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Miscellaneous (cont"d)

MINUTES SPECIAL MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD MAY 28, 1953.

The meeting was called to order at 9:00 A. M. by President Knodt. Members present - Mr. E. H. Knodt, Mr. Charles Ewald, Dr. E. H. Gloss and Dr. W. L. Boyd. The Secretary was also present. Dr. George F. Ghostely was unable to attend as he had a previous engagement.

MINUTES

Dr. Gloss moved the Minutes for the regular quarterly meeting of October 17, 1952, the special meeting held December 17, 1952, the adjourned quarterly meeting held January 16, 1953, the deferred Quarterly meeting held April 1, 1953, and the deferred Quarterly meeting held April 25, 1953, be approved as submitted to the Board Members by mail. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

BRUCELLOSIS CONTROL - PUBLIC HEARINGS

Dakota County

The Secretary reported that on December 10, 1952, a petition signed by 1,085 cattle owners residing in Dakota 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. L. Mallery, Dakota County Assessor, certifying there were 1,554 bona-fide cattle owners in Dakota 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 Meeting Room of the Farm Bureau Service Building, Farmington, Minnesota on April 29, 1953. No names on the petition were challenged at this hearing. It therefore appears that more than 67% (69.81%) of the cattle owners in Dakota 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 Dakota County whenever in his judgement, funds and personnel are available, as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 35.25 to 35.32, inclusive. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

Lyon County

The Secretary reported that on February 13, 1953, a petition signed by 1,194 cattle owners residing in Lyon 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. G. Oscar Carlson, Lyon County Auditor, certifying there are 1,715 bona-fide cattle owners in Lyon 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 Commissioner's Room in the Lyon County Court House at Marshall on May 1, 1953. No names on the petition were challenged at this hearing. It therefore appears that more than 67% (69.62%) of the cattle owners in Lyon 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 Lyon County whnever 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. Ewald - motion carried.

Murray County

The Secretary reported that on January 9, 1953, a petition signed by 1,317 cattle owners residing in Murray 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. C. D. Peterson, Murray County Auditor, certifying there were 1,901 bona-fide cattle owners in Murrary 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 Murray County Court House at Slayton, on May 1, 1953. No names on the petition were challenged at this hearing. It therefore appears that more than 67% (69.27%) of the cattle owners in Murray 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 Murray 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. Ewald - motion carried.

Lincoln County.

The Secretary reported that on July 7, 1952, a petition signed by 1,079 cattle owners residing in Lincoln 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. J. M. Domek, Lincoln County Auditor, certifying there are 1,499 bona-fide cattle owners in Lincoln 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 Meeting Room in the Lincoln County Court House at Ivanhoe on May 2, 1953. No names on the petition were challenged at this hearing. It therefore appears that more than 67% (71.98%) of the cattle owners in Lincoln 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 Lincoln County whenever in his judgment, f unds and personnel are available, as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1949, Sections 35.25 to 35.32 inclusive. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

McLeod County

The Secretary reported that on July 25, 1952, a petition signed by 1,510 cattle owners residing in McLeod 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 Lida C. Luthens, County Adutior, certifying there are 2,225 bona-fide cattle owners in McLeod County as shown by the last assessment roll in her 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 McLeod County Court House in Glencoe on May 8, 1953. No names on the petition were challenged at this hearing. It therefore appears that more than 67% (67.86%) of the cattle owners in McLeod 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 McLeod 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. Ewald - motion carried.

Nicollet County

The Secretary reported that on September 11, 1952, a petition signed by 1,148 cattle owners residing in Nicollet 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. Harold Overn, Nicollet County Auditor, certifying there are 1,314 bona-fide cattle owners in Nicollet 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 Nicollet County Court House, St. Peter, Minnesota on May 8, 1953. No names on the petition were challenged at this hearing. It therefore appears that more than 67% (87.36%) of the cattle owners in Nicollet 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 Nicollet County whenever in his judgment, funds and personnel are available, as provided in Minnesota Statues 1949, Sections 35.25 to 35.32 inclusive. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

Steele County

The Secretary reported that on February 4, 1953, a petition signed by 1,444 cattle owners residing Steele 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 Marion Ditlevson, Steele County Auditor, certifying there are 1,887 bona-fide cattle owners in Steele 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 Steele County Court House at Owatonna on May 9, 1953. No names on the petition were challenged at this hearing. It therefore appears that more than 67% (76.52%) of the cattle owners in Steele 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 Steele 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. Ewald - motion carried.

Dodge County

The Secretary reported that on March 27, 1953, a petition signed by 1,113 cattle owners residing in Dodge 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, Section 35.25 to 35.32 inclusive, together with a statement from Mr. Arthur Lampland, Dodge County Supervisor of Assements, certifying there are 1,715 bona-fide cattle owners in Dodge 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 Dodge County Court House in Mantorville on May 9, 1953. No names on the petition were challenged at this hearing. It therefore appears that more than 67% (69.62%) of the cattle owners in Dodge 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 Dodge 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 Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

Grant County

The Secretary reported that on August 12, 1952, a petition signed by 754 cattle owners residing in Grant 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. G. J. Lunne, Grant County Auditor, certifying there are 1,110 bona-fide cattle owners in Grant 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 Grant County Court House at Elbow Lake, Minnesota on May 26, 1953. No names on the petition were challenged at this hearing. It therefore appears that more than 67% (67.92%) of the cattle owners in Grant 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 Grant 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. Ewald - motion carried.

Morrison County.

The Secretary reported that on March 27, 1953, a petition signed by 1,982 cattle owners residing in Morrison 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. Leo J. Billstein, Morrison County Auditor, certifying there are 2,911 bona-fide cattle owners in Morrison 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 Little Falls on May 27, 1953. No names on the petition were challenged at this hearing. It therefore appears that more than 67% (68.08%) of the cattle owners in Morrison 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 Morrison County whenever in his judgment, funds and personnel are available, as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1949, Sections 35.25 to 35.32, includive. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

BRUCELLOSIS CONTROL - POPE COUNTY.

The Secretary reported that he had conferred with the Pope County Attorney relative to the prosecution of a cattle owner who had refused to submit his cattle to the tuberculin and Bang's disease tests. The County Attorney is of the opinion that this cattle owner, if convicted, will appeal his case to the Supreme Court. The Secretary presented all data pertaining to the establishment of Pope County as a brucellosis area county, and the County Attorney advised that in his opinion, it would be advisable to charge this violator under the law, with refusal to submit his cattle to the brucellosis test, rather than for refusing the tuberculin test. After some discussion, the Secretary was directed to use his judgment in prosecuting this case.

BRUCELLOSIS CONTROL - WINONA COUNTY.

The Secretary reported that he had recently met with a group of cattle owners in Winona County at the request of Representative George Daley to discuss the rules and regulations for the Area Plan of brucellosis control. He presented a proposed amendment to the regulations for the control of brucellosis under the area plan, submitted by the cattle owners present at the meeting. The proposed amendments were studied and discussed by the Board, no action was taken.

Wabasha County

The Secretary also reported that he had attended a meeting with a group of cattle owners in Wabasha County on May 22nd at the invitation of the County Agent, Mr. Douglas Mossberg, to discuss the rules and regulations for the control of bru-

cellosis under the Area Plan. The meeting was attended by approximately 30 cattle owners, including a number of men who had circulated the petition requesting the area plan of control in Wasbasha County. Some of the cattle owners present indicated they had not been fully informed of the law and regulations governing the brucellosis program before signing the petition, and felt some further consideration should be given before the petition was declared sufficient. The Secretary stated that the petition was filed with the Board on June 10, 1952. Notice of a Public Hearing to consider the petition was published in the Wabasha County Herald Standard on November 14, 1952 and a hearing was held pursuant to that notice in the County Commissioner's room in the Wabasha County Court House on November 25, 1952. The County Agent stated that in addition to the Official Notice, he had furnished a news story announcing the hearing to several other newspapers published in the County. The Secretary informed the group no one who appeared at the meeting, offered any evidence, facts or things in opposition to the petition. Therefore, he had submitted his report of the hearing to the Board at their meeting of December 17, 1952, and the Board had approved the Secretary's action in holding the hearing, had declared the petition sufficient, and directed the Secretary to start the testing under the Area Plan in Wabasha County whenever funds and personnel are available. He stated the time to have raised objection to the acceptance of the petition, was at the hearing provided by law. However, he explained the provision of the law providing for the filing of a counter petition. Some of the cattle owners present indicated that a counter petition will be filed.

PUBLIC HEARING ON PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The Secretary reminded the Board of the Public Hearing on proposed amendments to the rules and regulations which he had arranged as directed by the Board. He stated that much interest was being shown inthe hearing and he believed it would be advisable for as many of the Board Members as could possible do so, to attend the hearing.

Aftersome discussion, Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be authorized and directed to represent the Board in conducting the public hearing on proposed rules and

regulations in the Auditorium of the State Office Building on June 4, 1953. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

INFECTIOUS BRONCHITIS

The Secretary presented the report of the Special Committee appointed by the Board on April 24, 1953 to consider matters pertaining to the control of diseases of poultry.

Dr. Gloss moved to accept the report as presented. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved to provide for the use of infectious bronchitis virus as outlined in the report. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

COMMUNITY SALES

Dr. I. M. Ford and Mr. James W. Baker, Edgerton Livestock Sales

Dr. I. M. Ford, and Mr. James W. Baker and his son John Baker of Edgerton, then appeared before the Board. Mr. Baker is the operator of the Baker Livestock Sales Pavilion at Edgerton and Dr. Ford is the official veterinarian authorized by the Board to represent them at the Sale.

The Secretary presented evidence indicating that a certain cow had been sold through the sale without a record of a Bang's disease test. This animal when later consigned to another sale, showed a positive reaction. Also when investigating this Sale, it was determined that no reactors had been reported at the Baker Sales Barn between November 19, 1952 and April 17, 1953, although a large numberof cattle from numerous consignors, had been tested at each sale held. Both Mr. Baker and Dr. Ford disclaimed any knowledge of the animal in question and could not explain the reason why this animal did not appear on the report of tests submitted from the sale. They also claimed that at no time had any positive reactions been disclosed which Dr. Ford had failed to report. Mr. Baker stated that after the investigation by the

agents of the Board, he had conferred with the person who consigned this animal and that he was unable to give him any definite information as to the origin of the animal or how it happened to be carrying an identification tag of the same serial number as those used by Dr. Ford when testing cattle at the Baker Sale on March 18, 1953. Dr. Ford and the Messrs. Baker were then excused.

As some discussion, the Secretary was directed to make a further investigation to determine it was possible to locate the person who consigned this animal and obtain a further explanation from him as to when the animal was tagged with the identification tag above mentioned. The Secretary was directed to inform Dr. Ford and Mr. Baker that a further investigation was being made.

Dr. Gloss moved that unless the further investigation disclosed a satisfactory explanation of the origin of the animal in question, that the Secretary be directed to revoke the permit of the Baker Livestock Sale at Edgerton, Minnesota, and take the necessary steps to remove Dr. I. M. Ford's name from the Approved and Accredited list of Veterinarians in Minnesota. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

After some further discussion of the identification of animals at community sales, Mr. Ewald moved that all official veterinarians at community sales be directed to use the official ear tag of the Live Stock Sanitary Board to identify cattle tested at the sale unless such cattle arrived at the sale with other satisfactory identification. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

Dr. John Hargas, Braham

Dr. John Hargas of Braham then appeared before the Board. The Secretary stated that he had recently investigated a report of the sale of cattle by Herb Carlson, a cattle dealer in Kanabec County. A number of cattle which reacted when tested for Bang's disease in several different herds were reported by the owners to have been recently purchased from Mr. Carlson without a record of a Bang's disease test at the time of sale. Mr. Carlson was arrested following this investigation and pled guilty to violating the rules and regulations governing the sale of cattle. The investigation indicated

that Mr. Carlson was indirectly interested in the Kanabec Sales Company at Mora, Minnesota. Dr. John Hargas is the official veterinarian of the Kanabec Sales Company and also the Princeton Livestock Market at Princeton, Minnesota.

On investigating the records of these two sales, it was found that a number of cattle listed on the test record were indicated as "market cattle" and that no reactors were reported at either of these two sales over a period of several months in spite of large numbers of cattle being tested. Also the investigation disclosed that Dr. Hargas was not following the technique approved by the Board in conducting the brucellosis test. He stated that he therefore, invited Dr. Hargas to appear to show cause why his name should not be removed from the Approved and Accredited List of Veterinarians in Minnesota.

The Secretary stated that he had also invited Mr. Ray Seline, the Manager of the Kanabec Sale and Mr. Al Pike, Manager of the Princeton Sale to also appear, but they failed to do so. He stated that Mr. Pike called him by telephone stating that his sale was held on this date and it would be impossible for him to appear. Mr. Seline had appeared in the office of the Secretary on the previous day and the Secretary had advised him that it was important to appear before the Board, but that he had not done so. In reply to questions by the Board Members and the Secretary, Dr. Hargas admitted that he had failed to identify cattle which had given a positive or suspicious reaction at the community sales at both the Kanabec Sales Company and the Princeton Livestock Market. He stated that these animals were reported on the test report as "market cattle" and that in most instances, he had obtained an affidavit from the buyer that the cattle would be consigned to a slaughtering establishment. Dr. Hargas further stated that he was familiar with the rules and regulations requiring the identification as reactors of all animals which failed to give a negative reaction when tested at a community sale. He also stated that in his opinion, it was common knowledge that he was following this practice although he had no definite information either of the sales operators were aware of these violations.

Dr. Hargas was then excused.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved that the permits held by the Kanabec Sales Company, Ray Seline, Manager, to operate a community sale at Mora, Minnesota, and the permit held by the Princeton Livestock Market, Al Pike, Manager, to operate a community sale at Princeton, Minnesota, be revoked. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd, motion carried.

Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed to take the necessary steps to remove the name of Dr. John Hargas of Braham, Minnesota from the list of Approved and Accredited Veterinarians in Minnesota for at least one year. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

After some further discussion, Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed to require all official veterinarians at community sales to submit at least 50 samples each calendar year, to the laboratory conducted for the Board by the University of Minnesota, for check testing, Such samples to include at least six showing a suspicious or positive reaction when tested by the veterinarian. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

The Secretary was also directed to write a letter to all veterinarians pointing out the necessity for following the prescribed technique in conducting the test and compliance with the regulations in regard to the identification of reactors.

STREET SALES OF SWINE

The Secretary reported that since the prohibition against the intra-state movement of swine had been lifted, street sales of swine had again be instituted at various points in the State. The largest of these sales is at Little Falls, Minnesota. During the last few months, many complaints have been received because of pigs reported purchased at Little Falls by dealers, became sick soon after resale to swine feeders. He stated that investigation indicated that large numbers of swine from various parts of the State, as well as from other states, are being sold weekly at the Little Falls Sale. He stated that Dr. Jenkins had conferred with the City authorities at Little Falls

in regard to some supervision of the sale. AlsO, when the Secretary conducted the hearing on the brucellosis petition for Morrison County on May 27th, he was invited to appear at a meeting with the City Council and Mr. Mullin of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission to review an ordinance which was being prepared, and which the City Attorney stated would be presented to the City Council on the following day as an emergency ordinance to immediately take effect. This ordinance would prohibit the sale of swine within the City limits of Little Falls, excepting within certain prescribed areas. It would also require that all persons bringing swine to Little Falls for sale, must register with a "Pig Registrar." He must also furnish a statement that the pigs he was offering for sale, had been in his possession for at least 30 days, excepting in the case of licensed livestock dealers who must state the name and address of the person from whom he had obtained the pigs he was offering for sale.

The Secretary stated that it was his opinion that further action in regard to controlling the street sales should be deferred pending the success or failure of this ordinance in controlling conditions at Little Falls, and if it was found to successfully control the movement at that point, to then insist that similar ordinances be required at any point within the State where street sales of swine are conducted. The matter was discussed - no action was taken.

GARBAGE FEEDING

The Secretary stated that tentative regulations had been prepared to present to the public hearing on June 4th to govern the feeding of garbage to swine, pursuant to laws of 1953, Chapter 355. He stated there had been many inquiries in regard to the equipment that would be required and also as to other provisions, particularly regarding the necessity of requiring permits for the movement of garbage fed swine.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved that the proposed regulations includea provision that garbage fed swine be sold for slaughter only unless the garbage feeder provides a recording thermometer in his cooking equipment, and makes the

temperature readings available to inspectors of the Live Stock Sanitary Board. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

The Secretary also reported that proposed federal regulations will require the cleaning and disinfection of all vehicles which move swine interstate immediately upon unloading the swine. He stated that Dr. Driver, Inspector in Charge for the United State Bureau of Animal Industry, had discussed this matter with him on several occasions. He stated Dr. Driver realized the duty of enforcing this regulation will be in the hands of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, but the Secretary stated it was his opinion, the Board should cooperate in every possible way to enforce the Federal regulation. However, it will be difficult to furnish any personnel because of the extreme shortage now faced by the Board. The Secretary stated that he had also received a letter from the Bureau informing him it was the hope of the Bureau, the states would also adopt regulations requiring the cleaning and disinfection of vehicles which had moved swine intra-state. The matter was discussed, but no action was taken.

BLUE-GREEN ALGAE POISONING.

The Secretary reported that he had recently conferred with Dr. Theodore A. Olson, Associate Professor of Public Health at the University of Minnesota regarding the research conducted by Dr. Olson in regard to blue-gree algae poisoning. He stated that Dr. Olson had prepared mimeographed material describing this research which he had presented at a Public Health meeting, and also a letter to veterinarians requesting thei r cooperation by reporting suspected cases of algae poisoning, to Dr. Olson. The Secretary stated that he had informed Dr. Olson that if the Board approved, he would see that this material was distributed to all practicing veterinarians in Minnesota.

Dr. Hoyd moved the Secretary be directed to cooperate with Dr. Olson by mailing the material above described to all pracitcing veterinarians in the State. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss - motion carried.

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FULL-TIME PERSONNEL

The Secretary reported that he had found no solution to the problem presented by the failure of the legislature to provide additional full-time personnel. He stated that as directed, he had requested the Department of Administration to permit him to employ veterinary students on a per head basis as "non-state employees" and to transfer the funds provided for the payment of their salaries to the employment of other full-time personnel. He stated the Department of Administration had refused to approve this change stating they had no objection to employing students on a per head basis, but they could not approve the money to b e saved in the Salary Fund for the full-time personnel since it was the intent of the legislature, not to provide additional full-time employes in the Live Stock Sanitary Board force. The Secretary stated that the only solution which he had, would be to delete some of the Veterinarian I positions and to transfer the funds so saved, to the employment of veterinarians in the Veterinarian II classification, and some to the employment of additional office personnel.

The Board again expressed their belief that the Veterinarian I positions were extremely important and should be retained if possible.

After further discussion, Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed to use his best judgment in the employment of personnel. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

MEETING AT SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

The Secretary reported that he had attended a meeting of Chief Livestock Sanitary Officials of the Central states at Sioux City, Iowa on May 14th. He stated that at this meeting, the principal subjects discussed were the control of sheep scabies and the control of vesicular exanthema. The group of veterinarians urged the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture to approve the use of benzine hexachloride and its derivatives, as a dip for the treatment of sheep for interstate shipment, and to provide regulations as to its use for

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this purpose. There was no other definite action taken at the meeting.

IMPORTATION OF VACCINATED FEEDING CATTLE.

The Secretary stated that there was a serious problem involved in the importation of feeding female cattle since brucellosis vaccination was increasing so rapidly in the range areas, particularly South Dakota and Montana. He stated that vaccinated heifers were arriving in increasing numbers, usually without the permits required by Minnesota regulations. Also, in the majority of instances, the cattle have been vaccinated by persons other than qualified veterinarians. South Dakota now recognizes the vaccination of cattle by "technicians" providing the report of vaccination is signed and approved by a qualified veterinarian. However, Minnesota prohibits the use of brucellosis vaccine by persons other than qualified veterinarians and it does not seem logical to accept cattle vaccinated by persons other than veterinarians for importation. The question was discussed at some length, but no action was taken. The Secretary was directed to continue to try to enforce the present regulations governing the importation of vaccinated cattle into Minnesota.

OUT OF STATE MEETINGS TO BE ATTENDED

The Secretary presented a letter forwarded to him by the State Department of Health from the Public Health Service, announcing a meeting at Atlanta, Georgia, June 15 to 19 inclusive, for the discussion of diseases transmissible to man from domestic animals, including rabies, psittacosis, leptospirosis, brucellosis, and trichinosis. The Secretary stated it appeared from the program which accompanied the letter, these subjects will be discussed largely from a laboratory standpoint, and he believed it would be desirable to send someone from the laboratory conducted by the University of Minnesota for the Board, to attend this meeting.

Dr. Gloss moved that the Secretary request permission from the Governor for Dr. Fenstermacher or some other employee of the Diagnosis Laboratory, to attend the meeting at Atlanta, Georgia. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

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AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION MEETING.

Dr. Boyd moved that the Secretary request permission for Dr. E. H. Gloss and the Secretary to attend the American Veterinary Medical Association meeting at Toronto, Canada on July 20 to 23, inclusive. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

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

Respectully submitted,

Ralph L West
Secretary

E. M. Ewald
President

MINUTES SPECIAL MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD JUNE 4, 1953.

Following adjournment of the Public Hearing held by the Board on this date to consider proposed rules and regulations, the Board convened in executive session in the Auditorium of the State Office Building, St. Paul, Minnesota at 3:20 P. M. Present were Dr. George F. Ghostley, Dr. E. H. Gloss, and Dr. W. L. Boyd. The Secretary was also present. President E. H. Knodt had been called from the hearing on other business, and had not returned. Mr. Charles Ewald was absent.

The meeting was called to order by Vice-President Ghostley. The proposed rules and regulations governing the feeding of garbage to livestock and poultry, the transportation of garbage for feeding to livestock and poultry, and the movement of garbage fed livestock and poultry, were then discussed, giving consideration to the evidence and arguments presented at the public hearing.

Dr. Gloss moved to amend Section I, paragraph B of the propsed regulations to read as follows:

"B. Operator shall mean an individual, firm, partnership, company or corporation, including the State of Minnesota, its public institutions and agencies and all political subdivisions of the State, engaged in the feeding of garbage to livestock or poultry, or transporting garbage for the purpose of feeding such garbage to livestock or poultry."

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

Dr. Gloss moved to amend Section II of the proposed regulations by inserting a comma after the word "him" in the second line of the mimeographed copy. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

Dr. Gloss moved to amend Section IV, paragraph A of the proposed regulations by deleting the phrase, "at the end of each days operation." The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

Dr. Gloss moved to amend Section IV, paragraph C of the proposed regulations by striking the last sentence and substituting the following language:

June 4, 1953.

"Such facilities shall be so located that no contamination from raw garbage, or the garbage trucks hauling the same, will contaminate the enclosures where any livestock or poultry are confined." The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

Dr. Gloss moved to amend Section V, paragraph B, sub-paragraph 1 of the proposed regulations by adding two sub-sub-paragraphs as follows:

"d. If such garbage fed livestock or poultry is consigned to a commission company, the permit shall be presented to the representative of the commission company by the person who delivers such livestock or poultry. The commission Company shall indicate thereon, the number of animals in the shipment and the slaughtering establishment to which such livestock or poultry are sold. The commission company shall then return the permit to the office of the Board."

"e. If the livestock or poultry are consigned directly to a slaughtering establishment, the permit shall be presented to the agent thereof who shall indicate thereon, the number of animals in the shipment and return the certificate to the office of the Board."

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

Dr. Gloss moved to amend Section V, paragraph C by substituting a comma for the period at the end of the paragraph and adding the following language: "or the quarantine may be released after 21 days if the pigs are examined by a qualified veterinarian and found to be free from symptoms of any serious communicable disease." The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

Dr. Boyd moved the Secretary be directed to prepare the the rules and regulations as corrected, to be presented to the Board for final action at an early date. Motion seconded by Dr. Gloss - motion carried.

Since it was necessary for Dr. Boyd to leave the meeting temporarily, the Board then recessed until 4:20 P. M. Mr. Knodt and Dr. Boyd then reappeared and Mr. Knodt assumed the chair.

June 4, 1953.

KANABEC AND PRINCETON COMMUNITY SALE OPERATORS

Mr. Al Pike, Manager of the Princeton Livestock Market at Princeton, Minnesota, and Mr. Roy Seline, Manager of the Kanabec Livestock Sales at Mora, Minnesota then appeared. Mr. Pike and Mr. Seline had requested a hearing with the Board relative to the Board's action at a previous meeting in revoking the respective permits to operate a community sale.

After reviewing the evidence which resulted in revocation of these permits, Mr. Pike and Mr. Seline were excused.

Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed to inform Mr. Pike and Mr. Seline that applications for reinstatement of their permits, would be reconsidered after 90 days had elapsed following date of revocation. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

On motion the Board then adjourned at 5:15 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

Ralph L. Hirst
Secretary

E. A. Arnold
President

MINUTES SPECIAL MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD JUNE 18, 1953.

The meeting was called to order in the office of the Board at 1:15 P. M. by President Knodt. Members present were Mr. E. H. Knodt, Dr. E. H. Gloss, Dr. W. L. Boyd, and Mr. Charles Ewald. The Secretary was also present. Dr. Ghostley was absent.

Dr. Boyd moved to defer consideration of the Minutes of previous meetings until the next regular meeting. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

PUBLIC HEARINGS ON BANG'S DISEASE PETITIONS.

Olmsted County

The Secretary presented his report of the public hearing on the petition signed by cattle owners in Olmsted County filed with the Board on January 26, 1953, requesting the testing for Bang's disease of all cattle in Olmsted County under the Area Plan. He stated that four signatures on the petition were challenged by persons present at the hearing for the reason that signers were not of age, but were 4-H Club Members whose cattle were assessed in their father's name. Also one signature, because in the opinion of the persons present, the signer owned no cattle at the time the petition was circulated. The Secretary reported that on further investigation he had received statements from the persons whose names were challenged, indicating that the four minors actually owned the cattle, and that these cattle were registered in the name of the minor. Also a statement from the signer whom those attending the hearing claimed owned no cattle, certifying he actually did own nine head at the time the petition was circulated and when he signed the petition. The Secretary further state that he had conferred with the Attorney General's office in regard to the acceptance of signatures of minors. Mr. Lowell Grady, Assistant Attorney General, informed him there was nothing in the law restricting the signatures to adult persons, and that it was the duty of the Board to determine whether or not the signers of the petition were actually cattle owners.

The Secretary further reported that even with the challenged names deducted, there were 1,634 names on the petition, and that a statement from Francis L. Underleak, County Auditor, certified that according to the last assessment roll, there were 2,398 cattle owners in Olmsted County indicating that 67.92% of the bona-fide cattle owners residing in the Olmsted County, signed the petition.

Dr. Boyd 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 suff icient, and the Secretary be directed to conduct the test for Bang's disease of all cattle in Olmsted 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. Ewald - motion carried.

Fillmore County

The Secretary reported on February 3, 1953, a petition signed by 2,084 cattle owners residing in Fillmore 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. Charles V. Michener, Fillmore County Auditor, certifying there were 3,081 bona-fide cattle owners in Fillmore 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 Fillmore County Court House at Preston, Minnesota on June 5, 1953. No names were challenged at this hearing. It therefore appears that more than 67% (67.64%) of the cattle owners in Fillmore County have signed the petition .

Dr. Boyd moved the action of the Secretary in representing the Board in holding ahearing 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 Fillmore County whever 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. Ewald - motion carried.

Rice County

The Secretary stated that on April 4, 1953, a petition signed by 1,416 cattle owners residing in Rice 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. Clem R. McCarthy, Ric Rice County Auditor, certifying there are 2,093 bona-fide cattle owners in Rice 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 Rice County Court House in Faribault on June 6, 1953. No names on the petition were challenged at this hearing. It therefore appears that more than 67% (67.65%) of the cattle owners in Rice County have signed the petition.

Dr. Boyd 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 Rice 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. Ewald - motion carried.

BRUCELLOSIS TESTING.

The Secretary announced that the initial test for brucellosis under the Area Plan, was started on June 15th in Dakota and Chippewa Counties.

Mr. James App of Fairmont, Minnesota then appeared. Mr. App had appeared at the meeting of June 4th and requested permission to deliver an address on which he had won a State Championship awarded in an oratorical contest conducted by the Future Farmers of America. Since time did not permit his address at that meeting, the Secretary

was directed by the Board to invite him to appear at this time. Mr. App then delivered his address which pertained to brucellosis and its control. He was then excused.

GARBAGE FEEDERS

Mr. Phil Perron and Mr. H. W. Roberts, both of St. Paul then appeared. They stated they represented an Association of Garbage Feeders in the St. Paul area, and requested certain changes in the proposed regulations governing the feeding of garbage and the movement of garbage fed livestock and poultry as presented at the public hearing on June 4th. They requested that Section V of these proposed regulations be amended before adoption so as to provide that permits when issued, would allow garbage feeders to remove the livestock to any point without restrictions or designation of a consignee, or proof of swine reaching any particular destination. They contend that if the regulation is adopted as now prepared, packers will discriminate in the purchase of swine known to originate on garbage feeding premises, to an extent that it would be unprofitable for anyone to continue in the garbage feeding business. After an extended discussion of the points raised by Mr. Perron and Mr. Roberts, they were excused.

Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed to arrange a meeting with representatives of the St. Paul Stock Yards and all packing plants in the Twin Cities area to explain the rules and regulations of the Board, what the Board is trying to accomplish and to urge no discrimination in the purchase of swine originating on premises where the rules and regulations governing the feeding of garbage are complied with. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed to inform Mr. Roberts and Mr. Perron of the action of the Board in arranging this meeting with the packers and stock yards company and to also call their attention to a recent outbreak of vesicular exanthema in Minnesota hogs arriving at west coast destinations. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

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RULES AND REGULATIONS CONTROLLING GARBAGE FEEDING

The Secretary then presented the proposed rules and regulations governing the feeding of garbage to livestock and poultry, the transportation of garbage for feeding to livestock and poultry, and the movement of garbage fed livestock and poultry, and presented for consideration at the public hearing June 4, 1953. 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 June 4, 1953, that Rules and Regulations Governing the Feeding of Garbage to Livestock and Poultry, the Transportation of Garbage for Feeding to Livestock and Poultry, and the Movement of Garbage Fed Livestock and Poultry, be adopted subject to the approval of the Attorney General of the State of Minnesota:

"Reg. No. 14.1

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE FEEDING OF GARBAGE TO LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY, THE TRANSPORTATION OF GARBAGE FOR FEEDING TO LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY, AND THE MOVEMENT OF GARBAGE FED LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY.

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 35.03 and Section 15.042, and Laws of 1953, Chapter 355, 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. Operator shall mean an individual, firm, partnership, company or corporation, including the State of Minnesota, its public institutions and agencies and all political subdivisions of the State, engaged in the feeding of garbage to livestock or poultry, or transporting garbage for the purpose of feeding such garbage to livestock or poultry.

C. Garbage shall mean refuse matter, animal and vegetable, and includes all waste material, by-products of a kitchen, restaurant or slaughter house, and refuse accumulation of animal, fruit or vegetable matter, liquid or solid, but shall not mean any vegetable waste or by-products resulting from the manufacture or processing of canned or frozen vegetables.

D. Feeding premises shall mean the premises on which garbage is fed to livestock and poultry.

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E. Garbage truck shall mean all f orms of conveyance used to haul garbage from points of origin to feeding premises.

SECTION II.

These regulations do not apply to a person who feeds animals and poultry owned by him, only garbage obtained from his own private household.

SECTION III. LICENSES

A. No person shall operate a feeding premise or a garbage truck unless he has first obtained a permit from the Board to do so.

B. An annual license valid until June 30th following date of issuance, unless previously revoked, may be issued for operating a feeding premises and garbage trucks when the following provisions have been complied with:

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

2. 2. The premises and garbage trucks designated in the application shall be inspected by a representative of the Board, and a report of such inspection indicating that Section IV has been complied with shall be filed with the Board.

C. The Board may refuse to grant or may revoke the license 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 or poultry.

SECTION IV. FEEDING PREMISES AND GARBAGE TRUCKS.

A. The feeding premises shall be maintained in a reasonably sanitary condition. No refuse shall be permitted to accumulate. All refuse shall be disposed of in such a way that the refuse shall not be a source of infection to the livestock and poultry on the premises.

B. Until such time as the collected garbage has been properly heated, it shall be handled in such a way that no livestock or poultry shall be permitted to contact it or have access to it.

C. Facilities shall be provided on the feeding premises by the operator so that all garbage can be thoroughly heated for at least a continuous period of 30 minutes at a minimum temperature of 212 degrees Fahrenheit. Such facilities shall be so located that no contamination from raw garbage or the garbage trucks hauling the same, will contaminate the enclosures where any livestock or poultry are confined.

D. The wagon bed or tank on the garbage truck shall be water tight and so constructed that no drippings or seepage from such garbage can escape.

E. The top of the wagon bed or tank shall be covered at all times by means of a tarpaulin or similar cover except during the time garbage is being loaded or unloaded, or the garbage truck not in use.

F. The wagon bed or tank shall be cleaned as often as necessary to maintain the wagon bed or tank in a reasonably sanitary condition.

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SECTION V. QUARANTINES.

A. The feeding premises shall be under quarantine, and all livestock and poultry on the premises to which garbage is being fed shall be covered by the quarantine.

B. No garbage fed livestock or poultry shall be removed from the feeding premise without the operator first obtaining a permit from the Board to do so.

1. Permits may be issued for immediate slaughter only by veterinarians authorized to issue such permits as agents of the Board provided:

a. The veterinarian inspects all garbage fed livestock and poultry immediately before issuing the permit and f inds no evidence of any serious communicable disease such as vesicular virus diseases, hog cholera or swine erysipelas.

b. The permit shall be valid for 24 hours only. If not used before expiration, a new permit may be obtained only after another inspection by the authorized veterinarian.

c. All inspections shall be made at the expense of the operator.

d. If such garbage fed livestock or poultry is consigned to a commission company, the permit shall be presented to the representative of the commission company by the person who delivers such livestock or poultry. The commission company shall indicate thereon, the number of animals in the shipment and the slaughtering establishment to which such livestock or po ltry are sold. The commission company shall then return the permit to the office of the Board.

e. If the livestock or poultry are consigned directly to a slaughtering establishment, the permit shall be presented to the agent thereof who shall indicate thereon the number of animals in the shipment and return the certificate to the office of the Board.

2. Garbage fed livestock and poultry when consigned for immediate slaughter shall be consigned to a point where the federal government maintains ante mortem and post mortem inspection.

3. Special permits may be issued by the Board for the removal of garbage fed livestock and poultry for purposes other than immediate slaughter when consigned directly to a feeder or breeder on application by the operator to the office of the Board. Such application shall state:

a. The name and address of he veterinarian who will be employed at the expense of the operator to inspect all garbage fed livestock and poultry on the feeding premise. Such inspections to be made within 24 hours prior to date of the removal of the livestock and poultry.

b/ Number and kind of livestock and poultry for which permit is requested.

c. Name and address of consignee.

d. Location of premises by section, township and county to which livestock and poultry will be moved.

e. The reason for requesting the permit.

