Minnesota. Board of Animal Health. Minutes.

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MINUTES QUARTERLY MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD JULY 16, 1954.

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

On Motion, consideration of the Minutes of the previous meeting was deferred until a later meeting.

INVITATION TO ATTEND MEETING OF SUB-COMMITTEE INTERIM COMMISSION.

The Secretary presented a letter from Senator Arthur Gillen, South St. Paul, Chairman of a subcommittee of the Interim Commission of the State Legislature on Dairy Products and Livestock, inviting the Board Members and the Secretary to attend a meeting of the subcommittee at the State Capitol at 10:00 A. M. on this date. In his letter, Senator Gillen stated that the subcommittee had been appointed to investigate "the question of whether or not there should be any revision recommended in the Live Stock Sanitary Board." Senator Gillen further stated - "the forenoon session of the meeting will be devoted to hearing any parties who are in favor of the Live Stock Sanitary Bpard remaining as it is presently constituted. The afternoon session, commencing at 2:00 o'clock P. M. will be devoted to hearing those parties who are in favor of a revision of the Live Stock Sanitary Board, as for example increasing the number of members or consolidating its duties with those of the Department of Agriculture."

The Secretary stated that he had telephoned Senator Gillen objecting to the procedure, since persons appearing in favor of the Board "remaining as presently constituted", would have no knowledge of any changes which might be proposed inthe afternoon session other than those mentioned in the Senator's letter of invitation, and consequently would be in no position to know whether they did or did not favor such changes. He reported that Senator Gillen had assured him that persons appearing at the forenoon session, would be informed regarding suggestionsmade for changes in the organization of the Board.

After some discussion, the Board recessed to attend the meeting of the subcommittee in the State Capitol Building. The Board reconvened at 2:30 P. M. in the office of the Board and was again called to order by President Ghostley. All Members and the Secretary were present.

HOG CHOLERA VIRUS AT COMMUNITY SALES

Dr. E. H. Gloss presented a letter he had received from Dr. F. W. Bertels, a veterinarian practicing at Lakefield, Minnesota, urging the Board to prohibit the use of hog cholera virus at community sales barns.

After some discussion, the Secretary was directed to reply to the letter, pointing out that veterinarians at community sales are permitted to use modified live virus vaccines in the official vaccination of swine at such sales, but that in view of the disasterous experience of some swine owners in the past year from failure of such vaccines to produce satisfactory immunity, the Board does not believe it advisable at this time, to deprive buyers of swine, of the use of virulent virus, or veterinarians the privilege of administering such virus when in their opinion, it is indicated.

DR. JOHN HARGAS - BRAHAM, MINNESOTA

The Secretary reported that Dr. John Hargas of Braham, Minnesota had recently called at his office requesting reinstatement on the Approved and Accredited List of Veterinarians in Minnesota. The records show that Dr. Hargas was disqualified on May 29, 1953 for failure to identify cattle as reactors, which had given a positive reaction to brucellosis tests conducted at certain sales barns, and failure to report results of such tests.

Dr. Hargas assured the Secretary that if reinstated, he would comply fully with the laws and the rules and regulations of the Board in conducting all procedures in the control of communicable diseases of livestock. The Secretary stated that Dr. Hargas had accepted his penalty gracefully, and to the best of the Secretary's knowledge, had not violated any rule or regulation of the Board since he was disqualified.

Mr. Ewald moved Dr. Hargas be reinstated on the Approved and Accredited List of Veterinarians in Minnesota. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

DR. B. J. LATTIMER - SPRINGFIELD, MINNESOTA

The Secretary presented a letter from Dr. B. J. Lattimer, Springfield, Minnesota, requesting a hearing before the Board to discuss his employment by the State in testing cattle for tuberculosis and brucellosis. The Secretary stated that he had not written Dr. Lattimer to appear today because of the uncertain schedule resulting from the invitation to attend the meeting of the Legislative Interim Committee.

The Secretary was directed to inform Dr. Lattimer he might appear at the next meeting of the Board.

TODD COUNTY FAIR

The Secretary presented correspondence from several veterinarians and cattle owners relative to the testing of cattle, particularly 4-H Club calves, and the issuing of health certificates by veterinarians for cattle to be exhibited at the Todd County Fair. He stated there evidently was a personal feud existing in Todd County between veterinarians located there, which should be no concern of the Board as long as the rules and regulations are observed, but that this feud has resulted in misinformation concerning the rules andregulations and activities of the Board being disseminated among the livestock owners in that area, to the discredit of the Board.

After some discussion, the Secretary was directed to notify all persons concerned, the Board will expect the official veterinarian at all county fairs and other exhibitions of livestock, to comply explicitly with the regulations of the Board. It is recognized that the management of a livestock exhibition may adopt and enforce regulations in excess of or more restrictive than those adopted by the Live Stock Sanitary Board. Howevdr, unless the exhibition management does adopt and furnish the Board a copy of such regulations, which include restrictions over and above those required by State regulations, the official veterinarian will be expected to accept all livestock for exhibition which complies with State regulations.

SOUTH ST. PAUL STOCKYARDS INSPECTION

The Secretary reported that Mr. Ed. H. Biggs, the Livestock Inspector employed by the Board, who has worked under the supervision of the field veterinarian assigned to stockyards inspection at South St. Paul for many years, retired as of July 1, 1954 at the age of 77 years.

In recent years, the activities of this employee have been largely confined to conducting ante-mortem inspection of livestock at the request of various commission companies. Since the need of this activity to protect public health is no longer significant, and since other matters at the South St. Paul Market directly related to the production of animal health urgently needed attention, the inspector employed to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Bigg's retirement, has been assigned to other duties, principally at present, the inspection of livestock at the unloading and loading chutes. This change has already paid off in that a significant number of brucellosis reactors consigned to the market without proper credentials, have been detected, the conveyances cleaned and disinfected and shippers warned against further violations. The Secretary stated that the change in the activities of the employees at South St. Paul have demonstrated the desirability of more segregation of brucellosis reactors, preferably in a section of the stockyards set aside for that purpose in the same manner as is done for tuberculosis reactors for many years, and also the desirability of withholding from sale, all reactors arriving on the market without proper permits until such permits are supplied by the shipper.

After some discussion, the Secretary was directed to confer with the Federal authorities at the South St. Paul Stockyards regarding these procedures and to report to the Board at the next meeting.

FINANCIAL REPORT

The Secretary presented the financial report of the Board for the last quarter. There is a balance in all funds with the exception of the Indemnity Fund. The Indemnity Fund was supplemented first from the " Contingent Fund for Brucellosis

Eradication" and when that supplement was exhausted by the transfer of $70,000.00 from the Supplies and Expense Fund in accordance with an opinion from the Attorney General, a small balance still remains in this $70,000.00 supplement. The following table shows the estimated balance in all funds at the end of the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1954 which will revert to the General Revenue Fund of the State.

	Amount Appropriated	Estimated Balance
Salary Fund	$259,232.00	$ 154.93
Supplies and Expense Fund (Minus Pullorum and Indemnity)	833,500.00	11,541.04
Supplies and Expense Fund (Indemnity)	70,000.00	5,507.15
Supplies and Expense Fund (Pullorum Disease)	7,500.00	521.88
Indemnity Fund	79,687.00	000.00
	$1,249,919.00	$17,724.00

1.43% of appropriation returned to General Revenue Fund.

DIAGNOSIS LABORATORY

Dr. Gloss suggested that Board Members and the Secretary consider and study the advisability of some changes in the Diagnosis Laboratory conducted for the Board by the University of Minnesota, particularly the desirability of making a charge to livestock owners and veterinarians for veterinary examinations and diagnosis, and that the Secretary bring the matter before the Board for action at the next meeting.

There being no further business, on motion the Board adjourned at 3:45 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

Ralph L West

Secretary

President

MINUTES SPECIAL MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD - September 28, 1954.

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

MINUTES

Mr. Knodt moved the Minutes of the Special Meeting held June 9, 1954 and the Quarterly meeting held July 16, 1954, as submitted by mail to the Board Members by the Secretary, be approved. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

FEDERAL APPROPRIATIONS

The Secretary reported that the United States Department of Agriculture has allotted $340,000.00 from their appropriation for the present fiscal year for the control of diseases in cooperation with the States, to Minnesota. This money will be available for operating expenses in the control of brucellosis and other diseases, and is approximately $22,000.00 more than was expended by the Department in Minnesota for this purpose during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954. The Secretary stated Dr. Driver, Inspector in Charge for the Department of Agriculture in Minnesota, has advised him that this amount is in addition to what it will be necessary to spend for indemnity, which will be paid from unalloted funds of the Department of Agriculture. The Secretary also stated that the so-called " Farm Bill" passed by the United States Congress shortly before adjournment, included a provision authorizing the Secretary of Agroculture to transfer $15,000,000.00 each year for the next two years from Commodity Credit Corporation funds to be used for brucellosis eradication, including the payment of indemnity. He stated that during the AVMA meeting in Seattle, Dr. M. R. Clarkson, Administrator, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, had informed the State Veterinarians present at the meeting of the National Assembly, that it was believed the Secretary of Agriculture

would consider this authorization as a directive, and would use the funds authorized. He also stated it was his opinion the Department of Agriculture would amend their regulations to make possible full participation by the United States Department of Agriculture with the disease regulatory agencies of the several states in the payment of indemnity as had been the case prior to September 1953, and that possibley the amended regulations would provide for even more liberal payments by the Federal Government.

The Secretary reported that to date he had received no information as to either the allotment of the funds provided, nor of any notice of amended regulations. He stated he had recently conferred with Senator Thye who had wired Secretary Benson, urging prompt action in this matter.

The Secretary explained that until it was possible to know at least approximately the amount of money that would be available from the Federal Government, it was very difficult to prepare our budget for the next biennium, and that therefore, the budget was not yet ready for submission to the Board for discussion.

REIMBURSING VETERINARIANS IDENTIFYING VACCINATES.

The Secretary explained that the recent amendments to the rules and regulations for the establishment and maintenance of brucellosis-free areas, permitting the exemption of vaccinates from testing until 12 months following date of vaccination, had resulted in some temporary confusion and complication in the administration of the program. He stated that in order to carry out the testing requirements, it is necessary for the veterinarian conducting the test, to identify and record each vaccinated animal not tested. This usually requires restraint of each individual animal, and with the checking of the identification against the records of vaccinates, constitutes as much or more work as would be required for collecting the blood samples. He stated that temporarily he had agreed to pay veterinarians employed in testing on a per head basis, the same amount per head for identifying and recording the vaccinates, as would have been paid if a blood sample

had been collected, but that he felt the Board should decide whether this was equitable compensation, or if a different fee should be decided upon. After a lengthy discussion, it was decided that in view of the work required for properly identifying the vaccinates, veterinarians shouldbe compensated on the same basis whether or not a blood sample is drawn. The Board Members also agreed that it would be advisable for veterinarians to collect blood samples from vaccinates in all cases excepting where an owner prefers that the animal remain untested until the period of vaccination exemption expires.

REQUEST BY POULTRY BREEDERS ASSOCIATION TO DISCONTINUE BANDING

Mr. Leo Baumgartner, Secretary of the State Poultry Hatchery Association, Mr. W. K. Dyer, Secretary and Executive Officer of the Poultry Improvement Board, Dr. E. J. Kerr, Minneota, President of the Hatchery Association, Mr. John Utne, Rochester, Mr. E. F. Jessen, Owatonna, and Mr. Irvin G. Brown, Minneapolis, hatchery operators, then appeared. Dr. L. E. Jenkins, Veterinarian in Charge of Poultry Disease control for the Board, was also requested to attend. The Secretary stated that at the meeting of the National Poultry Improvement Plan in June 1954, the federal regulations were amended to provide that banding might be discontinued in any state Where such action was deemed advisable. He stated that Mr. Baumgartner as Secretary of the Poultry Hatchery Association, had informed him there was a widespread sentiment among Minnesota hatchery operators, that such a movement was desirable, and in fact imperative, and had requested that a committee of hatcherymen be given an opportunity to discuss the matter with the Board. He stated that he had invited Mr. Baumgartner, together with his associates, to appear at this meeting.

Mr. Baumgartner then presented his reasons why the requirement for banding all birds officially tested for pullorum disease, should be discontinued. Further discussion was made by Dr. Kerr, Mr. Brown and Mr. Jessen.

Dr. Jenkins ecplained his reasons why a change in the present regulations permitting the discontinuance of banding is undesirable from a control standpoint.

Mr. Dyer concurred with Dr. Jenkins and presented additional reasons.

After an extended general discussion by the Board Members and the persons present, the Board informed the delegation that the matter would be taken under advisement. It was decided that the subject should be given a thorough hearing at the Poultry Hatchery Association meeting in December, and Mr. Baumgartner cordially invited the Board Members to attend this meeting to listen and participate in a discussion of this matter. The delegation was then excused.

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING EXHIBITION OF DOGS

The Secretary reported that on September 27, Mr. Richard Anderson of 727 Third Avenue South, Minneapolis, Vice-President of the Minneapolis Kennel Club, and Dr. T. J. Gehan, 658 Grand Avense, St. Paul, Vice-President of Land-O'lLakes Dog Breeders Association, called at his office to discuss the rules and regulations governing the public exhibition of dogs, and the importation of dogs into Minnesota. They stated that under the conditions surrounding dog shows conducted by recognized Kennel clubs, the danger of transmission of disease, was very slight, and they requested the Board to consider amending the regulations to eliminate the necessity of vaccination against rabies before exhibition at such shows, and also before importation into the state, of pure bred dogs consigned only for exhibition, and to be returned immediately to the state of origin.

After some discussion, the Board directed the Secretary to inform the representatives of the kennel clubs that sound disease control required continuation of the requirements for rabies vaccination, and to advise them that in the future, their prospective exhibitors should be informed that immunization prior to exhibition or importation into the State will be required.

DR. B. J. LATTIMER, SPRINGFIELD.

The Secretary reported to the Board that Dr. B. J. Lattimer of Springfield had called at the office last week and had informed the Secretary that he had sold his practice at Springfield, and was now available for employment

in the testing of cattle on a per head basis. He assured the Secretary he will comply with regulations in all respects and will make every effort to conduct his work in a manner satisfactory to the Board. The Secretary reminded the Board that some months ago, it was necessary for him to ask Dr. Lattimer to discontinue his services while testing cattle in the employment of the Board, for violation of State regulations, and that the Board had approved the Secretary's action in so doing. He stated that he had informed Dr. Lattimer that he would not reemploy him until or unless the Board authorized him to do so.

After some discussion, the Secretary was directed not to employ Dr. Lattimer on official brucellosis or tuberculosis testing.

FEDERAL COURT DECISION

The Secretary reported that recently the United States District Court for the western district of Wisconsin in a trial involving the illegal movement of dogs from Wisconsin to Michigan, issued a verdict in favor of the defendant on the grounds that the rules and regulations governing the importation of dogs into Michigan did not apply to either the consignor in the State of Wisconsin or the transportation company moving the animal from Wisconsin into Michigan, but applied only to the consignee in the State of Michigan. He stated that this decision had been appealed and was to be heard in the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh District on October 2nd.. On August 25, the Secretary received a letter from Dr. R. A. Hendershott, Secretary of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association, informing him of this decision, and requesting him to obtain the details pertaining thereto. Therefore, on August 31, the Secretary wrote to Murphy and Gavin, Attorneys-at-Law, representing the plaintiff in the case, and received a prompt reply giving full details of the case, together with a copy of the Brief prepared for the Court of Appeals. These attorneys suggested it might be helpful if the United States Livestock Sanitary Association would file a Brief amicus curiae, pointing out to the court that an opinion adverse to the plaintiff, would have a

widespread effect on the control of diseases of domestic animals through the regulation of interstate shipments of livestock. This information was transmitted to Dr. Hendershott who replied asking the Secretary to represent the United Stetes Livestock Sanitary Association in employing council to prepare and file such a Brief. He stated that he had complied with this request and through the attorneys Doherty, Rumble and Butler, had immediately filed a petition requesting permission to file such a Brief to be considered when the case in question was argued. He stated, however, that he was informed by the attorneys yesterday, September 27, that this permission had been denied because of the late date.

The Board directed the Secretary to keep closely in touch with the proceedings in this case in order that the Board might be informed as to what steps might be necessary in amending the regulations governing the importation of livestock into Minnesota in accordance with any decisions which might be handed down.

- INTERIM COMMITTEE REPORT

The Secretary reported he had conferred with some members of the committee and related statements made by them as to recommendations which will be included in the report. A general discussion followed.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned at 12:25 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

Ralph L Hoist

Secretary

President

MINUTES DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD October 21, 1954.

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

MINUTES

Mr. Knodt moved that the Minutes of the Special Meeting held September 28, 1954, be approved. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

BIENNIAL BUDGET REQUEST

The Secretary presented the budget for the biennium beginning July 1, 1955, which he had submitted to the Department of Administration. The total mounts we estimate will be necessary for conducting the activities of the Board for the coming biennium, are as follows:

	1955 - 1956	1956 - 1957
Salaries	$295,180.00	$298,888.00
Supplies and Expense	1,378,762.00	1,071,630.00
Supplies and Expense (Pullorum Disease)	12,272.50	12,272.50
Indemnity	525,000.00	380,904.00
Totals	$2,211,214.50	$1,763,695.50

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved the budget for the biennium beginning July 1, 1955 and ending June 30, 1957, as submitted to the Department of Administration by the Secretary, be approved. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

REPORT OF MEETING WITH ANIMAL DISEASE ERADICATION BRANCH, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN CCHICAGO.

Tthe Secretary reported that the Animal Disease Eradication Branch, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, held regional meetings during the past week to discuss the allotment of funds to the several states

from the money transferred by the United States Secretary of Agriculture from the Commodity Credit Corporation, to the Animal Disease Eradication Branch for the eradication of brucellosis, and the procedure to be followed in the intensified program. The meeting for the north central states, which includes Minnesota, was held in Chicago on October 13. The Secretary attended this meeting. Representatives of the State Regulatory Officials of all states in this group, as well as the ADE Branch Veterinarians in Charge, were present. The meeting continued throughout the day and was followed by an evening meeting of ADE employees.

Dr. R. J. Anderson, Veterinarin in Charge of the ADE Branch, reported that Secretary Benson has transferred $10,000,000.00 of the $15,000,000.00 authorized for this fiscal year for brucellosis control. He also announced the regulations of the Department of Agriculture for the payment of indemnity for brucellosis reactors, had been amended to provide for Federal indemnity not to exceed one-third of the difference between the salvage and appraisal value, and not to exceed a maximum of $25.00 for any grade animal or $50.00 for any purebred animal. As amended, the regulations will permit Federal indemnity payments whether or not the state participates, but no Federal indemnity will be paid in any states, unless the State Livestock Sanitary Agency informs the ADE Branch in writing, that such payments meet with state approval. He also stated the expenditure of these federal funds will be subject to close scrutiny and every effort must be made to avoid. waste.

Dr. Anderson asked each state to consider the appointment of an "Appraisal Review Board" of disinterested persons not connected with either the ADE Branch or the State Livestock Disease Control Agency, the members thereof to serve without pay, to review appraisals in such a manner as the State Regulatory officials and the ADE Branch Veterinarian in Charge may designate.

