bang's disease before entry into modified accredited Bang's disease-free areas or areas in the process of accreditation.

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

SECTION VII. - SHEEP.

A. Sheep found by the official veterinarian to be infected with or exposed to scabies shall be immediately branded with a red letter "S" not less than four inches in length using branding paint and shall be immediately quarantined and held separate and apart from all other sheep on the sales premises until a permit is obtained from the Board permitting their shipment, for immediate slaughter only, to points within Minnesota where the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry maintains inspection. All pens, loading chutes, and alleys used in the handling of these sheep must be cleaned and then properly disinfected with an approved disinfectant under the supervision of the official veterinarian. All trucks and vehicles used in transporting such sheep to community sales shall be cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of the official veterinarian before leaving the sales premises. All railroad cars used in transporting such sheep shall be cleaned and disinfected as provided by the State Law and the rules and regulations of the Board.

B. Sheep imported from other states in compliance with the rules and regulations governing such importation (Regulation 1.3) may be sold without dipping except as provided by such regulations. Sheep imported in quarantine shall be maintained separate and apart from other sheep on the sale premises. The pens, alleys, sales ring and loading chutes used to confine or move such sheep, shall be cleaned and disinfected with an approved disinfectant under the supervision of the official veterinarian before other sheep are allowed access thereto. Such sheep shall be requarantined on the premises of the buyer at time of sale by the official veterinarian; the quarantine shall remain in force and effect at least 30 days after date of sale, and thereafter until the sheep have been inspected at the expense of the owner and are found free from symptoms of any communicable disease by a qualified veterinarian and until the quarantine has been released in writing by the Board.

SECTION VIII.- SWINE.

A. Apparently healthy swine may be sold when accompanied by a certificate prepared on an official health certificate form of the State of origin and signed by a licensed and approved veterinarian certifying the animals have been immunized against hog cholera with serum and virus or modified hog cholera live virus vaccine, with or without serum,

including the date of such treatment which shall be at least 21 days prior to date of sale, and in case of modified live virus vaccine, within one year prior to date of sale. Such swine originating in Minnesota vaccinated by an owner holding a layman's permit may be sold if accompanied by an affidavit signed by such owner certifying the swine have been treated with serum and virus or modified live virus vaccine, with or without hog cholera serum, giving his permit number and the date of vaccination, which shall be at least 21 days prior to date of sale, and in case modified live virus vaccine was used, within one year prior to date of sale.

B. Swine not accompanied by such certificates or affidavits consigned to sales located at a point within counties or areas in which hog cholera exists or has existed within the preceding 12 months as disclosed by the records in the office of the Board, shall be vaccinated as a preventive for hog cholera by the official veterinarian, using serum and virus or modified live virus vaccine with sufficient hog cholera serum to establish an immediate passive immunity before being removed from the sales' premises, except as provided in paragraph D of this Section, and must be removed within 24 hours after such vaccination to the premises of the purchaser and there be held in quarantine separate and apart from all other swine for a period of not less than 21 days.

C. Swine not accompanied by such certificates consigned to sales located in counties or areas in which hog cholera does not or has not existed within the preceding 12 months, shall be treated by the official veterinarian with anti-hog cholera serum alone or with modified live virus vaccine with a sufficient amount of hog cholera serum to produce an immediate passive immunity before being removed from the sales premises, except as provided in paragraph D of this Section, and must be removed within 24 hours after vaccination to the premises of the purchaser and be there held in quarantine separate and apart from all other swine for a period of not less than 21 days.

D. Apparently healthy swine not accompanied by a certificate of vaccination may be sold without vaccination provided the buyer thereof shall before removing such swine from the sale premises, furnish an affidavit to the official veterinarian stating that all such swine will be immediately consigned to a public stockyard or slaughtering establishment within five days after date of purchase. All such unvaccinated swine shall be plainly marked on the back with a letter "S" at least four inches high using branding paint. The sale management shall not allow such swine to be removed from the sale premises until such affidavit is furnished and the swine so marked.

SECTION IX. - The Rules and Regulations Governing the Sale of Livestock at Community Sales (Regulation No. 6.1.2) Adopted September 15, 1949, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State November 17, 1949 are hereby revoked.

Limestone Office

MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

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

Adopted October 17, 1952

Approved by Attorney General June 17, 1953.

Filed with Secretary of State
STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
1953

J. A. Burroughs
Attorney General

FILED
MAR 17 1953 - 11:45 am

By *Lawrence J. Brady*
Assistant Attorney General

Mrs. Mike Holm
Secretary of State

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1949, Chapter 35 and Chapter 15, Section 15.042, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations governing public exhibitions of livestock and poultry in Minnesota:

SECTION I.

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

SECTION II - PREMISES AND MANAGEMENT.

All buildings for the use of animals including exhibition halls or rings, stables, yards, and pens, shall be so constructed that they may be maintained in a sanitary condition. All such buildings, rings, stables, yards and pens shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with an approved disinfectant prior to the exhibition. If practical, a quarantine division shall be established for the segregation of any animal or bird showing symptoms of any infectious or communicable disease. If such quarantine division is not available, the owner of any livestock or poultry showing symptoms of any infectious or communicable disease shall be required to immediately remove such livestock or poultry from the exhibition premises. The management of each exhibition shall provide the services of a duly licensed veterinarian as the official veterinarian of the exhibition or show. Before such veterinarian is appointed, he shall be approved by the Board and authorized by the Board as its representative to administer these regulations at said exhibition. The management shall comply with all reasonable orders of the official veterinarian pertaining to the sanitation of the premises and the sanitary handling of the livestock and poultry exhibited.

SECTION III. OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN.

The official veterinarian shall:-

- A. Approve the cleaning and disinfection of the premises before the exhibition is opened and before any domestic animals or poultry are allowed admission to the premises.
- B. Inspect all livestock and poultry on the date it is admitted to the premises. He shall refuse admission to any animal or bird showing symptoms of any communicable disease.
- C. He shall refuse admission to any livestock not accompanied by proper health certificates, except locally owned livestock for which he may issue health certificates at the time of entry, provided he can be reasonably assured of the

~~of the~~ point of origin and freedom from exposure to disease of the animals entered.

D. He shall inspect all livestock on the exhibition premises at least once daily and shall order the immediate removal or isolation of any animal or bird showing symptoms of any communicable disease.

E. He shall immediately report to the Board any willful violation of the regulation by any exhibitor or the exhibition management.

F. ^{affidavits} At the conclusion of the exhibition, he shall forward all health certificates and permits furnished for the livestock entered at the exhibition, including those issued by himself, to the Board with a report of his activities as the official veterinarian. The report shall include:-

1. Name and location of the exhibition.
2. Date when held.
3. Number and species of the animals removed or isolated because of symptoms of disease.
4. Any deaths which may have occurred among exhibition animals and the probable cause.
5. Any other pertinent facts regarding the health of animals exhibited or offered for exhibition.

SECTION IV. HEALTH CERTIFICATES.

A. All livestock excepting poultry, shall be accompanied by a health certificate issued by a qualified veterinarian, executed on the official health certificate form of the State where the livestock originate. Such certificate shall certify the animals described are free from symptoms of any communicable disease, and that to the best knowledge, and belief of the veterinarian issuing the certificate, have not been exposed to such disease. The health certificate shall include the name and address of the exhibitor, the name of the exhibition, the date when issued, and a full description of each animal for which the certificate is issued.

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

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

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

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

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

1. Cattle originating from accredited tuberculosis-free herds and from negative herds in Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free areas tested within one year prior to opening date of the exhibition provided the health certificate includes a statement certifying such origin, giving the date of the last official test of herd of origin, and further provided such certificate has been approved by the Board or the Livestock Sanitary Officials of the state of origin.
2. Cattle originating in herds officially designated and certified free from Bang's disease (brucellosis) or from negative herds in Modified Certified Bang's Disease-Free Areas, tested within one year prior to the opening date of the exhibition, if the health certificate includes a statement certifying such origin, and furnishing the date of the last official test of the herd from which such animals originate, and further provided such certificate is approved by the Board or the sanitary official of the state of origin.
3. Steers may be admitted without a test for Bang's disease if accompanied by a health certificate complying in all other respects with these regulations.
4. Cattle officially vaccinated with brucella abortus vaccine as calves between four and eight months of age, may be admitted for exhibition under the following conditions:
 - a. Without a test for Bang's disease if accompanied by a valid official vaccination certificate showing vaccination against Bang's disease within twelve months before the opening date of exhibition, and a health certificate complying in all other respects with this regulation.
 - b. If accompanied by a valid official vaccination certificate showing vaccination against Bang's disease more than 12 months and less than 18 months before date of exhibition, and a health certificate including a record of a Bang's disease test showing a reaction no higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-50 (+ - -) and complying in all other respects with this regulation.
 - c. No vaccinated animal shall be accepted for exhibition more than 18 months following date of vaccination unless accompanied by a health certificate showing a record of a negative test for Bang's disease conducted within 60 days prior to date of exhibition, or origin in certified Bang's disease-free herds, or negative herds in Modified Certified Bang's Disease-Free Areas in accordance with sub-paragraphs 2 and 3 above.
 - d. Health certificates for vaccinated cattle to be exhibited together with a request for permit to exhibit, must be submitted to the Board in ample time so that the permit and approved certificate may be returned to the exhibitor to accompany the cattle to the exhibition.