C. Livestock and poultry moved from a quarantined feeding premise for purposes other than immediate slaughter shall be quarantined by the Board on the premises of the feeder or breeder until such time as they are moved from such premises under permit issued by the Board for immediate slaughter, or the quarantine may be released after 21 days if the pigs are examined by a qualified veterinarian and found to be free from symptoms of any serious communicable disease.

D. All vehicles used for the transportation of garbage fed swine or poultry shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with one of the disinfectants approved by the Board or the Bureau of Animal Industry immediately after unloading such livestock or poultry. The approved disinfectants are as follows:

1. Soda ash (sodium carbonate) 1 pound to 3 gallons of water.

2. Sal-soda - 13½ ounces to 1 gallon of water.

3. Lye (sodium hydroxide) - 13 ounces to 5 gallons of water.

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

PRINCETON AND KANABEC COMMUNITY SALES

State Senator C. C. Mitchell of Princeton, Minnesota, Mr. Barton of the Princeton State Bank, Mr. Al Pike, one-time operator of the community sale at Princeton, and Mr. Roy Seline, one-time operator of the community sale at Mora, Minnesota then appeared. Senator Mitchell stated the action of the Board in revoking the permit allowing Mr. Pike to operate a community sale at Princeton, was working a hardship on the community as well as Mr. Pike. He stated that in his opinion, Mr. Pike had been sufficiently punished and requested the Board to reinstate his permit to operate a community sale.

Mr. Barton concurred and supported Senator Mitchell's statement. Mr. Pike and Mr. Seline both stated they would cooperate with the Board and comply with the rules and regulations in all respects if their permits were reinstated. The visitors were then excused.

The Board then discussed the circumstances and evidence resulting in the revocation of the permits mentioned. The discussion indicated the Board considered

the action taken on June 4th as fully justified. The Secretary was directed to inform Mr. Pike and Mr. Seline that no change could be made in the action taken on June 4th.

SUSPECTED ANAPLASMOSIS

The Secretary reported that he had received a telephone call from a veterinarian at Waterville on the previous day reporting a suspected case of anaplasmosis on premises where a large shipment of cattle from Oklahoma had been received last fall or winter, and on which they are now maintained. He stated that he had delegated Dr. Bergman, the Veterinarian in Charge of Tuberculosis Control and two veterinarians from the University of Minnesota to investigate the case.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved that if the diagnosis of anaplasmosis is confirmed, the Secretary be dircted to order all affected and exposed animals shipped for slaughter, or to destroy such animals on the premises. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

AMENDMENTS TO RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The Secretary then presented the amendments to the rules and regulations governing the importation of cattle into the State of Minnesota (Regulation No. 1.1.2) as presented for consideration at the public hearing held June 4, 1953. After some discussion, Dr. Gloss offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Be it hereby resolved by the Live Stock Sanitary Board that pursuant to a public hearing held in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 15.042 on June 4, 1953, that the follwing amendments to the Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Cattle into the State of Minnesota, Regulation No, 1.1.2, adopted October 17, 1952, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State April 16, 1953, be adopted subject to the approval of the Attorney General, and the remainder of said regulation be readopted without change:

Regulation No. 1.1.3

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

1. Change number of regulation to Regulation No. 1.1.3.

2. Change the term "Bang's disease" to "brucellosis" wherever it appears in the regulation.

3. Amend Section VIII, Paragraph C to read as follows:

C. Cattle vaccinated when between four and eight months of age may be imported into Minnesota between twelve and eighteen months following date of vaccination provided the health certificate includes a record of a brucellosis test, showing a reaction no higher than an incomplete agglutination in a dilution of 1-100. The health certificate shall also include the information required in paragraph B above.

4. Amend Section VIII, paragraph D to read as follows:

D. Cattle vaccinated when between four and eight months of age may be imported into Minnesota between eighteen and twenty-four months following date of vaccination providing the health certificate includes a record of a brucellosis 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.

5. Amend Section VIII, paragraph E to read as follows:

E. No cattle vaccinated against brucellosis more than twenty-four months prior to importation shall be imported into Minnesota unless the health certificate indicates a completely negative test for brucellosis.

SECTION XII. The rules and regulations Governing Importation of Cattle into the State of Minnesota (Regulation No. 1.1.2) adopted October 17, 1952, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State April 16, 1953, are hereby revoked.

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

Approved Regulation appended hereto.

The Secretary then presented the amendments to the rules and regulations governing the control of Bang's disease (bovine brucellosis) in Minnesota, (Regulation No. 3.1.1) as presented for consideration at the public hearing held June 4, 1953. After some discussion, Dr. Gloss offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Be it hereby resolved by the Live Stock Sanitary Board that pursuant to a public hearing held in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 15.042, on June 4, 1953, that the following amendments to the Rules and Regulations Governing the Control of Bang's Disease (bovine brucellosis) in Minnesota, Regulation No. 3.1.1)

adopted June 1, 1951, approved by Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State July 11, 1951, be adopted subject to the approval of the Attorney General, and the remainder of said be readopted without change:

Regulation 3.1.2.

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE CONTROL OF BOVINE BRUCELLOSIS IN MINNESOTA.

1. Change "Bang's Disease " to "brucellosis" wherever it appears.

2. Change number of regulation to 3.1.2

3. Amend Section I, paragraphs F, G, H, and I to read as follows:

F. Vaccinate when used as a verb and vaccination shall refer to the administration subcutaneously, intradermally, intracaudally or intramuscularly of any biological product approved by the Board for developing or increasing resistance of the animal so treated against brucellosis, such vaccination, in order to be recognized, to be administered in accordance with Section VII of this regulation.

G. Vaccinate when used as a noun shall mean a vaccinated animal within 12 months following date of vaccination, or a vaccinated animal showing a reaction no higher than an incomplete agglutination in a dilution of 1-100 within 18 months following date of vaccination, or a vaccinated animal showing a reaction no higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-50 within 24 months following date of vaccination.

H. Reactor means a non-vaccinated animal which has given a positive reaction when tested, or a vaccinated animal which has given a positive reaction more than 18 months following date of vaccination.

I. Suspect means:

1. No change

2. A vaccinated animal which has given a suspicious reaction more than 24 months following vaccination and has not given a negative or positive reaction to a test conducted subsequently thereto, or

3. A vaccinated animal which has given a positive reaction in a dilution of 1-100 or higher to a test conducted between 12 and 18 months following date of vaccination and which has not given a negative reaction subsequeht thereto or a positive reaction more than 18 months following vaccination.

4. A vaccinated animal which has given a suspicious reaction higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-50 to a test conducted between 18 and 24 months following date of vaccination and which has not given a negative or positive reaction to a test conducte subsequently thereto.

SECTION IX. The rules and regulations governing the control of Bang's disease (Bovine Brucellosis) in Minnesota (Regulation No. 3.1.1) adopted June 1, 1951, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State July 11, 1951, are hereby rescinded.

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

(Approved regulation appended hereto).

The Secretary then presented the amendments to the rules and regulation for the stablishment and maintenance of certified Bang's disease (Brucellosis) free herds, (Regulation No. 3.2.2) as presented for consideration at the public hearing held June 4, 1953. After some discussion, Dr. Gloss offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Be it hereby resolved by the Live Stock Sanitary Board that pursuant to a public hearing held in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 15.042 on June 4, 1953, that the following amendments to the Rules and Regulations for the Establishment and Maintenance of Certified Bang's Disease (Brucellosis) Free Herds, (Regulation No. 3.2.2) adopted June 1, 1951, approved by Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State July 11, 1951, be adopted subject to the approval of the Attorney General and the remainder of said regulation be readopted without change:

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

(1) Change number of regulation to 3.2.3.

(2) Amend Section I, paragraphs E, F, G, and H to read as follows:

E. Vaccinate when used as a verb and vaccination shall refer to the administration subcutaneously, intradermally, intracaudally or intramuscularly of any biological product approved by the Board for developing or increasing resistance of the animal so treated against brucellosis, such vaccination, in order to be recognized, to be administered in accordance with Section VII of Regulation No. 3.1.2.

F. Vaccinate when used as a noun shall mean a vaccinated animal within 12 months following date of vaccination, or a vaccinated animal showing a reaction no higher than an incomplete agglutination in a dilution of 1-100 within 18 months following date of vaccination, or a vaccinated animal showing a reaction no higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-50 within 24 months following date of vaccination.

G. Reactor means a non-vaccinated animal which has given a positive reaction when tested, or a vaccinated animal which has given a positive reaction more than 18 months following date of vaccination.

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H. Suspect means:

1. No Change.

2. A vaccinated animal which has given a suspicious reaction more than 24 months following vaccination and has not given a negative or positive reaction to a test conducted subsequently thereto, or

3. A vaccinated animal which has given a positive reaction in a dilution of 1-100 or higher to a test conducted between 12 and 18 months following date of vaccination, and which has not given a negative reaction subsequent thereto or a positive reaction more than 18 months following vaccination, or

4. A vaccinated animal which has given a suspicious reaction in a dilution higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-50 to a test conducted between 18 and 24 months following date of vaccknation, and which has not given a negative or positive reaction to a test conducted subsequently thereto.

Amend Section VII as follows:

No change in paragraphs A, B. and C.

Delete paragraphs D, E. and F.

D. Whenever a herd under supervision is tested, disclosing all unvaccinated animals negative, if all vaccinated animals diagnosed suspects or reactors are disposed of as suspects or reactors, as provided in Section VIII, the test shall be considered negative, and in the case of a retest of a certified herd, such herds shall be recertified.

SECTION IX, The Rules and Regulations for the Establishment and Maintenance of Certified Bang's Disease (Brucellosis)Free Herds (Regulation No. 3.2.2) adopted June 1, 1951, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State July 11, 1951, are hereby rescinded."

The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd. The roll being called, Dr. Boyd voted aye, Mr. Ewald aye, Dr. Gloss aye, and Mr. Knodt aye. Dr. Ghostley absent. President Knodt declared the motion carroed and the resolution adopted.

(Approved regulation appended hereto).

The Secretary then presented the amendments to the rules and regulations for the establishment and maintenance of modified certified Bang's Disease (Brucellosis) free areas in Minnesota, testing of cattle within such areas, disposal of reacting cattle, quarantines and requirements governing the importation of cattle, (Regulation No. 3.3.2) as presented for consideration at the public hearing held June 4, 1953. After some discussion, Dr. Gloss offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

June 18, 1953.

Be it hereby resolved by the Live Stock Sanitary Board that pursuant to a public hearing held in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 15.042, on June 4, 1953, that the following amendments to the Rules and Regulations for the Establishment and Maintenance of Modified Certified Bang's Disease-(Brucellosis) Free Areas in Minnesota. Testing of Cattle Within Such Areas, Disposal of Reacting Cattle, Quarantines and Requirements Governing the Importation of Cattle (Regulation No. 3.3.2) adopted June 1, 1951, approved by Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State July 24, 1951, be adopted subject to the approval of the Attorney General, and the remainder of said regulation be readopted without change:

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF MODIFIED CERTIFIED BRUCELLOSIS-FREE AREAS IN MINNESOTA, TESTING OF CATTLE WITHIN SUCH AREAS, DISPOSAL OF REACTING CATTLE, QUARANTINES AND REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF CATTLE.

(1) Change "Bang's disease" to "brucellosis"wherever it appears.

(2) Change number of regulation to 3.3.3.

(3) Amend Section I, paragraphs E, F, G, and H to read as follows:

E. Vaccinate when used as a verb and vaccination shall refer to the administration subcutaneously, intradermally, intrcaudally or intramuscularly of any biological product approved by the Board for developing or increasing resitance of the animal so treated against brucellosis, such vaccination, in order to be recognized, to be administrered in accordance with Section VII of Regulation No. 3.1.2.

F. Vaccinate when used as a noun shall mean a vaccinated animal within 12 months following date of vaccination, or a vaccinated animal showing a reaction no higher than an incomplete agglutination in a dilution of 1-100 within 18 months following date of vaccination, or a vaccinated animal showing a reaction no higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-50 within 24 months following date of vaccination.

G. Reactor means a non-vaccinated animal which has given a positive reaction when tested, or a vaccinated animal which has given a positive reaction more than 18 months following date of vaccination.

H. Suspect means -

1. No change

2. A vaccinated animal which has given a suspicious reaction more than 24 months following vaccination and has not given a negative or positive reaction to a test conducted subsequently thereto, or

3. A vaccinated animal which has given a positive reaction in a dilution

of 1-100 or higher to a test conducted between 12 and 18 months following date of vaccination and which has not given a negative reaction subsequent thereto or a positive reaction more than 18 months following vaccination.

4. A vaccinated animal which has given a suspicious reaction in a dilution higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-50 to a test conducted between 18 and 24 months following date of vaccination and which has not given a negative or positive reaction to a test conducted subsequently thereto.

(4) Amend Section IX to read as follows:

Whenever a test of a herd discloses reactors, the herd shall be under quarantine, confining the entire herd to the premises of the owner, and no animal shall be removed therefrom except under written permission from the Board or its authorized agent. The quarantine is released when all reactors have been removed and all remaining animals have been tested, disclosing no reactors; such test to be conducted not less than 30 days after the date of the last test when reactors were disclosed.

SECTION XVII. The Rules and Regulations for the Establishment and Maintenance of Modified Certified Bang's Disease (Brucellosis) Free Areas in Minnesota, Testing of Cattle within Such Areas, Disposal of Reacting Cattle, Quarantines and Requirements Governing the Importation of Cattle (Regulation 3.3.2), adopted June 1, 1951, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State July 24, 1951, are hereby revoked."

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

(Approved regulation appended hereto).

The Secretary then presented the amendments to the rules and regulations governing the sale of cattle at public auction, public or private sale, mortgage foreclosure sale, sale by order of any court, and to the leasing or loaning of cattle for breeding purposes (Regulation No. 3.4.1) as presented for consideration at the public hearing held June 4, 1953. After some discussion, Dr. Gloss offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Be it hereby resolved by the Live Stock Sanitary Board that pursuant to a public hearing held in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 15.042 on June 4, 1953, that the following amendments to the Rules and Regulations Governing the Sale of Cattle at Public Auction, Public or Private Sale, Mortgage Firec losure Sale, Sale by Order of any Court, and to the Leasing or Loaning of Cattle for Breeding Purposes,

June 18, 1953.

Regulation No. 3.4.1, adopted June 1, 1951, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State July 19, 1951, be adopted subject to the approval of the Attorney General, and the remainder of said regulation be readopted without change:

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

(1) Change "Bang's Disease" to "brucellosis" wherever it appears.

(2) Change number of regulation to 3.4.2.

(3) Amend Section I, paragraph E to read as follows:

E. Vaccinate when used as a very and vaccination shall refer to the administration subcutaneously, intradermally, intracaudally or intramuscularly of any biological product approved by the Board for developing or increasing resistance of the animal so treated against brucellosis, such vaccination, in order to be recognized to be administered in accordance with Section VII of Regulation No. 3.1.2.

(4) F. Vaccinate when used as a noun shall mean a vaccinated animal within 12 months following date of vaccination, or a vaccinated animal showing a reaction no higher than an incomplete agglutination in a dilution of 1-100 within 18 months following date of vaccination, or a vaccinated animal showing a reaction no higher than complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-50 within 24 months following date of vaccination.

(5) Amend Section II, paragraph A, sub-paragraph 1 to read as follows:

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

(6) Section II, paragraph C, amend to read as follows:

C. Vaccinates sold between 12 and 18 months following vaccination. Cattle vaccinated against Bang's disease when between four and eight months of age, may be sold or offered for sale at public auction more than 12 months but less than 18 months following date of vaccination, if accompanied by a record of a test conducted within 30 days prior to date of sale, indicating such animals have shown a reaction to the test no higher than an incomplete agglutination in a dilution of 1-100 (+ 1-); provided they are properly identified and earmarked and are accompanied by a certificate of vaccination as provided in paragraph B.

(7) Amend pagraph D of Section II to read as follows:

D. Vaccinates sold between 18 and 24 months following vaccination. Cattle vaccinated against Bang's disease when between four and eight months of age may be sold or offered for sale at public auction more than 18 months but less than 24 months following date of vaccination if accompanied by a record of a test conducted within 30 days prior to date of sale, indicating such animals have shown a reaction to the test no higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-50 (+ - -); providing they are priperly identified and earmarked and are commpanied by a certificate of vaccination, as provided in paragraph B.

(8) Section II - paragraph E same as old paragraph D, and paragraph F same as old paragraph E.

(9) Amend Section III, sub-paragraph 3 to read as follows:

3. Vaccinates which may be sold in accordance with paragraphs B, C. and D.

(10) Amend Section III, paragraph C to read as follows:

C. Vaccinates sold between 12 and 18 months following vaccinatiom. Cattle vaccinated against Bang's disease when between four and eight months of age, may be sold or offered for sale, leased or loaned, more than 12 months but less than 18 months following date of vaccination, if accompanied by a record of a test conducted within 30 days prior to date of sale, indicating such animals have shown a reaction to the test no higher than an incomplete agglutination in a dilution of 1-100 (+1-); provided they are properly identified and earmarked and are accompanied by a certificate of vaccination as provided in paragraph B.

(11) Amend Section III, paragraph D to read as follows:

D. Vaccinates sold between 18 and 24 months following vaccionation. Cattle vaccinated against Bang's disease when between four and eight months of age may be sold or offered for sale, leased or loaned, more than 18 months but less than 24 months following date of vaccination if accompanied by a record of a test conducted within 30 days prior to date of sale, indicating such animals have shown a reaction to the test no higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-50 (+- - -); providing they are properly identified and earmarked and are accompanied by a certificate of vaccination, as provided in paragraph B.

(12) Section III, paragraph E same as paragraph D. of old regulation.

Section IV. The Rules and Regulations Governing the Sale of Cattle at Public Auction, Public or Private Sale, Mortgage Foreclosure Sale, Sale by Order of any Court, and to the Leasing or Loaning of Cattle for Breeding Purposes (Regulation 3.4.1) adopted June 1, 1951, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State July 19, 1951, are hereby rescinded."

The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd. The roll being called, Dr. Boyd voted aye, Dr. Goss aye, Mr. Ewald aye, and Mr. Knodt aye. Dr. Ghostley absent. President Knodt declared the motion carried and the resolution adopted. (Approved regulation appended hereto).

The Secretary then presented the amendments to the rules and regulations for the control of pullorum disease (Regulation No. 5.1.4) as presented for condideration at the public hearing held June 4, 1953. After some discussion, Dr. Boyd offer the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Be it hereby resolved by the Live Stock Sanitary Board that pursuant to

a public hearing held in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 15.042, on June 4, 1953, that the following amendments to the Rules and Regulations for the Control of Pullorum Disease (Regulation No. 5.1.4) adopted October 17, 1952, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State April 16, 1953, be adopted subject to the approval of the Attorney General, and that the remainder of said regulation be readopted without change.

"RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF PULLORUM DISEASE.

(1) Section IV, paragraph A, add new sub-paragraph 4 to read as follows:

4. If tests to requalify a chicken flock as U. S. Pullorum Clean reveal less than 1% reactors, the owner may submit all such reactors in flocks of 500 birds, or less, or reactors not to exceed five in flocks of more than 500 birds, to the laboratory conducted for the Board by the University of Minnesota, for bacteriological examination. The birds so submitted shall be selected by an agent of the Board. If such bacteriological examination fails to reveal any evidence of infection by salmonella organisms, the test shall be considered negative.

(2) Section V, paragraph A, add new sub-paragraph 5 to read as follows:

5. U. S. Pullorum-Control Classes: After July 1, 1954, Pullorum-Control classification in both chickens and turkeys will be deleted.

(3) Section VI, change paragraph G to paragraph H and insert a new paragraph G to read as follows:

G. In each case where the National Poultry Improvement Plan emblem or other reference to participation in the Plan is used in advertising, the breeding stage and pullorum classification of the flock or hatchery shall be shown.

SECTION VII. The Rules and Regulations for the Control of Pullorum Disease (Regulation No. 5.1.4) adopted October 17, 1952, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State April 16, 1953, are hereby rescinded."

The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss. The roll being called, Dr. Boyd voted aye, Dr. Gloss aye, Mr. Ewald aye, and Mr. Knodt aye. Dr. Ghostley absent. President Knodt declared the motion carried and the resolution adopted. (Approved regulation appended hereto).

The Secretary then presented the amendments to the rules and regulations governing the sale of livestock at community sales (Regulation No. 6.1.3) as presented for consideration at the public hearing held June 4, 1953. After some discussion, Dr. Boyd offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

June 18, 1953.

Be it hereby resolved by the Live Stock Sanitary Board that pursuant to a public hearing held in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 15.042, on June 4, 1953, that the following amendments to the Rules and Regulations Governing the Sale of Livestock at Community Sales (Regulation No. 6.1.3), adopted October 17, 1952, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State March 17, 1953, be adopted subject to the approval of the Attorney General, and remainder of the regulation be readopted without change:

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

(1) Change number of regulation to Regulation No. 6.1.4.

(2) Change "Bang's disease" to "brucellosis" wherever it appears.

(3) Amend paragraph E, Section VI to read as follows:

E. Animals tested for brucellosis 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. Such animals vaccinated more than 12 months but less than eighteen months may be sold as vaccinates providing such cattle, when tested, show a reaction no higher than an incomplete agglutination in a dilution of 1-100. Such animals vaccinated more than 18 months but less than twenty-four months may be sold as vaccinates providing such cattle, when tested, show a reaction no higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-50.

Section IX. The rules and Regulations Governing the Sale of Live Stock at Community Sales (Regulation No. 6.1.3) adopted October 17, 1952, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State March 17, 1953, are hereby revoked."

The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd. The roll being called, Dr. Boyd voted aye, Dr. Gloss aye, Mr. Ewald aye, and Mr. Knodt aye. Dr. Ghostley absent. President Knodt declared the motion carried and the resolution adopted. (Approved Regulation appended hereto).

VESICULAR EXANTHEMA

The Secretary reported that vesicular exanthema had been diagnosed in a shipment of three car loads of swine shipped from South St. Paul on June 9, 1953 to Salem, Oregon. He stated that he had talked by telephone to the State Veterinarian of Oregon, who informed him the inspectors who diagnosed the disease, stated that some

of the swine were showing old lesions, which in their opinion indicat ed the swine must have been infected when they left South St. Pau. The Secretary stated that he had received a list of the premises from which the pigs in the shipment originated, and inspections were now being made of the swine on those premises.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary take such action as he deemed necessary to prevent the movement of feeder pigs from South St. Paul to points in Minnesota until in the Secretary's opinion, there was no danger of carrying vesicular exanthema through such movement. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

The Secretary presented a recent report from the Bureau of Animal Industry on the status of the recent foot-and-mouth disease outbreak in Mexico. The Secretary reported that the disease had spread to some extent within the quarantined area, but no cases had been found outside of that area. He stated that other reports indicated the joint Mexico-United States Commission were eradicating the disease by slaughter of all diseased and exposed animals.

DR. CHARLES E. COTTON

The Secretary reported that Dr. Charles E. Cotton, the former Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board had recently fallen and broken his shoulder at his home in Prescott, Wisconsin, and was now confined to Abbott Hospital in Minneapolis. The Secretary was directed to send suitable flowers to Dr. Cotton from the Board.

On motion the Board adjourned at 4:00 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

Ralph L West
Secretary

E. W. Knoll
President

Reg. No. 14.1

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED
JUN 26 1953 -12-
Mrs. Mike Holm
Secretary of State

MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE FEEDING OF GARBAGE TO LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY, THE TRANSPORTATION OF GARBAGE FOR FEEDING TO LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY, AND THE MOVEMENT OF GARBAGE FED LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY.

Adopted June 18, 1953

Filed with Secretary of State

_____ 1953

Approved as to form & legality by Attorney General June 26 1953

J. A. A. Burnquist
Attorney General

By Joseph J. Bright
~~Special~~ Assistant Attorney General

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 35.03 and Section 15.042, and Laws of 1953, Chapter 355, 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. Operator shall mean an individual, firm, partnership, company or corporation, including the State of Minnesota, its public institutions and agencies and all political subdivisions of the State, engaged in the feeding of garbage to livestock or poultry, or transporting garbage for the purpose of feeding such garbage to livestock or poultry.

C. Garbage shall mean refuse matter, animal and vegetable, and includes all waste material, by-products of a kitchen, restaurant or slaughter house, and refuse accumulation of animal, fruit or vegetable matter, liquid or solid, but shall not mean any vegetable waste or by-products resulting from the manufacture or processing of canned or frozen vegetables.

D. Feeding premises shall mean the premises on which garbage is fed to livestock and poultry.

E. Garbage truck shall mean all forms of conveyance used to haul garbage from points of origin to feeding premises.

SECTION II.

These regulations do not apply to a person who feeds animals and poultry owned by him, only garbage obtained from his own private household.

SECTION III. LICENSES.

A. No person shall operate a feeding premise or a garbage truck unless he has first obtained a permit from the Board to do so.

B. An annual license valid until June 30th following date of issuance, unless previously revoked, may be issued for operating a feeding premises and garbage trucks when the following provisions have been complied with:

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

2. The premises and garbage trucks designated in the application shall be inspected by a representative of the Board, and a report of such inspection indicating that Section IV has been complied with shall be filed with the Board.

C. The Board may refuse to grant or may revoke the license 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 or poultry.

SECTION IV. FEEDING PREMISES AND GARBAGE TRUCKS.

A. The feeding premises shall be maintained in a reasonably sanitary condition. No refuse shall be permitted to accumulate. All refuse shall be disposed of in such a way that the refuse shall not be a source of infection to the livestock and poultry on the premises.

B. Until such time as the collected garbage has been properly heated, it shall be handled in such a way that no livestock or poultry shall be permitted to contact it or have access to it.

C. Facilities shall be provided on the feeding premises by the operator so that all garbage can be thoroughly heated for at least a continuous period of 30 minutes at a minimum temperature of 212 degrees Fahrenheit. Such facilities shall be so located that no contanimation from raw garbage or the garbage trucks hauling the same, will contaminate the enclosures where any livestock or poultry are confined.

D. The wagon bed or tank on the garbage truck shall be water tight and so constructed that no drippings or seepage from such garbage can escape.

E. The top of the wagon bed or tank shall be covered at all times by means of a tarpaulin or similar cover except during the time garbage is being loaded or unloaded, or the garbage truck not in use.

F. The wagon bed or tank shall be cleaned as often as necessary to maintain the wagon bed or tank in a reasonably sanitary condition.

SECTION V. QUARANTINES.

A. The feeding premises shall be under quarantine, and all livestock and poultry on the premises to which garbage is being fed shall be covered by the quarantine.

B. No garbage fed livestock or poultry shall be removed from a feeding premise without the operator first obtaining a permit from the Board to do so.

1. Permits may be issued for immediate slaughter only by veterinarians authorized to issue such permits as agents of the Board provided:

a. The veterinarian inspects all garbage fed livestock and poultry immediately before issuing the permit and finds no evidence of any serious communicable disease such as vesicular virus diseases, hog cholera or swine erysipelas.

b. The permit shall be valid for 24 hours only. If not used before expiration, a new permit may be obtained only after another inspection by the authorized veterinarian.

c. All inspections shall be made at the expense of the operator.

d. If such garbage fed livestock or poultry is consigned to a commission company, the permit shall be presented to the representative of the commission company by the person who delivers such livestock or poultry. The commission company shall indicate thereon, the number of animals in the shipment and the slaughtering establishment to which such livestock or poultry are sold. The commission company shall then return the permit to the office of the Board.

e. If the livestock or poultry are consigned directly to a slaughtering establishment, the permit shall be presented to the agent thereof who shall indicate thereon the number of animals in the shipment and return the certificate to the office of the Board.

2. Garbage fed livestock and poultry when consigned for immediate slaughter shall be consigned to a point where the federal government maintains ante mortem and post mortem inspection.

3. Special permits may be issued by the Board for the removal of garbage fed livestock and poultry for purposes other than immediate slaughter when consigned directly to a feeder or breeder on application by the operator to the office of the Board. Such application shall state.

a. The name and address of the veterinarian who will be employed at the expense of the operator to inspect all garbage fed livestock and poultry on the feeding premise. Such inspections to be made within 24 hours prior to date of the removal of the livestock and poultry.

b. Number and kind of livestock and poultry for which permit is requested.

c. Name and address of consignee.

d. Location of premises by section, township and county to which livestock and poultry will be moved.

e. The reason for requesting the permit.

C. Livestock and poultry moved from a quarantined feeding premise for purposes other than immediate slaughter shall be quarantined by the Board on the premises of the feeder or breeder until such time as they are moved from such premises under permit issued by the Board for immediate slaughter, or the quarantine may be released after 21 days if the pigs are examined by a qualified veterinarian and found to be free from symptoms of any serious communicable disease.

D. All vehicles used for the transportation of garbage fed swine or poultry shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with one of the disinfectants approved by the Board or the Bureau of Animal Industry immediately after unloading such livestock or poultry. The approved disinfectants are as follows:

1. Soda ash (sodium carbonate) 1 pound to 3 gallons of water.
2. Sal-soda - 13½ ounces to 1 gallon of water.
3. Lye (sodium hydroxide) - 13 ounces to 5 gallons of water.

Regulation No. 1.1.3

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED
SEP 8 - 1953 - 9:45 A.M.
Mrs. Mike Holm
Secretary of State

MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

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

Adopted June 18, 1953

Filed with Secretary of State

_____ 1953

Approved by Attorney General Sept. 8, 1953

J. A. A. Burquist
Attorney General

By Lowell Brady
~~Special~~ 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 brucellosis 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 brucellosis 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 brucellosis 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 brucellosis 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 brucellosis 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, to be used only for immediate slaughter, may be imported into Minnesota if consigned to a slaughtering establishment under inspection by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture without a tuberculin test or test for brucellosis, 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 brucellosis test is required. Cattle imported under the provisions of this section shall not be unloaded enroute at any point in Minnesota except when required by Federal laws of regulations governing feed, water and rest, and shall be slaughtered within ten days after arrival at destination, except when the ten day period is extended by a special written permit by 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 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 Brucellosis-Free Herds.

Cattle originating directly from herds officially certified brucellosis-free may be imported into Minnesota without a test for brucellosis 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 brucellosis-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 brucellosis 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 brucellosis 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 brucellosis 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 brucellosis 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 brucellosis 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 brucellosis, 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 brucellosis 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 brucellosis 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 brucellosis 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 brucellosis, 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 brucellosis 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 Brucellosis

A. No cattle vaccinated against brucellosis 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 brucellosis 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 brucellosis when between four and eight months of age, may be imported into Minnesota within twelve months after date of vaccination without a test for brucellosis, 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 twelve and eighteen months following date of vaccination provided the health certificate includes a record of a brucellosis test, showing a reaction no higher than an incomplete agglutination in a dilution of 1-100. The health certificate shall also include the information required in Paragraph B above.

D. Cattle vaccinated when between four and eight months of age may be imported into Minnesota between eighteen and twenty-four months following date of vaccination providing the health certificate includes a record of a brucellosis 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.

E. No cattle vaccinated against brucellosis more than twenty-four months prior to importation shall be imported into Minnesota unless the health certificate indicates a completely negative test for brucellosis.

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 brucellosis. 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 Brucellosis under the Area Plan.

All cattle imported into counties in Minnesota which have been declared modified certified brucellosis-free areas, or areas in the process of certification, 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 brucellosis-free areas in Minnesota.

SECTION XII.

The rules and regulations governing importation of cattle into the State of Minnesota (Regulation No. 1.1.2) adopted October 17, 1952, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State April 16, 1953 are hereby revoked.

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED
SEP 8 - 1953 - 9:45 A.M.
Mrs. Mike Holm
Secretary of State

Reg. 3.1.2

MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE CONTROL OF BOVINE BRUCELLOSIS IN MINNESOTA

Adopted June 18, 1953

Filed with Secretary of State

_____ 1953

Approved by Attorney General Sept. 8, 1953

J. A. A. Burnquist
Attorney General

By Lawrence J. Brady
~~Special~~ 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:

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

B. Owner shall mean and refer to the legal owner, his agents and the person in possession of, or caring for the cattle referred to.

C. Veterinarian shall mean a graduate of a recognized veterinary college who has been approved by the Board and the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.

D. Test and Testing (if unqualified) means and refers to the standard blood serum agglutination test, tube or plate method, conducted by a veterinarian authorized by the Board to conduct the plate agglutination test, or by a laboratory approved by the Board, on blood samples collected and submitted for testing by a veterinarian.

E. Ring Test means the agglutination test of milk or cream for brucellosis conducted in a laboratory approved by the Board.

F. Vaccinate when used as a verb and Vaccination shall refer to the administration subcutaneously, intradermally, intracaudally or intramuscularly of any biological product approved by the Board for developing or increasing resistance of the animal so treated against brucellosis, such vaccination, in order to be recognized, to be administered in accordance with Section VII of this regulation.

G. Vaccinate when used as a noun shall mean a vaccinated animal within 12 months following date of vaccination, or a vaccinated animal showing a reaction no higher than an incomplete agglutination in a dilution of 1-100 within 18 months following date of vaccination, or a vaccinated animal showing a reaction no higher than complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-50 within 24 months following date of vaccination.

H. Reactor means a non-vaccinated animal which has given a positive reaction when tested, or a vaccinated animal which has given a positive reaction more than 18 months following date of vaccination.

I. Suspect means -
1. A non-vaccinated animal which has given a suspicious reaction when tested, and which has not given a negative or positive reaction to a test conducted subsequently thereto, or
2. A vaccinated animal which has given a suspicious reaction more than 24 months following vaccination and has not given a negative or positive reaction to a test conducted subsequently thereto, or
3. A vaccinated animal which has given a positive reaction in a dilution of 1-100 or higher to a test conducted between 12 and 18 months following date of vaccination and which has not given a negative reaction subsequent thereto, or a positive reaction more than 18 months following vaccination, or
4. A vaccinated animal which has given a suspicious reaction higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-50 to a test conducted between 18 and 24 months following date of vaccination and which has not given a negative or positive reaction to a test conducted subsequently thereto.

SECTION II. RECOGNIZED TESTS. The tube and plate blood serum agglutination tests are hereby officially recognized for the control of brucellosis of cattle in Minnesota. Only antigen approved by the Board shall be used in any such test.

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

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

SECTION IV. IDENTIFICATION OF REACTORS. All reactors six months of age or over shall be identified by inserting the official reactor tag of the Board in the left ear. Reactors shall be further identified as follows:

A. In counties where the initial test under the Area Plan of brucellosis control and eradication has not been started, by:
1. Branding a letter "B" not less than two nor more than three inches high on the left jaw in such a manner the brand will be permanent, or
2. Punching a triangular hole in the left ear, each side of the triangle to be at least one-half inch long. No indemnity can be paid for any reactor not branded in accordance with sub-paragraph 1.

B. In counties in which the Area Plan of brucellosis control is in progress, by both branding and ear punch, as described in paragraph A, sub-paragraphs 1 and 2.

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

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

SECTION VII. VACCINATION OF CATTLE WITH BRUCELLA ABORTUS VACCINE.