Dr. Anderson further stated the allotment of money to the various states has not yet been made but will doubtless be made in accordance with the

efficiency with which each state is prepared to use the money for brucellosis eradication. The state representative then each presented the brucellosis program in operation in their respective states, and the results accomplished to date. The Minnesota program received unqualified approval of the ADE Branch officials present. They informed the Secretary and Dr. Driver that in view of the sound, efficient and economic program now being carried on in Minnesota, we could count on an allotment to this state to the full amount we can use by expanding the program, and that it will not be necessary to wait for specific allotments to be announced before the Minnesota station is authorized to immediately take all steps necessary to step up the brucellosis eradication program to the fullest extent possible.

The Secretary stated that under Minnesota law, the increase in Federal indemnity payments will not change the total amount of indemnity received by any cattle owner in Minnesota for the reason that under our law, Federal payments are deducted from the amount paid by the State. However, the amended Federal regulations will result in a larger share being paid by the Federal Government, and in extreme cases, will result in the entire indemnity being paid by that agency.

The Secretary announced he had written to the Chief of the ADE Branch stating that payment under the revised regulations, will be acceptable in Minnesota. The Secretary stated that he was convinced that under Minnesota law, with the limit on the appraisal of grade animals of $125.00 and purebred cattle of $225.00, there was no need in this State of the Appraisal Review Board suggested by the United States Department of Agriculture at the Chicago meeting. Furthemore, Minnesota law provides in detail how appraisals shall be made, and it does not appear that such an Appriasal Review Board could act legally in this State.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed to inform the Chief of the ADE Branch, that because of the restrictions on appraisals under Minnesota Law, it does not appear advisable for an "Appraisal Review Board" to be appointed in this State. The Motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

October 21, 1954.

EMPLOYMENT OF PRACTICING VETERINARIANS BY ADE BRANCH

The Secretary announced that the ADE Branch has informed him they are in a position to immediately take over the employment of practicing veterinarians on a per head basis to be paid from the funds above mentioned. He stated that the veterinarians now authorized would continue their present assignments, but it was his intention to have all future assignments of practicing veterinarians, authorized by the Federal Government until such time as it is possible to determine the approximate amount of money which must be conserved to pay the State's share of indemnity. The Board expressed their approval of this plan.

PETITIONS TO BE CIRCULATED IN REMAINING FOUR COUNTIES

The Board then discussed the advisability of urging the circulation of petitions requesting the Area Plan of brucellosis control in the four counties which have not yet filed such petitions. The Secretary was directed to communicate with the Extension Department of the University of Minnesota, and also the county agents of the said four counties, explaining that Federal funds will now permit testing within a few weeks or months after such petitions are filed; whereas, the money might not be available atsome later date. The Secretary was further directed to take all reasonable steps to encourage the signing of such petitions in the four remaining counties.

L. D. LONG, LUVERNE, MINNESOTA

Mr. L. D. Long of Luverne, Minnesota community sale operator then appeared. Mr. Long requested that the rules and regulations governing community sales be amended to permit the sale of calves under six months of age without subjecting them to a brucellosis test when sold through a community sale located in a county testing uder the Area Plan for the eradication of brucellosis. He also requested the regulations governing the importation of swine into Minnesota, be amended to allow the importation of feeding swine into Minnesota to be vaccinated upon arrival without first requiring a permit, providing such such swine

were consigned to a community sale under the supervision of the Board. After a discussion of these requests, Mr. Long was excused.

After some further discussion, Mr. Knodt moved Mr. Long's requests be denied. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

DISCREPANCY BETWEEN COMMUNITY SALE REGULATIONS AND IMPORTATION OF CATTLE REGULATIONS.

The Secretary then pointed out a discrepancy between the community sale regulations and the regulations governing the importation of cattle into Minnesota as they apply to feeding calves of strictly beef type and breed under six months of age. The importation regulations as amended, permit such cattle to enter counties under the Area Plan, under quarantine without a test for brucellosis, whereas the community sale regulations require the testing of cattle of all types and ages. The Secretary recommended that the community sale regulations be amended to correspond with the importation regulations.

Mr. Knodt moved the Secretary be directed to arrange for a public hearing on the rules and regulations governing community sales, amending the the same to correspond with the rules and regulations governing the importation of cattle. the motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

REQUESTS FOR AMENDING IMPORTATION REGULATIONS BY SOUTH ST. PAUL INTERESTS.

The Secretary reported on a recent request made to him in person by Mr. A. L. Olson, President of the St. Paul Union Stockyards Company, and Mr. Wm. A. Dolan, Secretary of the Livestock Exchange at South St. Paul referring to the sale at the Public Stockyards of cattle originating in other states which were accompanied with a vaccination certificate but without individual identification as required by Minnesota regulations. The South St. Paul representatives requested that when branded, vaccinated calves arrive at the Public Stockyards showing a tattoo indicating the quarter of the year in which vaccinated but without individual identification and provided the owner can show a health certificate showing the vaccination was conducted

by a qualified veterinarian and the date of vaccination, that if in the opinion of the veterinarians practicing at South St. Paul, the cattle have been vaccinated when between four and eight months of age, those veterinarians be authorized to identify the animals individually and issue vaccination certificates, and a new health certificate for said cattle on the basis of the certificate which accompanied them to South St. Paul.

After a general discussion, Dr. Gloss moved the request be denied. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

The Secretary stated he had also received a telephone call from Mr. Olson requesting the Board to declare certain counties in northern Minnesota "sheep scab free" in order that sheep originating in such counties might be accepted by the public stockyards in North Dakota, which now will accept sheep only from scab-free areas. The Secretary explained there are at present, no regulations governing the intrastate movement of sheep and such regulations would probably be unenforceable with the small personnel available. He stated in his opinion that it is not fair to other states, to declare any area in Minnesota sheep scab-free until the entire State can be so declared. At the present time there are still two premises in this State under quarantine for this disease.

After a discussion, Dr. Gloss moved Mr. Olson's request be denied. the motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

The Secretary presented a letter from Mr. N. K. Carnes, General Manager of the Central Livestock Association, Inc., requesting an amendment to the rules and regulations governing the importation of cattle into Minnesota as adopted June 9, 1954. This request is as follows:

> "Amend Section VII, Paragraph D by deleting the words 'After due investigation' in the third line thereof and adding the following material at the end of said paragraph D."
>
> '"Inspection of premises and feed lots where cattle (steers and heifers) are to be fed under quarantine may be made

by a representative of the Minnesota State Livestock Sanitary Board within a reasonable time following the importation of cattle, and if conditions of the premises or feed lots do not satisfactorily pass inspection, all animals then in the feed lots in question must be tested for brucellosis, and in the event reactors are discovered, sll animals on the premises must be tested at the owner's expense or consigned for slaughter to a point where Federal inspection is maintained within a ten-day period.

"'Dry-lot permits will be issued at the St. Paul Union stockyards by the local representative of the Minnesota State Livestock Sanitary Board.'"

The Secretary reported that he had discussed this matter with Mr. Carnes and Mr. Lester Doran of the Central Cooperative Association and presented the reasons given by those gentlemen in support of its adoption. He also pointed out that in his opinion, this amendment would be deleterious to the control program, particularly with the limited personnel now available for inspection of feed lot premises.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved the request of the Central Cooperative Association be denied. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

LEPTOSPIROSIS

The Secretary stated he was receiving an increasing number of reports of leptospirosis, both from veterinarians and from the Diagnosis Laboratory. He stated that it was his opinion some regulations should be adopted restricting the movement of cattle originating in herds where clinical symptoms are shown. He also stated that leptospirosis would be discussed at the United States Livestock Sanitary Association meeting in Omaha the week of November 8, and that at that time he would be able to learn what other states were planning in regard to the control of this disease.

The question was discussed, but no action taken.

INFECTIOUS BRONCHITIS AND NEWCASTLE DISEASE DUST SPRAY VACCINES

The Secretary presented a letter from the Lederle Laboratories Division,

American Cyanamid Company, Pearl River, New York, requesting permission for the sale and distribution of a combined infectious bronchitis and Newcastle Disease dust spray vaccine of poultry in this State. He also presented letters from other companies advertising liquid spray vaccines for infectious bronchitis and Newcastle disease of poultry. He stated these products are now manufactured by several companies under a special license which requires permission of the livestock sanitary officials of the states in which the product is to be sold, before the manufacturer can sell or distribute these products in their respective states. The Secretary stated he had conferred with Dr. B. S. Pomeroy at the University Farm with regard to these products, both as to their immunizing value and the dange that might be connected with their use. Dr. Pomeroy stated that little has been published regarding the experimental use of these products, and he was not prepared to advise regarding their use and stated in his opinion, it would be wise to defer granting permission until additional information is available.

Dr. Gloss moved that the Board defer for the present time, granting permission for the sale and distribution of these products in Minnesota. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

The Secretary presented the amendments to the National Poultry Improvement Plan recommended by the recent meeting of the Plan representatives in Washington, D. C., as published in the Federal Register. He called attention to the statement included in this publication that any objections to the amendments must be filed on or before November 8. The changes were discussed briefly but no action was taken.

REPRESENTATIVES AT U. S. LIVESTOCK SANITARY ASSOCIATION

Mr. Knodt moved that Dr. West and Dr. Boyd be authorized to attend the United States Livestock Sanitary Association meeting in Omaha November 10 to 12, inclusive and that Dr. West be authorized to attend the meeting of the National

October 21, 1954.

Assembly of Chief Livestock Sanitary Officials November 8 and 9, both subject to the approval of the Governor. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss - motion carried.

DR. WASYL PETRYNA, COSMOS.

Dr. Wasyl Petryna of Cosmos then appeared before the Board requesting reinstatement on the Approved and Accredited List of Veterinarians in Minnesota. After Dr. Petryna was excused, the Secretary was directed to inform Dr. Petryna that his request would be considered after one year has elapsed following his disqualification.

DR. B. J. LATTIMER, SPRINGFIELD

Dr. B. J. Lattimer of Springfield then appeared. Dr. Lattimer explained that hehad sold his practice at Springfield and is now available for employment by the State in testing cattle for brucellosis and tuberculosis, and requested that he be given an assignment whenever possible.

After some discussion, the Board directed the Secretary to use his judgement regarding the employment of Dr. Lattimer.

On motion, the Board adjourned at 3:00 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

Ralph L Hurst

Secretary

President

MINUTES SPECIAL MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD DECEMBER 17, 1954.

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

MINUTES

Dr. Gloss moved the Minutes of the deferred quarterly meeting held October 25, 1954, copies of which were mailed to all Board Members, be approved as submitted. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

REPORT OF MEETING OF U. S. LIVESTOCK SANITARY ASSOCIATION

The Secretary presented his report of the meeting of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association held in Omaha November 10 to 12, inclusive. He presented a copy of the report of the Committee on Brucellosis, including a recommendation for a change in the interpretation of the blood agglutination test when applied to animals officially vaccinated as calves and properly identified. This change is recommended on the basis of research work reported to the Association by the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture as follows:

(1) Animals officially vaccinated as calves, subjected to the blood agglutination test for brucellosis showing no agglutination in dilutions of 1-100, shall be diagnosed as negative.

(2) Such animals showing an incomplete agglutination in 1-100 to an incomplete agglutination in a dilution of 1-200, shall be diagnosed as suspects.

(3) Such animals showing a complete agglutination in dilutions of 1-200 or higher, shall be diagnosed as positive.

(4) The interpretation of the test of non-vaccinated animals shall remain as at present.

After some discussion, Mr. Ewald moved the Board approve and adopt the changes in the interpretation of the blood agglutination test for brucellosis when

applied to cattle officially vaccinated as calves and properly identified, when and if such changes are approved by the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss - motion carried.

BIENNIAL BUDGET

The Secretary reported he had been called to the Department of Admisitration to explain and discuss the budget of the Live Stock Sanitary Board for the biennium July 1, 1955 to June 30, 1957, as previously approved by the Board and submitted to the Administration. He stated he had explained to the Budget Supervisor the changes in the brucellosis program resulting in the increase of Federal funds available to this State for brucellosis eradication. Because of these funds, the program will be materially altered in that much of the testing listed in the budget as presented, will be completed during the present fiscal year. Also it is anticipated that additional federal funds will be allotted to Minnesota for the fiscal year 1955-1956. However, in making allotments of the funds to the several states, the United States Secretary of Agriculture emphasized that the federal money should not be considered as a substitute for state appropriations, but as a supplement thereto. Therefore, the Secretary urged that an appropriation approximately the same as was made by the 1953 Legislature, be requested from the 1955 Legislature.

After further discussion with the Department of Administration regarding the impossibility of determining with any certainty, the amounts which will be required either for indemnity payments or for operating expenses, the Administration advised the Secretary to submit two alternative plans. The Secretary presented the letter which he had written to the Commission of Administration requesting a revision of the budget as submitted, in accordance with this suggestion by the Department of Administration. The letter is on file in the office. The summaries of the two plans are as follows:

PLAN I.

"Since the exact amounts required for the several items are difficult to determine at this time and can be more satisfactorily estimated from quarter to quarter as the work progresses, we suggest the following revision:

(1) Reduce the Salary Fund as submitted in the 1955-1957 budget to $238,684.00 for the year 1955-56 and $240,940.00 for the year 1956-57. This will provide for the same personnel as was provided for by the 1953-1955 biennium with the exception that the number of Bang's Disease Technicians is reduced from 30 employees to 20 employees.

(2) Reduce the Supplies and Expense Fund by decreasing the amount required in item 15 for "Non-State Employees Service" to $309,280.00 for the year 1955-56 and to $326,404.00 for the year 1956-57, making a total of $512,612.00 in the Supplies and Expense Fund for 1955-56 and $514,484.00 for the year 1956-57. We also request that $12,272.50 be allotted fromthis Fund for each year of the biennium for pullorum disease control.

(3) Reduce the amount requested for indemnity to $100,000.00 for each year of the biennium.

(4) Provide $400,000.00 for each year of the biennium (a total of $800,000.00) in a Brucellosis Eradication Contingent fund to be available for transfer to the Salary Fund, Supplies and Expense, or Indemnity Fund as needed from quarter to quarter, the amounts to be determined and expenditure authorized by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Legislative Advisory Committee.

The following table summarizes the budget of the Live Stock Sanitary Board as amended according to this plan.

	1955 - 1956	1956 - 1957
Salaries	$238,684.00	$240,940.00
Supplies and Expense (Allotting $12,272.50 of this amount each year to Pullorum Disease Control)	512,612.00	514,484.00
Indemnity	100,000.00	100,000.00
Brucellosis Eradication Contingent Fund	400,000.00	400,000.00
Totals	$1,251,296.00	$1,255,424.00

PLAN II

If the above procedure is not acceptable to the Legislature, we request the following revision based on our best estimates at this time, of the funds needed for the several purposes.

(1) provide for salaries as submitted in the 1955-1957 budget.

(2) Reduce the item "Non-State Employees Service" in the Supplies and Expense Fund from $1,184,302.00 to $390,056.00 for the fiscal year 1955-56 and the same item from $895,823.00 to $405,728.50 for the fiscal year 1956-57. The greater amount for the second year of the biennium is requested since we have no information that additional money will be available by the Federal government for allotment to Minnesota for that year.

(3) Leave other items in the Supplies and Expense Fund as provided in the budget submitted.

(4) decrease the amount of indemnities from $525,00.00 to $300,000.00 for the fiscal year 1955-56 and from $380,904.00 to $200,000.00 for the fiscal year 1956-57, making the total appropriations as follows:

	1955 - 1956	1956 - 1957
Salaries	$295,180.00	$298,888.00
Supplies and Expense	581,116.00	681,536.00
Allotting $12,272.50 for each year of the biennium for testing for pullorum disease)		
Indemnity	300,000.00	200,000.00
Totals	$1,176,296.00	$1,180,424.00

It is also requested that if this plan is followed, a Brucellosis Eradication Contingent Fund of $150,000.00 for the biennium be provided in the same manner as by the 1953 Legislature in order to provide for any unexpected contingencies. This is the exact amount appropriated by the 1953 Legislature for the years 1953-1955."

The Secretary pointed out that the total appropriation in either plan is practically identical to the amount appropriated by the 1953 Legislature.

Dr. Gloss moved the Board approve the revised budget as explained in the letter to the Administration by the Secretary. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

BRUCELLOSIS

The Secretary reported the progress of the brucellosis eradication program. He presented a schedule which was prepared on November 1 following the announcement of the allotment of additional federal funds to Minnesota. He reported the work was now slightly ahead of this schedule and it appeared that if reasonable weather conditions prevail throughout the winter, there will be no serious difficulty in completing the schedule as now planned. If this is possible, the initial test of all cattle in all counties now qualified for the area plan, will be completed before May 1, 1955, as well as the retesting of counties due for recertification, and the retesting of infected herds in all counties under the Area Plan.

The Secretary further reported ~~not~~ no action has yet been taken in any of the four remaining counties, namely, Winona, Martin, Nobles or Pipestone, to

initiate the Area Plan of Brucellosis Control. He stated he had recently conferred with representatives of the Rochester Dairies, Incorporated relative to Winona County and has had correspondence with the county agent's office at Worthington, and is hopeful that some action will be taken in those two counties during the coming winter. He has had no communication with Martin or Pipestone Counties.

The Secretary also presented a report from Wisconsin indicating that Wisconsin was again undertaking the eradication of brucellosis under the area plan, indicating a number of counties are now testing under this plan, and in a number of others, petitions are being circulated.

The Secretary reported that there were numerous complaints regarding the identification of cattle which react to the brucellosis test by the use of chemical brands. He stated that in a number of states the chemical brand has been discontinued, and identification by means of a hot iron brand is now required, He stated further that now nearly all farms are electrified and and electric branding irons are generally available at a reasonable cost, and recommended the Board amend the regulations to require all reactors to tests for tuberculosis, para-tuberculosis or brucellosis, to be identified by a hot iron brand in such a manner the brand will be permanent.

Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed to prepare an amendment to the rules and regulations in compliance with his recommendation. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

The Secretary reported that Dr. F. C. Driver, Inspector in Charge for the Animal Disease Eradication Branch of the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture had suggested that counties in Minnesota in which the initial blood test for certification has been conducted, might in some instances be certified in accordance with the methods and rules, by retesting only those herds for which there were not available two negative ring tests at six month intervals. the Board discussed this suggestion at some length but no action was taken.

IMPORTATION OF CATTLE

The Secretary reminded the Board that at the last meeting he had submitted two requests for amendments to the rules and regulations for the importation of cattle, one presented by the St. Paul Stockyards Company, and the South St. Paul Livestock Exchange, and one from the Central Cooperative Livestock Association, Incorporated. Both of these requests were denied. Since the proponents of these amendments were not heard in person, the Secretary reported that he had written them informing them of the special Board meeting and offering an opportunity for them to present their requests to the Board in person. He presented a letter he had received in reply from Mr. A. L. Olson, President of the Stockyards Company stating the Company representatives would not appear at this time but would probably request a hearing at some later date. The Secretary reported that he had received no acknowledgement or reply from Mr. N. K. Carnes, General Manager of the Central Cooperative Livestock Association, Incorporated.