5. The Board reserves the right to secure blood samples from any or all cattle exhibited for the purpose of applying the agglutination blood test for Bang's disease and also to apply the tuberculin test at any time the cattle are on the exhibition grounds.

G. Swine shall be accompanied by a health certificate including a statement by the veterinarian issuing the same, or accompanied by an affidavit by an owner authorized by the Sanitary Officials of the state of origin, to administer hog cholera serum and virus; that the swine described therein have been immunized with a protective dose of hog cholera serum not more than 15 days prior to the opening date of the exhibition when serum alone is used, or not less than 21 days prior to such date when serum and virus or modified live hog cholera virus vaccine, with or without hog cholera serum, are used. The official veterinarian may administer serum only and issue the certificate for locally owned swine when they are entered at the exhibition. The certificate shall include the date when the serum, serum and virus or modified live virus vaccine was administered, stating the kind of immunization used. The health certificate shall also include a record of a test for brucellosis showing all animals negative in dilutions of 1-25 or higher, such test to be conducted within 60 days prior to opening date of exhibition.

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

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

J. Dogs shall be accompanied by a health certificate, including a statement by the veterinarian issuing the same, that to the best of his knowledge and belief said dogs have not been exposed to rabies, and the dogs have been vaccinated against rabies within six months prior to the opening date of exhibition.

SECTION V.

The rules and regulations governing the public exhibition of livestock and poultry in Minnesota, adopted April 14, 1950, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State April 27, 1950, are hereby rescinded.

of the Board at their meeting on April 9, 1952, in the Auditorium of the City Hall in Anoka on September 29, 1952. No names on the petition were challenged at this hearing. It therefore appears that more than 67% (76.7%) of the cattle owners in Anoka County have signed the petition.

Dr. Gloss moved the action of the Secretary in representing the Board in holding the hearing on the sufficiency of the petition be approved, the petition be declared sufficient, and the Secretary be directed to conduct the test for Bang's disease of all cattle in Anoka County whenever in his judgement, funds and personnel are available, as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1949, Sections 35.25 to 35.32 inclusive. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

Stearns County

The Secretary reported that on May 21, 1952, a petition signed by 3,206 cattle owners residing in Stearns County was received requesting the Bang's disease test of all cattle in that County under the Area Plan as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1949, Sections 35.25 to 35.32, inclusive, together with a statement from Mr. Frank Ramler, Stearns County Auditor, certifying there were 4,245 bona-fide cattle owners in Stearns County as shown by the last assessment roll in his office. The Secretary reported that he had represented the Board in holding a public hearing on the sufficiency of the petition as required by law and in accordance with the directions of the Board at their meeting on April 9, 1952, in the Commissioners Room of the Stearns County Courthouse in St. Cloud on September 29, 1952. No names on the petition were challenged at this hearing. It therefore appears that more than 67% (75.52%) of the cattle owners in Stearns County have signed the petition.

Dr. Gloss moved the action of the Secretary in representing the Board in holding the hearing on the sufficiency of the petition be approved, the petition be declared sufficient, and the Secretary be directed to conduct the test for Bang's disease of all cattle in Stearns County whenever in his judgment, funds and personnel are available, as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1949, Sections 35.25 to 35.32 inclusive. The motion

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was seconded by ^Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

Houston County

The Secretary stated that on May 21, 1952, a petition signed by 1,186 cattle owners residing in Houston County was received requesting the Bang's disease test of all cattle in that County under the Area Plan as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1949, Sections 35.25 to 35.32 inclusive, together with a statement from Mr. M. E. Corcoran, Houston County Auditor, certifying there were 1,589 bona-fide cattle owners in Houston County as shown by the last assessment roll in his office. The Secretary reported that he had represented the Board in holding a public hearing on the sufficiency of the petition as required by law and in accordance with the directions of the Board at their meeting on April 9, 1952, in the Courtroom of the Houston County Courthouse in Caledonia on October 1, 1952. No names were challenged at this hearing. It therefore appears that more than 67% (74.57%) of the cattle owners in Houston County have signed the petition.

Dr. Gloss moved the action of the Secretary in representing the Board in holding a hearing on the sufficiency of the petition be approved, the petition be declared sufficient, and the Secretary be directed to conduct the test for Bang's disease of all cattle in Houston County whenever in his judgment, funds and personnel are available, as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1949, Sections 35.25 to 35.32, inclusive. The motion was seconded by ^Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

Benton County

The Secretary reported that on June 11, 1952, a petition signed by 1,072 cattle owners residing in Benton County was received requesting the Bang's disease test of all cattle in that County under the Area Plan as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1949, Sections 35.25 to 35.32 inclusive, together with a statement from Mr. August Machula, Jr., Benton County Auditor, certifying there were 1,382 bona-fide cattle owners in Benton County as shown by the last assessment roll in his office. The Secretary reported that he had represented the Board in holding a

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public hearing on the sufficiency of the petition as required by law and in accordance with the directions of the Board at their meeting on April 9, 1952, in the Judge's Chambers of the Benton County Courthouse at Foley, Minnesota on October 3, 1952. No names on the petition were challenged at this hearing. It therefore appears that more than 67% (77.65%) of the cattle owners in Benton County have signed the petition.

Dr. Gloss moved the action of the Secretary in representing the Board in holding the hearing on the sufficiency of the petition be approved, the petition be declared sufficient, and the Secretary be directed to conduct the test for Bang's disease of all cattle in Benton County whenever in his judgement, funds and personnel are available, as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1949, Sections 35.25 to 35.32, inclusive. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

Sherburne County

The Secretary reported that on May 21, 1952, a petition signed by 639 cattle owners residing in Sherburne County was received requesting the Bang's disease test of all cattle in that County under the Area Plan as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1949, Sections 35.25 to 35.32 inclusive, together with a statement from Mr. Earl M. Darrow, Sherburne County Auditor, certifying there were 912 bona-fide cattle owners in Sherburne County as shown by the last assessment roll in his office. The Secretary reported that he had represented the Board in holding a public hearing on the sufficiency of the petition as required by law and in accordance with the directions of the Board at their meeting on April 9, 1952, in the Courtroom of the Sherburne County Court House at Elk River on October 3, 1952. No names on the petition were challenged at this hearing. It therefore appears that more than 67% (70.06%) of the cattle owners in Sherburne County have signed the petition.

Dr. Gloss moved the action of the Secretary in representing the Board in holding the hearing on the sufficiency of the petition be approved, the petition be declared sufficient, and the Secretary be directed to conduct the test for Bang's disease of all cattle in Sherburne County whenever in his judgment, funds and personnel

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are available, as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 35.25 to 35.32 inclusive. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

IGNORING OF DOG POUND REGULATIONS BY MINNEAPOLIS DOG POUND.

A delegation consisting of Dr. Wm. G. Kubicek, Dr. Vischer, Dr. Sellers, Dr. Wagenstein, Dr. Horn, Dean Deahl, Senator Mullin and Mr. Amberg then appeared. Dr. Kubicek explained that the City of Minneapolis and the Manager of the Dog Pound operated by the Animal Rescue League for that City, had refused to honor requisitions issued in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 35.71, and the rules and regulations adopted pursuant to that law. He stated that the delegation was meeting with the Board to determine if it was possible to amend the regulations so they could be enforced to enable the University, a licensed institution to obtain dogs from the dog pound operated by or for the City of Minneapolis.

The Secretary stated that he had conferred on several occasions with the Attorney General's office and had been advised that the University of Minnesota as a licensed institution, might make the necessary complaints before a court with jurisdiction to enforce the carrying out of the law. The delegation requested the Board to obtain a ruling from the Attorney General as to whether or not the contract or agreement between the City and the Animal Rescue League would make the dog pound operated by the Animal Rescue League, an establishment as defined in the law, and if so, if it was the duty of the operator of the establishment to comply with requests issued by the University of Minnesota. The Secretary, supported by Senator Mullin, stated it would be necessary first to have a statement in writing as to just what arrangements were made between the City of Minneapolis and the Animal Rescue League in order to properly submit the question to the Attorney General. Senator Mullin volunteered to confer with the City Attorney of Minneapolis and request that he submit to the Board, a statement as to the contract or arrangement between the City of Minneapolis and the Animal Rescue League, in order that the

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question may be submitted to the Attorney General for his opinion.