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

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

C. Special permits for the administration of brucella abortus vaccine, Strain 19, to animals over eight months of age will be issued upon the application of the veterinarian for the administration of such vaccine in individual infected herds only. Such permits will not be issued unless there is on file in the office of the Board, a record of a brucellosis test of the

entire herd in which the vaccine is to be administered, showing the reacting animals to be properly identified as provided in Section IV; such test to be conducted within 30 days prior to date of application for permit; and until the Board receives a statement signed by the attending veterinarian, that in his opinion such vaccination is necessary in order to control brucellosis in the herd.

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

E. A written report to the Board shall be made by the veterinarian of the administration of all vaccine on forms furnished by the Board immediately after the vaccine is administered. Such reports shall be in duplicate and shall include the name and address of the owner, the location of the premises where the vaccine was administered by township and county, identification of each animal by tag or tattoo number, the sex and age of animal at time of vaccination, and the signature and address of the veterinarian who administered the vaccine. The report shall also contain the serial lot number and expiration date of the vaccine used, the name and address of the person from whom the vaccine was purchased, and the name of the manufacturer of the vaccine.

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

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

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

SECTION VIII. CATTLE MAINTAINED FOR ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION. All bulls maintained for the production of semen for artificial insemination, and all other cattle associated with them on the same premises, shall be placed under the supervision of the Board, as provided in the Rules and Regulations for the Establishment and Maintenance of Certified Brucellosis-Free Herds in Minnesota. No semen shall be removed from the premises where such cattle are maintained unless such bulls and all cattle on such premises are under such supervision.

SECTION IX. The Rules and Regulations Governing the Controlnof Bang's Disease (Bovine Brucellosis) in Minnesota (Regulation No. 3.1.1), adopted June 1, 1951, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State July 11, 1951, are hereby rescinded.

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED
SEP 8 - 1953 - 9:45 AM
Mrs. Mike Holm
Secretary of State

Regulation 3.4.2.

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

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

Adopted June 18, 1953

Filed with Secretary of State

_____ 1953

Approved by Attorney General Sept 8 1953

J. A. Burgum
Attorney General

By Lewis J. Brady
~~Special~~ Assistant Attorney General

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

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

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

B. Owner shall mean and refer to the legal owner, his agents and the person in possession of, or caring for the cattle referred to.

C. Veterinarian shall mean a graduate of a recognized veterinary college who has been approved by the Board and the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.

D. Test and Testing means and refers to the standard blood serum agglutination test, tube or plate method, conducted by a veterinarian authorized by the Board to conduct the plate agglutination test, or by a laboratory approved by the Board, on blood samples collected and submitted for testing by a veterinarian.

E. Vaccinate when used as a verb and vaccination shall refer to the administration subcutaneously, intradermally, intracaudally, or intramuscularly of any biological product approved by the Board for developing or increasing resistance of the animal so treated against Brucellosis, such vaccination, in order to be recognized, to be administered in accordance with Section VII of Regulation No. 3.1.2.

F. Vaccinate when used as a noun shall mean a vaccinated animal within 12 months following date of vaccination, or a vaccinated animal showing a reaction no higher than an incomplete agglutination in a dilution of 1-100 within 18 months following date of vaccination, or a vaccinated animal showing a reaction no higher than complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-50 within 24 months following date of vaccination.

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

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

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

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

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

I. A Certified Herd is one under supervision, which meets the requirements set forth in the Rules and Regulations for the Establishment and Maintenance of Certified Brucellosis-Free Herds (Regulation 3.2.3.) for which the owner holds an unrevoked and unexpired Brucellosis-free certificate, issued by the Board.

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

SECTION II. AUCTION SALES

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

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

2. Cattle originating in Certified Brucellosis-free herds, if test for certification is made within six months before date of sale.

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

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

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

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

3. Date of vaccination.

4. Signature of veterinarian conducting the vaccination.

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

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

1. Cattle sold directly to a slaughtering establishment for immediate slaughter.

2. Cattle consigned to public stock yards.

3. Vaccinates which may be sold in accordance with paragraphs B, C, and D.

4. Cattle originating in Certified Brucellosis-free herds.

5. Cattle originating in negative herds in Modified Certified Brucellosis-Free areas.

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

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

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

3. Date of vaccination.

4. Signature of veterinarian conducting the vaccination.

C. Vaccinates sold between 12 and 18 months following vaccination. Cattle vaccinated against Brucellosis when between four and eight months of age, may be sold or offered for sale, leased or loaned, more than 12 months but less than 18 months following date of vaccination, if accompanied by a record of a test conducted within 30 days prior to date of sale, indicating such animals have shown a reaction to the test no higher than an incomplete agglutination in a dilution of one to one hundred (+ 1 -); provided they are properly identified and ear marked and are accompanied by a certificate of vaccination as provided in paragraph B.

D. Vaccinates sold between 18 and 24 months following vaccination. Cattle vaccinated against Brucellosis when between four and eight months of age may be sold or offered for sale, leased or loaned, more than 18 months but less than 24 months following date of vaccination if accompanied by a record of a test conducted within 30 days prior to date of sale, indicating such animals have shown a reaction to the test no higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-50 (+ - -); providing they are properly identified and ear marked and are accompanied by a certificate of vaccination, as provided in paragraph B.

C. Vaccinates sold between 12 and 18 months following vaccination.
Cattle vaccinated against Brucellosis when between four and eight months of age, may be sold or offered for sale at public auction more than 12 months but less than 18 months following date of vaccination, if accompanied by a record of a test conducted within 30 days prior to date of sale, indicating such animals have shown a reaction to the test no higher than an incomplete agglutination in a dilution of 1-100 (+ 1 -); provided they are properly indentified and earmarked and are accompanied by a certificate of vaccination as provided in paragraph B.

D. Vaccinates sold between 18 and 24 months following vaccination. Cattle vaccinated against Brucellosis when between four and eight months of age may be sold or offered for sale at public auction more than 18 months but less than 24 months following date of vaccination if accompanied by a record of a test conducted within 30 days prior to date of sale, indicating such animals have shown a reaction to the test no higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of one to fifty (+ - -); providing they are properly identified and earmarked and are accompanied by a certificate of vaccination, as provided in paragraph B.

E. A certificate of vaccination shall be furnished the buyer of each vaccinated animal sold under the provisions of paragraph C or D. Such certificate shall be delivered to the buyer by the clerk of the sale when the successful bidder has been determined.

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

1. All such certificates shall include:

a. Date of test.

b. Number and identification of animals negative to the test and offered for sale.

c. Number of reactors and suspects disclosed to the test and not offered for sale.

d. Number of vaccinates offered for sale accompanied by vaccination certificates.

e. Signature of the veterinarian who conducted the test or the officer of the Board who prepared the certificate.

f. A statement, signed by the owner, showing the number of reactors and suspects disclosed to all tests conducted on animals in the herd within six months prior to date of the sale test.

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

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

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

1. Such certificate shall include:

a. Date and results of test.

b. Name and address of owner when animal was tested.

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

d. Signature of the veterinarian who conducted the test.

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

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

SECTION IV.

The rules and regulations governing the sale of cattle at public auction, public or private sale, mortgage foreclosure sale, sale by order of any court and to the leasing or loaning of cattle for breeding purposes (Regulation 3.4.1), adopted June 1, 1951, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State July 19, 1951, are hereby rescinded.

Regulation 5.1.5

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED
SEP 8 - 1953 - 9:45 A.M.
Mrs. Nicky Holm
Secretary of State

MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF PULLORUM DISEASE

Adopted June 18, 1953

Approved by Attorney General Sept. 8, 1953

J. A. A. Burnquist
Attorney General

Filed with Secretary of State

_____ 1953

By Lamy J. Berky
~~Special~~ 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 preceeding 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 1,8 16,016, or

2. The standard tube agglutination test as described in the Proceedings of the U. S. Livestock Sanitary Association November 30 to December 2, 1932, pages 487 to 491, or

3. The rapid serum test, as described by Runnels, Coon, Farley and Thorp, Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association, Vol. 70 (N.S.23), No. 5, pages 660-662, 1927.

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

D. No stained antigen shall be used in the State of Minnesota for official pullorum testing of chickens unless approved by the Board.

E. All birds tested for pullorum disease shall be properly banded with an official leg or wing band. All tests for pullorum disease shall be properly recorded on official test charts and mailed to the Board immediately upon completion of the test.

F. The cost of the pullorum-testing and control services rendered by persons other than employees of the Board shall be paid by the flock owner or the owner of the hatchery, in accordance with an agreement reached between the veterinarian or layman rendering the service and those to whom the service is rendered.

SECTION IV. WHO MAY TEST

A. Chicken 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 apullorum 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.

4. If tests to requalify a chicken flock as U. S. Pullorum-Clean reveal less than 1% reactors, the owner may submit all such reactors in flocks of 500 birds, or less, or reactors not to exceed five in flocks of more than 500 birds, to the laboratory conducted for the Board by the University of Minnesota, for bacteriological examination. The birds so submitted shall be selected by an agent of the Board. If such bacteriological examination fails to reveal any evidence of infection by salmonella organisms, the test shall be considered negative.

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 veterainarian 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.

5. U. S. Pullorum-Control Classes: After July 1, 1954, Pullorum-Control classification in both chickens and turkeys will be deleted.

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 than21 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 <u>turkey flock</u> 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 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 examintion. 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 breeded 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 inculated, 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 classed 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 breeding 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. In each case where the National Poultry Improvement Plan emblem or other reference to participation in the Plan is used in advertising, the breeding stage and the pullorum classification of the flock or hatchery shall be shown.

H. 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 Number 5.1.4) adopted October 17, 1952, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State April 16, 1953, are hereby rescinded.

Regulation No. 6.3.4

Copy for Board

MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

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

Adopted Aug. 18, 1953

Filed with Secretary of State

_____ 1953

Approved by Attorney General December 11 1953

J. A. Cunningham
Attorney General

By Lowell J. Brady
Assistant Attorney General

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION IV. HEALTH CERTIFICATES.

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

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

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

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

E. Horses shall be accompanied by a health 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 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 brucellosis or from negative herds in Modified Certified Brucellosis-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 brucellosis 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 brucellosis if accompanied by a valid official vaccination certificate showing vaccination against brucellosis 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 brucellosis more than 12 months and less than 18 months before date of exhibition and a health certificate including a record of a brucellosis test showing a reaction no higher than an incomplete agglutination in a dilution of 1-100 (+ 1 -) and complying in all other respects with this regulation.

c. If accompanied by a valid official vaccination certificate showing vaccination against brucellosis more than 18 months and less than 24 months before date of exhibition, and a health certificate including a record of a brucellosis 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.

d. No vaccinated animal shall be accepted for exhibition more than 24 months following date of vaccination unless accompanied by a health certificate showing a record of a negative test for brucellosis conducted within 60 days prior to date of exhibition, or origin in a certified brucellosis-free herd or a negative herd in a modified certified brucellosis-free area in accordance with sub-paragraph 2 above.

e. Health certificates for vaccinated cattle to be exhibited together with a request for permit to exhibit, must be submitted to the Board in ample time so 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 brucellosis 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 of an owner authorized by the sanitary official of the State of origin, to administer hog cholera serum and virus, that the swine described therein have been immunized with a protective dose of hog cholera serum not more than 15 days prior to the opening date of the exhibition when serum alone is used, or not less than 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 health certificate shall also include the identification of each animal by ear tag number, registry name and number, or other satisfactory individual identification, and shall also include the date when the serum, serum and virus, or modified live virus hog cholera vaccine was administered, stating the kind of immunization used. The health certificate shall also include a record of a test for brucellosis of all female swine and boars, negative in all dilutions, 1-25 and 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 brucellosis 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 Public Exhibition of Livestock and Poultry in Minnesota (Regulation No. 6.3.3), adopted October 17, 1952, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State March 17, 1953, are hereby rescinded.

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED
DEC 21 1953 at 11 a.m.
Mrs. Mike Holm
Secretary of State

Regulation No. 6.1.4

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED
SEP 8 - 1953 - 9:45 A.M.
Mrs. Mike Holm
Secretary of State

MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE SALE OF LIVESTOCK AT COMMUNITY SALES

Adopted June 18, 1953

Approved by Attorney General Sept. 8, 1953

Filed with Secretary of State

_____ 1953

J. A. A. Burnquist
Attorney General

By Lowell Brady
~~Special~~ Assistant Attorney General

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 b 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 disease 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 disease 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 brucellosis 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 bruccellosis 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 quarantine 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 brucellosis on arrival at the sale premises except:

1. Cattle under six months of age originating in Minnesota, consigned to a sale not located in a Modified Certified Brucellosis-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 lease four inches high using branding paint.

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

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

6. Cattle accompanied by an official certificate 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 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 stockyard or slaughtering establishment. The original copy of the affidavit shall be mailed to the Board immediately following the sale.

D. Animals tested for brucellosis 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 bovine brucellosis in Minnesota 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 brucellosis 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. Such animals vaccinated more than twelve months but less than eighteen months may be sold as vaccinates providing such cattle, when tested, show a reaction no higher than incomplete agglutination in a dilution of 1-100. Such animals vaccinated more than eighteen months but less than twenty-four months may be sold as vaccinates providing such cattle, when tested, show a reaction no higher than complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-50.

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 Certified Brucellosis-Free Areas or areas in the process of certification, 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 brucellosis-free areas. Female cattle and bulls of all ages including such cattle under six months of age shall be tested for brucellosis before entry into modified certified brucellosis-free areas or areas in the process of certification.

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 live stock at community sales (Reg. No. 6.1.3) adopted October 17, 1952, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State March 17, 1953 are hereby revoked.

Regulation 3.2.3

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED
SEP 8 - 1953 - 9:45 A.M.
Mrs. Mike Holm
Secretary of State

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF CERTIFIED BRUCELLOSIS FREE HERDS OF CATTLE

Adopted June 18, 1953

Filed with Secretary of State

_____ 1953

Approved by Attorney General Sept. 8, 1953

J. A. A. Burquist
Attorney General

By Lowell J. Duty
~~Special~~ Assistant Attorney General

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

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

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

B. Owner shall mean and refer to the legal owner, his agents and the person in possession of, or caring for the cattle referred to.

C. Veterinarian shall mean a graduate of a recognized veterinary college who has been approved by the Board and the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.

D. Test and Testing means and refers to the standard blood serum agglutination test, tube or plate method, conducted by a veterinarian authorized by the Board to conduct the plate agglutination test, or by a laboratory approved by the Board, on blood samples collected and submitted for testing by a veterinarian.

E. Vaccinate when used as a verb and vaccination shall refer to the administration subcutaneously, intradermally, intracaudally or intramuscularly of any biological product approved by the Board for developing or increasing resistance of the animal so treated against Brucellosis, such vaccination, in order to be recognized, to be administered in accordance with Section VII of Regulation No. 3.1.2.

F. Vaccinate when used as a noun shall mean a vaccinated animal within 12 months following date of vaccination, or a vaccinated animal showing a reaction no higher than an incomplete agglutination in a dilution of 1-100 within 18 months following date of vaccination, or a vaccinated animal showing a reaction no higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-50 within 24 months following date of vaccination.

G. Reactor means a non-vaccinated animal which has given a positive reaction when tested, or a vaccinated animal which has given a positive reaction more than 18 months following date of vaccination.

H. Suspect means -

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

2. A vaccinated animal which has given a suspicious reaction more than 24 months following vaccination and has not given a negative or positive reaction to a test conducted subsequently thereto, or

3. A vaccinated animal which has given a positive reaction in a dilution of 1-100 or higher to a test conducted between 12 and 18 months following date of vaccination and which has not given a negative reaction subsequently thereto or a positive reaction more than 18 months following vaccination, or

4. A vaccinated animal which has given a suspicious reaction in a dilution higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-50 to a test conducted between 18 and 24 months following date of vaccination, and which has not given a negative or positive reaction to a test conducted subsequently thereto.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION II. AGREEMENTS:

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

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

SECTION III. TESTING

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION IV. CERTIFICATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION V. ADDITIONS TO HERDS UNDER SUPERVISION

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION VI. SANITATION.

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

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

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

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

SECTION VII. VACCINATION

A. No Brucella abortus vaccine or any preparation made from or through the agency of brucella micro-organisms shall be injected into any cattle in any herd under supervision except as provided by the rules and regulations for the control of Brucellosis (Regulation No. 3.1.2).

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

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

D. Whenever a herd under supervision is tested, disclosing all unvaccinated animals negative, if all vaccinated animals diagnosed suspects or reactors are disposed of as suspects and reactors, as provided in Section VIII, the test shall be considered negative, and in the case of a retest of a certified herd, such herds shall be recertified.

SECTION VIII. DISPOSAL OF REACTORS AND SUSPECTS

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

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

SECTION IX.

The Rules and Regulations for the Establishment and Maintenance of Certified Bang's Disease (Brucellosis) Free Herds (Regulation No. 3.2.2), adopted June 1, 1951, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State July 11, 1951 are hereby rescinded.

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED
SEP 8 - 1953 - 9:45 AM
Mrs. Mike Holm
Secretary of State

Board copy.

Reg. 3.3.3

MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF MODIFIED CERTIFIED BRUCELLOSIS-FREE AREAS IN MINNESOTA, TESTING OF CATTLE WITHIN SUCH AREAS, DISPOSAL OF REACTING CATTLE, QUARANTINES AND REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF CATTLE.

Adopted June 18, 1953

Approved by Attorney General Sept. 8, 1953

Filed with Secretary of State

_____ 1953

J. A. A. Burnquist
Attorney General

By Lorne J. Lindy
~~Special~~ Assistant Attorney General

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

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

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

B. Owner shall mean and refer to the legal owner, his agents and the person in possession of, or caring for the cattle referred to.

C. Veterinarian shall mean a graduate of a recognized veterinary college who has been approved by the Board and the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.

D. Test and Testing means and refers to the standard blood serum agglutination test, tube or plate method, conducted by a veterinarian authorized by the Board to conduct the plate agglutination test, or by a laboratory approved by the Board, on blood samples collected and submitted for testing by a veterinarian.

E. Vaccinate when used as a verb and Vaccination shall refer to the administration subcutaneously, intradermally, intracaudally or intramuscularly of any biological product approved by the Board for developing or increasing resistance of the animal so treated against brucellosis, such vaccination, in order to be recognized, to be administered in accordance with Section VII of Regulation No. 3.1.2.

F. Vaccinate when used as a noun shall mean a vaccinated animal within 12 months following date of vaccination, or a vaccinated animal showing a reaction no higher than an incomplete agglutination in a dilution of 1-100 within 18 months following date of vaccination, or a vaccinated animal showing a reaction no higher than complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-50 within 24 months following date of vaccination.

G. Reactor means a non-vaccinated animal which has given a positive reaction when tested, or a vaccinated animal which has given a positive reaction

more than 18 months following date of vaccination.

H. Suspect means -
1. A non-vaccinated animal which has given a suspicious reaction when tested, and which has not given a negative or positive reaction to a test conducted subsequently thereto.
2. A vaccinated animal which has given a suspicious reaction more than 24 months following vaccination and has not given a negative or positive reaction to a test conducted subsequently thereto.
3. A vaccinated animal which has given a positive reaction in a dilution of 1-100 or higher to a test conducted between 12 and 18 months following date of vaccination and which has not given a negative reaction subsequently thereto or a positive reaction more than 18 months following vaccination.
4. A vaccinated animal which has given a suspicious reaction in a dilution higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-50 to a test conducted between 18 and 24 months following date of vaccination and which has not given a negative or positive reaction to a test conducted subsequently thereto.

I. Herd shall mean any number of cattle under one management maintained on one premise which are allowed to associate or contact one another.
1. If animals owned by two or more persons are allowed to associate or contact each other under one management, all cattle so maintained shall be considered one herd.
2. Cattle maintained on two or more premises under one management, provided there is interchange or contact of cattle among the several groups, shall be considered one herd.
3. Two or more groups of cattle maintained on the same premises and under the same management may be considered separate herds only when the Board has satisfactory assurance there will be no intermingling, association or contact of animals in one group with those of other groups maintained on the same premises.

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

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

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

M. A Certified Herd is one under supervision, which meets the requirements set forth in the Rules and Regulations for the Establishment and Maintenance of Certified Brucellosis-Free Herds (Regulation No. 3.2.3), for which the owner holds an unrevoked and unexpired brucellosis-free certificate, issued by the Board.

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

attained the status of a Modified Certified Brucellosis-Free Area.

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

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

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

A. Steers may be imported without a test for brucellosis and without quarantine.

B. Cattle may be imported if consigned directly to community sales under the supervision of the Board without a test for brucellosis but all such cattle, except steers, shall be tested and shall be found negative before removal to any point in the area according to the rules and regulations governing community and other sales.

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

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

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

F. Cattle of strictly beef type and breed, originating at points where no facilities are available for testing, may be imported without a test

provided a permit is first obtained from the Board for each such shipment allowing the importation under quarantine, all females and bulls to be tested at owner's expense immediately upon arrival. All cattle in such shipments shall remain in quarantine on the premises where they first come to rest within the area, until they have been retested and all animals found negative, or until a permit has been obtained from the Board allowing their removal.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION V. DISPOSAL OF REACTORS. Owners or persons in possession of reactors shall either:

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

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

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

SECTION VI. OWNER SHALL ASSIST IN TESTING AND IDENTIFICATION OF CATTLE. All cattle owners and persons in possession of cattle in the area shall, upon demand, submit the same for the test and physical examination by the Board or its authorized agent or agents and all such persons shall furnish such assistance to the Board as shall be necessary to restrain the cattle in order to apply these tests and to make these physical examinations and to identify reactors as provided in Section IV hereof, when the Board or its agents enter upon the premises where such cattle are located and make demand therefor. Such owner or person in possession shall account for all animals tagged in making these tests and retests and submit all such cattle to the Board or its agents at any time when the Board or its agents visit the premises to make further tests or examinations.

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

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

SECTION IX. QUARANTINE OF INFECTED HERDS. Whenever a test of a herd discloses reactors, the herd shall be under quarantine, confining the entire herd to the premises of the owner, and no animal shall be removed therefrom except under written permission from the Board or its authorized agent. The quarantine is released when all reactors have been removed and all remaining animals have been tested, disclosing no reactors; such test to be conducted not less than 30 days after the date of the last test when reactors were disclosed.

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

SECTION XI. QUARANTINE FOR ILLEGAL VACCINATION OR ADULT VACCINATION. Whenever the owner reports or the test discloses that cattle in the herd have received Brucella abortus vaccine, excepting as provided by the rules and regulations for the administration of such products, the herd shall be under quarantine. If Brucella abortus vaccine or any product containing brucellosis organisms has been injected into animals more than eight months of age, such animals and all cattle associated therewith shall be under quarantine and the quarantine shall remain in force until all animals have passed a negative test for brucellosis or have been removed from the premises under permit from the Board.

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

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

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

SECTION XV. RECERTIFICATION.

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

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

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

SECTION XVI. RETESTING OF AREAS WHERE INFECTION IS TOO HIGH FOR CERTIFICATION. In areas where the percentage of reactors to the test for brucellosis is more than one per cent of all cattle tested or more than five per cent herd infection, the procedure for recertification of counties shall be in accordance with methods outlined in Section IV.

SECTION XVII. The Rules and Regulations for the Establishment and Maintenance of Modified Certified Bang's Disease (Brucellosis) Free Areas in Minnesota, Testing of Cattle within such Areas, Disposal of Reacting Cattle, Quarantines and Requirements Governing the Importation of Cattle (Regulation 3.3.2), adopted June 1, 1951, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State July 24, 1951, are hereby revoked.

MINUTES DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD AUGUST 18, 1953.

The meeting was called to order at 9:00 A. M. by President E. H. Knodt. The following Board Members were present: - Mr. E. H. Knodt, Dr. E. H. Gloss, Dr. W. L. Boyd and Mr. Charles Ewald. Dr. George F. Ghostley had been notified of the meeting but was out of the City and unable to attend. The Secretary was also present.

MINUTES

The Secretary called attention to an error in the copies of the Minutes of the meeting of May 28th submitted to the Board Members by mail. He reported this error had been corrected on the original Minutes in the Minute Book. Mr. Ewald moved that the Minutes of the special meeting held May 28th, June 4th and June 18th as submitted to the Board Members by mail, be approved as corrected. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

BANG'S DISEASE HEARINGS

Blue Earth County

The Secretary reported that on January 3, 1953, a petition signed by 1,583 cattle owners residing in Blue Earth 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. B. E. Lee, Blue Earth County Auditor, certifying there are 2,191 bona-fide cattle owners in Blue Earth 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 Blue Earth County Court House at Mankato on June 29, 1953. No names on the petition were challenged at this hearing. It therefore appears that more than 67% (72.25%) of the cattle owners in Blue Earth County have signed the petition.

Mr. Ewald 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 Blue Earth 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. Boyd - motion carried.

Faribault County

The Secretary reported that on October 27, 1952, a petition signed by 1,658 cattle owners residing in Faribault 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 go 35.32, inclusive, together with a statement from Mr. H. G. Siverson, Faribault County Auditor, certifying there are 1,989 bona-fide cattle owners in Faribault 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 hall above the Blue Earth Cooperative Creamery at Blue Earth, Minnesota on June 29, 1953. No names on the petition were challenged at this hearing. It therefore appears that more than 67% (83.25%) of the cattle owners in Faribault County have signed the petition.

Mr. Ewald 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 Faribault 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. Boyd - motion carried.

Jackson County

The Secretary reported that on January 6, 1953, a petition signed by

1,435 cattle owners residing in Jackson 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. C. H. Peterson, Jackson County Auditor, certifying there were 2,022 bona-fide cattle owners in Jackson 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 Grand Jury room in the Court House at Jackson on June 30, 1953. No names on the petition were challenged at this hearing. Therefore, it appears that more than 67% (70.97%) of the cattle owners in Jackson County have signed the petition.

Mr. Ewald 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 ~~test~~ of all cattle in Jackson 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. Boyd - motion carried.

Yellow Medicine County.

The Secretary reported that on August 25, 1952, a petition signed by 1,332 cattle owners residing in Yellow Medicine 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. George L. Swanson, Yellow Medicine County Auditor, certifying there were 1,854 bona-fide cattle owners in Yellow Medicine 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 Yellow Medicine Court House on June 30, 1953. No names on the petition were challenged at this hearing. It therefore appears that more than

67% (71.85%) of the cattle owners in Yellow Medicine County have signed the petition.

Mr. Ewald 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 Yellow Medicine 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. Boyd - motion carried.

Winona County.

The Secretary reported that he had again conferred with cattle owners at Lewiston, Minnesota in regard to the petition being circulated in Winona County requesting the Area Plan of brucellosis control. He stated that at this meeting, a petition had been furnished him with the request that the Board keep it on file pending receipt of additional names which would be submitted from time to time. He stated that it was quite evident the difference of opinion between the two factions in Winona County, one favoring the adoption of the Area Plan, and one opposed, had in no way been resolved.

The Secretary then presented a letter from Mr. Carl H. Mueller, Chairman of a committee of cattle owners in Winona County, requesting amendments to the regulations governing the Area Plan of brucellosis control. The letter specified certain amendments which the above committee desired to have enacted. The letter indicated that copies had been furnished each member of the Board, and also Mr. George P. Daley, State Representative from Winona County.

The Board discussed the request of the committee as expressed in the letter item by item.

Dr. Boyd moved that the Secretary be directed to reply to the letter from Mr. Mueller on behalf of the Board, explaining that after due consideration of the proposed amendments, the Board considered them unsound and impractical from a disease control standpoint. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss - motion carried.

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After further discussion, the Secretary was directed to determine as soon as possible, what percentage of cattle owners had signed the petition submitted by them, and if this percentage was well over the 67% required by law, to provide for a public hearing on the petition at as early a date as possible. The Secretary stated that in his opinion, the hearing should be conducted and attended by the Board as a whole, or as many members should attend as possible.

Douglas County.

The Secretary reported that a petition had been received from cattle owners in Douglas County making the 82nd county which has filed petitions requesting brucellosis control under the Area Plan. He stated that a preliminary count showed the petition to be sufficient.

Itasca County

The Secretary reported that a complete test of all cattle in Itasca County for brucellosis and tuberculosis had just been completed. The preliminary report from the veterinarian in charge of the test indicates that 16,788 cattle in 1,442 herds were tested, disclosing 20 reactors in 11 infected herds, or a brucellosis cattle infection of 0.119%, and a herd infection of 0.762%. This was the first complete test in Itasca County in approximately six years.

Brown County

The Secretary presented a letter from C. E. Schmid, Brown County Auditor consisting of a resolution passed at the Annual Business Meeting of the Brown County Board of Commissioners in cooperation with the Brown County Extension Committee. The resolution requested the Minnesota Live Stock Sanitary Board to cause the testing of all cattle in Brown County for brucellosis without deferring the test until the next tuberculin test which is due in 1955. The petition indicated the subscribers thereto were of the opinion that counties should be placed under the Area Plan of brucellosis control in the oerder in which the petitions were filed.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed to reply

to the letter from Mr. Schmid informing the Brown County Commissioners and the Extension Committee that since the legislature appropriated only approximately 50% of the money requested for the control of brucellosis, and particularly because the legislature failed to provide for the necessary additional supervisory personnel, the Board was compelled to conduct brucellosis tests first in counties in which tuberculin tests were due and could be conducted simultaneously with the brucellosis tests, but that every effort was being made to conserve funds so that if any additional work could be accomplished, it would consist of testing of other counties in the order in which petitions had been filed insofar as practical. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

Need of Trailer Laboratories

The Secretary reported that he had conferred with Dr. F. C. Driver, relative to the facilities for conductig the blood test under the expanded control program. It appears necessary that further trailer laboratories be available for conducting the tests. He stated that Dr. Driver is of the opinion the Bureau will be able to furnish the vehicles and transportation for moving the trailers when necessary, but that his funds will not permit the purchase of additional trainers.

After further discussion, Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be instructed to consult with the Department of Administration, and if possible, to purchase two laboratory trailers for conducting the blood test for brucellosis under the Area Plan. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

Testing blood samples by Praciticing Veterinarians

The Secretary then discussed the question of plate testing of blood samples for brucellosis by practicing veterinarians. He stated that an increased number of states in the midwest are refusing to accept plate tests conducted by practicing veterinarians to qualify cattle for entry into their respective states. He also presented a letter from Dr. T. O. Brandenbrug, State Veterinarian of North Dakota, informing the Board that North Dakota had adopted and put into effect a

procedure requiring all practicing veterinarians who conducted private plate tests to submit the blood samples to the State Laboratory for check testing. Under the North Dakota plan, animals will be permitted to move on the veterinarian's tests. If, however, reactors are disclosed when the samples are retested at the laboratory which were not disclosed by the veterinarian's test, such reactors will be quarantined if they are still within the State of North Dakota, or in case the animals have been moved interstate, the Livestock Sanitary Officials of the state of destination will be informed in order they may take such action as their regulations provide. Dr. Brandenburg requested to know if the State of Minnesota is in a position to enact and enforce such an order, stating that if not, the State of North Dakota is contemplating requiring the laboratory test before importation into that State.

After some discussion, the Secretary was directed to inform Dr. Brandenburg that Minnesota would not adopt a regulation similar to the North Dakota regulation, but would have no objection to North Dakota requiring a laboratory test before importation of cattle into that State. The Secretary was reminded that at a previous meeting he had been directed to arrange a procedure for the submission of blood samples to the State Laboratory by all veterinarians authorized to conduct plate testing at not to exceed yearly intervals, in order for such veterinarians to maintain their authorizations in effect.

ILLEGAL VACCINATION IN AREA COUNTIES.

The Secretary reported that he had received reports in a number of instances by veterinarians engaged in testing cattle for brucellosis in Dakota and Washington Counties, that they had tested cattle showing positive reactions which the owner reported had been vaccinated against brucellosis by Dr. Kummer within the last year, although Dr. Kummer's permit to administer brucella abortus vaccine in Minnesota had been revoked on October 18, 1950. He stated that recently a cattle owner in Dakota County had conferred with him in the office and had signified his willingness to sign an affidavit that a number of reactors disclosed in his herd, had been vacci-

nated by Dr. Kummer on or about June 6, 1953, and that he was not aware and Dr. Kummer did not inform him that Dr. Kummer could not legally administer brucella abortus vaccine to cattle in his herd.

After some discussion, the Secretary was directed to try to obtain additional evidence governing the illegal use of brucella abortus vaccine by Dr. Kummer and in any event to promptly start legal proceedings against Dr. Kummer for violation of the rules and regulations of the Board regarding the administration of brucella abortus vaccine. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

INTERIM COMMITTEE ON DAIRY PRODUCTS AND LIVESTOCK.

The Secretary reported that he had been requested by Senator John M. Zwach, Chairman of the Interim Committee of the State Legislature on Dairy Products and Livestock, to appear before that Committee on September 3rd to report on the progress of the Area Plan of Brucellosis Control. He stated he felt that it would be advisable to also explain to the Committee the difficulty now encountered in carrying out the brucellosis program, as well as conducting additional duties enforcing the law requiring the cooking of garbage for which no additional positions were provided by the last legislature, and to request the Committee on Dairy Products and Livestock to assist the Board in obtaining additional funds for the Salary Fund of the Live Stock Sanitary Board in order to enable the Board to employ the necessary personnel. The Board indicated this course would be advisable.

LEGISLATIVE ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Secretary stated that the personnel problem was becoming increasingly critical; that the present office personnel was finding it impossible to handle the records for the increased brucellosis program, or those pertaining to the cooking of garbage and the movement of garbage fed animals. Also the impending necessity of submitting the retesting of infected herds in counties tested under the Area Plan, to practicing veterinarians will require the immediate employment of supervisory veterinary personnel.

Dr. Gloss presented the following resolution and moved its adoption:

"WHEREAS, the Legislature appropriated $1,000,000.00 for the biennium for the eradication of brucellosis over and above the amounts appropriated in prior years, resulting in a greatly increased volume of brucellosis testing under the Area Plan, with the disclosure of large numbers of reactors to the test, and

WHEREAS, the unexpected decline in cattle prices will result in the payment of indemnity to cattle owners in amounts greatly in excess of the amount appropriated for that purpose, probably to the extent that the $150,000.00 contingent fund also appropriated by the legislature to the Board, will be exhausted for that purpose, and

WHEREAS, the 1953 Legislature also enacted a law requiring the Live Stock Sanitary Board to supervise and enforce the treatment of garbage fed to domestic animals and poultry, and the movement of garbage fed animals and poultry, and

WHEREAS, the Legislature did not provide for an increase in the Salary Fund of the Board to enable the Board to employ additional employees, and

WHEREAS, the personnel situation is now extremely critical, both in the office and field to carry out the obligations of the Board under the conditions above related.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Live Stock Sanitary Board that we hereby respectfully request the Governor and the Legislative Advisory Committee to provide an additional $18,936.00 to be added to the Salary Fund of the Live Stock Sanitary Board for the employment of four clerks and stenographers and three veterinarians with a classification of Veterinarian II in order that the funds above mentioned may be expended to the best advantage of the State, and in order to obtain the desired results."