The Secretary reported that since regulations were amended permitting the importation of feeding heifers under six months of age without a test for brucellosis, increasing numbers of cattle are being imported into the state and released from the stockyards at South St. Paul for shipment to other points in Minnesota which appear to be well over six months of age. The situation was discussed, but no action was taken.

IDENTIFICATION OF SWINE

The Secretary discussed the advisability of requiring ear tag identification of swine for importation into the state, and also for exhibition or in connection with brucellosis testing under the certified swine herd brucellosis program.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved that the question be deferred until the next meeting. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

DR. R. A. HAUSER, LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN; DR. W. W. MERRITT, MINNEOTA, AND DR. M. L. PIETZ, WINNEBAGO.

Dr. R. A. Hauser of La Crosse, Wisconsin then appeared. The Secretary stated that Dr. Hauser had requested permission to appear to request reinstatement on the Approved and Accredited List. He reminded the Board that Dr. Hauser had been suspended on August 18, 1953 for failure to report certain brucellosis tests conducted at the Caledonia Livestock Community Sale, and failure to identify reactors disclosed to such tests in accordance with rules and regulations. In reply to questions by Board Members, Dr. Hauser assured the Board that if reinstated, he would comply strictly with the Minnesota rules and regulations in conducting any official work in this State. Dr. Hauser was then excused.

The Secretary then presented requests in writing from Dr. W. W. Merritt of Minneota, and Dr. M. L. Pietz formerly of Lakefield but now of Winnegabo, Minnesota. He stated the files on these two veterinarians indicated that Dr. Pietz was suspended from the Approved and Accredited List on November 16, 1953 because of failure to properly conduct the tuberculin test while employed by the Board, and Dr. Merritt was suspended on October 29, 1953 because of failure to report brucellosis tests and vaccination conducted by him.

Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed to reinstate Dr. R. A. Hauser of La Crosse, Wisconsin, Dr. W. W. Merritt of Winnebago and Dr. M. L. Pietz of Winnebago on the Approved and Accredited List of Veterinarians in Minnesota, and to request they be reinstated by the Animal Disease Eradication Branch, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, and that he be further directed when notifying these veterinarians of the action of the Board, to warn them that a repetition of these or similar violations would be considered cause for permanent disqualification. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

The Secretary presented a revised Memorandum of Understanding between

the Animal and Poultry Husbandry Research Branch, Agricultural Reserarch Service, United States Department of Agriculture relative to the National Poultry Improvement Plan and the National Turkey Improvement Plan. It will be necessary for this Memorandum to be executed by the Live Stock Sanitary Board in order for hatcheries and poultry flocks operating in this State, to continue under the National Plans. The revisions of the Plan as proposed were discussed briefly.

Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be authorized to sign the new Memorandum of Understanding on behalf of the Live Stock Sanitary Board. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

The Secretary then presented a copy of a resolution passed by the Minnesota Poultry Hatchery Association relative to the identification of chickens tested for pullorum disease.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed to invite Mr. L. L. Baumgartner, Secretary of the Poulty Hatchery Association to meet with the Board at their next meeting and that Mr. Baumgartner be authorized to bring with him such other members of the Association as he desired, preferably the members of the Resolution Committee who had prepared the resolution submitted. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

Mr. Ewald moved to now adjourn - the motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt and carried. President Ghostley declared the Board adjourned at 12:30 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

Ruth L Hurt

Secretary

President

MINUTES QUARTERLY MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD January 14, 1955.

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

Mr. Knodt moved the Minutes of the Special Meeting held December 17, 1954, copies of which had been mailed to all Board Members, be approved as submitted. The mption was seconded by Dr. Gloss - motion carried.

DR. C. A. MACK

The Secretary announced that Dr. C. A. Mack, who retired April 15, 1954 after 26 years service with the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, died on January 11, his funeral being held this afternoon.

FINANCIAL REPORT

The Secretary presented the quarterly financial report. He announced that Governor Anderson, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Advisory Committee on December 6, 1954, had transferred $3,000.00 from the Brucellosis Eradication Contingent Fund to the Salary Fund of the Board, and $12,000.00 from the Contingent Fund to the Indemnity Fund. This leaves a balance of $2,830.00 in the Contingent Fund, which will be available in case of an emergency. The amounts released to the Salary Fund will permit the payment of salaries of all present personnel through the remainder of the fiscal year.

The Indemnity Fund to which $25,000.00 was originally appropriated, has been increased by transfers from the Contingent Fund during the present fiscal year, to a total of $97,000.00. Of this amount, $89,287.23 has already been expended, and there are claims now in the office which we estimate will require $56,734.92 to pay. However, in accordance with the ruling of the Attorney General, when the Indemnity Fund is exhausted, indemnity may be paid from any moneys remaining in the Supplies and Expense Fund. $85,000.00 from the Supplies and Expense

Fund has been released by the Department of Administration for the payment of indemnities. There is at present, an estimated balance in the Supplies and Expense Fund of $431,901.26. If the money now released for indemnity payments is not sufficient, it will be possible to release additional funds for that purpose.

The Secretary stated that since December 1st, the practicing veterinarians and their assistants employed on a per head basis for the testing of cattle for tuberculosis and brucellosis, has been paid by the Federal Government. He stated that no specific allotment of funds to Minnesota has been announced by the Animal Disease Eradication Branch of the Agricultural Research Service. It was therefore, impossible to know how long the Federal Government will be able to continue this expenditure. He stated that when the transfer of funds from the Commodity Credit Corporation to the Animal Disease Eradication Branch for the eradication of brucellosis was announced by the United States Secretary of Agriculture, it was specified that the money was to be used in addition to and as a supplement to State funds, and not as a replacement.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved that the Board shall participate equally with the Federal Government in the employment of practicing veterinarians and their assistants in the testing of cattle for brucellosis under the Area Plan, until the state funds for that purpose are exhausted or until the end of the present fiscal year. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald-motion carried.

The Secretary was directed, however, to conserve sufficient money in the Supplies and Expense Fund to carry on other normal operations of the Board, and to pay the State's share of indemnity for all reactors disclosed to the brucellosis and tuberculin tests.

REPORT OF INTERIM COMMITTEE

The Secretary presented copies of the recommendations of the Interim Committee of the State Legislature on Dairy Products and Livestock which

applies to the reorganization of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. These recommendations were discussed, but no action was taken.

REGULATION OF IMPORTATION OF FEEDING CATTLE.

The regulations governing the importation of cattle for feeding purposes was then discussed at some length. No action was taken.

REQUEST FOR AMENDING PULLORUM DISEASE REGULATIONS (Banding of Poultry)

A delegation from the Poultry-Hatchery Association then appeared. This delegation consisted of the following persons: I. G. Brown, Minneapolis; W. K. Dyer, Secretary and Executive Officer of the Poultry Improvement Board; Ray Hasley, Rochester; A. W. Wilken, Fairmont; Lloyd Stone, Madelia; L. L. Baumgartner, Secretary, Minnesota Poultry-Hatchery Association, Litchfield; John Utne, President, Minnesota Poultry-Hatchery Association, Fergus Falls; O. H. Ring, Elysian; E. F. Jessen and Lee Broadfoot, both of Owatonna.

The Secretary stated that as directed by the Board at the special meeting on December 17, 1954, he had invited Mr. Baumgartner and such other members of the Poultry-Hatchery Association as he deemed advisable, to meet with the Board at this time to discuss the resolution submitted by the Poultry-Hatchery Association, to the Live Stock Sanitary Board requesting a change in the regulations to eliminate the requirement that all birds tested for pullorum disease, be identified by a leg band. Mr. Baumgartner stated that the persons present constituted a committee appointed by President Utne to confer with the Board from time to time relative to the state regulations. He stated the committee was requesting that the identification of birds tested for pullorum disease in supply flocks owned by persons other than the hatchery, commonly known as "farm flocks". be identified either by the application of a dye or by banding at the option of the hatchery, and that it be optional with the hatchery whether birds owned by the hatchery on the hatchery's premises, be identified by either method, or not identified in any manner. Also, that if the identification by dye is approved by the Board, only such products as are approved and dispensed by the Board should be permitted. An extended discussion followed.

A number of the persons present indicated it was their belief that all birds tested should be identified whether owned by the hatchery or not, but that any birds showing a positive reaction should be identified by a different colored dye or some characteristic marking. A few of the persons present stated it was their opinion, it would be necessary to identify only the reactors and not identify in any way, the birds giving a negative reaction. At the end of the discussion, it seemed generally agreed that the committee considered identification of all birds tested, to be a necessary procedure and that the question as to whether such identification was made by dye or leg band should be optional.

It was suggested the committee from the Hatchery Association submit a revised request for amending the regulations, and the Board assured the committee that if an amended regulation was submitted, it would be given full consideration at the next meeting.

The Secretary stated that at the meeting on December 17, the Board had also discussed the use of mass vaccination by the spray, dust or drinking water methods. He presented a letter from the Animal Inspection and Quarantine Branch, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, listing the laboratories which produce products for such immunization against Newcastle disease and infectious bronchitis. All of the products consisting of or containing infectious bronchitis vaccine to be used for mass immunization, are produced under special license, which provides the product shall not be sold or distributed in any state until permission is received from the State Livestock Sanitary authorities. The Secretary stated that he had conferred with Dr. B. S. Pomeroy of the School of Veterinary Medicine, University Farm, and Dr. Pomeroy recommended that no action be taken permitting the use of infectious bronchitis vaccine for mass immunization in Minnesota until further information regarding these products was available. The matter was discussed, but no action was taken. The delegation was the excused.

COMMUNITY SALE PREMISES

The Secretary stated he had received a complaint from two cattle owners in Houston County residing adjacent to or in the neighborhood of a community livestock sale premises, indicating that reactors had been found on repeated tests of their herds. They stated that cattle of unknown origin were yarded on the premises of the community sale which were adjacent to pastures in which their own cattle were maintained, or which drained into a water course flowing through the premises where their cattle were maintained. They attributed the repeated finding of reactors in their herds to exposure to the cattle maintained by the community sale.

The Secretary presented a report of the field veterinarian who investigated these complaints which indicated that in all probability, the infection in these two herds was due to the retention of reactors in one of the herds without proper isolation or protection to neighboring premises. He stated, however, the rules and regulations governing community sales did not provide for double fencing of premises where cattle maintained by the sale organizations, are confined, and that it is true that many such cattle come from herds of undetermined brucellosis status. He recommended that the regulations be amended to provide for the same precauzions against the spread of brucellosis from premises where community sales are operated that are required from premises where known reacting cattle are maintained, in counties where the area plan of brucellosis eradication is in progress.

Mr. Ewald moved the Secretary be directed to prepare amendments to the rules and regulations to carry out the Secretary's recommendation. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

REQUEST OF COMMUNITY SALE AT WADENA

The Secretary stated that he had received a request from the operator of the community sale at Wadena, Minnesota to waive the requirement for double treatment or simultaneous vaccine treatment of swine sold through that sale, and to permit swine to be sold following serum only treatment. He stated that three cases of cholera on adjacent premises had been diagnosed in July of 1954, and that underthe

rules and regulations now in effect, it would be necessary for all swine sold through the Wadena Sale to be immunized by serum and virus or serum and modified live virus vaccine until a year has elapsed following release of quarantine on these infected premises. He stated that Wadena County had been practically free from hog cholera for many years, and that serum-virus or serum vaccine immunization was not commonly practiced in that County. It is the opinion of the Wadena Sale Management that they are being discriminated against in the sale of swine since the restrictions against the sale of swine treated with serum only does not apply to sales in adjacent counties, although the danger of infection is probably no greater in Wadena County. The Secretary stated that in his opinion, it would be desirable to amend the community sales regulations permitting the sale of single treated swineat any community sale within the State. He further recommended that if it could be legally done, the requirement for double treatment of swine sold through the Wadena Sale, be immediately lifted.

Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary prepare amendments to the regulations to permit the sale of swine immunized against cholera with serum only at the discretion of the official veterinarian of the sale, and to confer with the Attorney General to determine if he could legally permit the sale of swine at a community sale in Wadena County before the regulations were amended. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

DR. WASYL PETRYNA - COSMOS

The Secretary presented a letter from Dr. Wasyl Petryna of Cosmos requesting reinstatement on the Approved and Accredited List of Veterinarians in Minnesota. He stated that Dr. Petryna's name had been removed from said list on February 10, 1954 because he had failed to properly conduct tuberculin tests in accordance with rules and regulations.

After some discussion, the Secretary was directed to reinstate Dr. Petryna on the Approved and Accredited List of Veterinarians in Minnesota as of February 10, 1955, but that he should inform Dr. Petryna when advising him of

the action of the Board, that any repetition of the offence or similar violations of the rules and regulations, would be considered by the Board as sufficient grounds for permanent removal from the Approved and Accredited list. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

INTERPRETATION OF BRUCELLOSIS TESTS FOR VACCINATES.

The Secretary reported that the recommendations of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association for a revised interpretation of the brucellosis test when applied to cattle officially vaccinated as calves, had been approved by the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, and that therefore, in accordance with the instructions give him at the special meeting on December 17, he had put this interpretation into effect.

SWINE BRUCELLOSIS REGULATIONS

The Secretary stated that the rules and regulations for the establishment and maintenance of Certified-Brucellosis-Free herds of swine had not been generally accepted by the swine industry in Minnesota. He stated that only a very few swine breeders had taken advantage of these regulations and that only one herd of swine in the state was certified as of this date. He stated that a committee from the School of Veterinary Medicine, University Farm, had recently discussed the matter with the Secretary. He presented tables prepared by the School of Veterinary Medicine covering the testing of herds owned by the University, and also other herds which had been tested by University employees, indicating that there was a need for amendment to the regulations to provide for a "suspicious" category for herds in which a small number of animals showed a positive reaction. The Board discussed the matter, but no action was taken.

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

Respectfully submitted,

Ralph L. Knodt

Secretary

President

MINUTES SPECIAL MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD February 16, 1955

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

MINUTEs

Mr. Ewald moved that consideration of the Minutes of the Quarterly meeting held January 14, 1955, be deferred until a future meeting. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

LEGISLATION

The Secretary announced that the meeting had been called following a conference with President Ghostley, particularly to discuss legislation pending in the State Legislature now in session, as it might affect the Live Stock Sanitary Board. This legislation was discussed at some length.

Budget Request for Biennium

The Secretary then presented the explanation of the Live Stock Sanitary Board budget which he had prepared for presentation to the Committee on Appropriation of;the House of Representatives and the Finance Committee of the Senate. After some discussion, this explanation was approved.

The Board discusssed briefly the advisability of introducing Departmental Legislation to the State Legislature, but no action was taken.

AMENDMENTS TO REGULATIONS

The Board then discussed the advisability of amendments to the rules and regulations governing the exhibition of livestock.

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

February 16, 1955

Psittacosis in Fowl

The Secretary then reported that he had met with representative of the State Department of Health and the Diagnosis Laboratory at the University Farm to discuss the recent appearance of psittacosis in domestic fowl in various sections of the United States, and the possibility or probability the disease might appear in Minnesota at any time. The Board discussed the matter at some length but no action was taken.

Suggested Amendments to Hog Cholera Regulations

The Secretary presented a letter from Dr. Floyd W. Bertels of Lakefield suggesting amendments to the regulations referring to the use of modified live virus hog cholera vaccines in order to extend the period within which immunity from the use of such vaccines is recognized. The subject was discussed but no action was taken.

Request for Amendment to Regulations for Identifying Vaccinated Cattle.

The Secretary then presented a letter from Mr. Holmes Pedelty, a livestock dealer at Madelia, Minnesota suggesting a change in the regulations governing the identification of cattle vaccinated against brucellosis as calves.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed to write to Mr. Pedelty explaining the reason why his suggestion could not be adopted at this time, and also to inform him that if Minnesota regulations are followed, vaccinated animals may be easily identified under the present regulations. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

OUT OF STATE MEETING TO DISCUSS ANAPLASMOSIS

The Secretary presented a letter from Dr. M. R. Clarkson, Deputy Administrator, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, calling a meeting of Chief Livestock Sanitary Officials to be held in Chicago February 28 and March 1 to discuss the status and plans for eradication of anaplasmosis and sheep scabies.

February 16, 1955.

Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed to attend this meeting subject to the approval of the Governor. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

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

Respectfully submitted,

Ralph L Hurst
Secretary

President

MINUTES SPECIAL MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD March 30, 1955.

The meeting wascalled to order at 10:00 A. M. by President Ghostley. Members present were Dr. George F. Ghostley, Dr. E. H. Gloss and Mr. E. H. Knodt. The Secretary was also present. Absent were Dr. W. L. Boyd and Mr. Charles Ewald. The Secretary announced that Mr. Ewald had informed him by telephone that he was going to Missouri for medical treatment and would not be able to attend. Dr. W. L. Boyd is absent from the state.

MINUTES.

Dr. Gloss moved the Minutes of the Quarterly meeting held January 14, 1955 and the special meeting held February 16, 1955 be approved as submitted to the Board Members by the Secretary. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

LEGISLATION

The Secretary reported on the progress of legislation pertaining to the Board as follows:

(1) H.F. 868 and S.F. 759, companion bills to increase the number of Board Members from five to seven, and to change the qualifications required for appointment to the Board, have both been recommended to pass by the Dairy Products and Livestock Committees and are now on General Orders in the respective houses of the legislature. Both bills were amended in committee and they are now quite different in context.

(2) S.F. 1267 amending the "brucellosis sale law" (Minnesota Statutes 1953, Section 32.245) which will authorize the Board to permit the sale of feeding cattle under 18 months of age without a test for brucellosis, was passed by the Senate today. The companion bill, H.F. 1443, is still in the committee on Dairy Products and Livestock and has not yet been brought for discussion.

(3) H.F. 1233 - S. F. 1206, "Reorganization Bill" is still under

discussion in the Committees on Civil Administration in both Houses. It has been reported that Governor Freeman requested an amendment to the bill, deleting the provision which if passed, would abolish the Live Stock Sanitary Board.

(4) H. F. 416 amending the "Dog Pound Law" (Minnesota Statutes 1953, Section 35.71) was signed by the Governor on March 8 and is now law.

INFECTIOUS BRONCHITIS VACCINES

The Secretary reported he is receiving many letters from poultrymen and hatchery owners in this state, as well as from laboratories producing under special license, infectious bronchitis modified live virus vaccines prepared for mass administration, either alone or in conjunction with Newcastle disease vaccine, regarding the action to be taken by the Board in permitting the sale and distribution of these products in Minnesota. He reported he had discussed the matter on several occasions with Dr. B. S. Pomeroy of the University of Minnesota. Dr. Pomeroy states he now believes there is sufficient experimental evidence as to the effectiveness and safety of these vaccines, to justify such permission provided arrangements can be made to prevent their use in hatcheries. He recommends that these products be used only on birds after they arrive on the grower's premises.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed to notify laboratories producing infectious bronchitis modified live virus vaccine prepared for mass immunization, either alone or in conjunction with other vaccines, and produced under special license granted by the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, that permission is hereby granted for the sale and distribution of such products in the State of Minnesota, and that he be directed further to communicate with poultry hatcheries of the state advising as to the use of the product in such a manner as shall be decided by Dr. B. S. Pomeroy of the School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Minnesota, and Dr. George F. Ghostley. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

March 30, 1955.