The delegation was then excused.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned at 1:15 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,



Secretary

President

MINUTES SPECIAL MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD DECEMBER 17, 1952.

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

Mr. Knodt moved the Minutes of the Special Meeting of September 24, 1952 which had been submitted to the Board Members by mail, be approved. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

BANG'S DISEASE PETITIONS

LeSueur County

The Secretary reported that on June 24, 1952, a petition signed by 1,246 cattle owners residing in LeSueur County, was received requesting the Bang's disease test of all cattle in that County under the Area Plan as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1949, Sections 35.25 to 35.32 inclusive, together with a statement from Mr. A. J. McCabe, County Auditor, certifying there were 1,808 bona-fide cattle owners in LeSueur County as shown by the last assessment roll in his office. The Secretary stated that because of other duties, it was impossible for him to conduct the public hearing on the sufficiency of the petition in accordance with the direction of the Board at their meeting on April 9, 1952, and that he therefore, delegated Dr. George E. Keller, Veterinarian in Charge of Bang's disease control, to represent the Board in conducting the hearing. He presented Dr. Keller's report of the hearing. Dr. Keller reported that no names on the petition were challenged at the hearing and no arguments were presented against granting the petition or initiating the Area Plan of Bang's disease control in LeSueur County. It therefore appears that more than 67% (68.91%) of the cattle owners in LeSueur County have signed the petition.

Mr. Knodt moved the action of the Secretary in delegating Dr. Keller to represent the Board in conducting the hearing on the sufficiency of the petition of cattle owners residing in LeSueur County, be approved, the petition be declared sufficient,

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and the Secretary be instructed to start the Bang's disease testing of all cattle in LeSueur County whenever in his opinion, funds and personnel and available as provided in Sections 35.25 to 35.32, inclusive. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley, motion carried.

Waseca County

The Secretary reported that on June 30, 1952, a petition signed by 1,108 cattle owners residing in Waseca County was received requesting the Bang's disease test of all cattle in that County under the Area Plan as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1949, Sections 35.25 to 35.32, inclusive, together with a statement from Mr. Art Brisbane, County Auditor, certifying there were 1,575 bona-fide cattle owners in Waseca County as shown by the last assessment roll in his office. The Secretary reported that because of other duties, it was impossible for him to conduct the public hearing on the sufficiency of the petition in accordance with the direction of the Board at their meeting on April 9, 1952, and that he therefore, delegated Dr. George E. Keller, Veterinarian in Charge of Bang's disease control, to represent the Board in conducting the hearing. He presented Dr. Keller's report of the hearing. Dr. Keller reported that no names on the petition were challenged at the hearing and no arguments were presented against granting the petition or initiating the Area Plan of Bang's disease control in Waseca County. It therefore appears that more than 67% (70.34%) of the cattle owners in Waseca County have signed the petition.

Mr. Knodt moved the action of the Secretary in delegating Dr. Keller to represent the Board in conducting the hearing on the sufficiency of the petition of the cattle owners residing in Waseca County be approved, the petition be declared sufficient, and the Secretary be instructed to start the Bang's disease testing of all cattle in Waseca County whenever in his judgement, funds and personnel are available as provided in Sections 35.25 to 35.32, inclusive. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley. motion carried.

Goodhue County

The Secretary reported that on August 22, 1952, a petition signed by 1,993 cattle owners residing in Goodhue County was received requesting the Bang's disease test of all cattle in that County under the Area Plan as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1949, Sections 35.25 to 35.32, inclusive, together with a statement from Mr. E. P. Eckholm, Goodhue County Auditor, certifying there were 2,901 bona-fide cattle owners in Goodhue County as shown by the last assessment roll in his office. The Secretary reported that he had represented the Board in holding a public hearing on the sufficiency of the petition as required by law and in accordance with the directions of the Board at their meeting on April 9, 1952, in the Commissioner's room of the Goodhue County Court House in Red Wing on November 25, 1952. No names on the petition were challenged at this hearing. It therefore appears that more than 67% (68.66%) of the cattle owners in Goodhue County have signed the petition.

Mr. Knodt moved the action of the Secretary in representing the Board in holding the hearing on the sufficiency of the petition be approved, the petition be declared sufficient, and the Secretary be directed to conduct the test for Bang's disease of all cattle in Goodhue County whenever in his judgment, funds and personnel are available, as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1949, Sections 35.25 to 35.32, inclusive. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

Wabasha County

The Secretary reported that on June 10, 1952, a petition signed by 1,068 cattle owners residing in Wabasha County, was received requesting the Bang's disease test of all cattle in that County under the Area Plan as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1949, Sections 35.25 to 35.32, inclusive, together with a statement from Mr. Wilbur Koelmel, Wabasha County Auditor, certifying there were 1,577 bona-fide cattle owners in Wabasha County as shown by the last assessment roll in his office. The Secretary reported that he had represented the Board in holding a public hearing on the sufficiency of the petition as required by law and in accordance with the directions

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of the Board at their meeting on April 9, 1952, in the Commissioners Room in the Wabasha County Court House, Wabasha on November 25, 1952. No names on the petition were challenged at this hearing. It therefore appears that more than 67% (67.72%) of the cattle owners in Wabasha County have signed the petition.

Mr. Knodt moved the action of the Secretary in representing the Board in holding the hearing on the sufficiency of the petition be approved, the petition be declared sufficient, and the Secretary be directed to conduct the test for Bang's disease of all the cattle in Wabasha County whenever in his judgment, funds and personnel are available, as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1949, Sections 35.25 to 35.32, inclusive. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

Chisago County

The Secretary reported that on July 1, 1952, a petition signed by 1,061 cattle owners residing in Chisago County was received requesting the Bang's disease test of all cattle in that County under the Area Plan as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1949, Sections 35.25 to 35.32, inclusive, together with a statement from Mr. M. P. Zeien, Chisago County Auditor, certifying there were 1,521 bona-fide cattle owners in Chisago County as shown by the last assessment roll in his office. The Secretary reported that he had represented the Board in holding a public hearing on the sufficiency of the petition as required by law and in accordance with the directions of the Board at their meeting on April 9, 1952, in the County Agent's office in North Branch on November 28, 1952. No names on the petition were challenged at this hearing. It therefore appears that more than 67% (69.77%) of the cattle owners in Chisago County have signed the petition.

Mr. Knodt moved the action of the Secretary in representing the Board in holding the hearing on the sufficiency of the petition be approved, the petition be declared sufficient, and the Secretary be directed to conduct the test for Bang's disease of all cattle in Chisago County whenever in his judgment, funds and personnel

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are available, as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1949, Sections 35.25 to 35.32, inclusive. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

Sibley County

The Secretary reported that on June 30, 1952, a petition signed by 1,621 cattle owners residing in Sibley County was received requesting the Bang's disease test of all cattle in that County under the Area Plan as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1949, Sections 35.25 to 35.32 inclusive, together with a statement from Mr. Fred W. Hoppenstedt, Sibley County Auditor, certifying there were 2,034 bona-fide cattle owners in Sibley County as shown by the last assessment roll in his office. The Secretary reported that he had represented the Board in holding a public hearing on the sufficiency of the petition as required by law and in accordance with the directions of the Board at their meeting on April 9, 1952, in the Probate CourtRoom of the Sibley County Court House at Gaylord on December 5, 1952. No names on the petition were challenged at this hearing. It therefore, appears that more than 67% (79.69%) of the cattle owners in Sibley County have signed the petition.

Mr. Knodt moved the action of the Secretary in representing the Board in holding the hearing on the sufficiency of the petition be approved, the petition be declared sufficient, and the Secretary be directed to conduct the test for Bang's disease of all cattle in Sibley County whenever in his judgment, funds and personnel are available, as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1949, Sections 35.25 to 35.32, inclusive. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

Petitions from Dakota and Faribault Counties

The Secretary reported that since the last meeting, petitions requesting the Area Plan of Bang's disease control signed by cattle owners in Faribault and Dakota counties have been filed with the Board, making a total of 72 counties in the State which have adopted this plan.

President Ewald requested the Secretary to have maps prepared showing

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the Bang's disease status of the 37 counties in the State to be furnished to each Board Member.