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

INDEMNITY

The Secretary stated that the regulations prohibiting the payment of

indemnity for vaccinated cattle unless such cattle passed a negative test for brucellosis at least 30 days after date of vaccination and prior to the test to which such cattle gave a positive reaction, has been criticized rather widely. The opinion expressed by many cattle owners, is that this regulation results in uncalled for hardship on cattle owners who have vaccinated calves in their herds in accordance with regulations and discriminate against such owners in favor of individuals who have taken no measures to control the disease. He pointed out that nearly all states which pay any indemnity for brucellosis reactors, provide for the payment of such indemnity for vaccinates if they give a positive reaction after attaining a certain age.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed to prepare an amendment to the regulations for the control of brucellosis in cattle in Minnesota to provide that indemnity may be paid for cattle vaccinated as calves when between four and eight months of age if such cattle show a positive reaction 18 months or more after date of vaccination, provided such animals meet all other requirements for the payment of indemnity. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

ANAPLASMOSIS

The Secretary reported that the tentative diagnosis of anaplasmosis in cattle imported from Oklahoma by the Green Giant Company of LeSueur, had been confirmed by the Bureau in Washington. Therefore, on instructions by the Secretary, all the cattle on the premises where these cattle were maintained, were immediately sold for slaughter. However, three other herds of cattle also originating in Oklahoma were maintained on other premises owned or under lease by the Green Giant Company. No trouble has been experienced on these premises, but the history was not clear as to whether some of them might have been in contact with the cattle on the premises where anaplasmosis appeared. Therefore, the Secretary after discussing the matter with the officials of the Green Giant Company, informed them it would be

necessary either to send blood samples from all of the cattle on the premises where the Oklahoma cattle were maintained, to Washington for the compliment fixation test, or to ship all of the cattle on these premises for slaughter. He further informed the Company that if a positive reaction was disclosed in any blood sample, it would then be necessary for all of the remaining cattle to be shipped for slaughter. The Green Giant Company elected to have the blood samples collected which was done under the supervision of Dr. H. H. Hoyt of the Diagnosis Laboratory. All samples were submitted to the Bureau of Animal Industry in Washington, and all samples were completely negative. Therefore, the Secretary stated it was his intention to release the quarantine on the remaining herds owned by the Green Giant Company. The Board offered no objections.

The Secretary reported that an investigation of cattle losses on the farm of Henry Graf of Madelia, Minnesota had resulted in a tentative diagnosis of anaplasmosis by the Diagnosis Laboratory. He stated that the owner had lost four cattle which comprised all that were showing symptoms at the time of the diagnosis, and had requested permission to ship the remainder of the herd consisting of 20 cows and 21 calves to South St. Paul for immediate slaughter. He stated that a permit allowing this shipment had been furnished Mr. Graf. The blood samples from affected herds have been submitted to the Bureau of Animal Industry in Washington for a confirmation of the diagnosis, but the returns have not yet been received.

The Secretary reported that the Laboratory had also received blood smears from a cow in the vicinity of Dodge Center which on preliminary examination, were suspicious of anaplasmosis. He stated a further investigation was being made in this case.

The Secretary reported that he had discussed with the laboratory, the question of anaplasmosis diagnosis in view of the number of cases recently appearing in this State. Dr. H. H. Hoyt of the University, assigned part-time to the laboratory, has been delegated by the Board on two occasions, to study the diagnosis of this

disease and is well qualified to conduct the necessary tests and examinations provided facilities are made available. In order, however, to obtain the necessary antigen for the compliment fixation test, and also to have experimental animals available for prompt results from animl inoculation, it appears desirable to maintain at the laboratory, one or two spleenectomized calves.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed to request the laboratory at the University to arrange proper facilities for maintaining spleenectomized calves available for the diagnosis of anaplasmosis, and facilities for isolation when it becomes necessary to inoculate such calves with anaplasmosis suspected material. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

LETTER FROM NATIONAL RESEARCH COMPANY.

The Secretary presented a letter from Charles M. Gedney of the National Research Company in regard to reporting certain diseases by practicing veterinarians direct to said Company. No action was taken.

INFECTIOUS BRONCHITIS.

Dr. B. S. Pomeroy of the School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Minnesota then appeared. The Secretary stated he had requested Dr. Pomeroy to attend the meeting to discuss the control of Avian Infectious Bronchitis. In October 1952, at the request of Dr. Pomeroy, the Secretary issued a permit to the Salsbery Laboratories at Charles City, Iowa to furnish an attenuated vaccine to Dr. Pomeroy for experimental purposes with the understanding that the product would be used under the direct supervision of Dr. Pomeroy and for experimental purposes only. He stated that this permit was renewed in June of 1953. The Secretary reported that he had received a large number of complaints from veterinarians and hatchery owners that certain hatcherymen had been using this experimental product in the immunization of their supply flocks, - apparently not under the direct supervision of Dr. Pomeroy and not in accordance with the arrangements made for the use of virulent virus in the bronchitis control program recently adopted by the Board.

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Dr. Pomeroy stated that while evidently many of the complaints were not founded on fact, there was some justification on the part of some of the hatcheries who had obtained the product for use on an experimental basis.

On August 16, the Secretary received an announcement from the Bureau of Animal Industry that a special license had been granted the Salsbery Laboratory at Charles City, Iowa and the Vineland Laboratories at Vineland, New Jersey by the Bureau of Animal Industry permitting the interstate distribution of Infectious Bronchitis vaccine which consists of an attenuated virus, under such restrictions as may be imposed by the Live Stock Sanitary officials of the state in which the product is distributed. He presented letters from the two laboratories mentioned requesting permission to distribute these products within Minnesota.

Dr. Pomeroy stated that his experimental work to date indicated the product had value when used on very young birds in preventing the disease and had special value when used by broiler producers. He stated, however, that the product was not attenuated to the point where it would not spread the disease from vaccinated birds to susceptible birds, and that when the disease so spread, was introduced in laying flocks, the losses were comparable to an attack of the virulent disease. He advised that because of the time of year and the fact that a program permitting the use of virulent vaccine was now in effect in Minnesota, it would be inadvisable to permit the distribution of the attenuated virus during the present year, excepting for use in broiler plants and under strict veterinary supervision.

After an extended discussion, Dr. Gloss moved that the laboratories requesting information, be notified that the infectious bronchitis vaccine might be distributed in Minnesota only under a special permit for each shipment, and that such a permit should specify the premises on which the product to be used, and the veterinarian under whose supervision it would be administered, and further that the Secretary be directed to issue permits only for use in broiler plants. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

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OUT OF STATE TRAVEL

The Secretary reported that he had been directed by the Governor's office to submit an estimate of the out of state travel to be paid by the Board for the present fiscal year. He stated this estimate had been submitted to the Governor, but that the Governor had announced at a recent luncheon of Department Heads, that the estimates had not yet been approved or disapproved but action would be taken shortly. He stated however, that the Governor had again informed all Department Heads that out of state travel must be restricted to the minimum and that only in very special cases, would approval be given for more than one person from any department to attend any out of state meeting or conference. The Secretary further reported that when he requested out of state travel for Dr. Gloss and himself to attend the American Veterinary Medical Association meeting in Toronto in July, the Governor's office had informed him that only one authorization would be furnished. As the Secretary informed the Governor's office arrangements had already been made by both Dr. Gloss and himself to attend the meeting, the decision was changed and permission was granted for both to attend. However, he was informed at that time. in the future to submit any request involving more than one person early enough so that the request could be approved or disapproved before final arrangements were made by any person for such out of state travel.

The question was discussed at some length. Mr. Ewald moved the Secretary be directed to request permission for Dr. Gloss and the Secretary to attend the meeting of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association in Atlantic City September 23 to 25 inclusive, and for the Secretary to attend the meeting of the National Assembly of Chief Livestock Sanitary Officials on September 21 and 22 also in Atlantic City, and that this request be submitted to the Governor as early as possible. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

AMENDMENT TO BAI ORDER 375

A letter was then delivered to the Secretary from Dr. Fred C. Driver, Veterinarian in Charge of Tuberculosis and Brucellosis Eradication in Minnesota for

the Bureau of Animal Industry enclosing a notice of an amendment to the Bureau of Animal Industry regulations pertaining to the payment of indemnity for reactors to the brucellosis test. This amendment would provide that after the amendment becomes effective, no Federal indemnity would be paid for such reactors in any county unless the state laws or regulations provide for the testing of all the cattle within the country, and the prompt disposal of all reactors for slaughter only. The Secretary explained that since Minnesota regulations permit the temporary retention of reactors in problem herds in any county under the area plan, this amendment if it becomes effective, would eliminate the payment of any Federal indemnity. The Secretary reminded the Board that under the Minnesota law, if Federal indemnity is not paid for animals subject to indemnity under state law, the state must assume the entire indemnity payment.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed to protest the adoption of the proposed amendment by every reasonable means. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

COMMUNITY SALE

Kanabec Sales Barn, Mora, Minnesota

The Secretary reminded the Board that the permits permitting the operation of community sales by the Kanabec Livestock Sale at Mora and the Princeton Community Sale at Princeton, Minnesota, were cancelled on May 29, 1953, and that the operators of such sales were informed that applications for reinstatement of such permits would be considered after 90 days. He stated that probably no meeting of the Board would be held until after 90 days had elapsed, and requested permission to reinstate the permits of the Kanabec Sale at Mora, Minnesota and the Princeton Community Sale at Princeton, Minnesota on application by the operators after the 90 days following cancellation of their permits have expired.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved that the Secretary be directed to reinstate such permits provided investigation indicated that the operators had not

violated the rules and regulations of the Board Governing the sale of livestock during the time permits were not in force, after 90 days have elapsed following their cancellation. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

DR. A. W. GROTH, ORTONVILLE.

The Secretary presented reports of an investigation by the quarantine officers of the sale of certain cattle in Big Stone County which were accompanied by a health certificate issued by Dr. A. W. Groth of Ortonville. The evidence disclosed by this investigation indicated that the certificates were not properly issued in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Board.

Dr. Gloss moved that Dr. Groth be immediately suspended from the Approved and Accredited List of Veterinarians pending his appearance before the Board to show cause why his name should be reinstated on said list. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

CALEDONIA COMMUNITY SALE, DR. R. A. HAUSER.

The Secretary also presented a report of an investigation of the Caledonia Community Sale indicating that reactors disclosed to the brucellosis test conducted at the sale, had been sold through the sale without proper identification, and that Dr. R. A. Hauser, the official veterinarian of the sale, had failed to furnish proper reports of the tests of cattle conducted at the Caledonia Sale.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed to suspend Dr. Hauser from the Approved and Accredited List of Veterinarians in Minnesota pending his appearance before the Board to show cause why his name should be reinstated on said list and to suspend the permit for the Caledonia Community Sale pending the appearance of the manager before the Board to show cause why the permit should be reinstated. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE PUBLIC EXHIBITION OF LIVESTOCK

The Secretary presented amendments to the Rules and Regulations Governing the Public Exhibition of Livestock as prepared by the Board and presented at the

public hearing held June 4, 1953. After some discussion, Dr. Gloss offered the following resolution and moved its adoption.

Be it hereby resolved by the Live Stock Sanitary Board that pursuant to a public hearing held in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 15.042 on June 4, 1953, that the following amendments to the Rules and Regulations Governing Public Exhibition of Livestock and Poultry in Minnesota adopted October 17, 1952, approved by the Attroney General and filed with the Secretary of State March 17, 1953, be adopted subject to the approval of the At torney General and the remainder of said regulation be readopted without change:

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

(1) Change number of regulation to 6.3.4.

(2) Change the term "Bang's disease" to brucellosis wherever it appears.

(3) Amend Section IV, paragraph F, sub-paragraph 4, sub-sub-paragraph b to read as follows:

b. If accompanied by a valid official vaccination certificate showing vaccination against brucellosis more than 12 months and less than 18 months before date of exhibition and a health certificate including a record of a brucellosis test showing a reaction no higher than an incomplete agglutination in a dilution of 1-100 (~~+~~ I-) and complying in all other respects with this regulation.

(4) Amend Section IV, paragraph F, sub-paragraph 4, sub-sub-paragraph c to read as follows:

c. If accompanied by a valid official vaccination certificate showing vaccination against brucellosis more than 18 months and less than 24 months before date of exhibition, and a health certificate including a record of a brucellosis test showing a reaction no ghier than a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-50 (+ - -) and complying in all other respects with this regulation.

(5) Amend Section IV, paragraph F, sub-paragraph 4, sub-sub-paragraph d to read as follows:

d. No vaccinated animal shall be accepted for exhibition more than 24 months following date of vaccination uless accompanied by a health certificate showing a record of a negative test for brucellosis conducted within 60 days prior to date of exhibition, or origin in a certified brucellosis freed or a negative herd in a modified certified brucellosis-free area in accordance with sub-paragraph 2 above.

(6) Section IV, Paragraph F Sub- paragraph 4, add a sub-sub-paragraph e to read as follows:

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

(7) Amend Section IV, paragraph G to read as follows:

G. Swine shall be accompanied by a health certificate including a statement by the veterinarian issuing the same, or accompanied by an affidavit of 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 health certificate shall also include the identification of each animal by ear tag number, registry name and number, or other satisfactory individual identification, and shall also include the date when the serum, serum and virus, or modified live virus hog cholera vaccine was administered, stating the kind of immunization used. The health certificate shall also include a record of a test for brucellosis of all female swine and boars, negative in all dilutions, 1-25 and higher; such test to be conducted within 60 days prior to opening date of exhibition."

The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried. The roll being called Dr. Gloss voted aye, Dr. Boyd aye, Mr. Ewald aye, Mr. Knodt aye. Dr. Ghostley

Regulation No. 6.3.4

Copy for Board

MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

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

Adopted Aug. 18, 1953

Filed with Secretary of State

_____ 1953

Approved by Attorney General December 11 1953

J. A. Burgum
Attorney General

By Lowell J. Brady
Assistant Attorney General

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION IV. HEALTH CERTIFICATES.

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

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

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

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

E. Horses shall be accompanied by a health 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 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 brucellosis or from negative herds in Modified Certified Brucellosis-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 brucellosis 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 brucellosis if accompanied by a valid official vaccination certificate showing vaccination against brucellosis 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 brucellosis more than 12 months and less than 18 months before date of exhibition and a health certificate including a record of a brucellosis test showing a reaction no higher than an incomplete agglutination in a dilution of 1-100 (+ 1 -) and complying in all other respects with this regulation.

c. If accompanied by a valid official vaccination certificate showing vaccination against brucellosis more than 18 months and less than 24 months before date of exhibition, and a health certificate including a record of a brucellosis 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.

d. No vaccinated animal shall be accepted for exhibition more than 24 months following date of vaccination unless accompanied by a health certificate showing a record of a negative test for brucellosis conducted within 60 days prior to date of exhibition, or origin in a certified brucellosis-free herd or a negative herd in a modified certified brucellosis-free area in accordance with sub-paragraph 2 above.

e. Health certificates for vaccinated cattle to be exhibited together with a request for permit to exhibit, must be submitted to the Board in ample time so 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 brucellosis 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 of an owner authorized by the sanitary official of the State of origin, to administer hog cholera serum and virus, that the swine described therein have been immunized with a protective dose of hog cholera serum not more than 15 days prior to the opening date of the exhibition when serum alone is used, or not less than 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 health certificate shall also include the identification of each animal by ear tag number, registry name and number, or other satisfactory individual identification, and shall also include the date when the serum, serum and virus, or modified live virus hog cholera vaccine was administered, stating the kind of immunization used. The health certificate shall also include a record of a test for brucellosis of all female swine and boars, negative in all dilutions, 1-25 and 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 brucellosis 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 Public Exhibition of Livestock and Poultry in Minnesota (Regulation No. 6.3.3), adopted October 17, 1952, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State March 17, 1953, are hereby rescinded.

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED
DEC 21 1953 at 11 a.m.
Mrs. Mike Holm
Secretary of State

August 18, 1953.

absent. President Knodt declared the motion carried and the resolution adopted.

There being no further business, on motion the Board adjourned at 2:00 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

Ralph L. Knodt
Secretary

E. M. Knodt
President

MINUTES SPECIAL MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD SEPTEMBER 15, 1953.

The meeting was called to order by President Knodt at 9:00 A. M. Members present, E. H. Knodt, Dr. George F. Ghostley, Dr. E. H. Gloss and Mr. Charles Ewald. Dr. Boyd was out of the City and could not attend. The Secretary was also present.

MINUTES

Dr. Gloss moved consideration of the Minutes of the Deferred Quarterly meeting held August 18th, be deferred until the next meeting of the Board. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

HANDLING OF SWINE AT SOUTH ST. PAUL FED COOKED GARBAGE.

The Secretary reported that as directed by the Board at the Special meeting held June 18, 1953, he had conferred with representatives of the South St. Paul Stock Yards Company, the Livestock Exchange at South St. Paul, and representatives of the meat packing companies operating at South St. Paul with regard to the handling of swine which have been fed cooked garbage in accordance with the State law and the rules and regulations of the Board, and to urge no discrimination be made in the purchase of such swine. He stated that at this conference, it was claimed by the meat packers and representatives of the Bureau of Animal Industry, that it would be impossible to comply with the regulations of the Federal Government regulating the interstate shipment of swine fed cooked garbage unless such swine were segregated upon arrival at the Public Stock Yards. Also, all agencies agreed that if such swine were segregated, there undoubtedly would be some discrimination in their purchase.

As a result of this conference, the Secretary wrote to Hon. Ezra T. Benson, U. S. Secretary of Agriculture and Dr. B. T. Simms, Chief of the Bureau, requesting an amendment to the regulations to permit the movement interstate, of cooked garbage fed hogs from public stockuards, provided such pigs arrived at the yards under proper permit indicating the swine on the premises had been inspected

and were free from disease. Representatives of the Stock Yards Company, the Livestock Exchange and other South St. Paul interests subscribed to this letter. The Secretary reported that he had just received notice from the Bureau that the regulations have been amended in accordance with this request.

At the conference above referred to, the provision in the Federal regulations requiring the cleaning and disinfection of railroad cars and other vehicles which have transported swine, was also discussed. The livestock interests at South St. Paul stated that during the cold winter months, much difficulty has been experienced in obtaining sufficient cleaned and disinfected cars to meet the requirements of the State and Federal regulations. They contended that the difficulty would be increased by the present Federal regulations which required cleaning and disinfection immediately after unloading of all vehicles which have transported swine interstate, for a distance of 200 miles or more, and also required cleaning and disinfection immediately before loading swine. Therefore, the Secretary requested the Bureau to reconsider this portion of the regulations to provide that railroad cars and other vehicles which are cleaned immediately following unloading, would not be required to again be cleaned and disinfected before swine are loaded. The Bureau did amend the regulations but not in accordance with this request. Under the regulations as amended, it will no longer be necessary to clean and disinfect vehicles immediately following the unloading of apparently healthy swine, but all vehicles for interstate shipment of swine must be cleaned and disinfected before loading.

Since the problem in this State has apparently resulted from the difficulty in cleaning "cold" cars, rather than the cleaning of cars which have just been unloaded, a further conference was held on September 14th with the livestock agencies and the railroads. At this meeting, railroads have indicated that they will make every effort to arrange the necessary facilities to provide the required cleaned and disinfected cars in sufficient number not to interfere with the

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livestock market at South St. Paul.

LEGISLATIVE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Secretary reported that as directed at the Deferred Quarterly meeting on August 18th, he had appeared before the Legislative Advisory Committee when they met on September 3rd and presented the resolution adopted by the Board requesting $100,000.00 from the Contingent Fund appropriated to the Board by the 1953 Legislature to be added to the Indemnity Fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and $18,936 to be added to the Salary Fund, but that since it appeared evident that all of the Contingent Fund would be required for the biennium to supplement the Indemnity Fund, that the money to supplement the Salary Fund be appropriated from other funds available to the LAC.

The Advisory Committee, after considering the request, stated that not more than 50% or $75,000.00 of the Contingent Fund should be used during the first year of the biennium. They appropriated the $18,936.00 requested to be added to the Salary Fund to be paid from the contingent Fund of the Live Stock Sanitary Board and also added one-third of the remainder of the $75,000.00 which they considered available for the present fiscal year or $18,687.00 to the Indemnity Fund for the second quarter. The Secretary was instructed to again appear before the Legislative Advisory Committee at their December meeting to present the status of the Indemnity Fund at that time and to request such additions for the third quarter of the year as seemed necesary.

After some discussion, the Board expressed their opinion that the brucellosis control work should be continued as rapidly as personnel was available to the extent provided by the appropriation to the Supplies and Expense Fund by the 1953 Legislature, and that the Secretary should request from the Legislative Advisory Committee, the release of sufficient money from the Contingent Fund to cover any deficit which might accrue therefrom in the Indemnity Fund.

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INTERIM COMMITTEE ON DAIRY PRODUCTS AND LIVESTOCK.

The Secretary reported that he had also been invited to attend a meeting of the Interim Committee on Dairy Products and Livestock on September 3rd. Because this date conflicted with the date of the LAC, he had conferred with the Chairman of the Interim Committee, Senator John M. Zwach of Walnut Grove, and arranged to have Dr. George E. Keller, the Veterinarian in Charge of the Brucellosis Division, to represent him at this meeting and to report on the progress of the brucellosis program in Minnesota. He stated that after his hearing before the Legislative Advisory Committee, he had also attended the meeting of the Interim Committee. Dr. F. C. Driver, Inspector in Charge for the Bureau was also present.

At this meeting, aside from the representatives from the Live Stock Sanitary Board and Dr. Driver, the only persons invited to appear, were those opposed to the present brucellosis program, and a number of community sale operators and livestock dealers, particularly interested in amending the law providing for the manner in which the Live Stock Sanitary Board is constituted. The testimony at this meeting by the persons present as heard by the Secretary and as reported by Dr. Keller, was all in opposition to the present control methods conducted by the Board, although some of the Committee Members took quite definite exception to some of the statements made by those opposed to the present program.

RULES AND REGULATIONS APPROVED.

The Secretary reported that the rules and regulations as adopted by the Board at their meeting on June 18, 1953, were approved by the Attorney General on September 8, 1953 and filed with the Secretary of State on that date, and will become effective on October 8th. He stated that these regulations were all in the hands of the printer and copies will be available for distribution in the near future.

AMENDMENT TO BAI ORDER 375.

The Secretary stated that as directed by the Board at their meeting

August 18, he had protested to Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra T. Benson, and Dr. B. T. Simms, the proposed amendment to BAI Order 375 providing for the payment of indemnity for cattle condemned for tuberculosis and brucellosis. The proposed amendment would limit the payment of Federal indemnity for brucellosis to animals condemned in counties where the State laws required that all reactors to the brucellosis test be immediately sold for slaughter. He stated that in reply to his protest, he had received letters from Dr. Simms and also Dr. Kuttler, the Veterinarian in Charge of Tuberculosis and Brucellosis Eradication programs for the United States Bureau of Animal Industry stating that the adoption of these regulations had been deferred pending further consideration of protests from many states. However, it was explained by Dr. Simms, that the Federal funds appropriated for indemnifying owners of cattle reacting to the brucellosis test, were reduced by Congress from $626,477.00 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953 to $400,000.00 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954. Therefore, some amendment to the regulations must be made to effect the necessary reduction so the Bureau payments may remain within the amounts appropriated.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed to continue to make every effort to secure participation of the Federal Government in the payment of indemnity for animals condemned under the Minnesota program in herds operating under the certified herd program as well as under the Area program. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

DR. A. W. GROTH, ORTONVILLE, MINNESOTA.

Dr. A. W. Groth of Ortonville, Minnesota, together with Mr. Christopherson, who is employed by the Ortonville Community Sale, and who assisted Dr. Groth in restraining cattle when Dr. Groth has conducted tests for tuberculosis and brucellosis, then appeared. The Secretary stated that he had requested Dr. Groth to attend the meeting to explain his action in issuing certain health certificates for cattle sold by Joe Van Leith of Ortonville, Minnesota a community sale operator and cattle dealer, to certain purchasers in Big Stone County. The health certificates were submitted to the Board for examination.

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Dr. Groth stated that all tests had been conducted as shown on the health certificates with the exception of three certificates issued to the three buyers who purchased cattle from Mr. Van Leith in October, 1952. He also stated that he was assured by these buyers that the cattle for which these certificates had been issued, were the same cattle which were involved in the sale and which were tested by him prior to sale in October 1952, although some of the animals were carrying tags inserted at a later date when tested by Dr. Bolstad of Appleton, Minnesota. The health certificates, however, carry dates showing these cattle were tested in February 1953 by Dr. Groth which Dr. Groth admitted was an error in completing the certificates, and that he had not tested the cattle since October 1952. Dr. Groth was then excused.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved that Dr. Groth's name be removed from the Approved and Accredited List of Veterinarians in Minnesota, for a period of 90 days from the date of his suspension by the Secretary, or until November 19, 1953. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald, motion carried.

DR. R. A. HAUSER, LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN AND MR. SIDNEY MATTHES, CALEDONIA.

Dr. R. A. Hauser, LaCrosse, Wisconsin and Mr. Sidney B. Matthes of Caledonia then appeared. Mr. Matthes is manager of the Caledonia Livestock Sales and Dr. Hauser has been authorized by the Board to act as official veterinarian at the Caledonia Sale. The Secretary presented a report of an investigation made by an agent of the Board indicating that certain cattle when tested at the Caledonia Sale, gave a positive reaction, but were not identified as reactors and were sold as "slaughter cattle" without such identification. Also the "master test sheet" originally prepared by Dr. Hauser, did not include these cattle and it appeared evident that Dr. Hauser had not intended to report the test of these cattle to the Board, showing a positive reaction, although a corrected master sheet was prepared by Dr. Hauser after the investigation and submitted to the Board showing these animals as reactors. The agent of the Board later quoted Dr. Hauser as stating

that he had made a practice of handling reacting cattle in this manner in the past and Mr. Matthes stated to the investigator, he knew this procedure was being followed.

Dr. Hauser admitted to the Board that this statement was correct, but both Dr. Hauser and Mr. Matthes stated they were confident that all reactors when sold as slaughter cattle, had actually gone to slaughter. They stated their reason for not identifying the reactors as such, was done to protect the buyers so that such cattle would not be discriminated against when sold for slaughter. Both Dr. Hauser and Mr. Matthes admitted they knew the regulations required the identification of reacting animals by tagging and branding. Dr. Hauser and Mr. Matthes were then excused.

Dr. Ghostley moved that Dr. Hauser's name be removed from the Approved and Accredited list of Veterinarians in Minnesota, and that the permit issued to Mr. Matthes to operate a community sale at Caledonia be revoked, and that the Secretary be directed to inform Dr. Hauser that an application for reinstatement would be considered after one year from the date of suspension by the Secretary, September 9, 1953, and that Mr. Matthes' application for reinstatement of his permit would be considered after 90 days following his suspension. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

DR. JAMES O. HANSON, ST. PETER, MINNESOTA.

Dr. James o. Hanson, St. Peter, Minnesota then appeared. The Secretary stated that he had received a report that Dr. Hanson had sold one of the modified live virus vaccines to a layman who did not hold a permit to administer hog cholera virus and that Dr. Hanson held no "Dealer's Permit" as required by law, before selling or otherwise distributing hog cholera serum or virus within the State. He stated that Dr. Hanson had called at his office on September 14th and had informed him that he had sold about 70 doses of Swivax, one of the modified live virus vaccines to Kenneth Quist, a veterinary student, to use on his father's swine. He stated that he had also hearsay evidence that Mr. Quist had used some of this product on a neighbor's hogs. Dr. Hanson informed the Board that these statements were true, that he had made this

sale inadvertantly, although he was aware of the State law and the rules and regulations, and he assured the Board that under no circumstances, would he again knowingly violate the regulations of the Board or a state law. Dr. Hanson was then excused.

After some discussion, Mr. Ewald moved that Dr. Hanson's virus permit be revoked and that Dr. Hanson's name be removed from the Approved and Accredited List of Veterinarians, and the Secretary be directed to inform Dr. Hanson that his application to reinstate his name on the Approved and Accredited list would be considered after 60 days, and that his application for reinstatement of his virus permit would be considered after one year. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

HOG CHOLERA

Dr. Karcher, representing Norden Laboratories, and Doctors Pfaff and Penkerton of the Fort Dodge Laboratories, then appeared at the request of the Secretary. The Secretary stated there had been a rather extensive outbreak of a disease which appears to be hog cholera in Nicollet and Sibley Counties in non-vaccinted hogs and hogs which have been previously immunized with modified live virus vaccine, principally those prepared and marketed by the Norden Laboratories, Incorporated of Lincoln, Nebraska, and the Fort Dodge Laboratories at Fort Dodge, Iowa. Dr. Gloss described the course of the outbreak and the previous steps which had been taken by the Board, University of Minnesota, and the serum companies in investigating the same. There was a general discussion of what steps could be taken to control the outbreak and to continue the investigation ~~and~~ of the cause. No action was taken.

DELEGATION OF LAMB AND SHEEP FEEDERS.

The following persons then appeared:- Robert Carnell of Cannon Falls, R. B. Lyman, Excelsior, D. A. Decker, Excelsior, Tom Clark, Hopkins, Lawrence Christianson, Pipestone, all engaged in feeding sheep, and John Todd of Campbell Commission Company at South St. Paul, engaged in furnishing sheep to Minnesota buyers.

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The sheep feeders and Mr. Todd complained that the regulations which have been in effect for many years requiring the dipping of sheep before moving from public stock yards, or importation from states which have not been declared scabies-free, is responsible for heavy losses to sheep feeders, and has resulted in a heavy death loss and slow recovery in many instances. They requested that provision be made for persons feeding sheep on dry feed lots only, to obtain sheep under special permits to be maintained until the end of the feeding period and returned to a central market for slaughter. Following an extended discussion, the sheep feeders and Mr. Todd were excused.

After further discussion, Dr. Gloss moved the question be tabled for further consideration until the next meeting of the Board. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

SWINE IMPORTATIONS.

The Secretary reported that in most adjoining states, the emergency regulations which had been adopted to control the importation and intrastate movement of swine because of the appearance of vesicular exanthema in the middlewest have been rescinded, although the rules and regulations governing the importation of swine have been amended to require more careful supervision of imported swine. He stated that Minnesota regulations now provide for the quarantining of all swine imported into the State with the exception of"long-time" vaccinated swine, so that with the exception of purebred animals, most of the swine imported into the State are under quarantine for at least 21 days following importation. He stated the present emergency order which was issued on December 24th, 1952 required extensive paper work in the office and that it was not being complied with in many instances insofar as veterinary inspection of the imported swine 30 days after importation was concerned. He recommended that the emergency order issued on December 24, 1952 be revoked.

Dr. Gloss moved the emergency order issued December 24, 1952, be revoked effective October 1, 1953. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

September 15, 1953.

ANTHRAX

The Secretary reported that an animal which had died on an anthrax farm had been transported over the public highway in an open truck by a mink grower, and that this carcass had been fed to his mink. He stated that an extremely heavy loss of mink immediately followed and a diagnosis of anthrax was made in the laboratory at the University Farm. He stated that the movement of this animal was contrary to State law and proceedings had been started against the mink farmer and would be started against the owner of the cow which died from anthrax for failure to properly dispose of the animal. The Secretary further reported that there had been another case of anthrax on another farm adjacent to the highway over which the animal that died from anthrax, had been transported by the mink breeder. After a discussion, no action was taken.

ANAPLASMOSIS

The Secretary reported that a positive diagnosis of anaplasmosis had been made from a cow owned by Oscar Jensen of Dodge Center, Minnesota. He stated this was the first case of this disease diagnosed in Minnesota in a native herd, all previous cases having appeared in cattle recently imported from other states. He stated that further investigation was being conducted by the Laboratory at the University Farm, but it appears highly probable that a large percentage of the herds in question is now diseased. The Laboratory has now available, one or more spleenectomized calves available for inoculation, and the laboratory personnel are arranging to collect the necessary blood from animals in this herd to inoculate calves and to apply the compliment fixation test.

The Secretary was directed to determine as soon as possible, whether or not anaplasmosis existed in this herd, and if so, to try to arrange with the owner for the immediate disposal by slaughter, of all animals. If the owner refuses, the matter will be discussed at the next meeting of the Board.

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INFECTIOUS BRONCHITIS

The Secretary presented a letter from the Wene Poultry Laboratory at Vineland, New Jersey announcing an avian bronchitis vaccine, for which they have recently obtained a special license from the Bureau of Animal Industry for the manufacture and distribution. He stated that the literature would indicate that this product might be used safely in young birds even though there might be exposure to laying flocks. However, he had consulted with Dr. B. S. Pomeroy of the University of Minnesota, who advised that at least until further evidence was obtainable, the same restrictions be required of this product as the other attenuated virus bronchitis vaccines which were permitted distribution in Minnesota by action of the Board at their meeting on August 18th.

After a short discussion, Dr. Gloss moved the same restrictions be applied to the sale and distribution of the vaccine produced by the Wene Laboratories of Vineland, New Jersey, as by the action of the Board with regard to other live virus bronchitis vaccines produced and distributed under special licenses from the Bureau of Animal Industry. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned at 4:05 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

Ralph L West
Secretary

E N Arnold
President

MINUTES QUARTERLY MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD OCTOBER 16, 1953.

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

MINUTES

Dr. Gloss moved the Minutes of the deferred quarterly meeting held August 18, and the special meeting of September 15, copies of which had been submitted to the Board Members by mail, be approved. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

ANAPLASMOSIS

The Secretary reported that blood samples from the herd of cattle owned by Oscar Jensen of Dodge Center had been subjected to the compliment fixation test for anaplasmosis. This test disclosed 11 positive, three suspicious and fourteen negative animals. An agent of the Board conferred with Mr. Jensen advising the shipment of the entire herd for slaughter. The owner agreed to ship all positive and suspicious animals but refused to ship the negative animals. He agreed however, to submit the remainder of the herd to a retest 30 days after they are removed from pasture.

After some discussion, the Secretary was directed to have the herd tested at intervals of 60 days and to maintain the herd in quarantine until at least one year has elapsed following the disclosure of the last reactor.

REQUEST OF SHEEP FEEDERS

The Secrerary reminded the Board of the request of a group of sheep feeders at the last meeting, to permit the importation of sheep to be confined in a "dry feed lot" until the end of the feeding period without dipping. He also presented a letter from Dr. M. N. Riemenschneider, State Veterinarian of Colorado approving the application of benzine hexachloride by means of a forced spray in lieu of dipping. The dipping of sheep before removal from public stockyards was discussed.

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The Secretary was directed to obtain information from other states relative to application of sheep dip by means of spraying. Since the importation of sheep and removal of sheep from public stock yards to points in Minnesota without dipping, is permitted by our present regulations from October 15 to April 15, there is no need for immediate action.

Dr. Gloss moved the matter again be laid on the table pending receipt of further information regarding the use of forced spray for applying the dip and the matter be presented to the Board at the next meeting.

CONTAMINATED VACCINE

The Secretary reported it was disclosed at the recent meeting of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association that an investigation of unusually heavy losses from pullorum disease in Indiana were traced to the use of fowl pox vaccine produced from chick embryo by the Salsbury Laboratories of Charles City, Iowa. The Indiana Livestock Sanitary authorities stated that pullorum organisms had been isolated from several unopened vials of vaccine produced by this Company. Ohio Livestock Sanitary authorities also reported the isolation of these organisms from bronchitis vaccine produced by the same Company. Information from the Bureau of Animal Industry indicates all production of egg embryo vaccine by the Salsbury Laboratories, has been discontinued pending further investigation.