IMPORTATION OF LIVESTOCK

The Secretary reported he had received a telephone message from Representative Roy Cummings of Rock County requesting a conference between the Secretary and such Members of the Board as may be available, and a number of legislators from the southwestern part of the state, to discuss the regulations governing the importation of livestock from other states, particularly those relating to feeding cattle and swine consigned to community sales. Such animals are now largely imported under permit to be tested or vaccinated on arrival in Minnesota, and dealers complain as to the expense and delay in obtaining such permits.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be authorized to attend the proposed conference and to make the following suggestions on behalf of the Board:

(1) To issue blanket permits to livestock order buyers or sale barn operators, such permits to be numbered and to be valid for one year after date of issue.

(2) Veterinarians at the point of origin of livestock shipments to be authorized to issue health certificates for such livestock shipments after a physical examination but without tests or vaccination.

(3) The livestock dealer holding such permits, will be required to wire the Board prior to each shipment, giving an accurate description of the livestock in the shipment, including the number and species of animals, sex, approximate age, point of origin and destination, and the name of the veterinarian who will be employed to conduct the tests or vaccinations on arrival.

(4) The permit holder and veterinarian named will be held jointly responsible for complying in all particulars with the rules and regulations covering such shipments, and any violations of either the terms of the permit or the regulations, will result in immediate cancellation of the permit. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

March 30, 1955.

Dr. K. W. KLAUS, LEWISTON, MINNESOTA

The Secretary presented a letter from Mr. Ernest R. Vanderau, a cattle owner in Winona County, stating he had consulted with Dr. K. W. Klaus of Lewiston, Minnesota regarding a program of brucellosis vaccination in his herd. He stated he informed Dr. Klaus he had a number of heifers in his herd ready to breed and Dr. Klaus advised vaccination of those heifers as well as the calves in his herd. He stated Dr. Klaus then proceeded to conduct such vaccination although there was no record of brucellosis reactors being disclosed in his herd. He stated he had later learned vaccination could not be legally conducted on animals over eight months of age except on special permit and in infected herds. He further stated the vaccinated heifers are still carrying titers and are unsalable for breeding purposes, causing a heavy financial loss to the owner. The Secretary stated Dr. Klaus had reported the results of a brucellosis test of eight animals in this herd November 2, 1950, describing them all as Holstein females and eight months of age. Also he had reported the brucellosis vaccination of nine heifers in this herd on November 10, 1951 and described them as seven to eight months of age, although four of the animals included on the vaccination report, carried the same identification and were evidently the same animals tested by Dr. Klaus a year earlier and described as of the same age at that time. The Secretary further reported he had reason to believe from other sources, this was not an isolated case. He stated several previous reports from other persons had been investigated and although the circumstances were highly suspicious, no definite evidence had been disclosed.

Dr. Klaus then appeared. He stated he recalled the case distinctly and acknowledge that the vaccinated animals reported as eight months were the same animals which he had tested one year previously, and had also reported as eight months of age at that time. He further stated the cattle in question were very unthrifty, small for their age and confined in a dark and filthy corner of

the barn, and that the owner informed him they were of the proper age for vaccination. Dr. Klaus state he did not realize they were the same animals he had tested earlier until he referred to his records after receiving notice to attend this meeting. Dr. Klaus further presented a signed statement to the above effect, and also presented letters from neighbors indicating the cattle maintained by Mr. Vanderau were very unthrifty and undersized. Dr, Klaus and the neighbor's statements both indicate that in their opinion, the complaint was instigated for personal reasons unrelated to disease control.

Dr. Klaus was then excused and the Board discussed the matter at some length. Dr. Klaus was then asked to again appear and was informed by the Board Members, that because several years have elapsed since the incidents reported, and becsuse of his claim that the animals were vaccinated without realization of their age, no action would be taken to disqualify him, but that they would expect Dr. Klaus in the future, to take special care to comply with the regulations governing the administration of brucella abortus vaccine, and that any further complaints of this nature will not be treated so lightly. Dr. Klaus was then excused.

GOODHUE COUNTY TUBERCULIN TEST

The Secretary reported that in the recent tuberculin test in Goodhue County for reaccreditation, 110 positive reactors had been disclosed in Warsaw Township in 22 infected herds. Also that an additional 152 suspects were disclosed in 60 suspect herds. There are approximately 138 herds in Warsaw Township which would leave only 56 negative herds. He stated that when the veterinarian who conducted the test began to find this large number of reactors and suspects, he requested assistance from the federal veterinarian in charge of the test, Dr. John J. Burgess, and that Dr. Burgess confirmed the diagnosis. He stated the cattle owners in that area are much disturbed, and that the Secretary, with Dr. R. H. Bergman, the Veterinarian in Charge of Tuberculosis Control, Dr. J. J. Burgess, the veterinarian in charge of the test in Goodhue County, and Dr. S. G. Jepson of N orthfield,

Minnesota, the veterinarian who had conducted the test in that township, met with approximately 70 farmers in the townhall in Warsaw Township on Saturday, March 28. All owners of infected animals agreed to promptly sell them for slaughter. The Secretary informed the cattle owners present, that the retest of infected and suspect herds would be conducted as soon as possible after 60 days have elapsed following completion of the test in that township. He also assured the cattle owners that veterinarians fully familiar with conducting tuberculin tests, will be assigned to that duty.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed to confer with Dr. Driver and request assistance from the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture in studying the situation. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

REQUEST FOR PSITTACOSIS REGULATIONS

The Secretary presented a letter from Mr. Donald H. DeMeules, a representative of the Budgerigar Society of Minnesota, which included suggestions for the prevention and control of psittacosis in Minnesota. The Secretary reported that Dr. Henry Bauer, Director of the Division of Medical Laboratories, State Department of Health, had requested the Secretary to meet with the Society above mentioned on March 24. The Society is much disturbed by the recent increase in psittacosis in the human population, and is quite anxious that something be done to eradicate the disease from the psittacine birds in the state.

Dr. Bauer is of the opinion that any regulations pertaining to the birds should be adopted and enforced by the Live Stock Sanitary Board, or at least jointly by said Board and the State Department of Health. At the meeting above referred to, Dr. Bauer and the Secretary suggested the Society appoint a committee to prepare suggested regulations to present to the Board at a meeting in the near future for the Board's consideration.

REGIONAL MEETING OF STATE LIVESTOCK SANITARY OFFICIALS

The Secretary reported that a regional meeting of State Livestock Sanitary Officials had been called for March 23 and 24 and the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture had also called regional meetings of the Veterinarians in Charge, and State Livestock Sanitary Officials to meet in conjunction with the Regional State Officials meeting. He stated that because of urgent matters before the State Legislature, he did not attend these meetings, but that Dr. Driver did attend the joint meeting of state and federal officials and will have a complete report of that meeting to present at the next meeting of the Board.

REPORT OF EXOTIC DISEASES

The Secretary presented a copy of the report of the Committee on Exotic Diseases presented at the United States Livestock Sanitary Association at the 1954 annual meeting. This consists of a brief description of the most important of such diseases which might be introduced into this country, either accidently or as a bacterial warfare procedure. The report is concise and could act as a valuable key in making a prompt diagnosis should such diseases be encountered in a veterinarian's practice. The Secretary stated this report is being prepared in booklet form with suitable illustrations and will be made available for sale to State Sanitary Officials at approximately 60¢ per copy. The Secretary further stated that he believed it would be worthwhile for the production of the livestock of this state for the Board to purchase approximately 600 copies for distribution free of charge to all practicing veterinarians in the state.

Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed to purchase and distribute a sufficient number of the Exotic Disease booklet to each practicing veterinarian in the state. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

On motion the Board adjourned at 12 noon.

Respectfully submitted,

Ralph L. West

Secretary

President

MINUTES QUARTERLY MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD APRIL 15, 1955.

The meeting was called to order at 10:00 A. M. by President Ghostley. Members present were Dr. George F. Ghostley, Dr. E. H. Gloss, Mr. Charles Ewald and Mr. E. H. Knodt. The Secretary was also present. The Secretary announced that Dr. W. L. Boyd was still absent from the state and had not replied to the notice of the meeting mailed to him at Raleigh, North Carolina.

MINUTES

Dr. Gloss moved consideration of the Minutes of the Special meeting held March 30, be deferred until the next meeting. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

MODIFIED LIVE VIRUS BRONCHITIS VACCINES FOR MASS IMMUNIZATION

President Ghostley stated that as agreed at the meeting on March 30, he had conferred with Dr. B. S. Pomeroy of the School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Minnesota regarding the recommendation of the Board to hatchery operators relative to the use of bronchitis vaccine prepared for mass immunization. He stated Dr. Pomeroy agreed to send the Board his recommendations regarding the use of this product. Dr. Ghostley stated that Dr. Pomeroy had informed him, the laboratory at the University Farm will continue to produce virulent bronchitis virus inoculum for use in the field as has been done the last two years. The Secretary reported he had not received Dr. Pomeroy's recommendations, but had conferred with him over the telephone. Dr. Pomeroy informed him he will recommend that any products containing modified live virus bronchitis vaccine for mass immunization, be used on farm premises only, and not in hatcheries or brooder batteries where chicks are maintained for sale as "started chicks". He stated he had transmitted this information by telephone to Mr. L. L. Baumgartner, Secretary of the State Poultry-Hatchery Association on Mr. Baumgartner's request, in order that he might notify all hatchery operators in the state. The Secretary reported that he had notified all producers holding special

licenses from the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture for the production of modified live virus bronchitis vaccine for mass immunization that permission is granted forthe sale and distribution of such products in Minnesota.

TUBERCULOSIS IN GOODHUE COUNTY

The Secretary reported that he and Dr. R. H. Bergman, Veterinarian in Charge of Tuberculosis Control, had met with a number of cattle owners residing in Warsaw Township, Goodhue County, at the WarsawTownhall on April 2 to discuss the large number of tuberculin test reactors disclosed in that Township during the recent countywide test in Goodhue County, which was reported to the Board at the last meeting.

Dr. J. J. Burgess, the veterinarian in charge of the Goodhue County test, and Dr. S. G. Jeppson who conducted the test in Warsaw Township, were also present. He stated that all of the reactors disclosed have now been shipped for slaughter, and that he had assured the cattle owners at the meeting that the L ive Stock Sanitary Board would cooperate tothe fullest extent in cleaning up the infection in that area, and that he would assign well qualified veterinarians to retest the infected herds in approximately 60 days. The Secretary reported further that of the 110 reactors disclosed in Warsaw Township, only four showed visible lesions on postmortem inspection, two showed skin lesions, one slight lesions of the mediastinal lymph glands, and one slight lesions of the cervical lymph glands. Through the cooperation of Dr. F. C. Driver, Veterinarian in Charge in Minnesota for the Animal Disease Eradication Branch, Agricultural Research Service, specimens were collected from 27 of the reactors and submitted to the laboratory in Washington for bacteriological examination, and duplicate samples from a few of the reactors were submitted to the State Laboratory. No reports of labbratory findings have been received.

Dr. Gloss questioned the advisability of conducting the retest of infected herds at an early date on the basis of the probability of some non-specific

sensitization being present. Dr. R. H. Bergman was requested to attend the meeting and to express his views on this matter.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved that unless the laboratory findings indicated tuberculosis was present in a substantial percentage of the specimens submitted, the retest of .infected herds in Warsaw Township be deferred until at least 120 days folllowing the completion of the complete test in Goodhue County, and that the Secretary be directed to call a meeting of the cattle owners in Warsaw Township to explain the reason for the change of plans. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

FINANCIAL REPORT

TheSecretary then presented the financial report for the quarter ending March 31, 1955. He explained there are satisfactory balances remaining in all funds. However, the Governor has notified all Department Heads to conserve all money possible to return to the General Contingent Fund because of the serious shortage now faced by the State for the present fiscal year.

Mr. Ewald moved the financial report be approved. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

LEGISLATION

The Secretary then reported on the progress of legislation affecting the Board as follows:

(1) H.F. 868, the bill to increase the size of the Board has been made a Special Order for today, and will probably pass the House. S. F. 759, the companion bill in the Senate is still on General Orders.

(2) S. F. 1267 amending the Brucellosis Sale law has been substituted for the House bill, H. F. 1443, and has been recommended to pass by the committee. It is now on the House Special Order calendar and should pass without opposition.

(3) The Department Appropriations bill, H. F. 1801 and S. F. 1623 have both been introduced. The amounts provided by the two bills are quite different and it will be doubtless necessary for them to be referred to a conference committee

before final passage. The total appropriation to the Live Stock Sanitary Board for the biennium in the House Bill is $2,317,862 or $188,858 less than the budget request of the Board. The Senate Bill provides for $2,171,750 or $334,970 less than the budget request. The budget request is the exact total that was appropriated in 1953. The Secretary stated that he had written to both the Appropriation Committee of the House and the Finance Committee of the Senate requesting an increase in the Salary Fund and the Indemnity Fund, explaining that if such increases were not provided, it might be necessary for the Board to interrupt the brucellosis program with serious results.

DR. H. O. ELTHON, NERSTRAND

Dr. H.O. Elthon then appeared. The Secretary reported that Dr. Elthon was suspended from the list of Approved and Accredited Veterinarians in Minnesota on August 28, 1945 following an investigation indicating that he had violated the rules and regulations pertaining to the administration of brucella abortus vaccine. Dr. Elthon was notified to appear before the Board on October 20, 1945 and January 16, 1946, but replied on both occasions his health would not permit him to attend. At the meeting on January 16, 1946, the Secretary was directed to notify Dr. Elthon his suspension would continue until such time as he appeared before the Board, which he has not done until the present time. The Secretary reported Dr. Elthon recently called at this office stating he had been ill for a long time, but was now recovered and able to practice. He asked for reinstatement on the Approved and Accredited list. Therefore, the Secretary invited him to attend this meeting. Dr. Elthon stated he was applying for reinstatement at this time and assured the Board he would comply faithfully with all rules and regulations of the Board in the future. Dr. Elthon was then excused.

After some discussion, Mr. Knodt moved Dr. Elthon's suspension be lifted and he be reinstated on the Approved and Accredited List of Veterinarians in Minnesota. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss - motion carried.

April 15, 1955.

NOBLES COUNTY PETITION

The Secretary reported the Brucellosis Area Plan petition from N obles County has been filed withthe Board together with a statement from the Nobles County Auditor showing the number of cattle owners on the last assessment roll in N obles County. The petition has been checked in this office and it appears that approximately 70.8% of the cattle owners in Nobles County have signed the petition/ He stated he had arranged for 10 days' published notice of a public hearing on the petition to be held on May 4, 1955 in the Nobles County Court House at Worthington, Minnesota.

Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be authorized and directed to represent the Live Stock sanitary Board in holding a public hearing on the sufficiency of the petition signed by cattle owners in Nobles County requesting the Area Plan of brucellosis control in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1953, Section 35.26, on May 4, 1955 in the Court House at Worthington. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

REQUEST FOR AMENDING PULLORUM DISEASE REGULATIONS

The Secretary reminded the Board of the request of the Poultry-Hatchery Association for an amendment to the rules and regulations for the control of pullorum disease, to eliminate the requirement that all birds tested for pullorum disease shall be banded.

At the January 14, 1955 meeting, a delegation from the Association appeared before the Board requesting this change, and it was decided at that time, the Association would present an amended request modified in accordance with the discussion which took place at that time. He informed the Board that this request has not been received from the Poultry-Hatchery Association, but if the regulations are to be amended in order to be effective during the 1955-56 testing season, it is imperative that some action be taken promptly.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed to prepare amendments to the present regulations to provide that birds tested in flocks

owned by a participating hatchery, may be identified by the application of a colored dye, but that it shall still be necessary for supply flocks owned by persons other than the participating hatchery to be identified by banding all birds tested, and to arrange as soon as practicable for a public hearing on the proposed amendments. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

PIG MARKETS

The Secretary stated that he had received a number of requests from persons in north central Minnesota as to the possibility of establishing pig markets similar to the Little Falls Market which has been in existence for many years, and is now operated under a Little Falls City Ordinance. He stated that at this market, there is no veterinary inspection at the time of sale, nor are the pigs immunized prior to removal from the premises where sold. He stated further that many of the community sale operators are of the opinion these pigs markets seriously interfere with their business and cannot understand why pigs should be permitted to be sold in pig markets of this nature without immunization when all pigs sold through their community sales, must be inspected and immunized before their removal from the sales premises.

The matter was discussed by the Board no action was taken.

LOUIS NEID - ST. PAUL

Mr. Louis Neid of St. Paul then appeared. He stated that he had requested an opportunity to discuss with the Board, the necessity of rules and regulations governing the importation of birds, particularly pigeons. He stated that in view of the known facts regarding the spread of disease by pigeons, it was his opinion that some regulations governing their shipment, should be instituted and enforced.

After some discussion, Mr. Neid was requested to furnish the Secretary a proposed regulation to be presented to the Board at a later meeting for further discussion. Mr. Neid was then excused.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The Board then proceeded with the election of officers for the ensuing year.

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

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

Dr. Gloss moved that Dr. Ralph L. West be employed as Secretary and Executive Officer for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956 and that Dr. L. E. Jenkins be appointed Assistant Secretary for the same period. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

AMENDMENTS TO REGULATIONS

The Secretary stated that if the Bill amending the sales law should pass, it will necessitate amendments both to the regulations adopted pursuant to that law and also in order to be consistent, amendments to the importation regulations.

Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed to prepare amendments to both the above regulations to be presented to the Board at their next meeting for discussion, and for presentation to the public hearing. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

April 15, 1955

PARAKEET BREEDERS

The Secretary reported that he had had several conferences with representatives of the Parakeet Breeders' Association relative to adoption of regulations for the importation of parakeets into the state and for the control of psittacosis. He stated that the Live Stock Sanitary Board has never adopted regulations pertaining to this disease, but that at one time the State Department of Health did have such regulations which were later repealed. He stated that he had suggested to representatives of the Parakeet Association they submit a proposed regulation for discussion with the Board, and that also it was his opinion Dr. Bauer of the State Department of Health should be consulted as to whether the regulations should be promulgated by the Live Stock Sanitary Board or the State Department of Health.

There being no further business, Dr. Gloss moved to adjourn at 12:25 P. M. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

Respectfully submitted,

Ralph L West

Secretary

President

MINUTES QUARTERLY MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD JULY 15, 1955.

The meeting was called to order by President Gloss at 9:00 A.M, The following members were present: - Dr. E. H. Gloss, Dr. W. L. Boyd, Dr. George F. Ghostley, and Mr. Charles Ewald, The Secretary was directed to write to Mr. Knodt, expressing the regret of the Board that he was unable to attend and wishing him an early recovery.