Cottonwood County

The Secretary reported that he had received a number of requests from Cottonwood County to conduct a complete test of all of the cattle in that County during the present winter. He stated that in accordance with the plan now proposed, complete blood tests are contemplated only when the tuberculin test for accreditation is conducted in any county, the blood test to be conducted simultaneously therewith. He stated, however, that the petition signed by Cottonwood County owners was filed with the Board on September 5, 1951 and a number of counties have been tested subsequent thereto which have filed petitions at later dates. The next tuberculin test in Cottonwood County is not due until 1955.

Dr. Boyd moved the Secretary be directed to conduct the complete blood test for Bang's disease of all cattle in Cottonwood County as soon as funds and personnel are available. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

Dr. E. H. Gloss then appeared and entered into the discussion of the Board.

The Secretary reviewed the action already taken by the Board.

AMENDMENT TO BIENNIAL BUDGET REQUEST.

After some discussion of the motion made by Dr. Boyd and passed by the Board relative to the testing of all cattle in Cottonwood County, Dr. Gloss moved the Biennial Budget Request of the Board be amended to request sufficient funds to complete the blood testing of all cattle in all of the counties which have submitted petitions found to be sufficient after a public hearing, before January 1, 1955. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried unanimously.

VESICULAR EXANTHEMA

The Secretary reported that vesicular exanthema has appeared in Wisconsin on a garbage feeding farm in the neighborhood of Milwaukee. He reported that

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to the best of his knowledge and so far as he was able to determine, there have been no new outbreaks of vesicular exanthema at any point in the United States since October 1st, with the exception of garbage feeding farms, public stockyards, and serum production plants which became infected from the purchase of swine at garbage feeding farms. He stated that the affected swine in the states immediately adjacent to Minnesota, with the exception of the recent outbreak in Wisconsin, have all been disposed of for slaughter and processing, and he was informed by the Wisconsin State Veterinarian's office that slaughter and processing of all swine on the infected premises in Wisconsin would be completed during the present week. He stated that in view of this evidence, he had acceded to a request from livestock operators at the Public Stock Yards at South St. Paul, after consultation with all Board Members, and had modified the order of July 17th which had prohibited the movement of any swine from a public stockyards to any point in Minnesota for any purpose excepting immediate slaughter. Under the modified order, feeding pigs may be shipped from the Public Stock Yards at South St. Paul to points in Minnesota under quarantine. The quarantine to be released after 21 days only if the swine are inspected by a veterinarian at the expense of the owner and found free from evidence of communicable disease. The Secretary reported further inspections are being continued at all known garbage feeding plants in Minnesota, and that to date no evidence of the disease has been disclosed.

The Secretary stated that the modification of the order governing the movement of swine from South St. Paul would be discriminatory unless similar action is taken with regard to the importation of feeding pigs from other states.

After some discussion, Dr. Boyd moved the Secretary be directed to modify the order of October 1st, regulating the importation of swine into Minnesota, to permit such importation under permit from the Board with the understanding the pigs will be quarantined on arrival in accordance with the rules and regulations governing the importation of swine, and that said quarantine will not be released until 21 days have elapsed following arrival at destination, and until the swine have been inspected by

a qualified veterinarian and found free from symptoms of any communicable disease. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

LEGISLATION

The Secretary reported that the Interim Committee on Dairy Products and livestock had recommended in their report to the Legislature, the appropriation of sufficient funds to carry out the proposed increase in the Bang's disease control program together with certain other recommendations advocating legislation which had been suggested by the Secretary in a number of conferences previously held. The Secretary informed the Board, that there was still available for the employment of practicing veteromaroans and their assistants, approximately \$60,000.00 of the appropriation for the present fiscal year. He estimated this would provide for approximately two average counties. He presented a schedule of the testing which is required to keep the tuberculosis control program up to date, indicating that it will be necessary to test seven additional counties for tuberculosis, six of which have qualified for the Area Bang's disease program, and in which combination tuberculin and Bang's disease tests should be conducted. He stated also that if a complete test of Cottonwood County is to be made, this would be in addition to the testing above noted.

Dr. Boyd moved the Secretary be directed to request a deficiency appropriation from the Legislature which convenes on January 6, 1953, sufficient to continue the testing program during the remainder of the fiscal year to the fullest extent possible with the personnel available. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

Amendment of Present Laws

Dr. Boyd moved that the Secretary prepare legislation to amend the present laws referring to "Bang's Disease" and "Bacillary White Diarrhea", to change said terms to "brucellosis" and "pullorum disease" respectively. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss - motion carried.

Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed to confer with the Attorney General and request the preparation of an amendment to Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 35.09, sub-division 3, to provide for the payment of indemnity for livestock condemned because of being affected with disease, other than foot-and-mouth disease, the appearance of which within the State, constitutes a declaration of an emergency by the State and Federal Government, such amendment to provide, if possible, the payment of such indemnity from some source other than the appropriation to the Live Stock Sanitary Board. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed to prepare legislation to delete the third paragraph of Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 35.08 providing for a limit on the amount of appraisal when animals are condemned for tuberculosis, para-tuberculosis, glanders or Bang's disease. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

Dr. Boyd moved the Secretary be directed to prepare or have prepared, legislation for presentation to the incoming legislature, to provide for the regulation of the feeding of garbage to domestic animals. Such legislation to include licensing of garbage feeders by the Board, sale of garbage fed swine under permit for immediate slaughter only, and cooking of all garbage fed to domestic animals. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss - motion carried.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Adoption of Rules and Regulations for Certified Bang's Disease-Free Swine

The Secretary presented rules and regulations for the establishment and maintenance of certified brucellosis-free herds of swine (Regulation No. 3. 10) which were submitted for consideration at the Public Hearing held on October 15, 1952 in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 15.042. Action on these regulations was deferred when previously submitted to the Board at their Quarterly Meeting on October 17th.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss offered the following resolution, and moved its adoption:

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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 October 15, 1952, that Rules and Regulations for the Establishment and Maintenance of Certified Brucellosis-Free Herds of Swine (Regulation No. 3.10) be adopted subject to the approval of the Attorney General of the State of Minnesota to read as follows:

"Regulation No. 3. 10

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF CERTIFIED BRUCELLOSIS-FREE HERDS OF SWINE.

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 when 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 swine referred to.
- C. Veterinarian shall mean a graduate of a recognized veterinary college who has been approved by the Board.
- 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. Reactor means any animal giving a reaction when tested in a dilution of 1-100 or higher, and any animal showing any reaction in a dilution of 1-25 or higher, if in a herd in which one or more animals disclosed a reaction in a dilution of 1-100 or higher, or any animal when individually tested, disclosing a reaction in a dilution of 1-25.
- F. Herd shall mean any number of swine under one management maintained on one premise which are allowed to associate with or contact one another.
 1. If animals owned by two or more persons are allowed to associate with or contact each other under one management, all swine so maintained shall be considered one herd.
 2. Swine maintained on two or more premises under one management, provided there is interchange or contact of swine among the several groups, shall be considered one herd.
 3. Two or more groups of swine 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 and those of another group on the same premise.

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

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

I. A Negative Herd is one in the process of certification in which all animals over six months of age were tested and no animals disclosed a reaction higher than 1-100.

J. A Positive Herd is one ⁱⁿ which one or more animals disclosed a reaction of 1-100 or more in the last test.

K. 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 brucellosis-free herd certificate issued by the Board.

SECTION II. AGREEMENTS.

In order to place a herd under the supervision of the Board for the establishment and maintenance of a certified brucellosis-free herd, the owner shall sign and file with the Board, an agreement to comply with these rules and regulations.

SECTION III. TESTING.

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

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

2. Any owner may employ a veterinarian to conduct the necessary tests at owner's expense.

B. If no animals disclose a reaction higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-100 or higher, the test shall be considered negative. The herd shall be retested in approximately 90 days except in the case of certified herds when the herd shall be retested at the expiration of the period of certification.

C. If one or more animals in the herd disclosed a reaction in a dilution of 1-100 or higher, the herd shall be considered infected. The owner of an infected herd shall follow one of the following plans:

1. Plan 1.

a. Market entire herd for slaughter.

b. Clean and disinfect houses and equipment. Permit no swine to enter lots previously used for hogs until at least 90 days have elapsed following removal.

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c. Replace with swine from certified brucellosis-free herds, if possible, or with swine from herds with no history of clinical symptoms of brucellosis which have been tested and found negative in dilutions of 1-25 or higher.

d. Retest at 90 day intervals until the herd has passed two successive negative tests.

2. Plan 2.

a. Remove pigs from sows at 56 days of age or younger and completely isolate them from sows on ground not previously used for swine for at least 90 days.

b. Market all sows and other swine associated with them as soon as practicable.

c. Test all gilts and boars to be used for breeding at least 30 days before breeding. Isolate or sell for slaughter all animals not negative in a dilution of 1-25.

d. Retest all sows as soon as practicable after farrowing and before removing them from individual farrowing pens. If reactors are disclosed, segregate from remainder of herd. Sell all reacting sows as soon as practicable. Save pigs for future breeding only from completely negative sows.

e. Repeat procedure until all animals in the herd over six months of age pass two negative tests at least 90 days apart.