The Company is making every effort to collect all unused vaccine on dealers' shelves.

The pullorum testing now in progress in Minnesota has not disclosed an usually high incidence of infection which could be attributed to vaccine, although large quantities of Salsbury vaccine has been used in this State.

DIAGNOSIS LABORATORY

Dr. Gloss reported that he had been shown a letter by a client, from the Diagnosis Laboratory operated for the Board by the University. This letter included not only a report of findings by the Laboratory from examination of a pig sub-

mitted by the client, but also detailed instructions as to treatment, including drugs and antibiotics indicated, with no mention of the advisability of employing a veterinarian.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed to inform the Veterinarian in Charge of the Diagnosis Laboratory, to confine his reports to persons submitting specimens, to the diagnostic findings and when treatment is indicated, to advise such person to consult his veterinarian. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

MODIFIED LIVE VIRUS HOG CHOLERA VACCINE

Dr. Gloss reported another case of hog cholera in a herd of hogs in his territory that had been treated with "NORVAC" some time previously. This herd originally consisted of 78 head - 55 of which have died. After treatement with seurm and virus, the losses have stopped. Twenty-three animals still remain on the farm.

The serious outbreak of hog cholera in Nicollet and Sibley Counties, principally in swine previously immunized with modified live virus hog cholera vaccine, was discussed. No action was taken.

DR. JAMES O. HANSON.

Dr. James O. Hanson of St. Peter and Mr. Kenneth Quist, a veterinary student at the University of Minnesota then appeared. They had requested permission to further discuss the action of the Board on September 15th disqualifying Dr. Hanson and cancellation of his virus permit because of a sale of modified live virus vaccine to Mr. Quist. Dr. Hanson holds no permit for the distribution of hog cholera serum and virus. The sale of this product was not reported to the Board, the sale was made to a person who holds no permit to administer the product, and the vaccine was administered by such person. Dr. Hanson stated he thought the penalty imposed was unusually severe in consideration of what he considered extenuating circumstances under which the sale was made, and presented his reasons there for.

Mr. Quist stated that he had used the vaccine only on his father's hogs

and now realized he had violated the law in doing so. He also stated in his opinion, Dr. Hanson had been harshly dealt with.

Dr. Hanson and Mr. Quist were then excused. After some discussion, Mr. Ewald moved that in view of the absence of several members of the Board, further consideration of Dr. Hanson's case and any action pertaining thereto, be deferred until the next meeting of the Board. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss - motion carried.

TESTING CATTLE AT PUBLIC STOCKYARDS.

Mr. A. L. Olson, President of the St. Paul Stock Yards Company, Mr. William Dolan, Secretary of the South St. Paul Livestock Exchange, Mr. Leslie Dorn and Mr. Norris K. Carnes of the Central Livestock Association, Incorporated, and Mr. Ed. Howey, a cattle trader at the South St. Paul Market, then appeared. Mr. Dolan stated that in view of the small number of reactors to the tuberculin test of cattle at the South St. Paul Market, it would seem that female feeding cattle of strictly beef type originating at the South St. Paul Market, might be safely moved to points in Minnesota under quarantine until the end of the feeding period without a tuberculin test. He stated most states now allow this procedure, and since Minnesota regulations require such tests, the South St. Paul Market is discriminated against by shippers and Minnesota feeders are deprived of desirable feeding cattle. He stated the need was greater since the regulations were amended now requiring the testing of heifers under six months of age as well as older cattle, and that detention of the heifer calves in the yards for the 72 hours required to complete the tuberculin test, results in a high incidence of shipping fever. Mr. Dorn also stated the need for a change was urgent since the heavy run of feeder cattle is just starting for the present year, and figures show that South St. Paul is not receiving their share of feeding cattle compared to other markets, this condition he attributed to the change in Minnesota regulations.

The Board Members explained that under the State Law enacted in 1945, about 90 days are required to amend a regulation, and it is doubtful the Attorney General would approve any emergency action of the Board under the circumstances. Mr. Dolan also stated the Stock Yards are faced with an increasingly serious situation with regard to the large number of female feeding calves arriving on the market which have been vaccinated against brucellosis, some of them officially, and some of them by laymen. Most of these calves are not identified as required by Minnesota regulations. After a general discussion of these problems, the visitors were excused.

The Board then further discussed the request for an amendment of the regulations to permit the movement of cattle from public stockyards to points in Minnesota without a test for tuberculosis. Mr. Ewald moved the Secretary be directed to confer with the Attorney General to determine if any emergency action could be taken to permit removal of cattle from public stockyards under quarantine, until the end of the feeding period without a tuberculin test. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss - motion carried.

FEDERAL INDEMNITY

The Secretary presented an amendment to BAI Order 375 which governs the payment of Federal indemnity for cattle destroyed because they have given a positive reaction to tests for tuberculosis, para-tuberculosis or brucellosis. This amendment became effective September 23, 1953 and reduces the maximum indemnity paid by the Federal Government from $25.00 for any grade female animal to $9.00 and for any pure bred animals from $50.00 to $18.00. The amendment does not restrict the payment to any certain area as originally proposed, nor does it change BAI Order 375 in any other manner. The Secretary explained that since the maximum indemnity provided by Minnesota law, is $25.00 for grade female cattle and $50.00 for purebred cattle, and since under BAI Order 375, the Federal Government assumes not to exceed half the indemnity paid for any animal, the maximum payments by the Federal Government in Minnesot has heretofore been $12.50 for grade female animals and $25.00 for purebred animals. The amended

regulation will provide equal participation when the indemnity does not exceed $18.00 for grade animals or $36.00 for purebred animals, but any increase over that figure will now be made entirely by the State. This will require a State payment of $16.00 instead of $12.50 for each grade female animal subject to maximum indemnity, and $32.00 instead of $25.00 for each such pure bred animal.

The Secretary also presented a letter from Dr. B. T. Simms, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry stating that the Federal Government would continue to pay on the old basis for all animals condemned and appraised before the amendment became effective September 23, 1953, and on the new basis for all animals condemned and appraised after that date.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

The Secretary reported that he had represented the United States Livestock Sanitary Association at a conference in Washington, D. C. on September 28 to prepare a tentative Federal regulation governing the interstate movement of cattle based on the brucellosis status. No Federal regulation of this kind has heretofore been promulgated although the Federal Government has cooperated with all states in their efforts to control and eradicate bovine brucellosis since 1934. The Secretary presented a copy of the proposed regulation which was agreed upon at the conference, together with a letter from Dr. Simms, stating that copies were being submitted to "various segments of the industry" and would be published in the Federal Register on February 1, 1954 to become effective March 1, 1954, and that any criticism or recommended changes must be made known to the Bureau of Animal Industry on or before March 1, 1954. The proposed regulation was discussed by the Board, no action was taken.

GARBAGE FEEDING LAW VIOLATION

The Secretary presented a copy of the criminal docket of the Municipal Court of the City of South St. Paul showing H. H. Clarkson had been arrested on the complaint signed by an agent of the Board, charging a violation of the laws of 1953,

October 16, 1953.

Chapter 355 relating to the feeding of garbage. The docket shows Mr. Clarkson plead guilty and was fined $100.00 and costs. Mr. Clarkson who is equipped with garbage feeding equipment, on October 5, 1953, was observed by one of the field veterinarians of the Board, throwing uncooked garbage directly from his truck, to his hogs. Section 5 of the law above referred to, provides that upon determination that any person has violated or failed to comply with any provision of the law, the Board may revoke the license issued for the transportation or feeding of garbage.

The Secretary reported that on October 13, he had notified Mr. Clarkson by registered mail, that he might appear before the Board at this meeting at 11:00 A.M. to show cause why his permit should not be revoked, but Mr. Clarkson had not appeared.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved that the Live Stock Sanitary Board's license No. 35 issued to H. H. Clarkson July 13, 1953, authorizing him to operate a garbage feeding premise in Section 21, Egan Township, Dakota County, and garbage truck for the transportation of garbage to be fed to livestock, be revoked. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald, motion carried.

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

Respectfully submitted,

Ralph L. Hurst
Secretary

E. H. Ewald
President

MINUTES SPECIAL MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD NOVEMBER 18, 1953.

The meeting was called to order at 9:40 A. M. by President Knodt. Member present, Dr. George F. Ghostley, Mr. Charles Ewald, Mr. E. H. Knodt. Dr. E. H. Gloss and Dr. W. L. Boyd absent. The Secretary was also present.

MINUTES

The Secretary reported that the Minutes of the Quarterly meeting held October 16, 1953 were not completed, and therefore had not been submitted to the Members. Mr. Ewald moved that the approval of the Minutes for the Quarterly meeting held October 16, 1953, be deferred until the next meeting. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

PETITION FROM LIVESTOCK INTERESTS AT SOUTH ST. PAUL

The Secretary stated that on October 28, 1953, he had received a petition signed by W. P. Dolan, Secretary of the St. Paul Livestock Exchange, A. L. Olson, President of the St. Paul Union Stockyards Company, and N. K. Carnes, General Manager of Central Livestock Association, Inc., requesting that certain provisions of Live Stock Sanitary Board Regulation No. 1.1.3, Rules and Regulations Governing Importation of Cattle into the State of Minnesota, Section VII, paragraph D, be amended and waived. He stated that upon receipt of this petition, he had conferred with the Attorney General and under date of October 30, 1953 he had received an opinion from him stating that a public hearing could be held on the petition, waiving that Section of the rules and regulations, after a reasonable notice by U. S. mail to all persons who had registered their names with the Secretary of State to receive such notice of change in rules and regulations, and to such other interested parties. The Secretary stated that on November 4, 1953 he had sent by United States mail an Official Notice to the persons whose names appeared on the list furnished this office by the Secretary of of State's office and such other interested persons, stating that a public hearing

would be held on Wednesday, November 18, 1953 to consider the above petition, and that such public hearing had been duly held.

The Secretary then presented a petition filed with the Board on October 28, 1953 requesting the Board to waive certain provisions of the Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Cattle into the State of Minnesota (Regulation No. 1.1.3) Section VII, paragraph D. After some discussion, Mr. Ewald offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

WHEREAS, a petition was submitted to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board asking said Board to waive the provisions of Live Stock Sanitary Board Regulation No. 1.1.3, (The rules and regulations governing importation of cattle into Minnesota), Section VII, paragraph D, requiring a tuberculin test of cattle originating from or passing through public stock yards before importation into Minnesota, or moved from public stock yards in this State to other points in Minnesota, and

WHEREAS, said petition sets forth a clear, concise description of facts and grounds upon which such waiver is sought as required by Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 15.043, and

WHEREAS, a public hearing was held at 9:00 A. M. on November 18, 1953 in the Auditorium of the State Office Building, St. Paul, Minnesota to consider said petition, after notice in the manner prescribed in Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 15.042, and

WHEREAS, a special meeting of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board was held at 9:40 A. M. on November 18, 1953 in the Auditorium of the State Office Building, St. Paul after due notice given by letter dispatched by United States mail addressed to the following named members of the Board at the addresses set forth after their respective names to wit:

Mr. E. H. Knodt, Rosemount, Minnesota; Dr. George F. Ghostley, Anoka, Minnesota; Dr. E. H. Gloss, Gaylord, Minnesota; Dr. W. L. Boyd, 2258 Knapp Street, St. Paul, Minnesota, also c/o North Carolina College of Agriculture, Raleigh, North Carolina; and Mr. Charles Ewald, Waldorf, Minnesota, and

WHEREAS, said Special Meeting was attended by the following Board Members and the Secretary of the Board: Mr. E. H. Knodt, Dr. George F. Ghostley, and Mr. Charles Ewald, and Dr. Ralph L. West, and

WHEREAS, at said Special Meeting, the Live Stock Sanitary Board gave due consideration to the facts set forth in said petition and the evidence presented at said public hearing.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, that the requirement for tuberculin testing of cattle originating in or passing through public stock yards before movement to points in Minnesota as set forth in Live Stock Sanitary Board Regulation No. 1.1.3, Section VII, paragraph D, be waived as of this date for the succeeding 150 days, or until said regulation is amended, under the following conditions:

(1) The waiver shall apply only to cattle of strictly beef type and breed moved from public stock yards to points in Minnesota for feeding purposes.

(2) Said cattle shall be accompanied by a health certificate showing freedom from symptoms of disease, and including a record of a negative test for brucellosis conducted within 30 days before such movement.

(3) Any cattle so moved shall be quarantined at destination separate and apart from other cattle excepting other feeder cattle until said cattle are sold for slaughter under permit from the Board, or until tested and found negative to tuberculosis.

(4) That copies of this Resolution shall be furnished to the proper officials at public stock yards from which feeding cattle are commonly shipped to points in Minnesota, and to other interested persons upon request.

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

DR. JAMES O. HANSON, ST. PETER, MINNESOTA

The Secretary again reminded the Board that at their special meeting on September 15, they had suspended Dr. James O. Hanson of St. Peter from the Approved and Accredited List of Veterinarians in Minnesota for a period of 60 days or until November 14, 1953 and had revoked his permit to use hog cholera serum and virus for one year. He stated that Dr. Hanson had appeared at the Quarterly meeting held October 16, 1953 stating he thought the penalty imposed was too severe considering the circumstances involved, and requested that his permit be reinstated. Due to the small attendance at this meeting, no action was taken. The Secretary stated that after full consideration of the matter, he was of the opinion that Dr. Hanson had been punished and had no doubt "learned his lesson", and recommended that Dr. Hanson's permit to administer hog cholera serum and virus be reinstated, as his suspension from the Approved and Accredited List of Veterinarians was automatically reinstated on November 14, 1953.

After a further discussion, Mr. Ewald moved that Dr. Hanson's permit to administer hog cholera serum and virus be reinstated, with the understanding that in the future, he comply in all respects with the rules and regulations of the Board. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

November 18, 1953.

MR. H. H. CLARKSON FEEDING RAW GARBAGE

The Secretary stated that at the meeting of October 16, 1953, he had presented a copy of the criminal docket showing that Mr. Clarkson had been arrested and found guilty of feeding raw garbage to his hogs. He plead guilty and was fined $100.00 and costs. The Secretary stated the law provides that the Board may revoke the license of any person who has been guilty of violating any of the provisions of Chapter 355, laws 1953, or the rules and regulations adopted pursuant thereto. He stated that he had notified Mr. Clarkson to appear before the Board meeting of October 16, but several days after the meeting of the Board, the notice had been returned to this Department unopened and with the notation "not called for." He stated that as directed at the last meeting, he had notified Mr. Clarkson his license to operate a truck for collecting garbage and feeding the same to swine after being cooked, had been revoked. Upon receipt of this notice cancelling his permit, Mr. Clarkson appeared at the office and stated that he had not received the letter requesting him to appear before the Board and gave a very convincing and plausible reason for feeding raw garbage to his swine on this one accasion.

The Secretary stated that due to the fact Mr. Clarkson had not received his letter requesting him to appear before the Board, that he informed Mr. Clarkson he might disregard the notice revoking his permit, until such time as he appeared before the Board to show cause why his permit should not be revoked. No further action was taken.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned at 10:00 A. M.

Respectfully submitted,

Ralph L West
Secretary

E A Arnold
President

MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RESOLUTION WAIVING CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD REGULATION NO. 1.1.3, SECTION VII, PARAGRAPH D UNDER SPECIFIED CONDITIONS.

Adopted November 18, 1953

Approved by Attorney General Nov. 19 1953

Filed with Secretary of State November 19 1953 at 4 p.m.

STATE OF MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF STATE FILED NOV 19 1953 Mrs. Mike Holm Secretary of State

J. A. Burgquist
Attorney General

By Lance Lindy
Assistant Attorney General

WHEREAS, a petition was submitted to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board asking said Board to waive the provisions of Live Stock Sanitary Board Regulation No. 1.1.3, (The rules and regulations governing importation of cattle into Minnesota), Section VII, paragraph D, requiring a tuberculin test of cattle originating from or passing through public stock yards before importation into Minnesota, or moved from public stock yards in this State to other points in Minnesota, and

WHEREAS, said petition sets forth a clear, concise description of facts and grounds upon which such waiver is sought as required by Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 15.043, and

WHEREAS, a public hearing was held at 9:00 A. M. on November 18, 1953 in the Auditorium of the State Office Building, St. Paul, Minnesota, to consider said petition, after notice in the manner prescribed in Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 15.042, and

WHEREAS, a special meeting of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board was held at 9:40 A. M. on November 18, 1953 in the Auditorium of the State Office Building, St. Paul after due notice given by letter dispatched by United States mail addressed to the following named members of the Board at the addresses set forth after their respective names to wit:

Mr. E. H. Knodt, Rosemount, Minnesota; Dr. George F. Ghostley, Ancka, Minnesota; Dr. E. H. Gloss, Gaylord, Minnesota; Dr. W. L. Boyd, 2258 Knapp Street, St. Paul, Minnesota, also c/o North Carolina College of Agriculture, Raleigh, North Carolina; and Mr. Charles Ewald, Waldorf, Minnesota, and

WHEREAS, said Special Meeting was attended by the following Board Members and the Secretary of the Board: Mr. E. H. Knodt, Dr. George F. Ghostley, and Mr. Charles Ewald, and Dr. Ralph L. West, and

WHEREAS, at said Special Meeting, the Live Stock Sanitary Board gave due consideration to the facts set forh in said petition and the evidence presented at said public hearing.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, that the requirement for tuberculin testing of cattle originating in or passing through public stock yards before movement to points in Minnesota as set forth in Live Stock Sanitary Board Regulation No. 1.1.3, Section VII, paragraph D, be waived as of this date for the succeeding 150 days, or until said regulation is amended, under the following conditions:

(1) The waiver shall apply only to cattle of strictly beef type and breed moved from public stock yards to points in Minnesota for feeding purposes.

(2) Said cattle shall be accompanied by a health certificate showing freedom from symptoms of disease, and including a record of a negative test for brucellosis conducted within 30 days before such movement.

(3) Any cattle so moved shall be quarantined at destination separate and apart from other cattle excepting other feeder cattle until said cattle are sold for slaughter under permit from the Board, or until tested and found negative to tuberculosis.

(4) That copies of this Resolution shall be furnished to the proper officials at public stock yards from which feeding cattle are commonly shipped to points in Minnesota, and to other interested persons upon request.

MINUTES SPECIAL MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD DECEMBER 16, 1953

The meeting was called to order at 9:00 A. M. by President Knodt pursuant to the call of the President and notice mailed to all Board Members by the Secretary. Present were Mr. E. H. Knodt, Mr. Charles Ewald, Dr. George F. Ghostley, and Dr. E. H. Gloss. Dr. W. L. Boyd was absent. The Secretary was also present.

MINUTES.

Dr. Ghostley moved the Minutes of the Quarterly meeting held October 16, 1953 and the Special meeting held November 18, 1953, copies of which were submitted to the Board Members by mail, be approved. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

LEPTOSPIROSIS

The Secretary reported that a number of cases of leptospirosis in cattle had recently been reported in the State. These cases were confirmed by laboratory diagnosis at the Rocky Mountain Laboratory at Hamilton, Montana. The Board discussed at some length the advisability of adopting regulations for the control of leptospirosis in domestic animals.

Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed to write to other states in the middle west and Canada to determine what regulations such states have promulgated or are planning to adopt. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

The Secretary stated that he had been informed by Dr. Fenstermacher, the Veterinarian in Charge of the Diagnosis Laboratory, that a Federal grant had been made to the Veterinary Division, University of Minnesota for research on leptospirosis, and that the laboratory was now equipped to make a limited number of laboratory tests for leptospirosis.

ME. H. H. CLARKSON - VIOLATION FEEDING RAW GARBAGE

Mr. H. H. Clarkson, Rosemount, Minnesota, then appeared. The Secretary stated that pursuant to action by the Board on October 16, 1953, he had advised Mr.

Clarkson that his license to operate a garbage feeding premises, was cancelled. Upon receipt of this notice, Mr. Clarkson had appeared at the office and had given the Secretary satisfactory evidence that he had not received the notice to appear on October 16 and had assured the Secretary he would comply with the law and the rules and regulations of the Board governing the feeding of garbage in the future. The Secretary stated that because Mr. Clarkson had failed to receive the notice of the meeting, and therefore had not had an opportunity to show cause why his license should not be revoked, he had informed Mr. Clarkson that he might continue to operate his feeding premises until he had had an opportunity to appear before the Board.

Mr. Clarkson explained the circumstances under which he had committeed the violation reported to the Board on October 18 and assured the Board that he was fully equipped to cook all garbage collected in compliance with the State law and that he would comply therewith in the future. Mr. Clarkson was then excused.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed to write to Mr. Clarkson informing him his license might remain in effect so long as Mr. Clarkson continued to comply in all respects with the State law and the rules and regulations governing the feeding and transportation of garbage, but should it become necessary to revoke Mr. Clarkson's license for some future violations, the Board would be reluctant to reinstate such license. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

DR. W. W. MERRITT - Minneota.

Dr. W. W. Merritt of Minneota then appeared. The Secretary presented a report of an investigation made by the veterinarian in charge during the first area test in Lyon and Yellow Medicine Counties indicating that Dr. Merritt had conducted brucellosis tests prior to the start of the area testing, and had failed to report such tests and also that Dr. Merritt had conducted both adult and calfhood vaccination and had failed to report such vaccination, and in some instances had conducted adult vaccination without first obtaining the special permit required by the rules and regulations of the Board. Also that Dr. Merritt had failed to

identify positive animals in some instances.

Dr. Merritt admitted that some of the charges were true although he contended that in some of the cases reported by the investigators, he was positive that the records of tests had been reported to the Board. He stated the only reason for failure to make the necessary reports and obtain the permits, was due to the pressure of other business, including his extensive practice. He further stated that if he could be allowed to continue on the Approved andAcrredited List, he assured the Board that he would employ sufficient help so that his records would be kept up to date, and that he would make every effort to comply with Board regulations in the future. Dr. Merritt was then excused.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved that Dr. Merritt's name be removed from the Approved and Accredited List of Veterinarians in Minnesota. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

DR. M. L. PIETZ, LAKEFIELD

Dr. M. L. Pietz of Lake field then appeared. The Secretary reported that following a report of discrepancies in the testing conducted by Dr. Pietz, while employed by the Board testing cattle for tuberculosis in Lyon County during October 1953, the veterinarian in charge had made an investigation and reported to the office that Dr. Pietz had failed to make the necessary observations on a number of herds tested, although his certificates indicated such observations had been made and the service report indicated that he had made the observations.

The Secretary further stated that he had not approved the payment of Dr. Pietz for any of the work conducted in Lyon County pending a decision by the Board as to what procedure to take. Dr. Pietz admitted the charges were true and further stated that he did not at the time realize the serious nature of his offence. He stated that he believed that he had learned his lesson and requested the Board to be as lenient as possible. Dr. Pietz was then excused.

Dr. Ghostley moved that Dr. Pietz be removed from the Approved and

Accredited List of Veterinarians in Minnesota, and that the Secretary be instructed to notify him that theBoard would consider his application for reinstatement after one year has elapsed following his suspension by the Secretary, and further that theSecretary approve payment by the State for thework properly conducted by Dr. Pietz but to withhold payment for all cattle in the herds where the test was not properly completed. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

MR. GEORGE COX, GRAND FORKS, NORTH DAKOTA.

Mr. George Cox, the owner of Femco Farms at Breckenridge, accompanied by his Farm Manger, Mr. Frank Jolley andDr. George A. Larson and Dr. J. F. Larson of Breckenridge, then appeared. The Secretary reminded the Board that Mr. Cox had previously appeared before them on April 9, 1952 to discuss the Johne's Disease situation in his Femco Farms' herd. At that time, a plan of operation for the eradication of Johne's disease from the herd was agreed to by the Board, and Mr. Cox. The Secretary read the agreement arrived at at that time. He also reviewed the history of the control of Johne's disease in Minnesota. He stated that several visits had been made to Femco Farms by agents of the Live Stock Sanitary Board and that the program agreed to in 1952, had not been put into effect.

Dr. R. H. Bergman, theVeterinarian in Charge of Tuberculosis Control again visited the farm to determine the status of the quarantine and to discuss with Mr. Cox and the farm manager, what further steps they intended to take to control Johne's disease in the herd. At that time Dr. Bergman conferred with the farm manager, and over the telephone with Mr. Cox. Mr. Cox expressed a wish to again meet with the Board to discuss the situation. Hence arrangements were made by the Secretary for this meeting.

Mr. Cox explained his reasons for not complying with the program agreed to on April 9, 1952. He stated that the man who was managing the herd at that time had since discontinued his employment, and he felt they were in a better position to carry out the program now than formerly. Mr. Cox stated further that he felt the

the program outlinedin April, 1952 should be modified for several reasons:

(1) One of the farms where under the terms of the agreement, calves were to be isolated, has now been disposed of and is therefore, not available.

(2) No clinical evidence of the disease has been observed since April of 1952, and this statement was confirmed by the Doctors Larson, both of whom have made frequent visits to the farm and have conducted all of the veterinary work thereon.

(3) Mr. Cox also questioned the accuracy of the Johne's disease test, and stated that they had opinions from many "research workers" that the test was not sufficiently accurate as a basis for establishing quarantines or to restrict the movement of cattle. Dr. Larson spoke in confirmation of this statement stating that he had repeatedly tested cattle in the herd and in practically every case had obtained contradictory results. Since there are no records of such tests in the office, the Secretary informed Dr. Larson he was in violation of the regulations of the Board in failing to report all such tests. After some discussion, Dr. Larson agreed that hereafter all tests for Johne's disease conducted by him, will be reported to the Live Stock Sanitary Board.

Mr. Cox requested:

(1) That provision be made whereby cattle might be removed from his herd for sale for breeding purposes if each animal was tested and found negative immediately before removal from his premises, and such animal be free from quarantine.

(2) That any reactors be retested at intervals and that such animals should not be condemned unless they disclose three consecutive positive tests, in which case they would be sold for slaughter.

(3) That permission be given to exhibit cattle from the herd provided negative immediately before removal from the farm.

The question was discussed at some length, several suggestions being made by the Board Members and the Secretary. Mr. Cox stated that he would be very pleased to have the State make a test of all cattle on the farm at an early date, but did not

feel that under the circumstances existing on his farm he could sign a standard Johne's disease Agreement as required for many years in this State before testing was conducted. The discussion brought out that Mr. Cox is now holding on his premises some 30 bulls of two years of age or older as well as a large number of younger bulls, and also a number of heifers up to two years of age or more which he is anxious to dispose of for breeding purposes.

The Board then recessed for lunch at 11:55 A. M. and reconvened at 1:00 P. M.

After some further discussion, Mr. Cox and his delegation were excused.

After a further discussion, Dr. Gloss moved that the Secretary be directed to prepare a regulation governing the control of Johne's disease for submission to the Board at the next meeting for further consideration. Also that the Board conduct a test for Johne's disease of the entire Femco Farm herd as soon as possible and that any cattle negative to that test, be permitted to be sold if retested and found negative immediately before sale. Also that if the cattle which Mr. Cox wishes to offer for sale are negative to the complete test of the herd and are segregated from the remainder of the herd, that a retest shall be made of such cattle in approximately 30 days after the complete test, and that if all the segregated cattle are negative to such test, the cattle so segregated, may be sold without further test prior to removal from the farm. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald, motion carried.

The Secretary was directed to inform Mr. Cox of the action of the Board.

DOUGLAS COUNTY HEARING.

The Secretary reported that on June 23, 1953, a petition signed by 1,429 cattle owners residing in Douglas 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. P. L. Hintzen, Douglas County Auditor, certifying there are 2,078 bona-fide cattle owners in Douglas 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 in the Douglas County Court House in Alexandria, on November 23, 1953. No names on the petition were challenged. It therefore appears that more than 67% (68.67%) of the cattle owners in Douglas 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 Douglas 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. Ewald - motion carried.

IMPORTATION OF VACCINATED FEEDING CATTLE

The Secretary stated that large numbers of feeding cattle are being imported into Minnesota from various western states, which when tested in Minnesota, are found to show a reaction in various degrees to the test for brucellosis, and that investigation discloses that most of such animals have been vaccinated before importation. This is particularly true of cattle originating in South Dakota and Montana. He stated that since these cattle are imported in many instances, without the knowledge of the owner that they had been vaccinated prior to importation, this procedure results in great confusion and serious delay in clearing such cattle from quarantine, and in many instances requires that recently vaccinated animals be identified as reactors and sold for slaughter. He stated that in spite of much correspondence with the livestock sanitary authorities of the western states, the situation does not improve, and that many practicing veterinarians in the states mentioned, advise purchasers of feeder cattle, they should have such cattle vaccinated rather than to subject them to a test

for brucellosis, or fail to inform the buyers the cattle have already been vaccinated by the same veterinarian or with his knowledge.

The Secretary recommended that the Board refuse to issue permits for the importation for test upon arrival, of feeding cattle originating in states where this practice is common, and to require such cattle to be tested before importation. He pointed out this would not prevent the importation of vaccinates since in that case, it could be determined before importation, the cattle had been officially vaccinated and a permit for their importation without a test could be furnished provided the necessary data is included on the health certificate.

After some discussion, it was pointed out the regulations now provide for refusal to issue permits and the Secretary was advised to refuse such permits when in his opinion the conditions warrant.

BRUCELLOSIS BOOKLETS

The Secretary reported that the supply of the booklet entitled "What is Known About Brucellosis" was completely exhausted and the Board was continuing to receive numerous requests for the pamphlet, and that he had also found it very valuable for distribution to persons asking for information regarding the disease.

Dr. Gloss moved that the Secretary be authorized to purchase 1,000 copies of this booklet from the United States Livestock Sanitary Association. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

BRUCELLOSIS SUSPECTS AT SOUTH ST. PAUL

The Secretary reported that a comparatively large number of cattle tested at South St. Paul for brucellosis, were being reported as "suspects" and were then held in the stockyards by dealers pending a retest. He stated this was not in accordance with the procedures carried on previously in any trade channels in Minnesota, and was at variance with the rules and regulations governing community sales, or cattle test upon arrival after importation from other states.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved that any cattle tested at a

public stockyard which do not show a completely negative reaction, shall be sold for immediate slaughter. The motion was seconded Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

FIELD VETERINARIANS

The Secretary presented a map of the State showing the districts as reorganized after the employment of additional district veterinarians authorized by the Legislative Advisory Committee. He pointed out that with the cooperation of the Bureau of Animal Industry, an effort was being made to define more clearly, the zones of supervision and responsibility of the district veterinarians.

The Secretary stated that the new positions for district veterinarians with a classification of Veterinarian II had been filled by the promotion of veterinarians formerly classified as Veterinarian I, resulting in several vacancies which should be filled as soon as possible.

After some discussion, the Secretary was directed to circularize veterinarians who had graduated during the last three years now located in Minnesota, informing them of these vacancies and inviting applications for employment.

VETERINARY STUDENTS.

The Secretary announced that beginning today, December 16th, 25 junior and senior students would be employed during the Christmas vacation in testing cattle for brucellosis.

DR. E. J. KADING, GIBBON, MINNESOTA.

The Secretary presented a letter from Dr. E. J. Kading, Gibbon, Minnesota asking to be reinstated on the Approved and Accredited List of Veterinarians in Minnesota.

After some discussion, the Secretary was directed to write to Dr. Kading inviting him to appear at the next meeting of the Board to discuss his reinstatement.

MEETING OF U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

The Secretary also presented a letter from Dr. James H. Stelle, the Veterinary Director of the United States Public Health Service, inviting him and members of his staff to attend a Short Course on Veterinary Mycology at Atlanta, Georgia,

March 22 to 26, 1954. The Secretary stated that he did not believe that funds or personnel would be available for making this trip. No action was taken.

RULES AND REGULATIONS:

The Secretary reminded the Board the action taken November 18th waiving certain provisions of the rules and regulations governing importation of cattle into the State of Minnesota (Regulation No. 1.1.3, Section VII, paragraph D) was effective only for 150 days after adoption.

The Attorney General's office informed the Secretary that since the above action was taken as an emergency measure without the 30 days' notice required by law for amending a regulation, it was his opinion the Board should take prompt action to amend the regulation through the regular procedures provided by law (Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 15.042). The Secretary reported that he had therefore arranged to hold a public hearing on amendments to the rules and regulations cited, to be held in the office of the Board at the time of the Quarterly meeting, January 15, 1954. Notices have been prepared and mailed as required by law, on December 10, 1953.

Also pursuant to action of the Board August 18, 1953, notice of a proposed amendment to the rules and regulations governing the control of brucellosis in Minnesota (Regulation No. 3.1.2) and the rules and regulations for the establishment and maintenance of brucellosis-free herds of cattle (Regulation No. 3.2.3) were included in the notice.

Dr. Gloss moved the action of the Secretary in arranging the public hearing on rules and regulations be approved. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald, motion carried.

After some discussion regarding the date of the next quarterly meeting, several members stated it would be impossible for them to attend on January 15, the date set by law, for the Quarterly Meeting, and also the date for which the notice was issued for the public hearing on rules and regulations.

December 16, 1953.

Dr. Ghostley moved that in case a quorum of the Board is not present on January 15, the Secretary be authorized and directed to conduct the public hearing on rules and regulations pursuant to notice already given. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss - motion carried.

On motion, the Board adjourned at 3:20 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

Secretary

President

MINUTES QUARTERLY MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD JANUARY 15, 1954

The meeting was called to order at 10:30 A. M. by President Knodt immediately following adjournment of the public hearing held on amendments to rules and regulations of the Board. Present were Mr. E. H. Knodt, Mr. Charles Ewald, and Dr. E. H. Gloss. Dr. W. L. Boyd and Dr. George F. Ghostley were absent. The Secretary was also present.

Dr. Gloss moved consideration of the Minutes of the Special Meeting of December 16, 1953 be deferred until the next meeting of the Board. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

The Secretary presented a letter from Dr. Boyd stating that it would be impossible for him to attend the meeting and reminded the Board that Dr. Ghostley had informed them at the previous meeting that he would not be able to attend on this date.

The Secretary stated that he had received a copy of the reappointment to the Board of Mr. Edmund H. Knodt by Governor C. Elmer Anderson for the term ending the first Monday in January 1959. The other Board members congratulated Mr. Knodt on his reappointment.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

The Secretary then presented the proposed amendments to the rules and regulations governing the importation of cattle into the State of Minnesota, Regulation No. 1.1.3, as presented for consideration at the public hearing held January 15, 1954. Dr. Gloss then offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

"Be it hereby resolved by the Live Stock Sanitary Board that pursuant to a public hearing held in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 15.042 on January 15, 1954, the following amendments to the rules and regulations Governing the Importation of Cattle into the State of Minnesota (Regulation No. 1.1.3) adopted June 18, 1953, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State

September 8, 1953, be adopted subject to the approval of the Attorney General, and that the remainder of the regulation be readopted without change:

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

(1) Change desingation of regulation to Regulation No. 1.1.4)

(2) Amend Section II by setting off last sentence into new paragraph.