MINUTES

Dr. Ghostley moved the Minutes of the special meeting held March 30, and the Quarterly meeting held April 19, 1955, copies of which had been submitted to the Board Members, be approved. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

LEGISLATION

The Secretary then reported on legislation passed by the 1955 Legislature affecting the Live Stock Sanitary Board. He read Chapter 869 of the 1955 Laws which amends Minnesota Statutes 1953, Section 35.245, which is the law requiring a test for brucellosis before cattle may be sold or offered for sale. This amendment provides for the sale of feeding female cattle without such test under certain conditions. The Secretary also read Chapter 112, which amends Chapter 35.71, the so-called "Dog Pound Law." This amendment refers to dog pounds operated by agencies for municipalities. The latter amendment will not necessitate any changes in the rules and regulations or procedures of the Board in carrying out their duties under the amended law.

The Secretary then presented a statement showing the appropriations by the 1955 Legislature to the Board, as compared to the 1953 appropriation. The total amount appropriated by the 1953 Legislature for the biennium 1953-1955, was $2,506,720.00. The appropriation for the 1955-1957 biennium, was $2,131,750.00, or a decrease of $374,970.00. This is approximately a 15% decrease. There is,

however,a somewhat more practical distribution of the appropriation between the various funds of the Board. The Indemnity Fund was increased from $25,000.00 for each year of the biennium, to $100,000.00, and the Contingent Fund which may be used for any purpose in brucellosis eradication, was increased from $150,000.00 for the biennium to $350,000.00. The legislature did not comply with the Board's request for an increase in the Salary Fund for additional permanent employees. Provision was made only for the same personnel as was provided in the 1951 appropriation, although the funds for increasing the brucellosis eradication program, were greatly increased by both the 1953 and 1955 appropriations. During the 1953-1955 biennium, this deficiency has been partially compensated for by a transfer of funds from the Brucellosis Contingent Fund for the employment of three additional veterinarians and four clerk-typists. In order to obtain this additional help, however, it is necessary to request and obtain permission from the Governor and the Legislative Advisory Committee from quarter to quarter to continue their employment.

Even with this moderate increase in personnel, the very great increase in the brucellosis program necessitated by popular demand and increase in state appropriations, and also by the greatly increased federal funds allotted to Minnesota for this purpose, has made it very difficult to keep the work in the office up to date, and has resulted at times in serious delays in completing records, and even in compensating veterinarians and their assistants and the payment of indemnity claims without unreasonable delay. The federal government has furnished some clerical help from time to time, when unpaid indemnity claims have accumulated seriously, but this assistance, has of course been confined to processing such claims. Without this help, however, the office would now be hopelessly swamped with delayed claims and correspondence pertaining thereto.

The Secretary reported that a number of bills pertaining to the Board failed to pass. The Governor's Reorganization Bill which originally provided for

the abolishment of the Board and the transfer of its duties and activities to the Department of Agriculture, was amended to delete this provision. Also legislatiom introduced to enlarge the membership of the Board failed to pass the Senate after being passed by the House.

The Senate confirmed the interim appointment of Mr. Knodt made by Governor Anderson on the last day of the session. Governor Freeman has not yet made an appointment to the Board for the term beginning January 1, 1955. Therefore, under the law, Dr. Ghostley retains membership.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

The Secretary then presented the quarterly financial report which was discussed by the Board at some length. The report indicates that an estimated balance of $12,619.39 in the Salary Fund and $25,858.21 in the Supplies and Expense Fund will still remain when all obligations for the fiscal year are paid. The Secretary explained the balance in the Salary Fund was due to temporary unforseen vacancies due to resignations and transfers, which always occur, and cannot be avoided. The balance in the Supplies and Expense Fund is due to the fact that it is impossible to know exactly the amounts that weill be required, either for the cost of testing in any assignment or the number of reactors which will be disclosed, or the amount necessary to pay the indemnity claims until all animals are slaughtered and the amount of salvage known. The Board expressed their opinion it should be possible to estimate more closely the amount of unexpended funds which will revert to the General Contingent Fund of the State. They informed the Secretary in their opinion, the Board was obligated to conduct the amount of work in disease eradication for which money is supplied by the Legislature, and urged in the future, that every effort be made to increase the activities of the Board to the full extent provided by the appropriation.

LEGISLATIVE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Secretary reported that he prepared a request for the Legislative Advisory Committee, asking for a transfer of $20,892.00 from the Brucellosis Eradication

Contingent Fund to the Salary Fund to continue the employment of the three veterinarians and four clerical employees paid during the past fiscal year from similar transfers, and also for one additional clerk-typist I to be assigned to the Accounting and Claims Division. He also requested $3,150.00 to be transferred from the Contingent Fund to the Supplies and Expense Fund for the purchase of portable chutes for testing cattle.

H e reported he had met with the Legislative Advisory Committee and the Governor on June 21 to explain this request, which was granted. He has been notified by the Commissioner of Administration these funds have been transferred and may now be budgeted.

BRUCELLOSIS

Nobles County

The Secretary then presented his report of the public hearing on the petition signed by cattle owners in Nobles County requesting the Board to test all cattle in Nobles County for brucellosis in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1953, Section 35.25 to 35.32, inclusive. The petition together with the statement signed by Pauline Rohlk, Deputy County Auditor, certifying there are 1,988 cattle owners in said County, according to the last assessment roll, was filed with the Board on March 30, 1955. The Secretary stated the hearing was held by him as the representative of the Board as authorized and directed by the Board by motion duly made, seconded and carried at the Quarterly meeting April 15, 1955, and after due notice as required by law (Minnesota Statutes 1953, Section 35.26). He reported that it was determined that the petition was signed by 1,408 cattle owners residing in Nobles County, or 70.82% of the cattle owners in said County as shown by the last assessment roll. No names on the petition were challenged by any persons present at the hearing, and no evidence, facts or things were offered against the petition.

Dr. Ghostley moved the action of the Secretary in representing the Board in holding the public hearing on the sufficiency of the petition, signed by cattle owners in Nobles County, be approved, the petition be declared sufficient, and the Secretary be directed to conduct the test for brucellosis of all cattle in

Nobles County, whenever in his judgement funds and personnel are available, as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1953, Section 35.24 to 35.32, inclusive. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

Martin County

The Secretary then presented his report of the public hearing on a petition signed by cattle owners in Martin County requesting the Board to test all cattle in Martin County for brucellosis in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1953, Section 35.25 to 35.32, inclusive. The petition together with a statement signed by Mr. H. E. Christianson, County Auditor, certifying there are 2,216 cattle owners in Martin County according to the last assessment roll, was filed with the Board on April 25, 1955. The Secretary conducted the hearing as authorized and directed by the Board by motion duly made, seconded and carried at a special meeting held April 9, 1952, in the Court Room of the Martin County Courthouse in Fairmont, Minnesota at 8:05 P. M. on June 20, 1955, after duly published notice as required by law (Minnesota Statutes 1953, Section 35.26). He reported it was determined at the hearingthe petition was signed by 1,617 cattle owners residing in Martin County, or 75.67% of the cattle owners in said County as shown by the last assessment roll. No names on the petition were challenged by persons present, and no evidence, facts or things were offered against the petition.

Mr. Ewald moved the action of the Secretary in representing the Board in holding the public hearing on the sufficiency of the petition, signed by cattle owners residing in Martin County, be approved, the petition be declared sufficient, and the Secretary be authorized and directed to conduct the test for brucellosis of all cattle in Martin 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 Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

The Secretary presented the schedule of testing prepared May 18 to be completed September 1, 1955. He stated the work was up to date, or slightly ahead of schedule at the present time, with the exception of the work being conducted by

veterinary students, which is now about one week behind. He stated that there are now 40 counties certified as brucellosis-free. During the coming fiscal year, with the funds which he anticipates will be furnished by the federal government, in addition to thosd appropriated by the Board, it appears possible to complete the necessary recertifying tests in counties where recertification will be due, and to retest all counties now in process of certification. Also to continue the re-testing of infected herds in all counties on schedule. If personnel can be obtained to accomplish this program it now appears probable that all counties in the state will be certified by June 30, 1956.

President Gloss stated he had received complaints from practitioners that they were not kept informed of the results of tests in their respective counties, and only obtained the information on inquiry or through newsletters published by the County Agent.

After some discussion, Dr. Boyd moved the Secretary be directed to notify all veterinarians residing in any county, of the results obtained when complete tests for tuberculosis or brucellosis are conducted in such county. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

COMPENSATION OF PRACTITIONERS

The Secretary reported that the scale of compensation paid practicing veterinarians when employed by the state or federal government testing cattle under the area plan, has been in effect for a number of years. Apparently this compensation has been and is adequate when complete tests are conducted judging from the response by practitioners to participate in such tests. In fact, the Board has been criticized from time to time because a few practitioners, working rapidly and for long hours, have been able to earn enough over a short period of time to greatly exceed the salaries paid employees holding high positions in the state government. However, when these same veterinarians are employed on retests of scattered infected herds, they often fail to earn enough to pay reasonable mileage

and expenses, although they have accepted such appointments through loyalty to the Board and interest in the eradication program.

As the initial testing in most counties has been completed and more and more of the eradication work consists of retesting infected herds, which in many counties are becoming widely scattered, the Secretary after consultation with Dr. Fred C. Driver, Federal Veterinarian in Charge in Minnesota, submitted a plan to the Department of Administration for their approval for an increase in compensation when practicing veterinarians are employed on the retesting of infected herds. This plan is as follows:

PRESENT COMPENSATION

T. B. Testing			Brucellosis Testing		
Veterinarians	-	25¢ per head	Veterinarians	-	40¢ per head
Assistants	-	5¢ per head	Assistants	-	10¢ per head
Simultaneous T.B. and Brucellosis Testing			Veterinarians	-	60¢ per head
			Assistant	-	15¢ per head

It is proposed that this schedule will remain in effect when all cattle in a county are being tested by an organization of veterinarians (complete tests). It is further proposed that when employed on retests, an additional payment be made of $2.00 per herd tested and a further payment of $5.00 per herd where reactors are found and it is necessary for the veterinarian to return to the farmfor identifying and appraising these reactors.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss suggested this schedule be amended to provide for $3.00 per herd when there are less than three herds to test in any township in the assignment.

Mr. Ewald moved the Board approve the pay scale for veterinarians employed in retesting infected herds for tuberculosis and brucellosis as submitted to the Department of Administration with the amendment suggested by Dr. Gloss. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

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CERTIFICATION OF BRUCELLOSIS STATUS OF HERDS

The Secretary reported he was receiving many requests from dairies and milk dealers in this state for certification of herds of cattle from which milk is obtained for sale in Wisconsin and some municipalities in Iowa and South Dakota, which require that all Grade A milk sold within their respective borders, be produced by herds operating under "Plan A". Wisconsin requires all out-of-state herds producing Grade A milk for sale in that state, to be either tested in accordance with the certified herd plan, or to have passed two negative ring tests at six month intervals within the last 12 months. He stated it is very difficult and expensive to obtain the information necessary for this certification promptly from the field, particularly in the case of infected herds. There is often a long delay following the shipment of reactors for slaughter before the necessary proof of shipment and slaughter reaches this office.

After some discussion, it was suggested by the Board that printed postcards be left with each owner of an infected herd, on which the owner be instructed to fill in the date of shipment and to mail immediately to the office of the board when the cattle are shipped. In the absence of such report, it would be reasonable to assume any infected herd does not qualify for Grade A milk for interstate shipment until proof of shipment is obtained.

GARBAGE FEEDING REGULATIONS

Mr. M. J. Nehring of Paynesville, Secretary of the Minnesota Frozen Food Locker Association, and Mr. Henry A. Ittel of Howard Lake, a frozen food plant operator, then appeared. Mr. Nehring stated it was his belief that the regulations governing the feeding of garbage and the movement of garbage fed livestock, were unreasonable and unnecessary as they applied to swine fed locker plant offal, and worked a hardship on the locker plant industry. He stated he had no objections to the cooking requirements or other requirements regarding feeding and sanitation, but did believe the restrictions on movement of hogs fed cooked garbage or rather cooked "offal", requiring them to be shipped for slaughter to a point where the

federal government maintains inspection, is unnecessary and unreasonable. He requested the Board to amend the regulations to delete this provision and substitute therefor, provisions for post-mortem inspection by local veterinarians.

The Secretary and Board members pointed out that locker plant and butcher shop offal was potentially more dangerous than household or other garbage from the standpoint of spreading diseases of swine. They also pointed to the very successful operation of the present law and regulations, and explained that any change would necessarily apply to all garbage feeders and local butcher shops. A full discussion followed. Mr. Nehring and Mr. Ittel were then excused.

After further discussion, Dr. Boyd moved the Secretary be directed to inform Mr. Nehring and Mr. Ittel the Board would take no action toward amending the garbage feeding regulations at this time, to explain that any change made would necessarily apply to all garbage feeders and all slaughtering plants, and that the Board does not feel changes can be safely made at the present time without jeopardizing the swine industry, but that the matter will be given study. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

The Secretary stated complaints have been received from some garbage feeders operating under permit that some mink feeders are obtaining offal from poultry produce plants and feeding such offal to mink without cooking. He stated these complaints have been investigated and confirmed. The state law and the rules and regulations of the Board requires cooking of all garbage before feeding to "livestock and poultry". Some years ago the legislature enacted the law defining fur bearing animals maintainedin captivity for three generations or more as "domestic animals." He stated he was uncertain whether or not mink or fur bearing animals should be considered "livestock" in the meaning of the garbage feeding law. There is probably little danger of spreading diseases caused by feeding garbage to mink, to other farm animals because of the manner in which mink are fed and confined.

After some discussion, the Secretary was directed to ask for an opinion from the Attorney General as to whether or not mink or other fur bearing animals

should be considered livestock in the meaning of the garbage feeding law.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

The Secretary then presented a letter from the Commissioner of Administration addressed to all Department Heads requesting an immediate review of all administrative rules and regulatiosn to assist in compilation and publication of a volume of such rules for sale to the public. The Secretary stated all regulations of the Board were reviewed and amended and readopted in 1945 in accordance with the law passed by the 1945 Legislature (Minnesota Statutes 1953, Section 15.042), and since that date, all amendments have been made and new regulations have been adopted strictly in accordance with that law. He stated he could see no reason for revision of the rules and regulations now in effect, other than those which the Board has already directed him to revise and to submit to a public hearing. The Board discussed the matter, but no action was taken.

The Secretary reported that as directed by the Board at a previous meeting, he had arranged for a public hearing to consider amendments to seven rules and regulations now in effect. The hearing will be held on August 10 at 9:00 A. M. in the Auditorium of the State Office Building. Official notice has been mailed to all persons who have filed their names with the Secretary of State requesting notice of such public hearings, and has been published in an official newspaper. Notices have also been mailed to numerous other organizations and individuals who the Secretary considered might be interested.

Dr. Ghostley moved the Board approve the action of the Secretary in arranging for a public hearing on amendments to rules and regulations in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1953, Section 15.042, and that the Secretary be authorized and directed to represent the Board in conducting said hearing. The motion was Seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

The Secretary stated that all Board Members who found it possible to do so, should also attend the hearing.

The Secretary then presented amendments he had prepared as directed by the Board to the following rules and regulations for presentation to the public hearing:

(1) Regulation No. 1.1.5, Rules and Regulations Governing Importation of Cattle Into Minnesota.

(2) Regulation No. 3.1.3, Rules and Regulations Governing the Control of Bovine Brucellosis in Minnesota.

(3) Regulation No. 3.2.4, Rules and Regulations for the Establishment and Maintenance of Certified Brucellosis-Free Herds of Cattle.

(4) Regulation No. 3.3.4, 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.

(5) Regulation No. 3.4.2, 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.

(6) Regulation No. 5.1.5, Rules and Regulations for the Control of Pullorum Disease.

(7) Regulation No. 6.1.4, Rules and Regulations Governing the Sale of Livestock at Community Sales.

After some discussion, Dr. Ghostley moved the proposed amendments to Regulation No. 5.1.5, the rules and regulations for the control of pullorum disease, provide that all birds tested by the rapid whole blood method, shall be identified by either wing or leg band, or in lieu thereof, the application of a dye approved by the Board. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

Dr. Ghostley then moved the proposed amendments as amended, be approved for submission to the public hearing on August 10 and the secretary be directed to prepare sufficient copies for that purpose. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

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PSITTACINE BIRDS

The Secretary then presented a report of a conference held in the office of the State Department of Health to consider requests of the Parakeet Breeders and Dealers for regulations pertaining to the importation, sale and distribution of psittacine birds in this State. Present at this conference were Dr. Henry Bauer and Dr. C. B. Nelson of the State Department of Health, and Dr. West. It was then agreed by this group that the incidence of ornithosis in humans or birds in this state, does not justify adoption of regulations at this time, and that enforcement of any such regulations would be impractical with the present limited funds and personnel available to either the Department of Health or the Live Stock Sanitary Board.

After some discussion, Dr. Boyd moved the Board approve the recommendation of the conference. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

PIGEON CONTROL

The Secretary then presented a letter from Mr. Louis J. Neid of Minneapolis including suggested regulations governing the importation and distribution of pigeons in this state. This letter was written by Mr. Neid pursuant to his appearance before the Board at the quarterly meeting on April 15.

After some discussion, Dr. Ghostley moved the Secretary be directed to write to Mr. Neid informing him that because of the limited funds and personnel available to the Board at this time, no action was taken but the matter will be given further study. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

OUT-OF-STATE TRAVEL

The Secretary then presented a copy of his Annual Detailed Estimate for Out-of-State Travel for members of the Board and employees as required for submission to the Department of Administration. He stated that the travel would be reduced this year because the American Veterinary Medical Association will meet in Minneapolis. He stated he had requested permission for one Board Member and himself to attend the meeting of the United States Livestock Sanitary Asso-

ciation in New Orleans in November, and attendance of Dr. Jenkins or himself at a number of routine meetings held in nearby cities. He called attention to his statement in the estimate that because of the nature of the duties of the Board, it is often necessary to attend emergency meetings out of state, and reservations must be made for request for travel to such meetings in addition to his present estimate.

After some discussion, Dr. Boyd moved the Board approve the out-of-state travel estimates submitted to the Department of Administration by the Secretary. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

GOODHUE COUNTY T. B. TEST

The Secretary reported the retest of infected herds disclosed in the Goodhue County reaccrediting test in March 1955, was now in progress. The first observations being made today. He received a telephone call from Dr. R. H. Bergman, who is conducting the tests, stating the observation has been made on 140 cattle in four herds, all of which are negative.

AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

The Board then discussed briefly the meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association which will be held in Minneapolis August 15 to 19, 1955. President Gloss suggested the possibility of an exhibit by the Board showing the progress in this State in the eradication of brucellosis. Dr. Boyd stated he would determine from the American Veterinary Medical Association officers, if space will be provided. The Secretary was instructed to confer with Dr. Driver and Dr. Boyd, and if space is available, to proceed with the preparation and establishment of such an exhibit.

ERYSIPELAS LIVE CULTURE VACCINE, AVIRULENT

The Secretary presented a letter from Norden Laboratories of Lincoln, Nebraska, requesting permission for the sale and distribution in Minnesota of a new immunizing agent against swine erysipelas. This product is a vaccine produced from an unattenuated but non-virulent strain of erysipelas rhusiopathiae organisms and is known

as "erysipelas vaccine live culture, avirulent". With this letter is a full description of the product and the experimental procedures in determining its potency and non-virulence. He also presented a report from the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture showing a special license has been issued to Norden Laboratories for the production of this vaccine, and for its shipment interstate provided permission is first obtained from the livestock sanitary authorities of the state of destination.