3. Plan 3. (Not recommended excepting in small herds disclosing a few reactors and no clinical symptoms)

a. Remove all reactors for slaughter.

b. Retest at 30 day intervals, removing all reactors for slaughter after each test until entire herd has passed two negative tests at least 90 days apart.

c. If reactors continue to recur, abandon this plan and adopt Plans 1 or 2.

SECTION IV. CERTIFICATES

A. When a herd under supervision has passed two successive negative tests approximately 90 days apart, it shall be declared a certified brucellosis-free herd for a period of one year unless such certification is canceled for cause.

1. A certified brucellosis-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 brucellosis-free herd certificate shall be canceled if:

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

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 brucellosis-free herd certificate, the entire herd shall be retested.

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

2. If one or more reactors are disclosed when the herd is tested, 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 in a 1-25 dilution within six 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 in a 1-25 dilution within 39 days before addition.

C. Animals originating in any herd not under supervision, may be admitted to the premises where herds under supervision are maintained, if tested and found negative in a 1-25 dilution within 30 days before admission. Such swine 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 herd.

D. Animals removed temporarily from the herd for exhibition purposes, or other reasons, 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 swine allowed to enter the premises where a herd is maintained for breeding or other temporary purposes, shall meet the requirements of this Section for additions to herds under supervision.

SECTION VI. SANITATION.

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

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

C. Any animal which aborts in a herd under supervision, shall be immediately isolated and immediately 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 burial.

SECTION VII.

No swine shall be removed from infected herds except for immediate slaughter

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

LEPTOSPIROSIS

The Secretary reported that because of other duties, he found it impractical to attend the symposium on leptospirosis held by the Army Medical Service Graduate School in Washington, D. C. on December 11th and 12th as authorized by the Board at their last meeting. He stated that he had requested Dr. E. H. Gloss to attend this symposium in his place. Dr. Gloss stated that he had attended the symposium and reported briefly on the proceedings. He advised that it appeared evident that until further research was conducted, there was insufficient knowledge of the disease on which to base regulations for control. A discussion of the disease followed - no action was taken.

TRICHINOSIS

The Secretary reported that he had been invited to attend a National Conference on Trichinosis held under the sponsorship of the American Board of Veterinary Health, American Medical Association, American Society of Clinical Pathologists, American Veterinary Medical Association, Conference of Public Health Veterinarians, United States Public Health Service, and the University of Michigan Phoenix Project. He stated that because of other duties, it was impractical to attend this Conference so he had requested Dr. W. L. Boyd to attend the conference as a representative of the Board. Dr. Boyd reported briefly on the conference and stated that the principal solution of the problem appeared to be proper regulation of feeding of garbage to swine and the cooking of such garbage before it is fed.

VIBRIOSIS AND ATROPHIC RHINITIS

The Secretary reported he was receiving frequent reports of vibriosis in cattle and atrophic rhinitis in swine. These two diseases were discussed but no action was taken.

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NECESSITY OF A MIMEOGRAPH

The Secretary described the inconvenience and time required for submitting all material for mimeographing to the Central Duplicating Division in the State Capitol.

Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed to request permission and funds for the purchase of a satisfactory mimeographing equipment for the Board. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 12.:05 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,


Secretary

President

QUARTERLY MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD JANUARY 16, 1963.

The meeting was called to order at 9:00 A. M. by President Ewald. Present were Mr. Charles Ewald and Mr. E. H. Knodt. The Secretary was also present. The Secretary reported that Dr. W. L. Boyd was out of the City and would not be available for the meeting. He also reported that Dr. E. H. Gloss had telephoned him stating that because of the storm and road conditions, it would be impossible for him to attend. Dr. West then telephoned Dr. George Ghostley to determine if he was planning to attend the meeting. Dr. Ghostley stated that he was ill and would not be able to attend.

There being no quorum, President Ewald declared the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Secretary.

Respectfully submitted,


Secretary

President

MINUTES DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD MARCH 20, 1953.

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

Consideration of Minutes of previous meetings was deferred until the next meeting.

7 REAPPOINTMENT OF BOARD MEMBERS.

The Secretary reported that the State Senate had confirmed the interim appointment of Dr. W. L. Boyd as a member of the Live Stock Sanitary Board for the term expiring the first Monday in January 1957, and that Mr. Charles Ewald had been reappointed by the Governor for the term ending the first Monday in January, 1958. The Senate has also confirmed Mr. Ewald's appointment.

LEGISLATION

The Secretary reported that the Bill defining Bang's disease as brucellosis is now law, having been passed by both Houses and signed by the Governor. He also reported the progress in the Legislature of the following Bills: - S. F. 825, H. F. 1053, companion bills relating to the testing of cattle for Bang's disease and Senate Resolution No. 8 also referring to Bang's disease testing; H.F. 543, S. F. 425 regulating the feeding of and requiring the cooking of garbage; S. F. 597, H. F. 695 amending the Foot-and-Mouth disease law to include other diseases declared an emergency; H. F. 1506 amending the indemnity law as it applies to foot-and-mouth disease; S. F. 1204, H.F. 1450, amending the Dog Pound Law; S. F. 432, H. F. 584 appropriating money for a reserve fund for the payment of indemnity in case an emergency disease appears; S. F. 1159, H. F. 1355 providing for an increase in membership of the Live Stock Sanitary Board; and the budget request of the Live Stock Sanitary Board.

VESICULAR EXANTHEMA

The Secretary presented reports from the Bureau indicating a significant

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vesicular exanthema throughout the United States. He also presented a proposed regulation of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture to govern the interstate movement of swine, pork and pork products from any state where the disease may occur. A general discussion of vesicular exanthema followed. No action was taken.

The Secretary presented a proposed Memorandum of Agreement submitted by the Bureau, which if executed, will permit the Bureau to cooperate with the State in the eradication of vesicular exanthema should it appear within Minnesota. He explained that in his opinion, such a Memorandum of Agreement could not be executed until or unless the Bill now on General Orders in the House of Representatives, amending the Foot-and-Mouth disease law, should be enacted into law.

After some discussion, Dr. Boyd moved the Secretary be authorized to sign the Agreement on behalf of the Board and take such other action as might be required to activate the Agreement, if S.F. 597 now on General Orders in the House is enacted into law. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried unanimously.

BRUCELLOSIS CONTROL

The Secretary announced that seven additional counties had filed petitions with the Board requesting the Area Plan of Bang's Disease control. He stated all petitions had been checked and they appeared to be sufficient as required by law, and that public hearings would be held as soon as possible. There are now a total of 79 counties under the Area Plan, or which have filed petitions requesting the plan.

The Secretary presented a report from the Bureau of Animal Industry regarding a calfhood vaccination program carried on for the last 10 years in Jersey County, Illinois with apparently very favorable results. The Secretary was directed to obtain further information regarding the procedures used in that County and to report to the Board at a later meeting.

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The Secretary, Mr. Knodt and Dr. Boyd reported on the meetings held before the Appropriations Committee of the House and the Dairy Products and Live-stock Committee of the Senate, and the efforts of a group of beef cattle breeders to have enacted legislation which would invalidate the Area Plan of Bang's disease control. A general discussion of the present plan of Bang's disease control followed. No action was taken.

DISEASES OF SHEEP

The Secretary reported that a virus disease of sheep known as "Scrapie" had appeared in California and has spread to Ohio and Illinois within recent weeks. The Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture has declared this disease an emergency and all sheep in the California affected flocks, have been destroyed.

The Secretary was directed to call the attention of all veterinarians and the known importers of sheep, to this disease and to urge the immediate reporting of any suspicious cases.

Blue Tongue

The Secretary also reported the diagnosis of Blue Tongue, another virus disease of sheep recently diagnosed in California, Texas and Utah. The Bureau of Animal Industry reports 325,000 sheep affected with this disease in California. The Secretary was directed to also write to veterinarians and sheep importers relative to this disease.

PSITTACOSIS

The Secretary presented a letter from Dr. R. Fenstermacher, Veterinarian in Charge of the Diagnosis Laboratory conducted by the University of Minnesota for the Live Stock Sanitary Board in which Dr. Fenstermacher quoted a paragraph from an article from the Michigan State College Veterinarian, Volume 13, #1, which reads as follows:

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"Due to the large number of cases presented and the public health problem involved, the Poultry Pathology Department has been forced to put a stop to the examination of parakeets and other psittacine birds."