(3) Amend Section III to read as follows:

SECTION III. CATTLE FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER

Apparently healthy cattle of strictly slaughter type, may be imported into Minnesota if consigned for immediate slaughter, to an establishment not under inspection by the United States Department of Agriculture, without tests for tuberculosis or brucellosis, on receipt of a permit from the Secretary and Executive Officer of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board for each shipment. Such cattle shall be accompanied by a health certificate as provided in Section II, which shall include the permit number and the number and description of the animals in the shipment, but no individual identification or records of test are required. Cattle imported under the provisions of this Section shall not be unloaded enroute at any point in Minnesota, except when required by Federal law, or regulations governing feed, water and rest, and shall be slaughtered within 10 days after arrival at destination, except when the 10 day period is extended in writing by the Live Stock Sanitary Board. After arrival, they must be held separate and apart from any other cattle until slaughtered. The owner shall immediately report to the Live Stock Sanitary Board when the cattle are slaughtered, giving the date and place of slaughter, and the number of the permit under which the cattle were imported.

(4) Amend Section VII to read as follows:

a. Delete the phrase "and not passing through public sotck yards" on lines 2 and 3, paragraph B of present regulation.

b. In line 3, paragraph B of present regulation, insert after word "Minnesota" and before the word "without" the following language:- "or moved from public stock yards to other points in Minnesota."

(5) Delete paragraph D.

(6) Change designation of paragraph E to paragraph D and amend such section by inserting after word "importation" on first line and before the word "of" the following language:- "or moved from public stock yards,"

(7) Amend Section VIII, paragraph A by changing the letter "E" before the word "above" in the last line to the letter "D".

(8) Add a new section to read as follows:

SECTION VII. The rules and regulations Governing Importation of Cattle into the State of Minnesota (Regulation No. 1.1.3) adopted June 18, 1953, approved by the

Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State September 8, 1953, are hereby rescinded."

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

(Approved Regulation appended hereto.)

The Secretary then presented the proposed amendments to the Rules and Regulations Governing the Control of Bovine Brucellosis in Minnesota (Regulation No.3.1.2) as presented for consideration at the public hearing held January 15, 1954. After some discussion, Dr. Gloss offered the following resolution and moved its adoption.

Be it hereby resolved by the Live Stock Sanitary Board that pursuant to a public hearing held in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 15.042 on January 15, 1954, the following amendments to the Rules and Regulations Governing the Control of Bovine Brucellosis in Minnesota (Regulation No. 3.1.2) adopted June 18, 1953, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State September 8, 1953, be adopted subject to the approval of the Attorney General, and the remainder of the regulation be readopted without change:

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE CONTROL OF BOVINE BRUCELLOSIS IN MINNESOTA

(1) Change designation to Regulation No. 3.1.3.

(2) Amend Section VII, paragraph E, by striking the word "duplicate" in the ninth line of said paragraph and inserting in lieu thereof the word "triplicate."

(3) Amend Section VII, paragraph H, to read as follows:

No indemnity shall be paid for vaccinated cattle which show a positive reaction when tested unless such cattle were vaccinated when between four and eight months of age unless at least eighteen months have elapsed since date of vaccination when such reaction is shown. No indemnity shall be paid for any cattle giving a positive reaction if reactors have been retained in the herd more than 15 days following date of the last previous test. No indemnity shall be paid for any cattle maintained in a herd in which animals over eight months of age are vaccinated.

(4) Add a new section to read as follows:

SECTION IX. The Rules and Regulations Governing the Control of Bovine Brucellosis in Minnesota (Regulation No. 3.1.2) adopted June 18, 1953, approved by the Attorney

General and filed with the Secretary of State September 8. 1953, are hereby revoked excepting such sections as are referred to in other rules and regulations of the Board, which shall remain in full force and effect insofar as they affect the meaning of such other regulations of the Live Stock Sanitary Board."

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

(Approved regulation appended hereto)

The Secretary then presented the Rules and Regulations for the Establishment and Maintenance of Certified Brucellosis-Free Herds of Cattle, (Regulation No. 3.2.3) as presented for consideration at the public hearing January 15, 1954. 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 January 15, 1954, the following amendments to the Rules and Regulations for the Establishment and Maintenance of Certified Brucellosis-Free Herds of Cattle (Regulation No. 3.2.3) adopted June 18, 1953, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State September 8, 1953, be adopted subject to the approval of the Attorney General, and the remainder of the regulation be readopted without change.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF CERTIFIED BRUCELLOSIS FREE HERDS OF CATTLE

(1) Change designation to Regulation 3.2.4.

(2) Amend Section I, paragraph E to read as follows:

E. Vaccinate when used as a verb and Vaccination shall refer to the adminstration subcutaneously, intradermally, intracaudally or intramuscularly of any biological product approved by the Board for developing or increasing resistance of the animal so treated against brucellosis, such vaccination, in order to be recognized, to be administered in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Board pertaining thereto.

(3) Amend Section III, Testing as follows:

January 15, 1954.

a. Amend paragraph B by striking the letter "G" at the end of said paragraph and inserting in lieu thereof the letter "D".

b. Amend paragraph C by striking the letter "G" at the end of said paragraph and inserting in lieu thereof the letter "D".

(4) Amend Section VII, paragraph D by striking the word "herds" in the last line of such paragraph and inserting in lieu thereof, the word "herd".

(5) Add a new section to read as follows:

SECTION IX. The Rules and Regulations for the Establishment and Maintenance of Certified Brucellosis-Free Herds of Cattle (Regulation No. 3.2.3), adopted June 18, 1953, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State September 8,1953, are hereby revoked excepting such sections as are referred to in other rules and regulations of the Board, which shall remain in full force and effect insofar as they affect the meaning of such other regulations of the Live Stock Sanitary Board."

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

(Approved Regulation appended hereto).

BRUCELLOSIS INDEMNITY

The Secretary presented the quarterly financial report of the Board showing that with the $25,000.00 appropriated by the Legislature and the $54,687.00 allotted by the Legislative Advisory Committee from the Contingent Fund, there was available for the payment of indemnity for the present fiscal year, $79,687.00. Of this amount $47,483.35 has been paid and there are now claims on file in the office of the Board estimated at $31,163.49, leaving an estimated balance for the remainder of the fiscal year of only $16,319.86.

The Secretary also presented a copy of a letter to Dr. F. C. Driver, Inspector in Charge for the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture in Minnesota from Dr. B. T. Simms Chief of the Bureau dated December 30, 1953, together with a statement from Dr. Driver. The documents refer to the money available for the payment of the Federal Government's share of indemnity in Minnesota, and indicated there was a balance of only $3,601.04 remaining for this purpose for the present fiscal year. The Secretary reported that Dr. Driver also informed him there is a large number of indemnity claims in his office which have not yet been

"figured" and submitted to the Board, so that in all probability, the balance now available to the Board for the payment of indemnity for this year, will be required to pay the claims now in the Federal Office.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed to proceed to Washington at the earliest date possible to confer with the Federal authorities regarding the allottement offunds to Minnesota for the payment of indemnity for cattle condemned as brucellosis reactors and to request the Department of Agriculture officials to authorize Dr. Driver to accompany the Secretary. Also that as soon as possible after his return from Washington, the Secretary confer with the Department of Administration and the Legislative Advisory Committee relative to obtaining the funds necessary for the payment of indemnity in order that the programs for brucellosis eradication be continued throughout the fiscal year. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

JOHNES DISEASE

The Secretary then presented proposed regulations for the control of Johne's disease (para-tuberculosis) which he had prepared pursuant to instructions from the Board at a previous meeting.

Because of the late hour, discussion of the regulations was deferred until the next meeting and the Secretary was directed to furnish copies of the proposed regulations to all Board Members for study prior to that time.

PLATE TESTING AT LABORATORIES

Dr. Gloss then brought up the matter of discrepancies between results of the plate agglutination test for brucellosis conducted at the laboratory operated by the University for the Board, and the results obtained by practitioners and the mobile laboratories operated by the Federal Government.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed to call a special meeting of the Board in February at a date convenient to all concerned and to request the attendance of the Veterinarian in Charge of the Laboratory and

such other employees as he wished to accompany him, and to invite appropriate representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture to further discuss this matter. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

DRY FEED LOT REGULATIONS

The Board then discussed the procedures for the operation of so-called dry feed lots approved by the Board to provide that cattle may be imported from other states or the public stockyards for feeding purposes without tests for tuberculosis or brucellosis. The Secretary was directed to permit cattle feeders operating such feed lots to add bulls to such feed lots when desired, and also to permit hogs to follow the cattle in such feed lots provided all other provisions for approval of said feed lots are complied with.

IMPORTATION OF LIVESTOCK FROM ARMOUR AND COMPANY YARDS, WEST FARGO

The Secretary reported that for many years, Armour and Company has conducted a stockyards business in connection with their slaughtering establishment at West Fargo, North Dakota. There is however, no Federal stockyards inspection at the Armour and Company Plant which is located just outside of the Union Stock Yards at West Fargo. The Secretary reminded the Board that Minnesota regulations prohibit the movement of livestock from any slaughtering establishment in Minnesota for any purpose excepting for immediate slaughter, which is inconsistent with the procedures now followed in allowing importation of livestock from the Armour and Company Yards at West Fargo, North Dakota.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed to require that any livestock originating or passing through the Armour and Company Yards at West Fargo, be required to comply with Minnesota regulations governing the importation of livestock from points other than public stockyards in other states. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

INFECTIIOUS BRONCHITIS VACCINE

Mr. John Helgeson of the Jack Frost Hatchery at St. Cloud then appeared. The Secretary explained to the Board Mr. Helgeson had requested an opportunity to discuss

the use of infectious bronchitis vaccine in their flock and supply flocks. Mr. Helgeson then described his experience with the vaccine as used on his flocks and supply flocks for his hatchery by Dr. B. S. Pomeroy of the University of Minnesota as part of Dr. Pomeroy's experimental project, and requested that permission be given for the use of this product on his flocks during the coming year. Mr. Helgeson was then excused.

The Board discussed at some length, the provisions under which bronchitis vaccine should be allowed during the coming season. Dr. Gloss moved that pending further action by the Board, the Secretary be directed to issue permits for the importation and use of modified live virus infectious bronchitis vaccine produced by laboratories holding special permits from the United States Department of Agriculture for the manufacture and distribution of such product for use in hatcheries where the vaccinated birds would be retained for at least four weeks following administration of the vaccine, and be maintained in segregation from birds which were vaccinated at a later date, under the same provisions and restrictions adopted by the Board at their meeting on August 18, 1953, and further that before removal of such birds from the hatchery, all birds in the room or compartment, must be examined by a qualified veterinarian, and that such veterinarians shall determine that no birds in said compartment show symptoms of a communicable disease. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

The Secretary was directed to request Dr. B. S. Pomeroy of the School of Veterinary Medicine, University Farm to attend the first meeting of the Board when Dr. George F. Ghostley could also be present to further discuss the use of modified live virus infectious bronchitis vaccine.

LEPTOSPIROSIS

The Secretary reported that as directed by the Board, he had communicated with the livestock sanitary officials of nine neighboring states and Canada to determine what procedures were not being followed in such states relative to

January 15, 1954.

the control of leptospirosis in cattle and swine. He stated that he had received replies from all such states and Canada. He summarized the replies as follows:- The disease is known to exist in all states contacted and Canada. No regulations for its control have been adopted in any state. Three states are contemplating the adoption of regulations. Quarantines are established when the disease is found to exist in four states. No state nor Canada reported specifically, the conditions under which such quarantines can be released.

The procedures to be followed in Minnesota were then discussed. No action was taken.

On motion, the Board adjourned at 12:25 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

Ralph L West
Secretary

E M Ferrell
President

Regulation No. 1.1.4

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED
FEB 27 1954 - 9:15 a.m.
Mrs. Mike Holm
Secretary of State

MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

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

Adopted January 15, 1954

Filed with Secretary of State

_____ 1954

Approved by Attorney General Feb. 24, 1954

J. A. Bonnie
Attorney General

By Lowell J. Grady
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 brucellosis 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 brucellosis 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 brucellosis 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 brucellosis 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 brucellosis 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

Apparently healthy cattle of strictly slaughter type, may be imported into Minnesota if consigned for immediate slaughter, to an establishment not under inspection by the United States Department of Agriculture, without tests for tuberculosis or brucellosis, on receipt of a permit from the Secretary and Executive Officer of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board for each shipment. Such cattle shall be accompanied by a health certificate as provided in Section II, which shall include the permit number and the number and description of the animals in the shipment, but no individual identification or records of test are required. Cattle imported under the provisions of this Section shall not be unloaded enroute at any point in Minnesota, except when required by Federal law, or regulations governing feed, water and rest, and shall be slaughtered within 10 days after arrival at destination, except when the 10 day period is extended in writing by the Live Stock Sanitary Board. After arrival, they must be held separate and apart from any other cattle until slaughtered. The owner shall immediately report to the Live Stock Sanitary Board when the cattle are slaughtered, giving the date and place of slaughter, and the number of the permit 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 Brucellosis-Free Herds.

Cattle originating directly from herds officially certified brucellosis-free may be imported into Minnesota without a test for brucellosis 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 brucellosis-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 brucellosis 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, may be imported into Minnesota or moved from public stock yards to other points in 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 subject to a test for brucellosis 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 brucellosis 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 brucellosis 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 brucellosis 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 brucellosis, 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 brucellosis 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 brucellosis 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. Special Permit.

The Secretary and Executive Officer may in his discretion issue a special permit for the importation, or movement from public stock yards, of individual shipments of feeder cattle without a test for brucellosis, 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 brucellosis 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 Brucellosis.

A. No cattle vaccinated against brucellosis 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 brucellosis 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 - D above.

B. Cattle vaccinated against brucellosis when between four and eight months of age, may be imported into Minnesota within twelve months after date of vaccination without a test for brucellosis, 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 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 twelve and eighteen months following date of vaccination provided the health certificate includes a record of a brucellosis test, showing a reaction no higher than an incomplete agglutination in a dilution of 1-100. The health certificate shall also include the information required in Paragraph B above.

D. Cattle vaccinated when between four and eight months of age may be imported into Minnesota between eighteen and twenty-four months following date of vaccination providing the health certificate includes a record of a brucellosis 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.

E. No cattle vaccinated against brucellosis more than twenty-four months prior to importation shall be imported into Minnesota unless the health certificate indicates a completely negative test for brucellosis.

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 brucellosis. 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 Brucellosis Under The Area Plan.

All cattle imported into counties in Minnesota which have been declared modified certified brucellosis-free areas, or areas in the process of certification, 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 brucellosis-free areas in Minnesota.

SECTION XII.

The Rules and Regulations Governing Importation of Cattle into the State of Minnesota (Regulation No. 1.1.3) adopted June 18, 1953, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State September 8, 1953, are hereby rescinded.

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED
FEB 27 1954 - 9:15 a.m.
Mrs. Mike Holm
Secretary of State

Regulation No. 3.1.3

MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD
RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE CONTROL OF
BOVINE BRUCELLOSIS IN MINNESOTA

Adopted January 15, 1954

Filed with Secretary of State

_____ 1954

Approved by Attorney General February 26, 1954

J. A. A. Burnquist
Attorney General

By Lowell J. Brady
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:

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

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

B. Owner shall mean and refer to the legal owner, his agents and the person in possession of, or caring for the cattle referred to.

C. Veterinarian shall mean a graduate of a recognized veterinary college who has been approved by the Board and the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.

D. Test and Testing (if unqualified) means and refers to the standard blood serum agglutination test, tube or plate method, conducted by a veterinarian authorized by the Board to conduct the plate agglutination test, or by a laboratory approved by the Board, on blood samples collected and submitted for testing by a veterinarian.

E. Ring Test means the agglutination test of milk or cream for brucellosis conducted in a laboratory approved by the Board.

F. Vaccinate when used as a verb and vaccination shall refer to the administration subcutaneously, intradermally, intracaudally or intramuscularly of any biological product approved by the Board for developing or increasing resistance of the animal so treated against brucellosis, such vaccination, in order to be recognized, to be administered in accordance with Section VII of this regulation.

G. Vaccinate when used as a noun shall mean a vaccinated animal within 12 months following date of vaccination, or a vaccinated animal showing a reaction no higher than an incomplete agglutination in a dilution of 1-100 within 18 months following date of vaccination, or a vaccinated animal showing a reaction no higher than complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-50 within 24 months following date of vaccination.

H. Reactor means a non-vaccinated animal which has given a positive reaction when tested, or a vaccinated animal which has given a positive reaction more than 18 months following date of vaccination.

I. Suspect means -

1. A non-vaccinated animal which has given a suspicious reaction when tested, and which has not given a negative or positive reaction to a test conducted subsequently thereto, or
2. A vaccinated animal which has given a suspicious reaction more than 24 months following vaccination and has not given a negative or positive reaction to a test conducted subsequently thereto, or
3. A vaccinated animal which has given a positive reaction in a dilution of 1-100 or higher to a test conducted between 12 and 18 months following date of vaccination and which has not given a negative reaction subsequent thereto, or a positive reaction more than 18 months following vaccination, or
4. A vaccinated animal which has given a suspicious reaction higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-50 to a test conducted between 18 and 24 months following date of vaccination and which has not given a negative or positive reaction to a test conducted subsequently thereto.

SECTION II. RECOGNIZED TESTS. The tube and plate blood serum agglutination tests are hereby officially recognized for the control of brucellosis of cattle in Minnesota. Only antigen approved by the Board shall be used in any such test.

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

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

SECTION IV. IDENTIFICATION OF REACTORS. All reactors six months of age or over shall be identified by inserting the official reactor tag of the Board in the left ear. Reactors shall be further identified as follows:

A. In counties where the initial test under the Area Plan of brucellosis control and eradication has not been started, by:
   1. Branding a letter "B" not less than two nor more than three inches high on the left jaw in such a manner the brand will be permanent, or
   2. Punching a triangular hole in the left ear, each side of the triangle to be at least one-half inch long. No indemnity can be paid for any reactor not branded in accordance with sub-paragraph 1.

B. In counties in which the Area Plan of brucellosis control is in progress, by both branding and ear punch, as described in paragraph A, sub-paragraphs 1 and 2.

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

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

SECTION VII. VACCINATION OF CATTLE WITH BRUCELLA ABORTUS VACCINE.

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

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

C. Special permits for the administration of Brucella abortus vaccine, Strain 19, to animals over eight months of age will be issued upon the application of the veterinarian for the administration of such vaccine in individual infected herds only. Such permits will not be issued unless there is on file in the office of the Board, a record of a brucel-

losis test of the entire herd in which the vaccine is to be administered, showing the reacting animals to be properly identified as provided in Section IV; such test to be conducted within 30 days prior to date of application for permit; and until the Board receives a statement signed by the attending veterinarian, that in his opinion such vaccination is necessary in order to control brucellosis in the herd.

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

E. A written report to the Board shall be made by the veterinarian of the administration of all vaccine on forms furnished by the Board immediately after the vaccine is administered. Such reports shall be in triplicate and shall include the name and address of the owner, the location of the premises where the vaccine was administered by township and county, identification of each animal by tag or tattoo number, the sex and age of animal at time of vaccination, and the signature and address of the veterinarian who administered the vaccine. The report shall also contain the serial lot number and expiration date of the vaccine used, the name and address of the person from whom the vaccine was purchased, and the name of the manufacturer of the vaccine.

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

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

H. No indemnity shall be paid for vaccinated cattle which show a positive reaction when tested unless such cattle were vaccinated when between four and eight months of age and unless at least eighteen months have elapsed since date of vaccination when such reaction is shown. No indemnity shall be paid for any cattle giving a positive reaction if reactors have been retained in the herd more than fifteen days following date of the last previous test. No indemnity shall be paid for any cattle maintained in a herd in which animals over eight months of age are vaccinated.

SECTION VIII. CATTLE MAINTAINED FOR ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION. All bulls maintained for the production of semen for artificial insemination, and all other cattle associated with them on the same premises, shall be placed under the supervision of the Board, as provided in the Rules and Regulations for the Establishment and Maintenance of Certified Brucellosis-Free Herds in Minnesota. No semen shall be removed from the premises where such cattle are maintained unless such bulls and all cattle on such premises are under such supervision.

SECTION IX. The Rules and Regulations Governing the Control of Bovine Brucellosis in Minnesota (Regulation No. 3.1.2), adopted June 18, 1953, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State September 8, 1953, are hereby revoked excepting such sections as are referred to in other rules and regulations of the Board, which shall remain in full force and effect insofar as they affect the meaning of such other regulations of the Live Stock Sanitary Board.

Regulation 3.2.4.

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED
FEB 27 1954 - 9:15 a.m.
Mrs. Mike Holm
Secretary of State

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF CERTIFIED BRUCELLOSIS FREE HERDS OF CATTLE

Adopted January 15, 1954

Filed with Secretary of State

_____ 1954

Approved by Attorney General Feb. 26, 1954

J. A. A. Burnquist
Attorney General

By Lawrence J. Grady
Assistant Attorney General

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

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

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

B. Owner shall mean and refer to the legal owner, his agents and the person in possession of, or caring for the cattle referred to.

C. Veterinarian shall mean a graduate of a recognized veterinary college who has been approved by the Board and the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.

D. Test and Testing means and refers to the standard blood serum agglutination test, tube or plate method, conducted by a veterinarian authorized by the Board to conduct the plate agglutination test, or by a laboratory approved by the Board, on blood samples collected and submitted for testing by a veterinarian.

E. Vaccinate when used as a verb and Vaccination shall refer to the administration subcutaneously, intradermally, intracaudally or intramuscularly of any biological product approved by the Board for developing or increasing resistance of the animal so treated against Brucellosis, such vaccination, in order to be recognized, to be administered in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Board pertaining thereto.

F. Vaccinate when used as a noun shall mean a vaccinated animal within 12 months following date of vaccination, or a vaccinated animal showing a reaction no higher than an incomplete agglutination in a dilution of 1-100 within 18 months following date of vaccination, or a vaccinated animal showing a reaction no higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-50 within 24 months following date of vaccination.

G. Reactor means a non-vaccinated animal which has given a positive reaction when tested, or a vaccinated animal which has given a positive reaction more than 18 months following date of vaccination.

H. Suspect means -

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

2. A vaccinated animal which has given a suspicious reaction more than 24 months following vaccination and has not given a negative or positive reaction to a test conducted subsequently thereto, or

3. A vaccinated animal which has given a positive reaction in a dilution of 1-100 or higher to a test conducted between 12 and 18 months following date of vaccination and which has not given a negative reaction subsequently thereto or a positive reaction more than 18 months following vaccination, or

4. A vaccinated animal which has given a suspicious reaction in a dilution higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-50 to a test conducted between 18 and 24 months following date of vaccination, and which has not given a negative or positive reaction to a test conducted subsequently thereto.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION II. AGREEMENTS:

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

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

SECTION III. TESTING

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION IV. CERTIFICATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION V. ADDITIONS TO HERDS UNDER SUPERVISION

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION VI. SANITATION

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

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

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

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

SECTION VII. VACCINATION

A. No Brucella abortus vaccine or any preparation made from or through the agency of brucella micro-organisms shall be injected into any cattle in any herd under supervision except as provided by the Rules and Regulations for the Control of Bovine Brucellosis in Minnesota.

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

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

D. Whenever a herd under supervision is tested, disclosing all unvaccinated animals negative, if all vaccinated animals diagnosed suspects or reactors are disposed of as suspects and reactors, as provided in Section VIII, the test shall be considered negative, and in the case of a retest of a certified herd, such herd shall be recertified.

SECTION VIII. DISPOSAL OF REACTORS AND SUSPECTS

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

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

SECTION IX

The Rules and Regulations For the Establishment and Maintenance of Certified Brucellosis-Free Herds of Cattle (Regulation No. 3.2.3), adopted June 18, 1953, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State September 8, 1953, are hereby revoked excepting such sections as are referred to in other rules and regulations of the Board, which shall remain in full force and effect insofar as they affect the meaning of such other regulations of the Live Stock Sanitary Board.

MINUTES SPECIAL MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD FEBRUARY 10, 1954

The meeting was called to order in the office of the Board at 9:10 A.M by President Knodt pursuant to notice mailed to all Board Members. Present were Mr. E. H. Knodt, Dr. George F. Ghostley, Mr. Charles Ewald and Dr. E. H. Gloss. Dr. W. L. Boyd was absent. The Secretary was also present.

MINUTES.

Dr. Gloss moved the Minutes of the Special Meeting held December 16, 1953 and the Quarterly meeting held January 15, 1954, copies of which had been mailed to all Board Members, be approved as submitted. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley, motion carried.

STATE AND FEDERAL INDEMNITY

The Secretary reported that immediately following the Quarterly meeting of January 15, he communicated with the United States Department of Agriculture as directed by the Board in regard to the possibility of increasing the Federal allotment of funds for brucellosis eradication in Minnesota, to enable the Federal Government to continue participation with the State in the payment of indemnity for brucellosis reactors. Since the information obtained from the Department was unfavorable, the Secretary then conferred by telephone with Senator Edward J. Thye regarding the advisability of going to Washington to explain the vital necessity of such funds. Senator Thye advised that he would look into the matter and would then inform the Secretary of what might be done.

On January 27, a telegram was received from Senator Thye stating an additional allotment to Minnesota had been made in the amount of $73,600.00. The Secretary stated this additional allotment will permit the Federal Government to participate in the payment of indemnity for claims now on file, but will not provide for participation throughout the remainder of the fiscal year.

The Secretary also reported that on January 19, the accounting division

estimated that all of the State funds available for indemnity, including the appropriation of $25,000.00 and the $54,687 added thereto by the Governor and the Legislative Advisory Committee, or a total of $79,687 will be exhausted by the time the claims on file at that time, are paid. The Secretary immediately conferred with the Department of Administration as to what procedure to take in view of the law (Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 35.09, sub-division 2, item 14) which provides that when the funds abailable for the payment of indemnity are exhausted, the Board shall discontinue making or authorizing any further tests. The Department of Administration advised the Secretary that since there was still money in the Contingent Fund appropriated for the biennium, it would be advisable to continue the testing program until further consideration could be given to the problem.

A number of conferences were then held with the Department of Administration and the Governor's office. The plans of operation for the remainder of the fiscal year were reviewed and the amount of money which will be needed for the payment of indemnity was carefully estimated. It appears evident, that even if all of the money remaining the brucellosis contingent fund was added to the Indemnity Fund, the money available for indemnity would still be insufficient to continue the program through the fiscal year. Also, in that case, there would then be only the $25,000 appropriated for indemnity for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955. Furthermore, there would be no money available on July 1, 1954 for the payment of salaries of the additional personnel provided for by the allotment last September by the Legislative Advisory Committee of $18,936.00 from the Contingent Fund to increase the Salary Fund for the present fiscal year. The Secretary was informed there was no money available from other sources to supplement the Indemnity Fund. It was suggested, however, that if some way could be found to transfer money from the Supplies and Expense Fund, it will then be possible to continue operations until all of the money appropriated for the brucellosis eradication program is exhausted.

A formal request for an opinion was submitted to the Attorney General

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and today, a ruling was received which will permit the use of money in the Supplies and Expense Fund for the payment of indemnity when the Indemnity Fund is exhausted. This will of course, reduce the amount of testing by the amount necessary to spend for indemnity, but will not require immediate stoppage of the program.

The Secretary was directed to continue the testing program to the fullest extent possible until all funds in the Supplies and Expense Fund are exhausted.

INFECTIOUS BRONCHITIS VACCINE.

Dr. B. S. Pomeroy and Dr. R. Fenstermacher of the School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Minnesota then appeared. Dr. L. E. Jenkins, the Veterinarian in Charge of the control of diseases of poultry was also invited to attend. The Secretary stated he had requested the visitors to attend to consult with and advise the Board regarding the procedure to be followed in the distribution and use of agents for immunization of poultry against infectious bronchitis during the coming season. The Secretary reviewed the program followed in 1953 for the use of virulent virus in young birds on range, and the special licenses issued last fall by the United States Department of Agriculture for the manufacture and distribution of modified live virus infectious bronchitis vaccine, and also the action taken by the Board permitting the use of the modified vaccine in broiler producing plants and hatcheries. He stated the Board has been receiving many requests from hatcherymen and poultry owners for permission to use the modified vaccine without the restrictions provided by the above action.

After an extensive discussion, Dr. Ghostley moved the following program be follwed during the 1954 season.

(1) The use of virulent infectious bronchitis virus shall be authorized under the same restrictions provided in 1953.

(2) No live infectious bronchitis vaccine, virulent or modified, shall be permitted in any hatchery except when provision is made to keep all vaccinated birds in the "started chick batteries" maintained by such hatchery, for at least four weeks following vaccination. In such hatcheries, no vaccinated birds to be removed from the

batteries until inspected and found free from disease by a qualified veterinarian, and with the further provision that all hatcheries selling birds immunized as baby chicks at the hatchery, shall furnish each buyer a printed statement that said chicks are only remporarily immune to infectious bronchitis, and that to insure permanent immunity, re-vaccination either with modified live bronchitis vaccine or virulent infectious bronchitis virus is required.

(3) That all other restrictions governing the importation and use of modified live infectious bronchitis vaccine be lifted, including all requirements for permits to purchase or reports of sale.

The motion was seconded bu Dr. Gloss - motion carried.

Drs. Pomeroy and Jenkins were then excused.

DIAGNOSIS LABORATORY

Dr. F. C. Driver, Dr. Louis Olson and Dr. DeValois of the United States Department of Agriculture and Dr. G. E. Keller, Veterinarian in Charge of the Brucellosis Control Division, and Dr. Martin Roepke of the School of Veterinary Medicine, then appeared. Dr. Fenstermacher was requested to remain for the ensuing discussion. The Secretary stated that as directed at the last meeting of the Board, he had invited the visitors to discuss the operation of the Diagnosis Laboratory at the University Farm.

The Secretary presented the results of tests involving the same animals conducted at the University Laboratory, the United States Department of Agriculture trailer laboratories, and by practicing veterinarians. He stated there appears to be a growing discrepancy between results reported by the University Laboratory, the trailer laboratories and those found by practitioners. He stated that the results of tests conducted at the trailer laboratories and by practitioners continued to agree closely, but there is a marked variation between such results and those disclosed by tests conducted at the laboratory at the University.

An extended discussion followed. Dr. Fenstermacher agreed that in

the future when a veterinarian submits samples for "check testing", if there is any discrepancy, the veterinarian will be immediately notified and the samples held there until the veterinarian has an opportunity to observe the test conducted at the laboratory. No further action was taken.

FEDERAL INDEMNITITES.

Dr. Driver then brought up the matter of Federal indemnities for brucellosis. He stated that he estimated that when all salvage reports have been received for the reactors included in the claims now on file, the money available for Federal payments, including the supplementary allotment obtained through Senator Thye, will be exhausted. He stated that unless an additional allotment is made, it will be necessary to discontinue Federal payments, and under the Minnesota law, it will then be necessary for the State to assume the full indemnity payments.

Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary use every effort to have the Federal allotment to Minnesota for brucellosis indemnity again increased sufficiently so that the Federal Government may continue to participate throughout the f iscal year and that the Secretary be authorized to go to Washington if necessary, to urge the increased allotment. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried. All visitors were then excused.

Dr. Fenstermacher and the Board then discussed the reporting of laboratory findings when specimens are submitted by veterinarians and poultry owners to the Diagnosis Laboratory. After a short discussion, it was decided that because of the late hour, further consideration be deferred until a later date. Dr. Fenstermacher stated he would be available at any time to continue the discussion. Dr. Fenstermacher was then excused.

DR. B. J. LATTIMER, SPRINGFIELD, MINNESOTA.

Dr. B. J. Lattimer, Springfield, Minnesota then appeared. The Secretary reported that Dr. Lattimer had been given an assignment to test cattle in Redwood County during the complete combination tuberculosis and brucellosis test which started February 1st. At the organization meeting in Redwood Falls on January 31, Dr. Lattimer

objected to the assistant assigned to him because he did not live in the township which Dr. Lattimer was assigned to test which would require him to drive a number of miles daily to pick up the assistant and return him to his home. Therefore, Dr. Lattimer was given permission to find a helper residing in the township where he would be testing.

On February 1, the Secretary received a telephone complaint that Dr. Lattimer was permitting his assistant to collect blood samples for the brucellosis test and an investigation was immediately made. It was disclosed that Dr. Lattimer had arranged for the employment of a man as his assistant who resided in Springfield and who had been previously employed by Dr. Lattimer as an assistant in his practice. This assistant is not a veterinarian but posed as such when previously employed by Dr. Lattimer. The investigation showed that Dr. Lattimer had directed this assistant to collect blood samples from cattle in Dr. Lattimer's assignment in Redwood County. Therefore, the Secretary had directed Dr. Lattimer to discontinue testing cattle for the State and to turn over all supplies to the veterinarian in charge. He informed Dr. Lattimer that he might be heard by the Board if he so desired.

Dr. Lattimer stated the charges were true, but that he had allowed his assistant to collect blood samples under his direct supervision through a misunderstadning of the regulations. He assured the Board that if he was allowed to continue, he would employ an assistant residing in the township in Redwood County assigned to him and would comply in all respects with the regulations. Dr. Lattimer was then excused.

After a short discussion, Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed not to reemploy Dr. Lattimer in the testing of cattle under the Area Plan. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

DR. E. J. KADING, GIBBON, MINNESOTA.

Dr. E. J. Kading, Gibbon, Minnesota then appeared. The Secretary reported that he had received a letter from Dr. Kading requesting reinstatement on the list of Approved and Accredited veterinarians in Minnesota from which he had been suspended on

June 12, 1952. The Secretary stated that he had informed Dr. Kading he might appear before the Board to request reinstatement. In reply to questions from Board Members, Dr. Kading assured the Board if he is reinstated, he will make all reports promptly as required by the rules and regulations, and will otherwise cooperate with the Board in all matters pertaining to disease control.

After some discussion, Mr. Ewald moved the Secretary be directed to lift the suspension of Dr. Kading from the Approved and Accredited List of Veterinarians in Minnesota with the understanding that Dr. Kading will be on strict probation, and that any unexcusable failure to comply with regulations of the Board, will result in the removal of Dr. Kading from the Approved and Accredited list, and further that Dr. Kading's permit to conduct the rapid plate test for brucellosis shall not be reinstated, but that he shall be required to submit all blood samples collected for the brucellosis test, to the Board Laboratory at the University Farm. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried. Dr. Kading was then excused.

DR. WASYL PETRYNA, COSMOS, MINNESOTA.

Dr. Wasyl Petryna of Cosmos then appeared. The Secretary stated that he had received reports of irregularities in the tuberculin tests conducted by Dr. Petryna when employed by the Board in the combination test in WilkinCounty. An investigation was immediately made showing that Dr. Petryna had failed to make observations of the tuberculin tests in a number of herds, and had failed to test part of the cattle in at least one herd, although the test records and service report signed by Dr. Petryn indicated the work had been completed, and carried no notation of any cattle not tested, nor observations not made. Dr. Petryna admitted the charges were correct, but stated the weather and road conditions had made the work very difficult although he now realized he had "made a mistake". He also stated he had wanted to discontinue testing because of the extremely cold weather before these eorrors had been committed, but the veterinarian in charge had informed him that if he did so, it was doubtful if the Board would again reemploy him. Dr. Petryna was then excused.