After some discussion, Dr. Boyd moved the Secretary be directed to issue a permit authorizing Norden Laboratories to sell and distribute "swine erysipelas live culture vaccine, avirulent" in Minnesota, without restriction or special reports. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

DIAGNOSIS LABORATORY

President Gloss stated he continued to receive complaints from practicing veterinarians regarding reports made to livestock owners who have submitted animals or specimens to the Diagnosis Laboratory conducted by the University of Minnesota for the Board. Often a diagnosis of disease such as hog cholera, is made from an individual animal, apparently without consideration of the condition of the herd or flock of origin, or its previous history. Also very often the diagnosis and sometimes an outline of treatment is furnished the owner with no report being made to the attending veterinarian or reference in the report advising such owner to seek advice or service of a veterinarian. The Secretary stated he also receives such complaints in a significant number. He reminded the Board this matter has been discussed by the Board with Dr. R. Fenstermacher, Veterinarian in Charge of the Laboratory on several occasions, and that he had also discussed it with Dr. Fenstermacher privately, but apparently without results.

Dr. Ghostley moved the Secretary be directed to take such action as may be necessary to correct this practice by the Diagnosis Laboratory and to

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report progress at the next meeting of the Board. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

On motion the Board adjourned at 2;45 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

Ralph L Hirst

Secretary

President

MINUTES SPECIAL MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD September 9, 1955.

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

MINUTES

Dr. Boyd moved that consideration of the Minutes of the previous meeting be deferred until the next meeting. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

The Secretary then presented the proposed amendments to the rules and regulations governing importation of cattle into Minnesota (Regulation No. 1.1.5) as presented for consideration at the public hearing August 10, 1955. He also presented his report of the discussion of the regulations which took place at said hearing. After some discussion, Mr. Knodt 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 August 10, 1955, the following amendments to the Rules and Regulations Governing Importation of Cattle into State of Minnesota, Regulation No. 1.1.5, adopted June 9, 1954, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State August 2, 1954, be adopted subject to the approval of the Attorney General, and that the remainder of said regulation be readopted without change."

Regulation No. 1.1.6

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

1. Change number of regulation to Regulation No. 1.1.6.

2. Amend Section VII, paragraph D. to read as follows:

D. Special PERMIT. The Secretary and Executive Officer may issue a special permit for the importation, or movement from public stock yards, to points in Minnesota, of individual shipments of female cattle of strictly beef type and breed under 18 months of age, for feeding or grazing purposes only, under quarantine, withouta test for tuberculosis or brucellosis either at points of origin or destination, provided:

1. The cattle are accompanied by a health certificate issued by a qualified veterinarian of the state of origin, or by a veterinarian employed by the federal government at the stock yards where the cattle originate, certifying all animals in the shipment free from symptoms of disease, and originating in a modified accredited tuberculosis-free area.

2. That all cattle in such shipment shall be immediately delivered to premises at destination shown on the permit, with satisfactory facilities for segregating such cattle from all other cattle, excepting steers or other quarantined feeding cattle. Such facilities shall include double fencing wherever yards or pastures where said cattle are confined, adjoin yards, pastures or fields where other cattle are or may be maintained; also such fencing as may be necessary to prevent access of such quarantined cattle to water courses or drainage ditches which flow through or discharge on such yards, pastures or fields.

3. That all cattle in such shipment shall be maintained separate and apart from all other cattle, excepting steers or other quarantined feeding cattle, from time of arrival at destination until:

(a) Shipped for slaughter under permit from the Board, or
(b) Consigned to public stock yards where federal inspection is maintained, or
(c) Resold for feeding purposes in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1953, Section 35.245, as amended by Laws of 1955, Chapter 869, and the rules and regulations of the Board adopted pursuant thereto.

4. That the owner of all such cattle shall permit agents of the Board to inspect and examine said cattle and the premises on which they are maintained whenever such agents make demand therefor.

5. That if, at any time, such agents determine that said cattle are not satisfactorily confined separate and apart from all other cattle, except steers or other quarantined feeding cattle, the owner of said cattle shall immediately employ a qualified veterinarian at owner's expense to test all cattle in said shipment and all cattle associated with or exposed to them for brucellosis and tuberculosis, and to permit the identification as reactors of any or all animals which are not completely negative to such test, and to immediately ship for slaughter all such identified reactors to a point where the federal government maintains inspection.

(3) Amend Section VIII, paragraph B by deleting sub-paragraph 1 and renumbering sub-paragraph 2 to sub-paragraph 1.

(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 more than 18 months following vaccination if accompanied by a health certificate including a record of a brucellosis test showing a reaction no higher than a complate agglutination in a dilution of 1-50. The health certification shall also include the information required in paragraph B, above.

(5) Delete paragraph E.

SECTION XII. The rules and Regulations Governing ImportatiOn of Cattle in the State of Minnesota (Regulation 1.1.5) adopted June 9, 1954, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State August 2, 1954, is hereby rescinded.

The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley. The roll being called, Dr. Boyd voted aye, Mr. Charles Ewald aye, Mr. E. H. Knodt aye, Dr. George F. Ghostley aye, and Dr. E. H. Gloss aye. President Gloss 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. 3.1.3) as presented for consideration at the public hearing August 10, 1955. He also presented his report of the discussion of the regulations which took place at said hearing. After some discussion, Mr. Ewald 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 August 10, 1955, the following amendments to the Rules and Regulations Governing the Control of Bovine Brucellosis in Minnesota, Regulation No. 3.1.3, adopted January 15, 1954, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State February 27, 1954, be adopted subject to the approval of the Attorney General, and that the remainder of said regulation be readopted without change.

Regulation No. 3.1.4

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE CONTROL OF BOVINE BRUCELLOSIS IN MINNESOTA

(1) Change number of regulation to Regulation No. 3.1.4

(2) Amend Section I, paragraph C by deleting "Bureau of Animal Industry" and inserting in lieu thereof, United States Department of Agriculture.

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

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 eighteen months or more following date of vaccination.

(4) Amend Section I, paragraph I by deleting sub-paragraph 2 by renumbering the following subparagraphs and amending sub-paragraph 3 to read as follows:

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

SECTION IX. The Rules and Regulations Governing the Control of Bovine Brucellosis in Minnesota, (Regulation No. 3.1.3), 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 Dr. Ghostley. The roll being called, Dr. Boyd voted aye, Mr. Charles Ewald aye, Mr. E. H. Knodt aye, Dr. George F. Ghostley aye, and Dr. E. H. Gloss aye. President Gloss declared the motion carried and the resolution adopted. (Approved regulation appended hereto).

The Secretary then presented the proposed amendments to the rules and regulations for the establishment and maintenance of certified brucellosis-free herds of cattle, Regulation No. 3.2.4) as presented for consideration at the public hearing August 10, 1955. He also presented his report of the discussion of the regulations which took place at said hearing. After some discussion, Mr. Knodt 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 August 10, 1955, the following amendments to the Rules and Regulations for the Establishment and Maintenance of Certified Brucellosis-Free Herds of Cattle, Regulation 3.2.4, adopted January 15, 1954, approved by Attorney General February 26, 1954 and filed with the Secretary of State February 27, 1954, be adopted subject to the approval of the Attorney General, and that the remainder of said regulation be re-adopted without change:

Regulation No. 3.2.5

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

(1) Change number of regulation to Regulation No. 3.2.5.

(2) Amend Section I, paragraph C by deleting the words "Bureau of Animal Industry" and inserting in lieu thereof "Department of Agriculture".

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

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, eighteen months or more following date of vaccination.

(4) Amend Section I, paragraph H by deleting sub-paragraph 2, renumbering the following sub-paragraphs and amending sub-paragraph 4 to read as follows:

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

(5) SECTION IX, The Rules and regulations for the Establishment and Maintenance of Certified Brucellosis-Free Herds of Cattle (Regulation No. 3.2.4) adopted January 15, 1954, approved by the Attorney General February 26, 1954 and filed with the Secretary of State February 27, 1954, are hereby rescinded.

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

The Secretary then presented the proposed 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. 3.3.4) as presented for consideration at the public hearing August 10, 1955. He also presented his report of the discussion of the regulations which took place at said hearing. After some discussion, Mr. Ewald 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 August 10, 1955, 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. 3.3.4, adopted June 9, 1954, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State August 2, 1954, be adopted subject to the approval of the Attorney General, and that the remainder of said regulation be readopted without change:

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Regulation No. 3.3.5

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 the number of the regulation to Regulation No. 3.3.5.

(2) Amend Section I, paragraph F to read as follows:

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

(3) Amend Section I, paragraph H by deleting sub-paragraph 2, renumbering the following sub-paragraphs and amending sub-paragraph 4 to read as follows:

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

(4) Amend Section III, paragraph H to read as follows:

H. Female cattle of strictly beef type and breed under 18 months of age, may be imported for feeding or grazing purposes without a test for brucellosis provided they are transported directly to premises where facilities are maintained to segregate such cattle from all other cattle in the area in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Board pertaining to the importation into the stateof such cattle, or sale of such cattle in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1953, Section 35.245 as amended by Laws of 1955, Chapter 869.

(5) 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. 3.3.4) adopted June 9, 1954, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State August 2, 1954, are hereby rescinded.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt. The roll being called, Dr. Boyd voted aye, Dr. Ghostley aye, Mr. Ewald aye, Mr. Knodt aye, and Dr. Gloss aye. President Gloss 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 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. 3.4.2) as presented for consideration at the public hearing August 10, 1955. He also presented his

report of the discussion of the regulations which took place at said hearing. 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 August 10, 1955, the following 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. 3.4.2, 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 that the remainder of said regulations be readopted without change.

Regulation No. 3.4.3

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 the number of the regulation to Regulation No. 3.4.3.

(2) Amend Section I, paragraph C by deleting "Bureau of Animal Industry" and inserting in lieu thereof "Department of Agriculture."

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

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 more than 18 months following date of vaccination.

(4) Amend Section II, paragraph A by adding a sub-paragraph 4 to read as follows:

4. Female cattle under 18 months of age, of strictly beef type and breed, sold under quarantine for feeding or grazing purposes only, as provided in Section IV.

(5) Amend Section II, paragraph D to read as follows:

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

(6) Amend Section III, paragraph A, by adding a sub-paragraph 6 to read as follows:

6. Female cattle under 18 months of age, of strictly beef type and breed, sold under quarantine for feeding or grazing purposes only, as provided in Section IV.

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

D. Vaccinates sold more than 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 18 months following date of vaccination if accompanied by a record of a test conducted within 30 days prior to date of sale, indicating such animals have shown a reaction to the test no higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-50 (+ - - -); providing they are properly identified and ear marked and are accompanied by a certificate of vaccination, as provided in paragraph B.

(8) Add a Section IV to read as follows:

SECTION IV - FEEDING AND GRAZING CATTLE.

Female cattle under 18 months of age of beef type and breed may be sold for feeding or grazing purposes without a test for, or vaccination against brucellosis in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1953, Section 35.245, as amended by Laws of 1955, Chapter 869, provided:

A. The purchaser shall furnish the seller an affidavit as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1953, Section 35.245 as amended by laws of 1955, Chapter 869, and a copy of said affidavit shall be immediately mailed to the Board by the seller.

B. Such affidavit shall include the date of purchase, name and address of buyer, the number, age and description of the cattle purchased, and the description of the premises wherethe cattle will be maintained, including township, and county, and a statement that no cattle will be removed from such premises until permission is received from the Board.

C. The owner of cattle purchased pursuant to this section shall provide facilities to maintain said cattle separate and apart from all other cattle except steers and other quarantined feeding or grazing cattle. Such facilities shall include double fencing wherever yards or pastures where said cattle are confined adjoin yards, pastures or fiels where other cattle are or may be maintained; also such fencing as may be necessary to prevent access of such quarantined cattle to water courses or drainage ditches which flow through or discharge on such yards, pastures or fields.

D. The owner of cattle purchased under the provisions of this section shall permit agents of the Board to inspect and examine such cattle and the premises where they are maintained at any time said agents make demand therefor.

E. The owner of cattle purchased pursuant to this section shall account to said agents for all cattle so purchased. He shall report any losses from death and any cattle slaughtered on the premises immediately to the Board.

F. If at any time it is determined that cattle purchased pursuant to this section are not maintained in accordance with the terms of the affidavit furnished the seller or the rules and regulations of the Board, the owner of said cattle shall

immediately employ a qualified veterinarian at said owner's expense to test all cattle so purchased and all other cattle except steers, associated with said cattle or exposed to them, for brucellosis. Any cattle which are not completely negative to such tests shall be identified as reactors in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Board, and shall be immediately shipped for slaughter accompanied by a permit from the Board, to some point where the federal government maintains inspection.

SECTION V. 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. 3.4.2, 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, Mr. Ewald voted aye, Dr. Boyd aye, Dr. Ghostley aye, Mr. Knodt aye, and Dr. Gloss aye. President Gloss declared the motion carried and the resolution adopted. (Approved regulation appended hereto).

The Secretary then presented the proposed amendments to the Rules and Regulations for the Control of Pullorum Disease, Regulation No. 5.1.5, as presented for consideration at the public hearing August 10, 1955. He also presented his report of the discussion of the regulations which took place at said hearing. After some discussion, Dr. Ghostley 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 August 10, 1955, the following Rules and Regulations for the Control of Pullorum-Typhoid, Regulation No. 5.1.6, be adopted subject to the approval of the Attorney General, and that the Rules and Regulations for the Control of Pullorum Disease, Regulation No. 5.1.5, adopted June 18, 1953, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State September 8, 1953, be rescinded.

Regulation No. 5.1.6

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF PULLORUM-TYPHOID DISEASE

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1953, 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. DEFINITIONS

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

B. Plan shall mean the National Poultry Improvement Plan and the National Turkey Improvement Plan.

C. Person shall mean a natural person, firm or corporation.

D. Official State Agency shall mean the Board.

E. State Inspector shall mean a person employed by the Board to perform functions under the Plan and these regulations.

F. Authorized Agent shall mean a person not employed by the Board, but designated and authorized to perform functions under the Plan and these regulations.

G. Flock shall mean all chickens, turkeys, water fowl, or other domesticated fowl, of one kind, breed, or variety, and of one classification, on one premise.

H. Flock Owner shall mean a person owning a flock or flocks of poultry and participating under the Plan and these rules and regulations.

I. Hatchery shall mean buildings and hatchery equipment on one premise operated or controlled for production of chickens, poults, water fowl, or other domestic fowl.

J. Products shall mean domesticated fowl and hatching eggs.

K. Other Domesticated Fowl shall mean and include guinea fowl, pigeons, pheasants, partridges, and any other domesticated fowl, or wild fowl maintained in captivity.

L. Participant shall mean a person who has signed an agreement with the Board and the Minnesota Poultry Improvement Board, which agreement has not expired or been cancelled.

M. Non-Participant shall mean a person who has not signed an agreement with the Board and the Minnesota Poultry Improvement Board, or whose agreement has expired or has been cancelled.

SECTION II. AGREEMENTS

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

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

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 Plan; and

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

B. When more than one hatchery located within the state is operated under

the same name, ownership, or management, one or more of these hatcheries cannot participate in the pullprum-typhoid 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-typhoid disease therein, and said certificate shall be valid for one year after date of qualifying test unless revoked.

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-typhoid 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 cancelled 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.

SECTION III. TESTING

A. In the control of pullorum-typhoid 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-typhoid 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-typhoid class, or candidates for any pullorum-typhoid class, must be reported to the Board within ten days following completion of such tests, and all standard and variant type reactors shall be considered in determining the official classification of the flock. After removal of the reactors the premises shall be immediately and carefully cleaned and disinfected under official supervision, and reported to the Board.

B. A producer owning flocks of more than one species of poultry may participate in the plan applying to one species and not the others provided the non-participating flocks are segregated from the participating flocks in a manner satisfactory to the Board. All poultry maintained under this plan shall be completely segregated from all other poultry which are not being officially tested for pullorum-typhoid disease. No turkeys, chickens, wa ter fowl or other domesticated fowl, shall be tested unless they have been so segregated for at least 21 days prior to date of test, and complete segregation shall be maintained while the flock is under supervision of the Board.

C. The official test for pullorum-typhoid disease in turkeys shall be the standard tube agglutination test as described in the Plan, and conducted in a laboratory approved by the Board.

D. The official test for pullorum-typhoid disease in chickens, water fowl, and other domestic fowl, shall be the stained antigen rapid whole-blood test, the rapid serum test, or the standard tube agglutination test, as described in the Plan. No stained antigen shall be used for official pullorum-typhoid testing unless approved by the Board.

E. All birds tested for pullorum-typhoid disease shall either be banded with an official leg or wing band, or identified by use of a stain approved by the Board in lieu of bands. When the stain is used, all reactors disclosed when the flock is tested shall be further identified by use of the official leg band. The authorized

agent or inspector conducting the test shall issue a shipping permit for all reactors, listing the leg bands. The shipping permit shall be countersigned by an agent of the produce house where said reactors are delivered, and immediately forwarded to the Live Stock Sanitary Board.

F. All tests for pullorum-typhoid disease shall be properly recorded on official test charts and mailed to the Board immediately upon completion of the test.

G. The cost of the pullorum-typhoid 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. The testing of chickens, water fowl and other domestic fowl for carriers of the pullorum-typhoid organism, and the collecting of turkey blood samples for the tube test for pullorum-typhoid carriers, shall be done by a veterinarian or an authorized agent, who shall be required to take a course of training given by the School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Minnesota, and the Board, and further training in the application of the test and the collection of turkey blood, in the field under supervision and instruction of a representative of the Board. Such agent shall be required to pass an examination and be authorized by the Board to do pullorum-typhoid rapid plate testing and turkey blood collecting. After being so authorized, such agent shall be designated a Pullorum-typhoid Testing Agent.

B. Chicken, Water Fowl, or other Domestic Fowl, Flocks and Hatcheries.

1. In order to qualify as a U. S. Pullorum-typhoid Passed or U. S. Pullorum-typhoid Clean chicken, water fowl, or other domestic fowl, flock or hatchery, the testing shall be done by a veterinarian or an authorized pullorum-typhoid testing agent.

2. If the testing is done wholly or in part by a pullorum-typhoid testing agent, a check test to be conducted by State Inspector, may be ordered by the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board. If the chicken, water fowl, or other domestic fowl, flock is qualifying for a U. S. Pullorum-typhoid Passed Classification, the State Inspector shall test 10% or more of the birds in each of 15% or more of the flocks tested by each agent. If the chicken, water fowl, or other domestic fowl, flock is qualifying for a U. S. Pullorum-typhoid Clean classification, the State Inspector 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 tested by each agent. If such check tests reveal any infection and is substantiated by bacterial recovery of any Salmonella organism, 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 retests. The Board shall withhold the official classification of such flocks until such retesting is completed.