Dr. Fenstermacher requested similar authority to refuse to accept psittacine birds for examination at the Laboratory under his charge, particularly since doing so, might expose University students to this disease.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed on behalf of the Board to request the University authorities to direct the Diagnosis Laboratory operated for the Live Stock Sanitary Board, to refuse to accept psittacine birds for examination. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

MIXA HATCHERY

The Secretary reported that when one of the field veterinarians made a routine inspection of the Mixa Turkey Hatchery at Redwood Falls, Minnesota, he found turkey eggs which had originated in a flock in which reactors were disclosed. He stated that Mr. Mixa was immediately directed to either retest the flock from which these eggs originated, or to immediately remove the eggs from the Hatchery. He stated that on a further inspection, the eggs were found to still be in the incubator and no steps had been taken by the operator to retest the flock. The operator was warned that it would be necessary for him to immediately remove the eggs or that his agreement and Pullorum-Clean certificate would be immediately cancelled. A further inspection, 48 hours later, indicated the eggs were still in the hatchery and the veterinarian reported the owner stated he could not afford to remove them. The Secretary recommended that the Agreement of the Mixa Turkey Hatchery be cancelled.

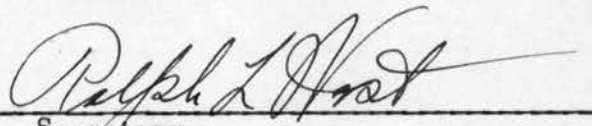
Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed to immediately cancel the Agreement of the Mixa Hatchery and to notify him that if he wished to show cause why the Agreement should be reinstated, it would be necessary under the regulations, for him to notify the Board within 10 days. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley,

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motion carried.

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

Respectfully submitted.



Secretary



President

MINUTES SPECIAL MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD APRIL 1, 1953.

Following the conference with members of the State Legislature, the Board convened in a special session. The meeting was called to order by President Ewald at 2:10 P. M. in the office John A. Hartle, Speaker of the House of Representatives. Present were Mr. Charles Ewald, Mr. E. H. Knodt, Dr. W. L. Boyd, and Dr. E. H. Gloss. Dr. George F. Ghostley did not appear. The Secretary was also present. The Secretary stated that he had notified Dr. Ghostley both by telephone and letter, of the conference to be held with the legislators.

Consideration of the Minutes of previous meetings was deferred until the next meeting of the Board.

The Board then proceeded to consider the suggestions made by the legislators regarding the rules and regulations for the eradication of brucellosis.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary prepare amendments to the regulations for the control and eradication of brucellosis to be submitted to a public hearing in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 15.042 to provide that cattle vaccinated as calves when between four and eight months of age, shall not be identified as reactors unless they show a positive reaction eighteen months or more following date of vaccination, and also to provide that vaccinated animals may be sold as vaccinates between twelve and eighteen months following vaccination, if when tested, they disclose a reaction less than a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-100 and between eighteen and twenty-four months following vaccination, if they disclosed a reaction no higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-50. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried unanimously.

After further discussion, Dr. Boyd moved the Legislature be requested to provide funds for the present program for the eradication of brucellosis in in the counties which have qualified under the Area Plan, and if additional money is made available, to enact legislation authorizing the Board to require the blood testing of all herds

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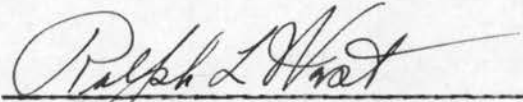
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which give a positive reaction to the ring test in counties which have not qualified for the Area Plan. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss - motion carried unanimously.

Dr. Gloss then discussed the action of the North Dakota Livestock Sanitary Board in regard to refusing to accept health certificates under certain circumstances. The matter was discussed, but no action was taken.

On motion, the Board adjourned at 3:20 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,


Secretary

President

MINUTES DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD APRIL 24, 1953.

The meeting was called to order at 9:00 A. M. by President Ewald. Members present, Mr. Charles Ewald, Mr. E. H. Knodt, Dr. George F. Ghostley and Dr. E. H. Gloss. The Secretary was also present. The Secretary announced that Dr. W. L. Boyd had notified him that it was necessary for him to be out of town and that it would be impossible for him to attend the meeting.

MINUTES.

Dr. Gloss moved that consideration of the Minutes of previous meetings be deferred until the next meeting. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

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

Dr. Gloss nominated Dr. George F. Ghostley as Vice-president of the Board for the ensuing year. Mr. Knodt seconded the nomination and moved that the nomination be closed, and the Secretary cast the unanimous vote of the Board for Dr. Ghostley as Vice-president. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss - motion carried. The Secretary cast the unanimous vote of the Board for Dr. Ghostley as Vice-president for the ensuing year.

Dr. Gloss moved that Dr. R. L. West be employed by the Board as Secretary and Executive Office for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1953 and ending June 30, 1954 at the salary fixed by law. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

Dr. Gloss moved that Dr. L. E. Jenkins be appointed as Assistant Secretary for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1953 and ending June 30, 1954. The motion was

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SECONDED BY Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

NORTH DAKOTA RULING ON ACCEPTING HEALTH CERTIFICATES

Dr. Gloss reviewed the action of the North Dakota State Veterinarian regarding his acceptance of certain health certificates issued by Minnesota veterinarians. After some discussion, the Secretary was directed to call Dr. Brandenburg by telephone to clarify the present position taken by the North Dakota Board.

The Secretary then conferred with Dr. T. O. Brandenburg, the North Dakota State Veterinarian by telephone and received assurance that the recommendation of the Minnesota Live Stock Sanitary Board would be followed in the case in question. Further action was deferred pending final developments in the case.

MIXA HATCHERY, REDWOOD FALLS.

Mr. R. P. Mixa, operator of the Mixa Turkey Hatchery at Redwood Falls, and Mr. Melbourne Dahmes, Secretary of the Mixa Turkey Hatchery, then appeared pursuant to notice sent Mr. Mixa by registered mail on April 4, inviting him to appear before the Board to show cause why his agreement placing the Mixa Turkey Hatchery under supervision for the control of pullorum disease, should be reinstated. The Secretary explained that he had canceled this agreement on March 20th for the reason that inspection of the turkey hatchery had disclosed eggs in the incubators which had originated from a flock which did not meet the requirements for a pullorum clean flock. He stated the operators of the Mixa Turkey Hatchery had been repeatedly warned that eggs from this flock would not be acceptable unless the flock was retested, which had not been done. Also when it was determined that eggs from this flock were in the incubators, the Hatchery Management was directed to remove the eggs therefrom, but refused to do so.

Mr. Mixa stated that when reactors were disclosed in the flock in question, they had been submitted to the Laboratory conducted by the University for the Board, and that the laboratory had reported that pullorum organisms were not isolated from the birds. The Secretary pointed out that Salmonella organisms were

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isolated from the reactors in question and therefore, they had immediately notified the Mixa Hatchery it would be necessary to retest the flock in which the reactors were disclosed, but that the hatchery had completely disregarded repeated notices and orders of the Board.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved that the action of the Secretary in cancelling the agreement and discontinuing supervision of the Mixa Turkey Hatchery at Redwood Falls for the control of pullorum disease, be sustained and approved. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF PULLORUM DISEASE.

Dr. Ghostley then discussed the rules and regulations for the control of pullorum disease with particular reference to the requirement that if reactors to the pullorum test submitted to the laboratory, show no pullorum disease infection, but do show infection with other Salmonella organisms, the test is considered positive.

After some discussion Dr. Gloss moved that a committee consisting of Dr. Ghostley, Dr. R. Fenstermacher, Dr. L. E. Jenkins, Dr. Ben Pomeroy, and the Secretary be appointed to review the pullorum disease regulations and recommend such changes as they deemed advisable at the next meeting of the Board. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

ROEDER'S HATCHERY

Mr. H. J. Roeder, New Ulm, Minnesota, operator of the Roeder Hatchery then appeared. The Secretary stated that he had requested Mr. Roeder to appear because of an advertising leaflet issued by the Roeder Hatchery which had been sent to him indicating that the Roeder Hatchery was advertising as "U. S. Pullorum-Clean" whereas the records of the Board indicated he was operating only as a "U. S. Pullorum-Controlled" hatchery. The Secretary presented the leaflet mentioned. Mr. Roeder stated that the statement "U. S. Pullorum-Clean" was inserted on the advertising through an error and that he had not noticed this statement until it was called to his attention by an agent of the Poultry Improvement Board. He stated there were a number of extenuating cir-

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cumstances, including sickness in his family which accounted for this oversight. He presented an invoice indicating that 1,000 of these leaflets had been printed and he stated that because of the circumstances above mentioned, only about 80 of the leaflets had been distributed.