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After a short discussion, Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed to remove Dr. Petryna's name from the Approved and Accredited List of Veterinarians in Minnesota. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

REQUEST FROM CORN STATES SERUM COMPANY.

The Secretary presented a letter from the Corn States Serum Company of Omaha, Nebraska stating they are planning a large scale field trial of hemorrhagic entero toxemia toxoid and anti-toxin in cattle and sheep. They state they have received permission from the United States Department of Agriculture to proceed with these field trials provided permission is first obtained from the appropriate officials of the states in which the trials will be conducted, and further that a number of Minnesota veterinarians have expressed interest in participating in such trials.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed to permit the use of hemorrhagic entero toxemia toxoid and anti-toxin for field trials in Minnesota provided the producer will first obtain a permit from the Board for each shipment of the product, and further provided the application for permit will designate the veterinarian to whom the product will be consigned, and the premises on which it will be used. Also that the producer will report to the Board the results of such trials. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

JOHNE'S DISEASE RULES AND REGULATIONS

The Secretary reminded the Board he had submitted proposed rules and regulations for the control of Johne's disease to the Board Members for consideration. Because of the lateness of the hour, it was decided to postpone the the discussion of the proposed regulations until a later meeting.

REQUEST OF SHEEP BREEDERS REGARDING DIPPING OF SHEEP

The Secretary reminded the Board of the request by sheep breeders when they appeared before the Board last fall to amend the regulations to permit the importation of sheep and the removal of sheep from the Public stokyards to points in Minnesota without dipping, provided they are quarantined for the feeding period in dry feed

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lots. The Secretary reported that a number of cases of sheep scab had recently been diagnosed in imported sheep. No action was taken.

USE OF MODIFIED LIVE VIRUS VACCINE IN SWINE.

Dr. Gloss suggested the Board consider the advisability of amending the regulations governing the exhibition, importation, and sale of swine, to discontinue the approval of modified live virus vaccine as an immunizing agent against hog cholera. The Board agreed the matter should be given serious consideration, but no further action was taken.

Dr. Gloss requested the Minutes show he was opposed to continued recognition of the modified live virus hog cholera vaccines as an immunizing agent.

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

Respectfully submitted,

Secretary

President

MINUTES DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD APRIL 17, 1954

The meeting was called to order in the office of the Board at 9:00 A. M. by President Knodt. Present were Mr. E. H. Knodt, Dr. George F. Ghostley, Dr. E. H. Gloss, and Mr. Charles Ewald, Board Members. Dr. Ralph L. West, Secretary and Executive Officer was also present. Dr. W. L. Boyd absent.

MINUTES

Mr. Ewald moved the Minutes of the Special Meeting of February 10 as submitted by the Secretary .to the Board Members by mail, be approved. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss - motion carried.

BRUCELLOSIS

Rock County Petition

The Secretary reported that on March 1, 1954, a petition signed by 999 cattle owners residing in Rock County, was received requesting the brucellosis test of all cattle in that County under the Area Plan as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1953, Sections 35.25 to 25.32, inclusive, together with a statement from Mr. Ray Koehn, Rock County Auditor certifying there are 1,377 bona-fide cattle owners in Rock County as shown on 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 at Luverne, Minnesota on April 5, 1954. No names on the petition were challenged at this hearing. It therefore appears that more than 67% (72.55%) of the cattle owners in Rock 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 Rock County whenever in his judgement, funds and personnel

are available, as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1953, Sections 35.25 to 35.32, inclusive. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

Brucellosis Testing

The Secretary presented a list of thecounties in which testing under the Area Plan is now in progress. This list shows 28 counties now designated as Modified Certified Brucellosis-Free Areas, and 30 counties in the process of certification. At least four of the counties now in process, will be declared certified when all reports of testing recently conducted, have been received. The Secretary informed the Board that all records were broken in the number of cattle tested during March, 1954. A total of 254,551 cattle were tested for brucellosis. Of this number, 2,216 were tested by the Federal Government, 17,133 were tested by private practitioners at owner's expense, and 235,202 were tested at State expense, mostly by practitioners employed on a per head basis.

State and Federal Funds.

The Secretary reported that the plans for delegating retesting of infected herds to veterinarians in their home territory had progressed rapidly, and apparently with full approval of the practicing veterinarians. He stated that he had hoped to have all retests of infected herds due, conducted in this manner so the program would be up to date on July 1, 1954. However, he was informed in February 1954 that the allotment of Federal funds to Minnesota was exhausted, and in estimating the amount of money which would be involved in the payment of indemnity, it became evident it would be necessary to conserve all state funds in addition to those required to complete the initial tests in counties already started or arranged for, at least until all records were in and the exact amount of money was determined. It therefore was deemed necessary to discontinue all authorizations to practicing veterinarians for conducting retests until further notice.

The Secretary stated that he had conferred with Senator Thye regarding the possibility of a deficiency appropriation by Congress in order that the allotment for the present fiscal year might be increased, but the latest information received

was highly unfavorable.

The Secretary presented the financial statement showing an estimated balance for indemnity of $45,153.49, and an estimated balance in the Supplies and Expense Fund for the fourth quarter of the year of $49,594.60. He estimated these funds will be exhausted by the outstanding indemnity claims which have not yet been filed, together with the small number which will be submitted by the testing being conducted by full-time personnel, and the activities other than brucellosis and tuberculosis testing, which is necessary for the Board to carry on throughout the year. He stated, however, that if when all returns of the testing were filed, if it was found that any money was still available, it would be expended for retesting of infected herds where the need was most urgent.

Federal Appropriation for 1954-1955.

The Secretary stated that he was informed about February 15, 1954 that the budget for the United States Department of Agriculture submitted to Congress for the year 1954-1955, did not include any request for funds for Federal participation in the payment of indemnity for animals condemned for tuberculosis, para-tuberculosis, or brucellosis. He stated that upon receipt of this information he conferred with the Governor, and at the Governor's request submitted a letter to the Minnesota Congressional delegation, the United States Department of Agriculture, and the President of the United States requesting reconsideration of this matter, and the appropriation of at least $1,000,000.00 ear marked for Federal participation in the payment of indemnities. The letter was signed by Governor Anderson, Commissioner of Agriculture Myron Clark, and the Secretary. He stated that he had also written personal letters to Congressman Anderson, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Appropriations of the United States House of Representatives, which had the budget of the Department of Agriculture under consideration, Congressman Andresen, and Senator Edward J. Thye, and had received replies from these members of Congress indicating that the request for funds earmarked for indemnity, would be given favorable consideration.

Also on March 30, a meeting of the Executive Committee of the United

States Livestock Sanitary Association was held in Chicago to consider the matter. This Committee consists of the Chief Livestock Sanitary Official of each of the forty-eight states. He stated this meeting was also attended by officials of the Animal Disease Eradication Branch of the United States Department of Agriculture. The Committee adopted unanimously, resolutions urging Congress to appropriate funds for full participation in the payment of indemnity for the diseases above named.

The Secretary reported that the Appropriation Bill passed by the House of Representatives, included a provision for $1,000,000.00 for the payment of indemnity, and that in a conference with Senator Thye, he was assured that in all probability, this provision would be retained in the Bill when it was passed by the Senate.

EMPLOYMENT OF VETERINARY STUDENTS

The Secretary stated that for a number of years past, students who have completed at least two years in a recognized veterinary college, have been offered employment during the summer vacation months, as "Bang's Disease Technicians" to assist in the testing of cattle under the Area Plan. The legislature has appropriated money to the Salary Fund earmarked for the compensation of the students. He stated that in the past, the cost of testing per head by students, has been slightly in excess of the cost of testing by practicing veterinarians on a per head basis, but this has been partly accounted for by the fact that students have been assigned to areas where cattle are scattered, and are therefore, not desirable for testing on a per head basis.

Because of the dissatifaction on the part of many practicing veterinarians with the order to discontinue retesting of infected herds at State expense, it is probable that the Board will be severly criticized if veterinary students are employed prior to July 1, 1954. However, if the students are not employed at the end of the school year, which will be June 14, it is improbable it will be possible to employ them for the remainder of the summer, in which case the money

appropriated by the legislature for their employment, would not be available to the Board for conducting testing under the Area Plan.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved that the Secretary be directed to continue the employment of students for the coming vacation season, provided they be informed that it would be necessary for them to conduct sufficient work so that the cost of testing per head is less than the cost of testing by practitioners on a per head basis, and that they be assigned to the testing of cattle in areas where practitioners are not available. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

EMPLOYMENT OF RECENT GRADUATES

The Secretary stated that approximately 50 veterinarians will be graduated by the University of Minnesota in June of 1954, and that a number of graduates from other colleges will also be wishing to locate in Minnesota. However, the State Board Examination will not be held until mid July, and in previous years, recent graduates have not received their licenses to practice until sometime after August 1. The Board discussed the question of employing these recently graduated veterinarians for the testing of cattle on a per head basis after graduation, and before they are qualified to practice in Minnesota.

After some discussion, the Board directed the Secretary to discuss the matter with the Examining Board and to suggest and urge the Board to hold a special examination for graduates in veterinary medicine as soon as possible following graduation.

INTERSTATE REGULATIONS

The Secretary presented a copy of the notice of proposed rules and regulations of the United sStates Department of Agriculture pertaining to the interstate movement of livestock based on the brucellosis status, published in the Federal Register on April 8. The proposed rules provide for testing of cattle for brucellosis prior to interstate shipment, making certain exceptions for cattle for immediate slaughter, cattle originating in certified herds, and modified certified brucellosis-free areas,

and for vaccinated animals. The notice provides that comments or objections must be filed with the United States Department of Agriculture on or before May 8, 1954.

The Secretary stated that in his opinion, the regulations as adopted would constitute minimum requirements, and would not interfere with the individual states adopting more stringent requirements than might be promulgated by the United States Department of Agriculture. He stated that while he had not had an opportunity to study the regulations in detail, it was his opinion the principal advantage of the adoption of these regulations would be the recognition by the Federal Government of the serious nature of brucellosis, and that no good purpose would be served by objecting to the regulations as printed.

The Secretary was directed to study the proposed regulations carefully, and if in his opinion, objections or comments should be submitted, to communicate with the Board Members by mail suggesting such action as he deemed advisable.

PLATE TESTING FOR BRUCELLOSIS

The Secretary stated that it had been necessary to investigate a number of reports of inconsistent results disclosed by different veterinarians conducting the plate test for brucellosis. He stated that there appears to be an increasing number of veterinarians who are extremely careless in reporting the results of these tests, and also in using slipshod methods in conducting the plate test for brucellosis.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed to prepare and circulate detailed directions regarding the technique required for official brucellosis testing, to impress on all practicing veterinarians the necessity of following a standard technique, and that in case of any apparent violations of such order or evidence of wide variations in results, the veterinarian involved, be required to review the technique at the laboratory at the University Farm within two weeks and to submit the necessary check samples for testing at the laboratory. If these instructions are not followed, the Secretary be directed to revoke the permit

of such veterinarian to conduct the plate agglutination test. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley, motion carried.

Annual Meeting of Brucellosis Committee

The Secretary presented a letter from Mr. J. R. Pickard, General Manager of Livestock Conservation, Incorporated, announcing the annual meeting of the Brucellosis Committee to be held at the LaSalle Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, May 13, 1954. Mr. Pickard enclosed a program of the meeting and a news release pertaining thereto.

After some discussion, Mr. Ewald moved that Dr. Gloss and Dr. West be authorized to attend the meeting at state expense, provided approval for the necessary out-of-state travel is obtained from the Governor. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

SOUTH ST. PAUL DELEGATION

The following delegation representing cattle and sheep dealers, and sheep feeders then appeared. Mr. O Z. Remsberg, Union Stockyards Company; F. B. Bair, Weiller and Weiller Commission Company; John Jerhoff, Central Order Buying; James Kelleher, Farmers Union Marketing Association; N. K. Carnes, Central Livestock Order Buying Company; R. B. Lyman, Excelsior; Arnold C. O'Brien Sheep Company; Ed Pawlenty, Campbell Commission Company; D. A. Dreher, Excelsior; W. P. Dolan, St. Paul Livestock Exchange; J. John Todd, Traders Livestock Exchange; and Mr. A. L. Olson, President St. Paul Union Stockyards Company.

Mr. A. L. Olson, President of the St. Paul Union Stockyards Company stated they had several matters to discuss, particularly the testing of feeder calves under 8 months of age prior to movement from the public stockyards to points in Minnesota, the recognition of vaccinated cattle imported from other states for resale in Minnesota, the dipping of sheep pruchased by bona-fide sheep feeders at South St. Paul, and the requirement of the Board that persons purchasing cattle for immediate slaughter at plants not under Federal supervision, be required to sign an affidavit that such cattle would be immediately slaughtered before such cattle would be permitted to leave the stockyards.

The Secretary pointed out that the State law requires the testing of all cattle over six months of age except steers, before they are sold or offered for sale for purposes other than immediate slaughter or consignment to a public stockyards. He stated that it was his opinion the discussion should be confined to the movement of calves under six months of age, rather than under eight months of age. Several members of the delegation presented their reasons why the testing of calves under six months of age prior to removal from the public stockyards, was a hardship on Minnesota cattle feeders and was not consistent with the regulations in effect in other states.

The question of the recognition of feeder cattle imported from other states was then discussed. The Secretary explained to the group that if vaccinated cattle were imported in accordance with Minnesota regulations showing individual identification, the date of vaccination of each animal, and the age of the animal at time of vaccination, together with the name and address of the veterinarian who administered the vaccine, that such cattle would be recognized as official vaccinates and permitted to be moved from the public stockyards in the same manner as vaccinates are permitted to move from community sales. There was an extended discussion of the possibility of recognizing as vaccinates, animals vaccinated by other than qualified veterinarians, and cattle not accompanied by individual identification,

Mr. Dolan then requested the Board to consider amending their requirements for the movement of cattle purchased at South St. Paul for consignment to slaughtering establishments not under Federal supervision. For many years, the Board has required the purchasers of such cattle to execute an affidavit certifying that the cattle purchased will be slaughtered within 10 days after arrival at destination. Mr. Dolan pointed out that most of these cattle are now purchased by commission companies on order, and are shipped by truck or rail to destination, and that the actual purchaser is not present when the cattle are shipped. He stated therefore, that the affidavit was completed by the Commission company as an agent of the pur-

chaser, but that most commission companies do not have a Notary Public in their office and therefore, the affidavit requirement is extremely inconvenient and expensive. Also, all of the commission companies are under bond covering their operations at South St.Paul, and that it was his opinion therefore, that a simple statement by the commission company should be sufficient.

Mr. R. B. Lyman of Excelsior, who feeds sheep extensively, then reminded the Board that he and several other sheep feeders had appear d before them last fall requesting an amendment to the regulations governing the importation of sheep, into Minnesota to provide a method whereby bona-fide sheep feeders might have their feed lots approved to permit them to import sheep under permit throughout the year from public stockyards without dipping, with the understanding that all such sheep would be returned either directly to the public stockyards or to a recognized slaughtering establishment. Mr. Lyman stated that severe losses had been suffered in recent years in feeding lambs purchased at the public stockyards during the summer months when dipping is required, which the feeders attribute to dipping.

In reply to a question from the Secretary, he indicated the losses had increased materially after the dip at South St. Paul was changed from nicotine sulphate to benzine hexacholoride. After an extended discussion of the question, the delegation was excused.

The Board recessed for lunch and reconvened at 1:15 P. M., and resumed discussion of the problems presented by the South St. Paul delegation.

After some further discussion, Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed to prepare amendments to all the necessary regulations to provide that cattle under six months of age, shall not be required to be tested for brucellosis, and to arrange for a public hearing on said regulations as soon as possible. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

The question of recognition of vaccinates at South St. Paul was then discussed. The Board indicated that the present regulations were adequate and directed the Secretary to write the interested persons that their assistance in informing

veterinarians and shippers in other states of the Minnesota requirements, would be appreciated.

Dr. Ghostley moved that no change be authorized in the regulations governing the importation of vaccinates or the removal of vaccinates from the public stockyards to points in Minnesota. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

The Secretary stated that he could see no objection to amending the procedure for the movement of cattle for immediate slaughter from South St. Paul as requested by Mr. Dolan.

Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed to prepare a new form of permit, replacing the affidavit form with a statement to be signed by the shipper or his agent but without notarization. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

The question of permitting the removal of sheep from public stockyards to approved dry feed lots without dipping was then discussed, Mr. Ewald moved the Secretary prepare an amendment to the regulations to provide that sheep feeders may apply for and obtain an approval of their feed lots, and that after such feed lots have been approved, they may obtain permits allowing the movement without dipping, of feeding sheep from public stockyards or points in other states, to said feed lots for feeding purposes with the understanding all such sheep will be under quarantine and none of them will be removed from the approved lot excepting under permit from the Board. Also that permits for removal shall be for reconsignment to a public stockyard or to a slaughtering establishment where the Federal Government maintains inspection. Also that the application for approval shall show the exact location of the feed lot and a certification that no other sheep are maintained on the premises or premises adjacent thereto, or that the feed lot is so constructed that there can be no possibility for the sheep maintained therein, to approach other sheep on the same or adjacent premises nearere than four rods. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

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COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT

The Secretary presented a document recently received from the United States Department of Agriculture entitled by them "Master Memorandum of Understanding". This consists of an agreement entered into by the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture and the State of South Carolina, revising the cooperative activities in animal disease control. The principal change is the replacement of the State Veterinarian by a Federal employee, and placing a state employee as assistant to the chief. This does away with the two separate organizations which have formerly existed in all of the states, and places the Federal Government in a position to dictate the state policies.

The Secretary also announced that he had received .information from the State of Wisconsin that that State had also entered into a similar agreement, but in that instance, the State Veterinarian had been placed in charge with the Federal Inspector inCharge as his assistant and Federal personnel operating under his supervision. The Secretary pointed out that under these arrangements, the Federal Government has the power of determining or refusing to accept the appointment of a State Veterinarian by any state, and even in Wisconsin, to dictate the policies to a large extent.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved the Board authorize the Secretary to discuss these cooperative agreements at the next meeting of the Chief Livestock Sanitary Officials which will be held at the time of the American Veterinary Medical Association meeting in Seattle, Washington in August, and to express the opposition of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of Minnesota to the adoption of this plan of organization. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

DR. WASYL PETRYNA - COSMOS, MINNESOTA

The Secretary then presented a letter received from Dr. Wasyl Petryna of Cosmos, Minnesota requesting reinstatement on the Approved and Accredited List of Veterinarians in Minnesota. The Secretary stated that Dr. Petryna had called

at his office on several occasions, and that he had informed him that it was his privilege to appear before the Board, but advised that probably the same results would be obtained by writing a letter including his request. Dr. Petryna's name was removed from the Approved and Accredited List of Veterinarians in Minnesota on February 10, 1954 following his appearance before the Board to explain his failure to properly complete tuberculin tests while employed by the Board in Wilkin County.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved that no action be taken at this time to reinstate Dr. Petryna on the Approved and Accredited List. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

DR. M. L. PIETZ, WINNEBAGO

Dr. M. L. Pietz, now of Winnebago then appeared. The Secretary stated that Dr. Pietz had consulted with him on one or two occasions since he was removed from the Approved and Accredited List of Veterinarians in Minnesota, to learn if there was any possibility of his being reinstated on said list. He stated that he had informed Dr. Pietz that it was his privilege to appear before the Board if he so desired. Dr. Pietz was suspended from the Approved and Accredited list on November 16, 1953 and his name removed from the List by action of the Board on December 16, 1953. Dr. Pietz stated that he felt he had learned his lesson and that he believed he now understood the importance of compliance with all rules and regulations of the Board. He stated that further extending his suspension from the Approved and Accredited List was unduly harsh and asked to be reinstated at this time. Dr. Pietz was then excused.

After some discussion, Dr. Ghostley moved that no action be taken at this time to reinstate Dr. Pietz's name on the Approved and Accredited list of Veterinarians in Minnesota. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

HARRY BERGER - ROSEMOUNT

Mr. Harry Berger of Rosemount then appeared. The Secretary stated that agents of the Board had recently investigated the movement of cattle purchased

by Mr. Berger from the Public Stockyards at South St. Paul accompanied by health certificates showing California as the destination. He stated these certificates did not include records of a brucellosis test for the reason that California does not require such test before importation. The investigation also showed that the cattle were not shipped direct to California but were transported to Mr. Berger's farm in Dakota County, Minnesota and there unloaded. He stated the cattle in question had been quarantined and all of the cattle on the premises had been retested for brucellosis.

Mr. Berger stated that it had been his policy to assemble cattle at his farm in Dakota County for shipment to California. He stated that he purchased cattle from time to time at the public stockyards for shipment to California, but that he would unload them at his farm in Dakota County until he had assembled a full load, at which time they were shipped to California under the health certificate issued at South St. Paul. Mr. Berger requested that some arrangements be made whereby he might continue this policy.

Mr. Berger was then excused, and after some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved that no action be taken to amend the regulations to provide for the movement of untested cattle to points in Minnesota pending the assembling of out-of-state shipments, and that the Secretary be directed to inform Mr. Berger that any cattle removed from the stockyards or unloaded at points in Minnesota, must be negative to tests for both tuberculosis and brucellosis. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

Letter from Dr. W. L. Boyd

The Secretary then presented a letter he had received from Dr. W. L. Boyd, a Board Member temporarily in North Carolina stating that he expected to return to St. Paul on or about the middle of May. Dr. Boyd voiced his approval of amending the regulations to discontinue the testing of cattle under six months of age for brucellosis.

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OFFICE SPACE

The Secretary stated that when the State Department of Institutions recently moved to other quarters, the remaining space on the third floor of the Globe Building, became available. This space had been used by the Public Institutions as storage space. He stated that arrangements had been made with the approval of the Department of Administration, for the Live Stock Sanitary Board to rent this space for storage purposes, and to conver the room formerly used for storage by the Board, to additional space by the removal of some partitions. He stated this was necessary because of the additional personnel provided by action of the Legislative Advisory Committee in September, and the increased filing space necessary because of the large number of counties added to the Area Plan of brucellosis control.

DR. C. A. MACK'S RESIGNATION.

The Secretary announced that Dr. C. A. Mack, the veterinarian in Charge of the Inspection and Quarantine Division, retired as of April 15, having attained the age of 80 years. He stated that Dr. Mack had been an unusually faithful and capable employee, and would be greatly missed by the organization. The Secretary stated that it appears desirable in view of Dr. Mack's retirement, to reorganize the office activities. He stated that there are now three veterinarians on the Live Stock Sanitary Board force with a classification of Veterinarian III. Dr. L. E. Jenkins in charge of all poultry work and Assistant Secretary of the Board, Dr. George E. Keller, Veterinarian in Charge of Brucellosis Control, with a veterinarian with a classification of Veterinarian II acting as his assistant, and Dr. R. H. Bergman, Veterinarian in Charge of Tuberculosis Control. Since the tuberculosis control work now requires less activities than formerly, many other activities have been delegated to Dr. Bergman, some of which should be coordinated with the Inspection and Quarantine Division. Therefore, the Secretary recommended that Dr. Bergman be placed in charge of the Quarantine and Inspection Division, together with the Tuberculosis Control Division, and that a veterinarian with a

classification of Veterinarian II be employed to fill the vacancy caused by Dr. Mack's retirment, such veterinarian to work directly under Dr. Bergman as his assistant.

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

LIMITED LICENSES FOR MODIFIED LIVE VIRUS HOG CHOLERA VACCINE

The Secretary announced that he had received notice that all firms now producing modified live virus hog cholera vaccine had been issued unrestricted licenses by the United States Department of Agriculture. Following this announcement, the Board received requests from a number of producers asking if it would still be necessary to report sales of modified live virus hog cholera vaccine in Minnesota. Therefore, the Secretary wrote a letter to all producers of this product stating that in accordance with the Minnesota Attorney General's ruling, modified live virus vaccine must be considered cholera virus, and must be distributed in accordance with the State law and the rules and regulations of the Minnesota Live Stock Sanitary Board for hog cholera virus.

The Secretary also called the attention to the Board of "Farmers Bulletin" No. 834 entitled "Hog Cholera" which was recently revised by the United States Department of Agriculture. On the last page of this bulletin are listed "Important Facts About Vaccine Treatment". The first statement under this heading reads as follows: "Vaccines are incapable of producing hog cholera." The Secretary stated that such a statement was not consistent with the requirement of the Bureau that certain types of live virus hog cholera vaccine must be administered simultaneously with anti-hog cholera serum. Also the clinical experience in Minnesota could not verify that statement.

After some discusssion, the Secretary was directed to write to Dr. Clarkson, Deputy Administrator of the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department

Department of Agriculture concerning this statement and request an explanation.

The Secretary announced that recently licenses had been issued to some producers of veterinary biologic products for the production of a swine erysipelas bacterin. He presented a report from the American Veterinary Medical Association indicating this product was not effective in the prevention of swine erysipelas in control experiments, or certainly much less so than the use of the live culture swine erysipelas vaccine. He presented advertisements which had been published in both veterinary trade journals and a local paper advertising the fact that this product might be administered without permit and without restriction, and indicating that it was highly effective for the prevention of swine erysipelas. He stated that the product was a killed bacterin and under present rules and regulations of the Board, might be distributed generally without restriction.

The matter of sale and distribution of biological products which do not contain active virus or living organisms capable of producting disease, was discussed but no action was taken.

GASTRO-ENTERITIS IN SWINE

The Secretary reported he had received a number of reports of infectious gastro-enteritis in swine. He stated there were no specific regulations governing this disease, although the general quarantine regulation would of course apply.

A discussion followed where it was pointed out that there was no recognized method of diagnosis for this disease at the present time, and that the Board was not in a position to adopt regulations pertaining thereto. No action was taken.

OUT-OF-STATE TRAVEL

The Secretary stated that it would soon be necessary for him to submit an Out-of-State Travel Plan for the year beginning July 1, 1954. The American Vwterinary Medical Association will meet this year in August in Seattle, Washington,

which will constitute an expensive trip, and the United States Livestock Sanitary Association will meet in Omaha, Nebraska. Since the American Veterinary Medical Association is meeting at such a long distance from St. Paul, he suggested that travel authortizations be requested for only one of the Board Members to attend this meeting, and that the Secretary should not attend.

After a general discussion, Mr. Ewald moved that the Secretary request travel authorization for the Secretary and one Board Member to attend the American Veterinary Medical Association Meeting in Seattle, and for the Secretary and one Board Member to attend the United States Livestock Sanitary Association meeting in Omaha, Nebraska in November. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The Board then proceeded to e ect officers for the ensuing year. Dr. Gloss nominated Dr. George F. Ghostley as President of the Board. Mr. Ewald moved the nominations be closed and the Secretary cast the unanimous ballot for the Board for Dr. Ghostley as President. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss - motion carried. President Knodt declared Dr. Ghostley elected as President of the Board.for the ensuing year.

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

Mr. Ewald moved that Dr. Ralph L. West be appointed as Secretary and Executive Offucer of the Board for the fiscal year ending June 30. 1935. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

Dr. Ghostley moved that Dr. L. E. Jenkins be appointed as Assistant Secretary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955. The motion was seconded by

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Dr. Gloss - motion carried.

On motion, the meeting adjourned at 3:00 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

Ralph L West

Secretary

President

MINUTES SPECIAL MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD JUNE 9, 1954.

Following the public hearing on rules and regulations held on this date, June 9, 1954 in the State Capitol, the meeting was called to order by Vice-President Gloss in the office of the Board at 1:30 P. M. Members present were Dr. E. H. Gloss, Dr. W. L. Boyd, Mr. Charles Ewald and Mr. E. H. Knodt. The Secretary was also present. Dr. George E. Ghostley, President of the Board, was absent.

MINUTES

Mr. Knodt moved the Minutes of April 17, as submitted to the Board Members by mail, be approved. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

AMENDMENTS TO RULES AND REGULATIONS

The Secretary then presented the amendments to the rules and regulations governing the importation of cattle into Minnesota (Regulation No. 1.1.4) as presented for consideration at the public hearing held June 9, 1954. After some discussion, Dr. Boyd offered the following resolution and moved it s adoption:

Be it hereby resolved by the Live Stock Sanitary Board that pursuant to a public hearing held in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1953, Section 15.042, on June 9, 1954, that the following amendments to the Rules and Regulations Governing Importation of Cattle into the State of Minnesota (Regulation No. 1.1.4), be adopted subject to the approval of the Attorney General and the remainder of said regulation be readopted without change:

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

(1) Change designation to Regulation No. 1.1.5

(2) AMEND section VII. FEEDING CATTLE, paragraphs A and B, to read as follows:

A. Steers, spayed heifers, and calves of beef type and breed under six months of age, originating in herds not under quarantine for tuberculosis in a Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Area may be imported into Minnesota or removed from public stockyards to other points in Minnesota without identification by ear tag, and without a test for tuberculosis or brucellosis provided the health certificate includes a statement certifying such origin.

B. Feeding female cattle and feeding bulls over six months of age of structly beef type and breed orginating from herds not under quarantine for tuberculosis in Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free areas, may be imported into Minnesota or moved from public stockyards to other points in 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 tested for brucellosis and found negative within 30 days prior to date of importation, with the exception that if facilities are not available for conducting a test for brucellosis 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 brucellosis 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 brucellosis 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 brucellosis, 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.

(3) Add a new section to read as follows:

SECTION XII. The Rules and Regulations Governing Importation of Cattle into the State of Minnesota (Regulation No. 1.1.4) adopted January 15, 1954, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State February 27, 1954, are hereby rescinded..

The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried. The roll being called Dr. Boyd voted aye, Mr. Ewald aye, Mr. Knodt aye and Dr. Gloss aye. Dr. Ghostley absent. Vice-President Gloss declared the motion carried, and the resolution adopted. (Approved regulation appended hereto).

The Secretary then presented the amendments to the rules and regulations governing the importation of sheep into the State of Minnesota, (Regulation No. 1.3) as presented for consideration at the public hearing held June 9, 1954. After some discussion, Dr. Boyd offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Be it hereby resolved by the Live Stock Sanitary Board that pursuant to a public hearing held in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1953, Section 15.042, on June 9, 1954, that the Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Sheep Into the State of Minnesota, Regulation No. 1.3, be amended to read as follows subject to the approval of the Attorney General.

Reg. No. 1.3.1

June 9, 1954.

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

SECTION I. Apparently healthy sheep may be imported into Minnesota without a health certificate if consigned directly to a public stockyard or slaughtering establishment where federal health inspection is maintained,

SECTION II. All sheep imported into Minnesota or moved from public stockyards to other points in Minnesota for any purpose other than immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by a health certificate issued by a qualified veterinarian certifying such sheep are free from symptoms of scabies or other communicable disease, and to the best knowledge and belief of the veterinarian issuing the certificate,have not been exposed to such disease. Except where specifically exempted in Section III, the certificate shall certify the sheep have been dipped under veterinary supervision in a dip permitted by the United States Department of Agriculture for the eradication of scabies, within 10 days before date of importation. The health certificate shall be attached to the waybill if the sheep are shipped by railroad, or in the possession of the truck driver if the sheep are moved by truck. A copy of the certificate approved by the chief livestock sanitary official of the state of origin shall be immediately mailed to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, (hereinafter called the Board). All sheep imported into Minnesota shall be shipped in cleaned and disinfected cars, trucks or other vehicles.

SECTION III. Sheep may be imported into Minnesota without dipping for purposes other than immediate slaughter provided a permit is first obtained from the Board. Such sheep must be shipped in compliance in all other respects with Section II. Permits may be issued by the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board under the following Conditions:

A. If the sheep originate in a state in which sheep scabies is not known to exist or to have existed during the last 12 months and such fact is certified to by the chief livestock sanitary official of the state of origin. Sheep imported under the provisions of this paragraph shall not be unloaded in transit in any railroad stockyards or pens unless such yards and opens have been cleaned and disinfected and specially set aside and maintained for the accomodation of sheep from states officially certified as scabies free.

B. From October 15 of any year to the ensuing April 15, permits may be issued for the importation of sheep in quarantine from states not declared scabies free, or from public stockyards in other states or for the removal under quarantine of sheep from public stockyards in Minnesota to other points in the state. Sheep so imported or removed from public stockyards shall remain in quarantine at destination and must be maintained separate and apart from any other sheep until the quarantine is released. The owner or person in charge of such sheep shall employ a qualified veterinarian at his expense, to inspect such sheep not less than 30 nor more than 40 days after date of importation, The veterinarian shall report his findings to the Board, If he reports no evidence of sheep scabies or other communicable disease, the quarantine will be released.

C. Permits will be issued to operators of approved sheep feed lots to import sheep or to remove sheep from public stockyards in this State to other points in Minnesota without dipping if consigned directly to such feed lots. All such sheep shall be moved and maintained under quarantine and shall not be removed from the approved feed lot for any purpose until a permit is obtained from the Board for their shipment for immediate slaughter or consignment to a public stockyard where Federal inspection is maintained.

June 9, 1954.

1. Feed lots may be approved after a sheep feeder files an application and agreement executed on forms furnished by the Board. The application shall include:

a. Name and address of the applicant.

b. Legal description of premises where the feed lot is located including section, township and county.

c. A statement certifying no other sheep are maintained or will be maintained on said premises or premises adjacent thereto, or

d. A statement that the feed lot is so constructed there can be no possibility for the sheep maintained therein to approach other sheep on the same or adjacent premises nearer than four rods.

e. An agreement to permit the inspection of the feed lot and the sheep maintained therein by an agent of the Board at any reasonable time.

f. An agreement to account for all sheep imported into the approved feed lot.

g. An agreement that if at any time sheep scabies is found to exist in any sheep on the premises, all sheep will be immediately dipped at owner's expense under supervision of the Board or authorized veterinarian, or immediately shipped for slaughter purposes under permit as directed by the Board.

h. An agreement that if at any time the approval of the feed lot is revoked by the Board, the sheep maintained in such lot will remain in quarantine until shipped for immediate slaughter accompanited by a permit issued by the Board, or until the quarantine is released in writing by the Board.

2. Approval of any feed lot may be cancelled by the Board or its agent if at any time the agreement included in the application for approval or any rule and regulation of the Board for the control of communicable diseases is violated.

3. In order to obtain permits allowing the importation of sheep without dipping consigned to approved feed lots, shippers shall apply to the Board, furnishing the following information:

a. Name and address of the consignor and the point from which the sheep originate.

b. Name and address of consignee and the location of premises by township and county where the sheep will be maintained upon arrival.

c. The number and kind of sheep in each shipment.

SECTION IV. The Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Sheep into the State of Minnesota, Regulation No. 1.3, adopted July 14, 1945, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State December 27, 1945, are hereby rescinded.

June 9, 1954.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried. The roll being called, Dr. Boyd voted aye, Mr. Ewald aye, Mr. Knodt aye, and Dr. Gloss aye. Dr. Ghostley absent. Vice-President Gloss declared the motion carried, and the resolution adopted. (Approved regulation appended hereto).