C. Turkey Flocks and Hatcheries

1. In order to qualify as a U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Passed or U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean turkey flock or hatchery, the turkey blood samples may be collected by a qualified veterinarian or a pullorum-typhoid testing agent who has complied with the requirements set forth in paragraph A. of this section, provided the blood samples are submitted in good condition 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. Flocks so tested may qualify as U. S. Pullorum-typhoid Passed or U. S. Pullorum-typhoid Clean, provided the requirements of such classes are complied with, on the recommendation of the veterinarian in charge of such laboratory.

SECTION V. PULLORUM-TYPHOID CLASSES

A. U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Passed or U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean classes of chicks, poults, water fowl, and other domestic 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:

1. U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Passed Classification.

a. Chicken, Waterfowl, or other domestic fowl: A U. S. Pullorum-typhoid Passed, chicken, water fowl, or other domestic fowl, flock is one which when tested for Pullorum-typhoid disease under the supervision of the Board disclosed no reactors on the qualifying or any subsequent test. The qualifying test must have been made within six months immediately preceding the date of first sale of hatching eggs, chicks, water fowl, or other domestic fowl, from such flocks.

(1) If one or more reactors are disclosed when flocks are check tested as provided in Section IV, paragraph B, subparagraph 2, the entire flock shall be retested as soon as practicable. Such flock or unit in which reactors are disclosed may be retested at intervals of not less than 21 days. If no reactors are disclosed on any such retest, the flock may qualify as a U. S. Pullorum-tyhoid Passed.

(2) Birds may not be added to U. S. Pullorum-typhoid Passed flocks except after approval of the Board, and then only from U. S. Pullorum-typhoid Passed or U. S. Pullorum-typhoid Clean flocks.

(3) If tested to qualify or re-qualify chickens, water fowl, or other domesticated fowl flocks as U. S. Pullorum-typhoid Passed reveal less than 1% reactor, the owner may submit all such reactors in a flock of 500 birds or less, or reactors not to exceed five in flocks of more than 500 birds, to a laboratory approved by the Board, for bacteriological examination. The birds so submitted shall be selected by a State Inspector. If such examination fails to reveal evidence of infection by any Salmonella organism, the test shall be considered negative.

b. Turkey flocks -- A U. S. Pullorum-typhoid Passed turkey flock is one which, when tested for pullorum-typhoid disease under the supervision of the Board, disclosed no reactors on the qualifying or any subsequent test. This qualifying test must have been made within six months immediately preceding the date of first sale of hatching eggs or poults from such flocks.

(1) If tests to qualify or re-qualify a turkey flock as U. S. Pullorum-typhoid 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 a State Inspector.

c. Hatchery -- A U. S. Pullorum Tyhpoid Passed hatchery is 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-Typhoid Passed flock. No eggs other than from U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean flocks may be incubated in the same incubator or in the same room with eggs from U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Passed flocks. No chicks, poults, water fowl, or other domesticated fowl other than from U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean flocks are to be hatched or brooded in the same room with chicks, poults, water fowl, or other domesticated fowl, from U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Passed flocks,

d. U. S. Pullorum-typhoid Passed chicks, poults, water fowl, or other domesticated fowl, are chicks, poults, water fowl or other domesticated fowl hatched in a U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Passed hatchery from eggs produced by U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Passed flocks or U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean flocks,

e. U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Passed eggs are eggs from a U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Passed flock.

2. U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean Classification.

a. Chicken, water fowl and other domesticated fowl flocks: A U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean chicken, water fowl, or other domesticated fowl flock, is a flock any member of which is used as a breeder which, when officially tested for pullorum-typhoid disease under supervision of the Board, contains no reactors on two consecutive tests made not less than six months apart, or when a flock contains no reactors on two consecutive tests made not less than 21 days apart and within a six month period, and the qualifying test in both cases being made within six months immediately preceding the date of first sale of hatching eggs and chicks, provided the flock on the first of these two tests has met all the requirements of a U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Passed flock.

(1) If tests to requalify a chicken flock as U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid 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 a State Inspector. Ifsuch bacteriological examination fails to reveal any evidence of infection by any salmonella organisms, the test shall be considered negative.

b. Turkey Flocks -- A U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean turkey flock is a flock any member of which is used as a breeder, which when officially tested for pullorum-typhoid disease under supervision of the Board, contains no reactors to two consecutive tests made not less than 21 days apart within a six month period and the last test being made within six months immediately preceding the date of first sale of hatching eggs or poults provided the flock in previous years or the same year first qualified as a U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Passed flock.

(1) If tests to qulify or re-qualify a turkey flock as Pullorum-Typhoid Clean reveal less than 1% reactors, the owner may submit all such reactors in flcoks 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 bscteriological examination, The birds so submitted shall be selected by a State Inspector. If such bacteriological examination fails to disclose any evidence of infection by any salmonella organisms, the test shall be considered negative.

c. Hatchery -- A U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean hatchery operating

under the supervision of the Board and hatching only eggs from flocks under official supervision which have met the requirements of a U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean Flock, Only eggs from U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean flocks may be incubated in a U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean hatchery, and only chicks, poults, water fowl, or other domestic fowl, from U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean flocks are to be hatched or brooded in a U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean hatchery.

d. U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean chicks, poults, water fowl, or other domestic fowl, are chicks, poults, water fowl, or other domestic fowl hatched in a U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean hatchery from eggs produced by a U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean flock.

e. U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean eggs are eggs from U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean flocks.

f. Other U. S. Pullorum-Typhpid Clean considerations.

(1) Certification

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

(b) All records of tests deemed necessary by the Board and Poultry Imrpovement Board must be on file in the respective offices before certificates will be issued.

(2) Purchased Eggs.

(a) A chicken, turkey, water fowl, or other domestic fowl, flock developed exclusively from purchased hatching eggs produced by a U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Passed flock or a U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean flock and hatched in a U. S. Pullorum-typhoid Passed hatchery may qualify as a U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean Flock provided all birds in such flock are negative on two consecutive tests conducted at least 21 days apart, the second test made within six months immediately precding the first sale of hatching eggs, chicks, poults, water fowl, or other domestic fowl.

(b) Flocks originating from chicks, poults, water fowl or other domestic fowl from U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean eggs hatched in a U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean hatchery may qualify as U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean on one negative test.

(3) Flock Additions

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

(b) 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 U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean flock. In moving birds from one farm to another, due precaution shall be taken to use clean, sanitary coops.

SECTION VI. HATCHERIES AND FLOCK OWNERS.

A. HATCHERY

1. The hatchery management shall maintain the identity of hatching eggs being incubated including those which are being customhatched.

2. The custom hatching of eggs from flocks of a lower Pullorum-typhoid control and eradication class than U. S. Pullorum-typhoid Clean is not permitted on the premise of a U. S. Pullorum-typhoid Clean hatchery. Custom hatching of eggs in a U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Passed and U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean hatchery is not permitted unless the eggs are of the same class or of a higher class.

3. All turkey eggs shall be individually identified by stamping with an official stamp approved by the Board, and if eggs come from a private flock the stamping shall be the responsibility of both hatchery and flock owner.

4. All incubators used for hatching U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Passed or U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean chicks, poults, water fowl, or other domestic fowl, must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected by spraying or fumigation after each hatch, using an officially recognized method.

5. All advertising using official terminology or any portion thereof referring to pullorum-typhoid control and eradication shall be submitted to the Board for review and approval. Such advertising shall comply with the following paragraphs:

a. The advertiser shall use only the tolerance or classification which his birds, flocks, or hatchery have attained under these rules and regulations.

b. All advertising shall specify the disease tested for, prefacing the words "Clean" or "Passed" with "U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid".

c. The use of official terminology or any portion thereof of pullorum-typhoid control and eradication is limited to hatching eggs, chicks, poults, water fowl, or other domestic fowl, that meet at least the minimum requirements of the particular classification advertised.

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

B. FLOCK OWNERS.

1. Owners who have signed an agreement as provided in Section II of these regulations shall maintain all buildings used for housing chickens, turkeys, water fowl, or other domestic fowl, hatchery and breeding equipment in a strictly sanitary condition. Premises on which chicks, turkeys, water fowl, or other domestic fowl are maintained, hatcheries, eggs, chicks, poults, water fowl, and other domestic fowl, shall be subject to inspection at all times by agents of the Board, and all eggs in any participating hatchery shall be properly identified as to flock of origin.

2. All birds returned to the premises from poultry exhibits, or which have been removed from the premises for any purpose whatsoever, shallbe officially tested at the time of return, and any reactors disclosed shall be removed immediately after such test. In the case of U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Passed or U. S. Pullorum-

Typhoid 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 retest for pullorum-typhoid disease at not less than 21 day intervals.

SECTION VII. NON-PARTICIPANT.

A. Products produced underthe Plan shall lose their identity under Plan terminology when they are purchased for resale by, or consigned to, a non-participant.

B. A non-participant may not use the official terminology, or any portion thereof, of pullorum-typhoid eradication and control.

SECTION VIII. The Rules and Regulations for the Control of Pullorum Disease (Regulation 5.1.5) 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. Knodt. The roll being called, Dr. Ghostley voted aye, Dr. Boyd aye, Mr. Knodt aye, Mr. Ewald aye, and Dr. Gloss aye. President Gloss then 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 Sale of Livestock at Community Sales (Regulation 6.1.4) as presented for consideration at the public hearing August 10, 1955. He also presented his report of the discussion of the regulations which took place at said hearing. After some discussion, Mr. Ewald 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 August 10, 1955, the following amendments to the Rules and Regulations Governing the Sale of Livestock at Community Sales, Regulation No. 6.1.4, 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 said regulation be readopted without change.

Regulation No. 6.1.5

RUIES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE SALE OF LIVESTOCK AT COMMUNITY SALES

(1) Change the number of the regulation to Regulation No. 6.1.5.

(2) Amend Section VI to read as follows:

SECTION VI. CATTLE

A. No cattle shall be sold at any community sales except:

1. Steers

2. Calves under six (6) months of age.

3. Cattle tested for brucellosis at the sale premises when consigned for sale.

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 date of sale.

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 date of sale.

6. Cattle accompanied by an official certificate of brucellosis vaccination showing the cattle to have been vaccinated when between four and eight months of age and within 12 months prior to date of sale.

7. Female cattle of strictly beef type and breed under 18 months of age consigned for sale under quarantine for feeding or grazing purposes only, in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1953, Section 35.245 as amended by Laws of 1955, Chapter 869 and the Rules and Regulations of the Board adopted pursuant to said law.

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

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. The sales management shall not allow the removal of cattle sold without a test for brucellosis, for immediate slaughter or consignment to a public stockyard, from the sales 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. The sales management shall not allow the removal of female cattle under 18 months of age sold without a test for brucellosis under affidavit and quarantine for feeding or grazing purposes only, until the purchaser furnishes an affidavit to the sales management as required by Minnesota Statutes 1953, Section 35.245 as amended by Laws of 1955, Chapter 869, and the rules and regulations of the Board adopted pursuant thereto. The original copy of the affidavit shall be mailed to the Board immediately following the sale.

E. 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 Live Stock Sanitary Board.

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

F. 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 E 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 may be sold as vaccinates providing such cattle, when tested, show a reaction no higher than complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-50.

G. 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.

H. All cattle except steers, but including female cattle and calves under 6 months of age, 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.

I. 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 letter "S" (three inches high) on the left jaw.

(3) Amend Section VIII, paragraph B to read as follows:

B. Swine not accompanied by such a certificate or affidavit shall be vaccinated against hog cholera before leaving the sale premises by the official veterinarian. The veterinarian shall use one of the following methods, to be determined by him according to the age and condition of the swine and the incidence of hog cholera in the vicinity of the premises of the purchaser. The approved methods of immunization are:

1. Anti-hog cholera serum alone in sufficient dosage to establish an immediate passive immunity.

2. Serum and virus (simultaneous treatment) with at least the recognized minimum dosage.

3. Serum and modified live virus hog cholera vaccine using serum in at least the dosage recognized for serum alone treatment.

All swine immunized at the sale shall 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. The official veterinarian shall furnish the buyer anorder of quarantine showing the method of immunization. The sale management shall not permit the removal of such swine from the sale premises until the quarantine is countersigned by the buyer or his authorized agent.

(4) Delete paragraph C pf Section VIII

(5) Change designation of pagraph D to paragraph C.

(6) The Rules and Regulations Governing the Sale of Livestock at Community Sales, Regulation No. 6.1.4, 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 Dr. Ghostley. The roll being called, Dr. Ghostley voted aye, Mr. Ewald aye, Dr. Boyd aye, Mr. Knodt aye, and Dr. Gloss aye. President Gloss declared the motion carried and the resolution adopted. (Approved regulation appended hereto).

BRUCELLOSIS

Winona County Petition

The Secretary reported that a petition signed by Winona County cattle owners requesting the Area Plan of Brucellosis Control, was filed with the Board on August 27, 1955, together with a statement from the County Auditor that the last assessment roll in his office indicates there are 1,940 cattle owners in that County. He stated the names on the petition have been checked and counted, and it appears that the number of signatures of cattle owners on the petition is well over 67% of the number of cattle owners reported by the County Auditor. The Secretary reported that he had arranged for a public hearing on the sufficiency pf the petition for October 5, 1955.

Dr. Boyd moved the Secretary be authorized and directed to represent the Board in conducting the public hearing on the sufficiency of the petition as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1953, Section 35.26, and in accordance with an official notice to be published in a paper circulating in Winona County. The motion was

seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

The Secretary stated it would be desirable if any or all Members of the Board who can do so, attend this hearing.

COMPENSATION FOR RETESTING

The Secretary reported that he had discussed the action of the Board at their meeting on July 15, directing him to arrange for an increased compensation to veterinarians employed on a per head basis when testing cattle for brucellosis when assigned to retests of infected herds, with the Department of Administration, and with Dr. F. C. Driver, Veterinarian in Charge of field work in Minnesota for the Animal Disease Eradication Branch, United States Department of Agriculture. He stated that as near as could be estimated, the proposed change if put into effect at this time, will require an additional expenditure in excess of $165,000.00, if the full program now contemplated, is carried out. Dr. Driver has stated that it is improbable there will be sufficient federal funds to carry out the full program if this change is made, and has recommended it be put into effect only in counties which have been declared certified brucellosis-free or are qualified for such certification. An estimate of the additional cost under such conditions, is approximately $35,000.00. The Secretary explained that if the additional compensation is granted, it will probably be necessary to defer complete tests of some counties now in process, as it will be essential to conduct the necessary retests for certification of counties now already certified, and also in his opinion, it is highly important that the initial test be conducted in all counties where the petitions have been filed and no testing has been started.

After an extended discussion, Mr. Knodt moved the Secretary be directed to complete the arrangements for increasing the compensation to practicing veterinarians when employed in the retesting of infected herds in all area counties. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

The Secretary reported that recently a delegation of veterinarians practicing in southwestern Minnesota called at his office. They informed him that a meeting had

recently been held of veterinarians in N obles, Rock, Jackson and adjacent counties, and they had been appointed at that meeting as a committee to request increased compensation to veterinarians when employed in the testing in areas where beef cattle predominate. They also requested that a fee be paid to practicing veterinarians when the veterinarian used his personally owned cattle chute when employed by the state in testing cattle. This request was also discussed extensively.

Mr. Knodt moved the Secretary be directed to inform the committee that no change would be made at the present time, excepting the change already authorized for increasing the payment to veterinarians when employed on retests. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

The Secretary reported that the 1955 Legislature enacted legislation authorizing a new pay plan for state employees. This legislation provides it shall go into effect when the Commissioner of Administration determines there are sufficient funds to make the increased salary payments. He stated that public hearings had been held on the new pay plan, and that he appeared at one of these hearings and explained the discrepancy between the proposed payments for veterinarians as compared to physicians and other professional employees. He stated that following these hearings, the regulations to activate the proposed pay plan, were amended, and that in the amended regulations, veterinarians in all three classifications were increased from two to four "ranges".

The Department of Administration has announced that funds are not available for placing the new pay plan into effect at the present time. However, on August 8, the Civil Service Board considered recommendations of the Civil Service Director pertaining to the amended classification of certain professional employees, and has adopted an "Interim Amendment" to remain in effect until such time as the new pay plan becomes effective. This Interim Amendment provides for increasing Veterinarians I from Range 20 to 21 and Veterinarians II from Range 24 to 27, increasing the minimum salary of veterinarians I from $390.00 to $430.00 and Veterinarians II from $475.00 to $520.00 per month. This change is to become effective

on October 1. The Department of Administration requested all Departments where employees covered by this interim change are employed, to inform the Department of Administration how they intend to finance this increase. The only method available to the Live Stock Sanitary Board was to leave vacant, two of the Veterinarian I positions now authorized by the Legislature and which are now unfilled. The Secretary so informed the Department of Administration and agreed to this procedure with the understanding that if savings developed in the Salary Fund, veterinarians with a Veterinarian I classification, may be employed if possible, on a temporary basis.

Dr. Boyd moved the action of the Secretary in making these arrangements be approved. Motion seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

FEDERAL RING TEST POLICY

The Secretary presented correspondence with the Animal Disease Eradication Branch, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture regarding the blood testing of herds negative to the ring test in a letter sent to all Animal Disease Eradication Branch stations. Dr. A. K. Kuttler, Chief of the Brucellosis Eradication Section of the Animal Disease Eradication Branch, informed the inspectors in charge that federal funds should not be used for the blood testing of herds which are negative to the ring test. On August 19,the Secretary wrote to Dr. Kuttler asking if this constituted a directive to all Inspectors in Charge in all states, and explained that if so, it would be practically impossible for the federal government to continue to participate in the brucellosis work in Minnesota, since in this state, the ring test is considered only as a screening test and not as a substitute for the blood test. Dr. C. K. Mingle, Assistant to Dr. Kuttler, replied on August 29 stating that there will be exceptions to adhering strictly to the directive and not committing the Animal Disease Eradication Branch to a definite policy. Therefore, the Secretary reported that the procedure of blood testing now in effect, has been continued to date pending further information from the Animal Disease Eradication Branch.

September 9, 1955.

BLANKET PERMITS

The Secretary reported that he he and the members of the staff have been working on a procedure to activate the action of the Board on March 30, 1955, authorizing the issuance of blanket permits to livestock shippers. He presented a plan proposed by Mr. Lester Tate, one of the law enforcement officers employed by the Board, providing for an agreement to be signed by the shipper on each permit, in order to make the permit valid. He stated this matter will require further study. No action was taken.

The Secretary reported that he was trying to work out a satisfactory procedure for the handling of cattle by dealers in area counties. He stated that the procedure in effect for the last few years, whereby cattle dealers operating in counties under the brucellosis area plan, are supposed to report to the Board immediately whenever sales of livestock are made from quarantined premises, has not been working satisfactorily. He stated that it seemd desirable to arrange for such dealers to employ a veterinarian previously authorized by the Board, to issue the necessary permits and quarantines when such cattle are sold. The Board indicated their approval of this procedure.