In reply to a question by the Secretary, he stated he would be willing to write to all of the persons to whom the leaflets had been sent, informing them that the leaflet was in error and that his hatchery was rated as "U. S. Pullorum-Controlled" only. Mr. Roeder was then excused.

After some discussion, Dr. Ghostley moved that Mr. Roeder be notified that it would be necessary for him to immediately notify all persons by U. S. mail, to whom the advertising leaflets have been sent, that the claim that the hatchery is operating as U. S. Pullorum-Clean, was in error and that in fact the hatchery is operating as U. S. Pullorum-Controlled, and that a copy of this letter shall be submitted to the Board, and that until further notice, all advertising issued by the Roeder Hatchery, including radio scripts, shall be submitted to the Board for their approval before being issued or broadcast. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss - motion carried.

LEGISLATION

The Secretary then reviewed the legislation recently enacted by the State Legislature which adjourned on April 22nd. He stated that the following legislation was enacted.

- (1) Bang's disease was defined as brucellosis.
- (2) Prohibits the feeding of uncooked garbage and regulates the movement of garbage fed animals and poultry.
- (3) Provides that the Board may declare a disease an emergency and proceed to eradicate it by destruction of animals and property where necessary and to pay owners full indemnity for animals and property destroyed, cooperating with

the Federal Government when the disease has also been declared an emergency by the United States Department of Agriculture. He stated that the following legislation had been killed largely through the efforts of the Board and agricultural organizations supporting the Board's position.

(1) Bills to materially change the program of the control of brucellosis in livestock.

(2) A resolution criticizing the Board for their present brucellosis and animal disease procedures.

(3) A bill to appropriate a "standby" fund to pay indemnity in case a disease is declared an emergency. It was explained by the legislature these funds could be obtained in case of need from the Legislative Advisory Committee.

(4) A bill providing for the reorganization of the Board by adding two additional members engaged in the sale, importation or feeding of livestock.

(5) An amendment to the "Dog Pound" law.

The legislature appropriated the following amounts to the Live Stock Sanitary Board:

	<u>1953-1954</u>	<u>1954-1955</u>
Salaries	\$240,296.00	\$244,424.00
Supplies and Expense	911,000.00	911,000.00
Indemnities	25,000.00	25,000.00

A contingent fund for brucellosis eradication to be expended with the approval of the Governor and Legislative Advisory Committee to be available July 1, 1953 and any part un-expended to be available throughout the biennium. \$150,000.00

There was also a deficiency appropriation of \$30,168.50 for the present fiscal year to allow the continuation of tuberculosis and brucellosis testing.

The Secretary explained that the amount appropriated for salaries did not provide for any additional full-time personnel. He stated that after he was informed of the full amount of the appropriation, he had requested the legislature to

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deduct \$70,000.00 from the amount appropriated each year to the Supplies and Expense Fund, and add that amount to the Salary Fund, and also to deduct \$25,000.00 from each year of the Supplies and Expense Fund to be added to the Indemnity Fund. He stated the State Senate had acceded to this request and amended their Appropriation Bill accordingly, but that in conference, the House had refused to concur, and the Senate had acceded to the House Conferees, and the appropriation was made as originally proposed by the House of Representatives.

The Secretary explained that with the increased appropriation of \$500,000.00 for each year of the biennium for the control of brucellosis, and passage of the garbage cooking bill, it will be very difficult to operate without additional full-time personnel for supervision in the field and maintenance of records and conducting the tremendous increase in correspondence in the office. He stated there were several alternatives as follows:

(1) Discontinuing the employment of veterinary students and using the money in the Salary Fund provided for their employment, to employ more office personnel and full-time veterinarians in a supervisory capacity. He stated he was informed by the Department of Administration they would not approve this change without the consent of the LAC, whose first meeting is in June, and that the Administration considered it doubtful the LAC would approve this change for the reason the legislature had definitely gone on record in refusing to increase the full-time positions requested by the Live Stock Sanitary Board.

(2) Eliminating some or all of the "Veterinarian I" positions, using the funds provided for the payment of those veterinarians for the employment of a smaller number of veterinarians with a classification of Veterinarian II to be assigned to supervisory positions and the employment of the necessary office personnel.

(3) A request from the Legislative Advisory Committee for the immediate expenditure from the Contigent Fund for additional full-time personnel. The Secretary stated that in his opinion this would be inadvisable since it is entirely

possible the full amount of the Contigent Fund may be needed for the payment of indemnities in case the market value of cattle continues to decline. Also it is his opinion that it would be difficult to obtain the consent of the LAC for the expenditure of money from the Contigent Fund for this purpose.

(4) The employment of office and supervisory personnel on a contract basis to be paid from the Supplies and Expense Fund. He stated it was highly doubtful if properly qualified veterinarians could be employed on that basis or whether office personnel could legally be so employed. He stated he had discussed this question with the Department of Administration, who were now conferring with the Attorney General and State Auditor to determine if such procedure could legally be allowed, but that even if their report is favorable, he doubted the possibility of obtaining the necessary employees on that basis.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed to urge the Department of Administration to permit the Board to spend the money in the Salary Fund now provided for the employment of students for full-time supervisory and office employees, and that arrangements be made to continue to employ students on a per head or per diem basis, as was formerly done before the student employment was placed under Civil Service. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostely - motion carried.

During the discussion, the Board expressed definite disapproval of discontinuing the Veterinarian I positions.

SECRETARY'S VACATION

Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed to take at least two weeks vacation during the month of June 1953. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

VESICULAR EXANTHEMA

The Board then discussed the legislation requiring the cooking of garbage and the regulations proposed by the Federal Government to regulate the interstate movement of garbage fed swine. No action was taken.

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INFECTIOUS BRONCHITIS OF POULTRY

The Secretary stated that in the late summer and fall of 1952, a severe outbreak of infectious bronchitis of poultry had occurred in southern Minnesota. He presented a map prepared by Dr. B. S. Pomeroy of the Division of Veterinary Medicine, University Farm, showing the results of a survey conducted by his Department and a statement from Dr. Pomeroy indicating that this survey showed a loss of approximately \$9,000,000.00 to the poultry industry in 1952. He stated there was a great demand by the poultry industry of the southern part of the State for some action to be taken to prevent a repetition of this outbreak. He stated some experimental work was now in progress on the use on an attenuated vaccine, but this vaccine has not yet been approved by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the use in this State is on a strictly experimental basis. He stated that Dr. Pomeroy reported favorable results in the experimental use of this product, but that he is not yet ready to recommend its general field use. He also stated that in some eastern states, for several years it has been common practice to introduce the virulent virus into flocks when the birds are eight to ten weeks of age, in which case the acute stage of the disease has been overcome before the birds attain laying age. The losses under these conditions are insignificant. However, birds which have recovered from the disease so induced, may remain carriers indefinitely and start a new outbreak if they come in contact with susceptible birds. Also when the birds are undergoing the acute outbreak, the disease may readily be spread to neighboring flocks.

The Secretary presented a brief outline of a plan proposed by Dr. Pomeroy to the Board for consideration.

After an extended discussion, Dr. Gloss moved that a plan for the use of virulent infectious bronchitis virus be studied by the same committee appointed to review the pullorum disease control regulations, and they also report their findings and recommendations to the Board at their next meeting. The motion was

seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

Dr. Ghostley was then excused.

COMMUNITY SALES

The Secretary stated that he had recently received reports of irregularities at a number of community sales, particularly in regard to the testing of cattle, and presented a summary of some of the preliminary findings. He stated that the investigation was continuing but that it appeared a serious situation exists and some of the community sales involve both the community sales managers and the official veterinarians acting as representatives of the Board.

The Secretary was directed to push the investigation as rapidly as possible and to take such action as he deemed advisable to correct the situation.

SHEEP SCABIES

The Secretary presented a statement from the Division of Sheep Disease Control indicating that six cases of sheep scab had been disclosed since January 1, 1953, and that investigations of these cases indicated that they were all traced to sheep which had recently passed through community sales. He recommended that steps be taken to again require the dipping of all sheep passing through community sales.

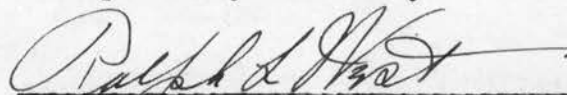
Dr. Gloss moved that the community sales regulations be amended to require the dipping of all sheep consigned to the sale unless sold for immediate slaughter. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

PUBLIC HEARING

Dr. Gloss moved that the Secretary arrange for a Public Hearing on proposed rules and regulations and amendments thereto, for June 4, 1953. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

On motion the Board adjourned at 2:45 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,


Secretary

President

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE BOARD ON APRIL 24, 1953, TO CONSIDER MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE CONTROL OF DISEASE OF POULTRY.