The Secretary then presented the amendments to the Rules and Regulations for the Establishment and Maintenance of Modified Certified ,Brucellosis-Free Areas in Minnesota, Testing of Cattle within such Areas, Disposal of Reacting Cattle, Quarantines and Requirements Governing the Importation of Cattle (Regulation No. 3.3.3) as presented for consideration at the public hearing held June 9, 1954. After some discussion, Dr. Boyd offered the following resolution and moved it adoption:

Be it hereby resolved by the Live Stock Sanitary Board that pursuant to a public hearing held in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1953, Section 15.042, on June 9, 1954, that the following amendments to the Rules and Regulations for the Establishment and Maintenance of Modified Certified Brucellosis-Free Areas in Minnesota, Testing of Cattle within such Areas, Disposal of Reacting Cattle, Quarantines and Requirements Governing the Importation of Cattle, (Regulation No. 3.3.3) be adopted subject to the approval of the Attorney General and the remainder of said regulation be readopted without change:

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF MODIFIED CERTERIFIED BRUCELLOSIS-FREE AREAS IN MINNESOTA, TESTING OF CATTLE WITHIN SUCH AREAS, DISPOSAL OF REACTING CATTLE, QUARANTINES AND REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF CATTLE.

(1) AMEND Section I, paragraph C by deleting the words "Bureau of Animal Industry" at the end thereof, and inserting the words "Department of Agriculture" in lieu thereof.

(2) AMEND Section I, paragraph E by deleting the words "Section VII of Regulation 3.1.2 at the end thereof and inserting the words "the rules and regulations governing the control of bovine brucellosis in Minnesota."

(3) AMEND Section I, paragraph M by deleting the words "Regulation No. 3.2.3".

(4) AMEND Section I, paragraph N by deleting the figures "1949" and inserting "1953" in lieu thereof.

(5) AMEND Section I, paragraph O, by deleting the words "Bureau of Animal Industry".

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(6) AMEND Section II by deleting the figures "1949" wherever they appear and inserting the figures "1953".

(7) AMEND Section III, paragraph A to read as follows:

Steers and spayed heifers may be imported without a test for brucellosis and without quarantine.

(8) AMEND Section III, paragraph B, to read as follows:

Calves of strictly beef type and breed under six months of age may be imported for feeding purposes only, without a test for brucellosis. Such calves shall be maintained in quarantine, separate and apart from other cattle until shipped for slaughter under permit from the Board or until all cattle in the shipment are tested at owner's expense at least 30 days after date of importation. If all animals are negative to such test, the quarantine may then be released.

(9) AMED Section III, paragraph C, to read as follows:

Cattle may be imported if consigned directly to community sales under the supervision of the Board without a test for brucellosis but all such cattle, except steers, spayed heifers and calves of strictly beef type and breed, under six months of age, and calves vaccinated when between four and eight months of age, and consigned within 12 months following vaccination, shall be tested and found negztive before removal to any point in the areas, according to the rules and regulations governing community and other sales. Calves under six months of age removed from community sales under the provisions of this paragraph, shall be quarantined on the premises of the purchaser until shipped for slaughter under permit, or until all cattle in the consignment have been tested at owner's expense. If all such animals are negative to such test, conducted at least 30 days after removal from the community sale, the quarantine may be released.

(10) AMEND Section III by designating present paragraphs C, D, and E as paragraphs D, E, and F. respectively.

(11) AMEND, Section III, paragraph G to read as follows: Cattle of strictly beef type and breed, originating at points where no facilities are available for testing. may be imported without a test provided a permit is obtained from the Board for each such shipment, allowing the importation under quarantine; all females and bulls over six months of age to be tested at owner's expense immediately upon arrival. All cattle in such shipments will remain in quarantine on the premises where they first come to rest within the area until they have been retested and all animals found negative or until a permit has been obtained from the Board, allowing their removal.

(12) AMEND Section III by changing the designation of present paragraphs G, H and I to H, I, and J respectively.

(13) AMEND Section IV to read as follows:

TESTING. All cattle over six months of age in the area shall be tested; except steers, spayed heifers, and animals officially vaccinated within one year that can be so identified. If vaccinates cannot be confined for satisfactory individual inspection, an affidavit furnished by the owner may be

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

(14) AMEND Section VII by inserting the words "and spayed heifers" following the word "steers" on the first line thereof.

(15) AMEND Section VIII to read as follows:

CATTLE FROM COMMUNITY SALES. No person shall remove any cattle, except steers and spayed heifers, from any community sale or other concentration point where such cattle may have been exposed to an animal or animals affected with brucellosis, or to animals of which the brucellosis status is unknown, to any point within a modified certified brucellosis-free area or an area in the process of certification unless he first obtains from the Board or its agent, a permit for such removal. Such permit shall designate point of destination and no person shall remove or deliver such animal to any point within such area other than the point so designated. All such cattle shall be quarantine at destination separate and apart from other cattle until they have passed a negative retest. All such cattle, excepting vaccinates and cattle of strictly beef type and breed maintained for feeding purposes only, separate and apart from all other cattle, shall be retested at owner's expense 30 to 60 days after arrival at destination. Vaccinates and cattle under six months of age, when removed from community sales without test, shall remain in quarantine until they pass a negative test at owner's expense at least 30 days after arrival at destination or until shipped for slaughter under permit from the Board.

(16) AMEND Section IX to read as follows:

QUARANTINE OF INFECTED HERDS. Whenever a test of a herd discloses reactors, the herd shall be under quarantine, confining the entire herd to the premises of the owner, and no animal shall be removed therefrom except under written permission from the Board or its authorized agent. The quarantine will be released when all reactors have been removed and all remaining animals, as required in Section IX, have been tested, disclosing no reactors, such test to be conducted not less than 30 days after the date of the last test when reactors were disclosed.

(17) AMEND Section XIV by designating present language as paragraph A and add a paragraph B to read as follows:

B. If as a resu;t of a test of all cattle required to be tested according to the provisions of Section IV above, the number of reactors exceeds one per cent but is not over two per cent and a retest of all infected herds applied within 120 days after the complete test, discloses not more than one per cent of cattle infection and not more than five per cent herd infection, the computation of percentages based on the total number of cattle and herds in the area as disclosed on the last complete test, the area may be declared a modified certified brucellosis-free area for a period of , three years by the State and Federal cooperating agencies providing the quarantine and retesting provisions set forth in paragraph A above are carried out and complied with.

(18) AMEND Section XV, paragraph B to read as follows:

B. Areas recertified, pursuant to a test of less than all of the cattle in such areas, shall not be again recertified until all of the cattle, as required in Section IV, in the area have been tested and the percentage of infection disclosed to such a test meets the requirements as set forth in Section XIV.

(19) Further amend Section XV by deleting paragraph C.

(20) AMEND Section XVI to read as follows:

TESTING OF AREAS WHERE INFECTION IS TOO HIGH FOR CERTIFICATEION OR RECERTIFICATION, When a test of cattle in any area reveals the percentage of infection too high for certification or recertification as provided in the above sections, the testing outlined in Section IV shall be repeated at such intervals as may be determined by the state and federal cooperating agencies.

(21) AMEND -

SECTION XVIII. The rules and Regulations for the Establishment and Maintenance of Modified Certified Brucellosis-Free Areas in Minnesota, Testing of Cattle within such Areas, Disposal of Reacting Cattle, Quarantines and Requirements G verning the Importation of Cattle (Regulation No. 3.3.3) adopted J une 18, 1953, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State September 8, 1953, are hereby revoked.

(22) Change designation of Regulation to Regulation No. 3.3.4

The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried. The roll being called, Mr. Knodt voted aye, Mr. Ewald aye, Dr. Boyd aye, and Dr. Gloss aye. Dr. Ghostley absent. Vice-President Gloss declared the motion carried, and the resolution adopted. (Approved Regulation appended hereto).

The Secretary then presented Regulation No, 6,1.4 as presented to the public hearing held June 9, 1954. After some discussuon, Mr. Knodt moved that no change be adopted in the Rules and Regulations Governing the Sale of Livestock at Community Sales (Regulation No. 6.1.4). The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

The Secretary then presented Regulation No. 6.3.3, Rules and Regulations Governing Public Exhibition of Livestock and Poultry in Minnesota as presented for consideration at the Public Hearing held J une 9, 1954. After some discussion, Mr. Ewald moved that no change be adopted in the Rules and Regulations Governing Public Exhibition of Livestock and Poultry in Minnesota (Regulation No. 6.1.4). The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

OUT-OF-STATE TRAVEL:

The Secretary reported that he had requested permission from the Governor for Dr. George F. Ghostley, President of the Board to attend the National Poultry Plan meeting in Washington on June 22 to 25, inclusive, in addition to permission for Dr. jenkins to attend. Dr. Jenkin's travel had been tentatively approved in the annual plan submitted at the beginning of the fiscal year. The Governor approved the travel for Dr. Jenkins but returned the application for Dr. Ghostley without his approval, accompanied by a statement that in as much as the travel was not approved in the annual plan, it could not be approved at this time. The Secretary stated that in submitting the annual plan, he had stated that emergencies arose from time to time, necessitating travel other than that included in the annual plan, and that when he submitted the request for Dr. Ghostley, he explained the importance of the meeting in Washington this month. He also stated that he had discussed the matter over the telephone with the Budget Department following notice the request would not be approved, but was informed the request would not be approved under the circumstances. The matter was discussed, but no further action was taken.

The Secretary reported that he had prepared and submitted the Annual Plan for out-of-State Travel for the fiscal year 1954-1955, as directed by the Board at the last meeting, but he had not been informed whether it would be approved in full or not.

LEGISLATIVE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Secretary presented a copy of a letter he had written to Mr. Earl L. Berg, Secretary of the Legislative Advisory Committee, in regard to the transfer of funds to and from the Brucellosis Eradication Contingent Fund provided bythe 1953 Legislature. The Advisory Committee will meet on June 18 to consider financial matters pertaining to the first quarter of the next fiscal year. In this letter the Secretary requested the Governor and the Legislative Advisory Committee to return $14,500 of the funds transferred from the Contingent Fund to the Salary Fund in September, 1953; from the Salary Fund to the Contingent Fund. This saving was effected because a number of

positions have remained vacant for various periods of time, and also in some instances, employees at the maximum salary in their respective classification, have discontinued their service and have been replaced by employees at a lower salary.

In the letter, the Secretary also requested a transfer of funds from the Contingent Fund to the Salary Fund in order to continue the employment of the employees provided for in September, 1953, and also one additional Veterinarian II and an additional Law Enforcement Inspector II. He also requested that the provisions of Laws of 1953, Chapter 741, Section 59 providing that whenever ten employees have left the service by resignation or discharge, only nine of the positions so vacated may be refilled, be waived insofar as they apply to the Live Stock Sanitary Board.

After some discussion, Dr. Boyd moved the request made by the Secretary to the Legislative Advisory Committee, be approved by the Board, and that the Secretary be authorized to represent the Board in appearing before the Committee on June 18 to further urge the request be granted. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

PETITION FROM CERTAIN PRACTICING VETERINARIANS

The Secretary presented a petition signed by a number of practicing veterinarians asking that provision be made whereby veterinarians employed on a per head basis in the testing of cattle for brucellosis, who are so situated that it is desirable for said veterinarians to conduct their own plate test of blood samples collected, may be compensated at the rate of 15¢ per sample in addition to the present per head charge for testing. The Secretary pointed out that this matter had been discussed with the veterinarians in charge of the brucellosis work, and it was their opinion that veterinarians employed by the State should not be required, excepting in exceptional cases, to conduct their own plage test, but should transport or mail the blood samples to one of the laboratories operated by the Board or Federal Government. No action was taken.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM ANIMAL DISEASE ERADICATION BRANCH

The Secretary stated that he had been informed by Dr. F. C. Driver, Inspector in Charge in Minnesota for the Animal Disease Eradication Branch, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, that Dr. Van Houweling, Director of Livestock Regulatory Programs, and Dr. Robert W. Anderson, the Veterinarian in Charge of Animal Disease Eradication Branch of the Agricultural Research Service, were visiting in Minnesota and requested an appointment with the Secretary on Friday June 12. The Secretary stated he did not know the purpose of this visit.

After some discussion of the present status of the Animal Disease Eradication Branch, since the reorganization of the United States Department of Agriculture, and the changes made in some states, resulting in consolidation of the Federal force assigned to Animal Disease Eradication with the State Disease Regulatory Agencies, Dr. Boyd offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

"Resolved that the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board is opposed to any consolidation of State and Federal agencies in the control and eradication of diseases of domestic animals."

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

HOG CHOLERA VACCINES

The Secretary presented a letter from Dr. H. W. Schoening of the Animal Disease and Parasite Research Branch, United States Department of Agriculture in reply to the letter written to him as directed at the last meeting, with reference to the statements concerning hog cholera vaccines made in the latest revision of the "Farmers Bulletin" issued by the Department on hog cholera. The letter was discussed and the Secretary was directed to retain the letter on file. No further action was taken.

ATROPHIC RHINITIS

The Secretary presented a letter from Dr. R. Fenstermacher, Veterinarian in Charge of the Laboratory, University Farm, conducted by the University of Minnesota for the Live Stock Sanitary Board relative to the incidence of atrophic rhinitis in

Minnesota. After some discussion indicating that rules and regulations at this time pertaining to atrophic rhinities, are not practical, Dr. Boyd moved the Secretary be directed to write to all veterinarians in the State emphasizing the importance of determining so far as possible, that atrophic rhinitis does not exist in the swine or herds from which such swine originate when issuing health certificates for interstate movement, exhibition or other purposes. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

SURVEY MADE OF POSITIONS IN LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD

The Secretary reported that the State Department of Administration had been making a survey of the organization of the Live Stock Sanitary Board office. He stated that the purpose of this survey has not been explained to him, but that he had agreed to permit an employee of the Department of Administration to interview all employees in the office and to cooperate with him in obtaining the information desired. He stated that the survey is still in progress and that no report had yet been received.

RESOLUTION - DR. COTTON

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

WHEREAS, Dr. Charles E. Cotton, a veterinarian of the highest standing, a public spirited and patriotic citizen, a public servant of great courage and ability, and a loyal and faithful friend, died in Minneapolis, Minnesota April 21, 1954, and

WHEREAS, Doctor Cotton served as a Member of the Live Stock Sanitary board from the time it was established in 1903 until 1919, when he resigned to accept appointment as Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board, and because of his clear thinking, thorough knowledge of diseases of livestock, and sound sanitary practices, and his forceful personality, was instrumental in a large measure in formulating the policies of the Board which have so successfully controlled diseases of domestic animals in Minnesota since the Board has been in existence, and

June ~~16~~ 9, 1954.

WHEREAS, Doctor Cotton in his capacity of Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board, served as State Veterinarian from 1919 until he retired on February 14,1942 at the age of 70 years, during which time he continued to carry out the policies and activities of the Board with the greatest diligence, unsurpassed ability and outstanding courage and impartiality, becoming known and recognized as one of the foremost livestock sanitarians of the United States, and

WHEREAS, upon his retirement in 1942, Doctor Cotton was elected by unanimous vote of the Board "Secretary and Executive Officer Emeritus", in which capacity his advice and council was frequently sought and freely given, and

WHEREAS, the passing of Doctor Cotton leaves a void which can be only partially filled by memories of his many acts of courage and wisdom in his official capacity, and of his kindness and consideration in his personal contacts.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Minnesota Live Stock Sanitary Board that the death of Doctor Charles E. Cotton is an irreperable loss to the livestock industry of Minnesota and the veterinary profession which he served so fearlessly and unselfishly for so many years, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the Live Stock Sanitary Board and the Members thereof, will miss his leadership and council, and will cherish his memory throughout the years, maintaining his accomplishments as an example of efficiency in their future activities, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the Members of the Live Stock Sanitary Board extend their heartfelt sympathy to the surviving family in their bereavement, and hereby order this Resolution spread on the permanent Minutes of the Board, and that copies be sent to all members of the family and past Members of the Live Stock Sanitary Board.

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

Om motion the meeting adjourned at 3:00 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

Ralph L. West

Secretary

President

Regulation No. 1.1.5

Blanky.

MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

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

Adopted June 9, 1954

Approved by Attorney General Aug. 2, 1954

Filed with Secretary of State

J. A. A. Burnquist
Attorney General

_____ 1954

By Lawrence J. Brady
Assistant Attorney General

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1953, 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 brucellosis 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 brucellosis to slaughter establishments approved by the United States Department of Agriculture and where the Federal Governmentmaintains inspection. Cattle officially condemned for tuberculosis or brucellosis 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 brucellosis 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 brucellosis test is made by some veterinarian or laboratory other than the veterinarian issuing the certificate, the name and the 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.

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED
AUG 2 - 1954 - 10: am
Mrs. Mike Holmes
Secretary of State

SECTION III. Cattle for Immediate Slaughter

Apparently healthy cattle of strictly slaughter type, may be imported into Minnesota if consigned for immediate slaughter, to an establishment not under inspection by the United States Department of Agriculture, without tests for tuberculosis or brucellosis, on receipt of a permit from the Secretary and Executive Officer of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board for each shipment. Such cattle shall be accompanied by a health certificate as provided in Section II, which shall include the permit number and the number and description of the animals in the shipment, but no individual identification or records of test are required. Cattle imported under the provisions of this Section shall not be unloaded enroute at any point in Minnesota, except when required by Federal law, or regulations governing feed, water and rest, and shall be slaughtered within 10 days after arrival at destination, except when the 10 day period is extended in writing by the Live Stock Sanitary Board. After arrival, they must be held separate and apart from any other cattle until slaughtered. The owner shall immediately report to the Live Stock Sanitary Board when the cattle are slaughtered, giving the date and place of slaughter, and the number of the permit 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 Brucellosis-Free Herds.

Cattle originating directly from herds officially certified brucellosis-free may be imported into Minnesota without a test for brucellosis 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 brucellosis-free herd certificate number.

SECTION VII. Feeding Cattle.

A. Steers, spayed heifers, and calves of beef type and breed under six months of age, originating in herds not under quarantine for tuberculosis in a Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Area may be imported into Minnesota or removed from public stock yards to other points in Minnesota without identification by ear tag, and without a test for tuberculosis or brucellosis provided the health certificate includes a statement certifying such origin.

B. Feeding female cattle and feeding bulls over six months of age of strictly beef type and breed originating from herds not under quarantine for tuberculosis in Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Areas, may be imported into Minnesota or moved from public stockyards to other points in 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 tested for brucellosis and found negative within 30 days prior to date of importation, with the exception that if facilities are not available for conducting a test for brucellosis 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 brucellosis 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 brucellosis 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 brucellosis, 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 brucellosis 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 brucellosis 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. Special Permit.

The Secretary and Executive Officer may in his discretion issue a special permit for the importation, or movement from public stockyards, of individual shipments of feeder cattle without a test for brucellosis, 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 brucellosis 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 Brucellosis.

A. No cattle vaccinated against brucellosis 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 brucellosis 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 - D above.

B. Cattle vaccinated against brucellosis when between four and eight months of age, may be imported into Minnesota within twelve months after date of vaccination without a test for brucellosis, 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 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 twelve and eighteen months following date of vaccination provided the health certificate includes a record of a brucellosis test, showing a reaction no higher than an incomplete agglutination in a dilution of 1-100. The health certificate shall also include the information required in paragraph B above.

D. Cattle vaccinated when between four and eight months of age may be imported into Minnesota between eighteen and twenty-four months following date of vaccination providing the health certificate includes a record of a brucellosis 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.

E. No cattle vaccinated against brucellosis more than twenty-four months prior to importation shall be imported into Minnesota unless the health certificate indicates a completely negative test for brucellosis.

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 brucellosis. Such examination and test 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 test, shall be immedately 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 qualified veternarian approved by the Board at the expense of the owner.

SECTION XI. Cattle Consigned to Points in Counties Testing for Brucellosis Under the Area Plan.

All cattle imported into counties in Minnesota which have been declared modified certified brucellosis-free areas, or areas in the process of certification, 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 Brucellosis-Free areas in Minnesota.

SECTION XII.

The Rules and Regulations Governing Importation of Cattle in the State of Minnesota (Regulation No. 1.1.4) adopted Jan. 15, 1954, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State February 27, 1954, are hereby rescinded.

Regulation 1.3.1.

Bd. copy

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED
AUG 2 - 1954 - 10:am
Mrs. Mike Holm
Secretary of State

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

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

Adopted June 9, 1954

Approved by Attorney General Aug. 2, 1954

J. A. A. Burnquist
Attorney General

Filed with Secretary of State

_____ 1954

By Lowell J. Grady
Assistant Attorney General

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1953, Sections 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. Apparently healthy sheep may be imported into Minnesota without a health certificate if consigned directly to a public stockyard or slaughtering establishment where federal health inspection is maintained.

SECTION II. All sheep imported into Minnesota or moved from public stockyards to other points in Minnesota for any purpose other than immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by a health certificate issued by a qualified veterinarian certifying such sheep are free from symptoms of scabies or other communicable disease, and to the best knowledge and belief of the veterinarian issuing the certificate have not been exposed to such disease. Except where specifically exempted in Section III, the certificate shall certify the sheep have been dipped under veterinary supervision in a dip permitted by the United States Department of Agriculture for the eradication of scabies, within 10 days before date of importation. The health certificate shall be attached to the waybill if the sheep are shipped by railroad, or in the possession of the truck driver if the sheep are moved by truck. A copy of the certificate approved by the chief livestock sanitary official of the state of origin shall be immediately mailed to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, (hereinafter called the Board). All sheep imported into Minnesota shall be shipped in cleaned and disinfected cars, trucks or other vehicles.

SECTION III. Sheep may be imported into Minnesota <u>without dipping</u> for purposes other than immediate slaughter provided a <u>permit</u> is first obtained from the Board. Such sheep must be shipped in compliance in all other respects with Section II. Permits may be issued by the secretary and executive officer of the board under the following conditions:

A. If the sheep originate in a state in which sheep scabies is not known to exist or to have existed during the last 12 months and such fact is certified to by the chief livestock sanitary official of the state of origin. Sheep imported under the provisions of this paragraph shall not be unloaded in transit in any railroad

stockyards or pens unless such yards and pens have been cleaned and disinfected and specially set aside and maintained for the accommodation of sheep from states officially certified as scabies free.

B. From October 15 of any year to the ensuing April 15, permits may be issued for the importation of sheep in quarantine from states not declared scabies free, or from public stockyards in other states or for the removal under quarantine of sheep from public stockyards in Minnesota to other points in the state. Sheep so imported or removed from public stockyards shall remain in quarantine at destination and must be maintained separate and apart from any other sheep until the quarantine is released. The owner or person in charge of such sheep shall employ a qualified veterinarian at his expense, to inspect such sheep not less than 30 nor more than 40 days after date of importation. The veterinarian shall report his findings to the Board. If he reports no evidence of sheep scabies or other communicable disease, the quarantine will be released.

C. Permits will be issued to operators of approved sheep feed lots to import sheep or to remove sheep from public stockyards in this state to other points in Minnesota without dipping if consigned directly to such feed lots. All such sheep shall be moved and maintained under quarantine and shall not be removed from the approved feed lot for any purpose until a permit is obtained from the Board for their shipment for immediate slaughter or consignment to a public stockyard where federal inspection is maintained.

1. Feed lots may be approved after a sheep feeder files an application and agreement executed on forms furnished by the Board. The application shall include:

   a. Name and address of the applicant.

   b. Legal description of premises where the feed lot is located including section, township and county.

   c. A statement certifying no other sheep are maintained or will be maintained on said premises or premises adjacent thereto, or

   d. A statement that the feed lot is so constructed there can be no possibility for the sheep maintained therein to approach other sheep on the same or adjacent premises nearer than 4 rods.

   e. An agreement to permit the inspection of the feed lot and the sheep maintained therein by an agent of the Board at any reasonable time.

   f. An agreement to account for all sheep imported into the approved feed lot.

g. An agreement that if at any time sheep scabies is found to exist in any sheep on the premises, all sheep will be immediately dipped at owner's expense under supervision of the Board or authorized veterinarian, or immediately shipped for slaughter purposes under permit as directed by the Board.

h. An agreement that if at any time the approval of the feed lot is revoked by the Board, the sheep maintained in such lot will remain in quarantine until shipped for immediate slaughter accompanied by a permit issued by the Board, or until the quarantine is released in writing by the Board.

2. Approval of any feed lot may be cancelled by the Board or its agent if at any time the agreement included in the application for approval or any rule and regulation of the Board for the control of communicable diseases is violated.

3. In order to obtain permits allowing the importation of sheep without dipping consigned to approved feed lots, shippers shall apply to the Board, furnishing the following information:

a. Name andaddress of the consignor and the point from which the sheep originate.

b. Name and address of consignee and the location of premises by township and county where the sheep will be maintained upon arrival.

c. The number and kind of sheep in each shipment.

SECTION IV. The Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Sheep into the State of Minnesota, Regulation No. 1.3, adopted July 14, 1945, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State December 27, 1945, are hereby rescinded.

Bd. Ofy.

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED
AUG 2 - 1954 - 10: am
Mrs. Mike Holm
Secretary of State

Regulation 3.3.4

MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF MODIFIED CERTIFIED BRUCELLOSIS-FREE AREAS IN MINNESOTA, TESTING OF CATTLE WITHIN SUCH AREAS, DISPOSAL OF REACTING CATTLE, QUARANTINES AND REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF CATTLE.

Adopted June 9, 1954

Approved August 2, 1954

J. A. Burnquist
Attorney General

Filed with Secretary of State

_____, 1954

By Lowell J. Gray
~~Special~~ Assistant Attorney General

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1953, Sections 35.03, 35.31, and 15.042, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

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

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

B. Owner shall mean and refer to the legal owner, his agents and the person in possession of, or caring for the cattle referred to.

C. Veterinarian shall mean a graduate of a recognized veterinary college who has been approved by the Board and the United States Department of Agriculture.

D. Test and Testing means and refers to the standard blood serum agglutination test, tube or plate method, conducted by a veterinarian authorized by the Board to conduct the plate agglutination test, or by a laboratory approved by the Board, on blood samples collected and submitted for testing by a veterinarian.

E. Vaccinate when used as a verb and Vaccination shall refer to the administration subcutaneously, intradermally, intracaudally or intramuscularly of any biological product approved by the Board for developing or increasing resistance of the animal so treated against brucellosis, such vaccination, in order to be recognized, to be administered in accordance with the rules and regulations governing the control of bovine brucellosis in Minnesota.

F. Vaccinate when used as a noun shall mean a vaccinated animal within 12 months following date of vaccination, or a vaccinated animal showing a reaction no higher than an incomplete agglutination in a dilution of 1-100 within 18 months following date of vaccination, or a vaccinated animal showing a reaction no higher than complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-50 within 24 months following date of vaccination.

G. Reactor means a non-vaccinated animal which has given a positive reaction when tested, or a vaccinated animal which has given a positive reaction

more than 18 months following date of vaccination.

H. Suspect means -
1. A non-vaccinated animal which has given a suspicious reaction when tested, and which has not given a negative or positive reaction to a test conducted subsequently thereto.
2. A vaccinated animal which has given a suspicious reaction more than 24 months following vaccination and has not given a negative or positive reaction to a test conducted subsequently thereto.
3. A vaccinated animal which has given a positive reaction in a dilution of 1-100 or higher to a test conducted between 12 and 18 months following date of vaccination and which has not given a negative reaction subsequently thereto or a positive reaction more than 18 months following vaccination.
4. A vaccinated animal which has given a suspicious reaction in a dilution higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-50 to a test conducted between 18 and 24 months following date of vaccination and which has not given a negative or positive reaction to a test conducted subsequently thereto.

I. Herd shall mean any number of cattle under one management maintained on one premise which are allowed to associate or contact one another.
1. If animals owned by two or more persons are allowed to associate or contact each other under one management, all cattle so maintained shall be considered one herd.
2. Cattle maintained on two or more premises under one management, provided there is interchange or contact of cattle among the several groups, shall be considered one herd.
3. Two or more groups of cattle maintained on the same premises and under the same management may be considered separate herds only when the Board has satisfactory assurance there will be no intermingling, association or contact of animals in one group with those of other groups maintained on the same premises.

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

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

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

M. A Certified Herd is one under supervision, which meets the requirements set forth in the Rules and Regulations for theEstablishment and Maintenance of Certified Brucellosis-Free Herds, for which the owner holds an unrevoked and unexpired brucellosis-free certificate, issued by the Board.

N. Area in Process shall mean an area, consisting of a county, unless otherwise specified, in Minnesota, which has qualified for a test under the Area Plan as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1953, Section 35.25, to Section 35.28, and in which the testing has been started but which has not

attained the status of a Modified Certified Brucellosis-Free Area.

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

SECTION II. When the Board undertakes to test cattle in any county or other area in Minnesota under the Area plan, as defined in Minnesota Statutes 1953, Section 35.25, after receiving petitions, holding hearings and publishing notice of the time the testing shall begin, as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1953, Sections 35.26, 35.27 and 35.28, and before the testing starts, the area shall be placed under quarantine, and the following sections of these rules and regulations shall be enforced.

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

A. Steers and spayed heifers may be imported without a test for brucellosis and without quarantine.

B. Calves of strictly beef type and breed under six months of age may be imported for feeding purposes only, without a test for brucellosis. Such calves shall be maintained in quarantine, separate and apart from other cattle, until shipped for slaughter under permit from the Board or until all cattle in the shipment are tested at owner's expense at least 30 days after date of importation. If all animals are negative to such test, the quarantine may then be released.

C. Cattle may be imported if consigned directly to community sales under the supervision of the Board without a test for brucellosis but all such cattle, except steers, spayed heifers and calves of strictly beef type and breed, under six months of age, and calves vaccinated when between 4 and 8 months of age, and consigned within 12 months following vaccination, shall be tested and found negative before removal to any point in the area, according to the rules and regulations governing community and other sales. Calves under six months of age removed from community sales under the provisions of this paragraph, shall be quarantined on the premises of the purchaser until shipped for slaughter under permit, or until all cattle in the consignment have been tested at owner's expense. If all such animals are negative to such test, conducted at least 30 days after removal from the community sale, the quarantine may be released.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

released from quarantine.

SECTION IV. TESTING. All cattle over six months of age in the area shall be tested; except steers, spayed heifers, and animals officially vaccinated within one year that can be so identified. If vaccinates cannot be confined for satisfactory individual inspection an affidavit furnished by the owner may be accepted for such identification. All reactors shall be identified by inserting the special reactor tag of the Board in the left ear, applying a brand on the left jaw, such brand to consist of the letter "B", not less than two nor more than three inches high, and by punching a triangular hole in the left ear, each side of such triangle to be at least one-half inch long.

SECTION V. DISPOSAL OF REACTORS. Owners or persons in possession of reactors shall either:

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

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

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

SECTION VI. OWNER SHALL ASSIST IN TESTING AND IDENTIFICATION OF CATTLE. All cattle owners and persons in possession of cattle in the area shall, upon demand, submit the same for the test and physical examination by the Board or its authorized agent or agents and all such persons shall furnish such assistance to the Board as shall be necessary to restrain the cattle in order to apply these tests and to make these physical examinations and to identify reactors as provided in Section IV hereof, when the Board or its agents enter upon the premises where such cattle are located and make demand therefor. Such owner or person in possession shall account for all animals tagged in making these tests and retests and submit all such cattle to the Board or its agents at any time when the Board or its agents visit the premises to make further tests or examinations.

SECTION VII. ADDITIONS TO NEGATIVE HERDS. All cattle, except steers and spayed heifers which do not originate from a previously negative herd or an officially certified brucellosis-free herd, added to a negative herd, shall be held in strict isolation and quarantine until tested at owner's expense and found negative not earlier than 30 nor later than 60 days after entering the premises.

SECTION VIII. CATTLE FROM COMMUNITY SALES. No person shall remove any cattle, except steers and spayed heifers, from any community sale or other concentration point where such cattle may have been exposed to an animal or animals affected

with brucellosis, or to animals of which the brucellosis status is unknown, to any point within a modified certified brucellosis-free area or an area in the process of certification unless he first obtains from the Board or its agent a permit for such removal. Such permit shall designate point of destination and no person shall remove or deliver such animal to any point within such area other than the point so designated. All such cattle shall be quarantined at destination, separate and apart from other cattle until they have passed a negative retest. All such cattle, excepting vaccinates and cattle of strictly beef type and breed maintained for feeding purposes only, separate and apart from all other cattle, shall be retested at owner's expense 30 to 60 days after arrival at destination. Vaccinates and cattle under six months of age, when removed from community sales without test, shall remain in quarantine until they pass a negative test at owner's expense at least 30 days after arrival at destination or until shipped for slaughter under permit from the Board.

SECTION IX. QUARANTINE OF INFECTED HERDS. Whenever a test of a herd discloses reactors, the herd shall be under quarantine, confining the entire herd to the premises of the owner, and no animal shall be removed therefrom except under written permission from the Board or its authorized agent. The quarantine will be released when all reactors have been removed and all remaining animals, as required in Section IV, have been tested, disclosing no reactors, such test to be conducted not less than 30 days after the date of the last test when reactors were disclosed.

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

SECTION XI. QUARANTINE FOR ILLEGAL VACCINATION OR ADULT VACCINATION. Whenever the owner reports or the test discloses that cattle in the herd have received brucella abortus vaccine, excepting as provided by the rules and regulations for the administration of such products, the herd shall be under quarantine. If brucella abortus vaccine or any product containing brucellosis organisms has been injected into animals more than eight months of age, such animals and all cattle associated therewith shall be under quarantine and the quarantine shall remain in force until all animals have passed a negative test for brucellosis or have been removed from the premises under permit from the Board.

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

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

been made has been properly pasteurized.

SECTION XIV. DECLARATION OF AREA AS MODIFIED CERTIFIED BRUCELLOSIS-FREE.

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

B. If as a result of a test of all cattle required to be tested according to the provisions of Section IV above, the number of reactors exceeds one per cent but is not over two per cent and a retest of all infected herds applied within 120 days after the complete test discloses not more than one per cent of cattle infection and not more than five per cent herd infection, the computation of percentages based on the total number of cattle and herds in the area as disclosed on the last complete test, the area may be declared a modified certified brucellosis-free area for a period of three years by the state and federal cooperating agencies providing the quarantine and retesting provisions set forth in paragraph A above are carried out and complied with.

SECTION XV. RECERTIFICATION.

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

B. Areas recertified, pursuant to a test of less than all of the cattle in such areas, shall not be again recertified until all of the cattle, as required in Section IV, in the area have been tested and the percentage of infection disclosed to such test meets the requirements as set forth in Section XIV.

SECTION XVI. TESTING OF AREAS WHERE INFECTION IS TOO HIGH FOR CERTIFICATION OR RECERTIFICATION. When a test of cattle in any area reveals the percentage of infection too high for certification or recertification as provided in the above sections, the testing outlined in Section IV shall be repeated at such intervals as may be determined by the state and federal cooperating agencies.

SECTION XVII. The Rules and Regulations for the Establishment and Maintenance of Modified Certified Brucellosis-Free Areas in Minnesota, Testing of Cattle within such Areas, Disposal of Reacting Cattle, Quarantines and Requirements Governing the Importation of Cattle (Regulation No. 3.3.3.) adopted June 18, 1953, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State September 8, 1953, are hereby revoked.