The Committee met in the office of the Live Stock Sanitary Board on April 30, 1953 at 10:00 A. M. The following Committee members were present: Dr. George F. Ghostley, Dr. L. E. Jenkins, Dr. R. Fenstermacher^{er} Dr. Ben Pomeroy, and Dr. Ralph L. West. Also present in an advisory capacity were Dr. W. L. Boyd, , Dr. Martin Roepke, and Mr. W. K. Dyer, Secretary of the Poultry Improvement Board.

The rules and regulations governing the control of pullorum disease were first discussed. After consider^{ing} the suggestions made by Dr. Ghostley at the Board meeting pertaining to the laboratory examination of reactors to the pullorum disease test in flocks testing for the "Pullorum Passed and Pullorum Clean" classifications, Dr. Pomeroy moved that no change in the regulations pertaining to the control of pullorum disease in turkeys be recommended. The motion was seconded by Dr. Jenkins - motion carried unanimously.

Dr. Jenkins moved the Committee recommend the regulations for the control of pullorum disease be amended to extend the privilege of laboratory examination of reactors to the pullorum disease test, to owners of chicken flocks testing to requalify such flocks as "Pullorum Clean." The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

Dr. Fenstermacher moved the same provisions now provided for laboratory examination of turkeys reacting to the pullorum test, be provided for the laboratory examination of chickens from flocks testing for requalification as "U. S. Pullorum Clean." The motion was seconded by Dr. Jenkins - motion carried Unanimously.

Mr. Dyer suggested that the regulations be amended to provide that the "Pullorum Controlled" classes be discontinued after July 1, 1954. After some

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REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE ACTS OF VIOLENCE AND THE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY

The Commission on the Activities of the Five Black - white ... on April 1, 1957, at 1:00 A.M. ... Dr. George T. Downing, Jr., Dr. J. Edgar Hoover, Dr. ... and Dr. ... also present in an advisory capacity ... Dr. ...

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discussion, Dr. West was directed to present this suggestion to the Live Stock Sanitary Board at their next meeting.

The Committee then considered the control of Infectious Bronchitis. Dr. Pomeroy presented a survey which had been conducted by the Veterinary Division, University of Minnesota, in cooperation with the Live Stock Sanitary Board during the fall and early winter of 1952. This survey indicated that the infection occurred in from 25 to 80 per cent of the chicken flocks in most of the counties south of the Twin Cities, and to a lesser extent in the west central counties, and practically none in the northern and northeast counties. Dr. Pomeroy estimated that infectious bronchitis caused a loss to the industry in the summer and fall of 1952 of approximately \$9,000,000.00.

After a discussion of the possibility of control of infectious bronchitis and the procedures used in other states, Dr. Ghostley moved the Committee recommend that the use of live virus of young birds be permitted in Minnesota. The motion was seconded by Dr. Pomeroy - motion carried unanimously.

After further discussion as to whether or not the use of this product should be restricted to areas where the disease was prevalent during 1952, it was moved by Dr. Jenkins that the live virus be made available to poultry owners on a Statewide basis. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried unanimously.

Dr. Pomeroy moved that the Committee recommend that provisions be made to distribute the virus to veterinarians only and that it shall be optional with the veterinarian as to whether he should administer the virus to birds on the farm where the flock is maintained, to birds assembled from a number of flocks at a central point, or to birds brought to the veterinarian's office for treatment. The motion was seconded by Dr. Fenstermacher. In discussion of the motion, Dr. West urged that the veterinarian administering the vaccine be required to treat birds only on the premises where the flock was maintained. The motion was carried, all Committee Members voting aye with the exception of Dr. West who voted "no."

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Dr. Jenkins moved the Committee recommend that before the virus can be administered to poultry, the poultry owners shall be required to sign an agreement on forms furnished by the Board relieving all agencies participating in the program, for responsibility for losses incident to the use of the virus, certifying that the owner will take all reasonable precautions to prevent the spread of the disease to neighboring flocks, that no birds shall be removed from the treated flock for at least 30 days following introduction of the virus, and that the poultry owner shall notify neighboring poultry owners of his intention to introduce infectious bronchitis virus into his flock. The motion was seconded by Dr. Fenstermacher - motion carried unanimously.

The Committee then discussed various possibilities for obtaining the virus and its distribution. It appeared further information is desirable. Dr. Roepke was requested to determine if it would be possible for the virus to be produced at the Diagnosis Laboratory, University Farm, and if money would be available for such production. Also what charges should be made to the veterinarian obtaining the product and how the collection of such money should be made. Dr. Pomeroy was requested to determine whether or not it would be possible to interest commercial laboratories in the production of the virus. Dr. Ghostley was requested to confer with the Baby Chick Association to determine if that organization would be in a position to furnish funds to start the production of bronchitis virus, either as an outright grant or to be reimbursed from the sale of the virus.

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

MEETING MAY 13, 1953.

The Committee again met on May 13, 1953 in the office of the Live Stock Sanitary Board. All Committee Members were present, namely, Dr. George F. Ghostley, Dr. L. E. Jenkins, Dr. R. Fenstermacher, Dr. Ben Pomeroy, and Dr. Ralph L. West. Dr. W. L. Boyd was also present in an advisory capacity.

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Dr. Pomeroy reported for Dr. Roepke that it appeared probable that the University would be in a position to undertake the production of the virus for sale to veterinarians. Dr. Pomeroy also reported that he had conferred with Dr. W. L. Beebe who was much interested in the production of the virus, provided the necessary permission could be obtained from the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

Dr. Ghostley report^{ed} the Baby Chick Association do not have funds to assist in the production or distribution of the virus. He suggested, however, that the Board request the Legislative Advisory Committee to provide sufficient funds in order to start the production of the virus by the University. Dr. Ghostley stated that ^{the} L.A.C. should look with favor on this request since the poultry industry, through the Poultry Improvement Board, has contributed approximately \$35,000.00 to the State in money collected from fees, over and above the appropriations made to the Board.

The Committee then discussed the various possibilities for the production of virus. It was pointed out that the need for action was urgent, and that time would probably not permit entering into negotiations with commercial laboratories. Also it seem improbable that action by the Legislative Advisory Committee could be obtained in time to provide the necessary virus for the present season. Dr. Pomeroy stated he felt that he could assure the Committee that the University Laboratory would be in a position to furnish the virus in some manner.

The Board then considered a proposed form of agreement to be signed by the poultry owner before the virus was administered to birds in his flock, and also a proposed form of veterinarian's report of vaccination. A copy of the proposed form is herewith attached.

Dr. Pomeroy moved that no vaccination be permitted later than September 1st of any year. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

The Agency reported for the year 1954 that it had received from the University of California a grant for the purpose of conducting research in the field of plant pathology. The grant was for the purpose of conducting research in the field of plant pathology. The grant was for the purpose of conducting research in the field of plant pathology.

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Dr. Fenstermacher moved that veterinarians be required to vaccinate a minimum of 10 birds or at least 5% of the birds in any flock to be treated. The motion was seconded by Dr. Pomeroy - motion carried.

The Committee then discussed the means of informing the industry as to the availability of the use of live virus and what procedures should be taken to obtain its use in their flocks. Dr. Pomeroy agreed to prepare a letter to be distributed to all veterinarians and also a letter to be furnished to county agents for publication, and to all hatchery owners outlining the plan of bronchitis control. Dr. West stated that the letters to the veterinarians and hatcherymen would be mimeographed and mailed by the Live Stock Sanitary Board provided the Board approved of the plan as submitted.

Several Committee Members stated that the need for action is urgent as the product should be available and the work of inoculation started about June 1. Dr. West was advised to submit an outline of the plan to the Board Members by mail in order to obtain the approval or disapproval of the plan.

After further discussion, the Committee adjourned at 11:30 A. M.

George F. Ghostley
Dr. George F. Ghostley

L. E. Jenkins
Dr. L. E. Jenkins

R. Fenstermacher
Dr. R. Fenstermacher

Ben Pomeroy
Dr. Ben Pomeroy

Ralph L. West
Dr. Ralph L. West

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C.

The following report was received from the Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C., on the 10th day of June, 1911.

The report contains a description of the disease and a list of the plants affected. It also contains a list of the plants which are known to be free from the disease.

The disease is caused by the bacterium *Bacterium carolinense*. It is a very common disease and is found on a wide variety of plants. It is especially common on the following plants:

Plants known to be free from the disease are:

The following plants are known to be affected by the disease:

The disease is caused by the bacterium *Bacterium carolinense*. It is a very common disease and is found on a wide variety of plants. It is especially common on the following plants:

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

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Special Agent in Charge

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Special Agent in Charge