REQUEST FOR PENS FOR CATTLE TRANSPORTED BY TRUCK FROM RANGE STATES

The Secretary reported that Mr. Obert T. Skrei of Glyndon, Minnesota recently called at this office and requested arrangements be made whereby cattle transported by truck from western range states to feeding states in the middle west, be permitted to unload such cattle for feed, water, and rest in the same manner as is required by railroads transporting livestock. He stated at the present time, whenever cattle being transported by truck are unloaded in Minnesota, such cattle are considered an importation and are required to meet the requirements for entering Minnesota. He stated that there was a significant difference in the manner such cattle are handled and those being transported by railroad, since cattle transported by rail are unloaded for feed, water and rest under the direct care and supervision of the railroad;

whereas the arrangements suggested by Mr. Skrei would leave the responsibility of handling and reshipping the cattle, in the hands of the person owning or in charge of the property where the feed yards are located, and that adequate supervision with our present restricted personnel, would be impossible to render.

The Secretary was directed to inform Mr. Skrei that the matter was being taken under advisement and would require some additional study before a final decision could be made. The Secretary was also directed to discuss the matter at the next meeting of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association.

LEDERLE LABORATORIES BRONCHITIS VACCINE.

The Secretary presented a letter from the Lederle Laboratories Division, American Cyanamid Company, requesting permission to sell and distribute Infectious Bronchitis Dust Vaccine and Newcastle Infectious-Bronchitis Vaccine Aerosol Biolator in the State of Minnesota. These products are produced under a special license issued by the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, which requires that permission of the state pf destination be received before the product can be shipped into or sold or distributed within the state of destination.

Mr. Ewald moved the Secretary be authorized to issue unrestricted permission to the Lederle Laboratories for the sale and distribution of Newcastle Disease-Infectious Bronchitis Vaccine, Aerosol Biolator in the state of Minnesota. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

PULLORUM LABORATORIES

The Secretary presented a letter from Mr. A. E. Eisenmenger, Executive Secretary of the Minnesota Turkey Growers Association, reporting that a resolution was passed at a recent meeting of the Breeder Hen Committee of the Association, that all efforts be made to obtain a turkey testing laboratory in the Rochester area of Minnesota. The Secretary invited Dr. L. E. Jenkins, Assistant Secretary and Veterinarian in Charge of Poultry Diseases, to enter into the discussion of this matter.

After an extended discussion, Dr. Boyd moved the Secretary be directed to inform Mr. Eisenmenger that because of the shortage of funds and personnel, it would

be impossible for the Board to establish the laboratory requested at this time. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

SAN JUAN RABBITS

The Secretary presented a letter from Mr. Alvin O. H ofstad, Chairman of the Agricultural Laws Study Commission Interim Committee of the State Legislature, requesting information as to the extent to which San Juan rabbits have been imported into the State of Minnesota, and if there have been any regulations created to prevent their wholesale disposal. With this letter, Mr. Hofstad enclosed an article from the May 1955 issue of the Farm Journal describing the damages which may be caused by these animals.

The Secretary reported that he had conferred with a number of persons who should have information pertaining to these animals, but to date had been unable to obtain any authentic information whatsoever. He stated that to the best of his knowledge, their importation does not in any way jeopardize the livestock health of the state, and therefore, it was his opinion any legislation to prohibit their importation should be the responsibility of some other department. The Secretary was directed to write to Mr. Hofstad to that effect.

OFFICE CLOSING SATURDAY

The Secretary presented a letter from the Department of Administration asking the opinion of all Department Heads as to the advisability of keeping State Offices closed on Saturday. He stated that this policy had been established in May for the summer months, but that at the request of the Secretary, an exception has been made for the Live Stock Sanitary Board, and that this office has been kept open Saturday morning with a skeleton force as in the last several years.

After some discussion, Mr. Ewald moved the Secretary be directed to request permission to maintain the office in operation on Saturday morning in the same manner as heretofore. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

OUT-OF-STATE TRAVEL FOR DR. BOYD.

Mr. Knodt moved the Secretary be directed to request permission from the

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Governor and the Department of Administration for Dr. W. L. Boyd to attend the annual meeting of the Association of Research Workers in Animal Diseases of North America, in Chicago on November 28 and 29, 1955 with the understanding that Dr. Boyd report fully to the Board on any matter of interest to livestock disease control in Minnesota. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

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

Respectfully submitted,

Ralph L Hart
Secretary

President

Regulation No. 1.1.6

MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

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

Adopted September 9, 1955

Filed with Secretary of State

September 29, 1955
at 9:45 a.m.

Approved by Attorney General 9-29 1955.

Miles Lord
Attorney General

By Robert Stenzel
rpl Assistant Attorney General

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1953, Section 35.03, 35.15, 35.16, 35.24, 35.245 (as amended by Laws of 1955, chapter 869), 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 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, 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 herunder 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 veen 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 issue a special permit for the importation, or movement from public stockyards, to points in Minnesota, of individual shipments of female cattle of strictly beef type and breed under 18 months of age, for feeding or grazing purposes only, under quarantine, without a test for tuberculosis or brucellosis either at points of origin or destination, provided:

1. The cattle are accompanied by a health certificate issued by a qualified veterinarian of the state of origin, or by a veterinarian employed by the Federal Government at the stockyards where the cattle originate, certifying all animals in the shipment free from symptoms of disease, and originating

in a modified accredited tuberculosis-free area.

2. That all cattle in such shipment shall be immediately delivered to premises at destination shown on the permit, with satisfactory facilities for segregating such cattle from all other cattle, excepting steers or other quarantined feeding cattle. Such facilities shall include double fencing wherever yards or pastures where said cattle are confined, adjoin yards, pastures or fields where other cattle are or may be maintained; also such fencing as may be necessary to prevent access of such quarantined cattle to water courses or drainage ditches which flow through or discharge on such yards, pastures or fields.

3. That all cattle in such shipment shall be maintained separate and apart from all other cattle, excepting steers or other quarantined feeding cattle, from time of arrival at destination until:

(a) Shipped for slaughter under permit from the Board, or
(b) Consigned to public stockyards where federal Inspection is maintained, or
(c) Resold for feeding purposes in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1953, Section 35.245, as amended by Laws of 1955, Chapter 869, and the rules and regulations of the Board adopted pursuant thereto.

4. That the owner of all such cattle shall permit agents of the Board to inspect and examine said cattle and the premises on which they are maintained whenever such agents make demand therefor.

5. That if, at any time, such agents determine that said cattle are not satisfactorily confined separate and apart from all other cattle, except steers or other quarantined feeding cattle, the owner of said cattle shall immediately employ a qualified veterinarian at owner's expense to test all cattle in said shipment and all cattle associated with or exposed to them, for brucellosis and tuberculosis, and to permit the identification as reactors of any or all animals which are not completely negative to such test, and to immediately ship for slaughter all such identified reactors to a point where the Federal government maintains inspection.

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. 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 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 more than eighteen months following vaccination if accompanied by 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. The health certificate shall also include the information required in paragraph B, above.

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 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 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 in the State of Minnesota (Regulation 1.1.5) adopted June 9, 1954, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State, August 2, 1954, is hereby rescinded.

Regulation No. 3.1.4

MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE CONTROL OF
BOVINE BRUCELLOSIS IN MINNESOTA

Adopted September 9, 1955

Approved by Attorney General 9-29 1955

Miles Lord
Attorney General

Filed with Secretary of State
September 29 1955
at 9:45 a.m.

By Robert Stenzel
pl Assistant Attorney General

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1953, 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 Department of Agriculture.

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 twelve 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 eighteen months following date of vaccination, or a vaccinated animal showing a reaction no higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-50 eighteen months or more 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 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

3. A vaccinated animal which has given a suspicious reaction higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-50 to a test conducted more than eighteen months following date of vaccination and 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 microorganisms, 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 microorganisms 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 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. 3.1.3), adopted January 15, 1954, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State February 27, 1954, are hereby rescinded.

Regulation No. 3.2.5

MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

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

Adopted September 9, 1955

Filed with Secretary of State

September 29, 1955
at 9:45 a.m.

Approved by Attorney General 9-29 1955

Miles Lord
Attorney General

By Robert Stenzel
spl Assistant Attorney General

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1953, 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 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, inctracaudally 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 twelve 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 eighteen months following date of vaccination, or a vaccinated animal showing a reaction no higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-50 eighteen months or more 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, or

2. 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

3. A vaccinated animal which has given a suspicious reaction higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-50 to a test conducted more than 18 months following date of vaccination, and 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 on 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 indentification 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, where 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 a 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 reactors 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.

SECTIONS 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 eights 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 Governing the Control of Bovine Brucellosis in Minnesota (Regulation No. 3.2.4) adopted January 15, 1954, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State February 27, 1954, are hereby rescinded.

Regulation No. 3.3.5

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.

A dopted September 9, 1955

Filed with Secretary of State

September 29, 1955
at 9:45 a.m.

Approved by Attorney General 9-29, 1955

Miles Lord
Attorney General

By Robert Stenzel
Assistant Attorney General

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1953, Sections 35.03, 35.245 (as amended by Laws of 1955, Chapter 869), 35.31, and 15.042, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

SECTION 1. DEFINITIONS. The following words and terms shall be defined as follows where used in these rules and regulations:

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

B. 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 nown shall mean a vaccinated animal within twelve 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 eighteen months following date of vaccination, or a vaccinated animal showing a reaction no higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-50 eighteen months or more 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 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.

3. A vaccinated animal which has given a suspicious reaction higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-50 to a test conducted more than eighteen months following date of vaccination, and 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, 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 32.25, to Section 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 apparantly healthy and are accompanied by a health certificate including the record of the 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 of strictly beef type and breed under 18 months of age, may be imported for feeding or grazing purposes without a test for brucellosis provided they are transported directly to premises where facilities are maintained to segregate such cattle from all other cattle in the area in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Board pertaining to the importation into the State of such cattle, or sale of such cattle in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1953, Section 35.245 as amended by Laws of 1955, Chapter 869.

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

SECTION XIV. DECLARATION OF AREA AS MODIFIED CERTIFIED 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 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.

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 parsgraph 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. 3.3.4) adopted June 9, 1954, approved by Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State August 2, 1954, are hereby rescinded.

Regulation No. 3.4.3

MINNESOTA 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 September 9, 1955

Approved by Attorney General 9-29, 1955

Miles Lord
Attorney General

By Robert Stenzel
Assistant Attorney General

Filed with Secretary of State

September 29, 1955
at 9:45 a.m.

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1953, Section 35.03, Section 35.245 as amended by Laws of 1955, Chapter 869, 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 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 Section VII of Regulation No. 3.1.4.

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 more than 18 months following date of vaccination.

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

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

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

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

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

I. A Certified Herd is one under supervision, which meets the requirements set forth in the Rules and Regulations for the Establishment and Maintenance of Certified Brucellosis-Free Herds (Regulation 3.2.5.) 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 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.

4. Female cattle under eighteen months of age, of strictly beef type and breed, sold under quarantine for feeding or grazing purposes only, as provided in Section IV.

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.

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 identified and ear marked and are accompanied by a certificate of vaccination as provided in paragraph B.

D. Vaccinates sold more than 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 18 months following date of vaccination if accompanied by a record of a test conducted within 30 days prior to date of sale, indicating such animals have shown a reaction to the test no higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of one to fifty (+ -); providing they are properly identified and ear marked 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 B, 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.

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.

6. Female cattle under eighteen months of age, of strictly beef type and breed, sold under quarantine for feeding or grazing purposes only, as provided in Section IV.

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 more than 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 18 months following date of vaccination if accompanied by a record of a test conducted within 30 days prior to date of sale, indicating such animals have shown a reaction to the test no higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-50 (+ - -); providing they are properly identified and ear marked and are accompanied by a certificate of vaccination, as provided in paragraph B.

E. 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 the office of the Board at any time within 30 days thereafter.

SECTION IV. Feeding and Grazing cattle. Female cattle under eighteen months of age of beef type and breed may be sold for feeding or grazing purposes without a test for, or vaccination against Brucellosis in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1953, Section 35.245, as amended by Laws of 1955, Chapter 869, provided:

A. The purchaser shall furnish the seller an affidavit as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1953, Section 35.245 as amended by Laws of 1955, Chapter 869, and a copy of said affidavit shall be immediately mailed to the Board by the seller.

B. Such affidavit shall include the date of purchase, name and address of buyer, the number, age and description of the cattle purchased, the description of the premises where the cattle will be maintained, including township and county, and a statement that no cattle will be removed from such premises until permission is received from the Board.

C. The owner of cattle purchased pursuant to this section shall provide facilities to maintain said cattle separate and apart from all other cattle except steers and other quarantined feeding or grazing cattle. Such facilities shall include double fencing wherever yards or pastures where said cattle are confined adjoin yards, pastures or fields where other cattle are or may be maintained; also such fencing as may be necessary to prevent access of such quarantined cattle to water courses or

drainage ditches which flow through or discharge on such yards, pastures or fields.

D. The owner of cattle purchased under the provisions of this section shall permit agents of the Board to inspect and examine such cattle and the premises where they are maintained at any time said agents make demand therefor.

E. The owner of cattle purchased pursuant to this section shall account to said agents for all cattle so purchased. He shall report any losses from death and any cattle slaughtered on the premises immediately to the Board.

F. If at any time it is determined that cattle purchased pursuant to this section are not maintained in accordance with the terms of the affidavit furnished the seller or the rules and regulations of the Board, the owner of said cattle shall immediately employ a qualified veterinarian at said owner's expense to test all cattle so purchased and all other cattle except steers, associated with said cattle or exposed to them, for Brucellosis. Any cattle which are not completely negative to such tests shall be identified as reactors in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Board, and shall be immediately shipped for slaughter, accompanied by a permit from the Board, to some point where the federal government maintains inspection.

SECTION V. 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, adopted June 18, 1953, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State September 8, 1953, are hereby rescinded.

Regulation No. 5.1.6

MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF PULLORUM-TYPHOID DISEASE

Adopted September 9, 1955

Filed with Secretary of State

September 29, 1955
at 9:45 a.m.

Approved by Attorney General 9-29, 1955

Miles Lord
Attorney General

By Robert Stenzel
Assistant Attorney General

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1953, 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. DEFINITIONS.

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

B. PLAN shall mean the National Poultry Improvement Plan and the National Turkey Improvement Plan.

C. PERSON shall mean a natural person, firm or corporation.

D. OFFICIAL STATE AGENCY shall mean the Board.

E. STATE INSPECTOR shall mean a person employed by the Board to perform functions under the Plan and these regulations.

F. AUTHORIZED AGENT shall mean a person not employed by the Board, but designated and authorized to perform functions under the Plan and these regulations.

G. FLOCK shall mean all chickens, turkeys, water fowl, or other domesticated fowl, of one kind, breed, or variety, and of one classification, on one premise.

H. FLOCK OWNER shall mean a person owning a flock or flocks of poultry and participating under the Plan and these rules and regulations.

I. HATCHERY shall mean buildings and hatchery equipment on one premise operated or controlled for production of chickens, poults, water fowl, or other domestic fowl..

J. PRODUCTS shall mean domesticated fowl and hatching eggs.

K. OTHER DOMESTICATED FOWL shall mean and include guinea fowl, pigeons, pheasants, partridges, and any other domesticated fowl, or wild fowl maintained in captivity.

L. PARTICIPANT shall mean a person who has signed an agreement with the Board and the Minnesota Poultry Improvement Board, which agreement has not expired or been cancelled.

M. NON-PARTICIPANT shall mean a person who has not signed an agreement with the Board and the Minnesota Poultry Improvement Board, or whose agreement has expired or has been cancelled.

SECTION II. AGREEMENTS.

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

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.

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 Plan; and

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

B. When more than one hatchery located within the state is operated under the same name, ownership, or management, one or more of these hatcheries cannot participate in the pullorum-typhoid 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-typhoid disease therein, and said certificate shall be valid for one year after date of qualifying test unless revoked.

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-typhoid 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 cancelled 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.

SECTION III. TESTING.

A. In the control of pullorum-typhoid 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-typhoid 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-typhoid class, [illegible] or candidates for any pullorum-typhoid class, must be

reported to the Board within ten days following completion of such tests, and all standard and variant type reactors shall be considered in determining the official classification of the flock. After removal of the reactors the premises shall be immediately and carefully cleaned and disinfected under official supervision, and reported to the Board.

B. A producer owning flocks of more than one species of poultry may participate in the plan applying to one species and not the others provided the non-participating flocks are segregated from the participating flocks in a manner satisfactory to the Board. All poultry maintained under this plan shall be completely segregated from all other poultry which are not being officially tested for pullorum-typhoid disease. No turkeys, chickens, water fowl or other domesticated fowl, shall be tested unless they have been so segregated for at least 21 days prior to date of test, and complete segregation shall be maintained while the flock is under supervision of the Board.

C. The official test for pullorum-typhoid disease in turkeys shall be the standard tube agglutination test as described in the Plan, and conducted in a laboratory approved by the Board.

D. The official test for pullorum-typhoid disease in chickens, water fowl, and other domestic fowl, shall be the stained antigen rapid whole-blood test, the rapid serum test, or the standard tube agglutination test, as described in the Plan. No stained antigen shall be used for official pullorum-typhoid testing unless approved by the Board.

E. All birds tested for pullorum-typhoid disease shall either be banded with an official leg or wing band, or identified by use of a stain approved by the Board in lieu of bands. When the stain is used, all reactors disclosed when the flock is tested shall be further identified by use of the official leg band. The authorized agent or inspector conducting the test shall issue a shipping permit for all reactors, listing the leg bands. The shipping permit shall be countersigned by an agent of the produce house where said reactors are delivered, and immediately forwarded to the Live Stock Sanitary Board.

F. All tests for pullorum-typhoid disease shall be properly recorded on official test charts and mailed to the Board immediately upon completion of the test.

G. The cost of the pullorum-typhoid 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. The testing of chickens, water fowl and other domestic fowl for carriers of the pullorum-typhoid organism, and the collecting of turkey blood samples for the tube test for pullorum-typhoid carriers, shall be done by a veterinarian or an authorized agent, who shall be required to take a course of training given by the School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Minnesota, and the Board, and further training in the application of the test and the collection of turkey blood, in the field under supervision and instruction of a representative of the Board. Such agent shall be required to pass an

examination and be authorized by the Board to do pullorum-typhoid rapid plate testing and turkey blood collecting. After being so authorized, such agent shall be designated a Pullorum-typhoid Testing Agent.

B. Chicken, Water Fowl, or other domestic fowl, Flocks and Hatcheries.

1. In order to qualify as a U.S. Pullorum-typhoid Passed or U.S. Pullorum-typhoid Clean chicken, water fowl, or other domestic fowl, flock or hatchery, the testing shall be done by a veterinarian or an authorized pullorum-typhoid testing Agent.

2. If the testing is done wholly or in part by a pullorum-typhoid testing agent, a check test to be conducted by a State Inspector, may be ordered by the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board. If the chicken, water fowl, or other domestic fowl, flock is qualifying for a U.S. Pullorum-typhoid Passed Classification, the State Inspector shall test 10% or more of the birds in each of 15% or more of the flocks tested by each agent. If the chicken, water fowl, or other domestic fowl, flock is qualifying for a U.S. Pullorum-typhoid Clean classification, the State Inspector 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 tested by each agent. If such check tests reveal any infection and is substantiated by bacterial recovery of any Salmonella organism, 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 retests. The Board shall withhold the official classification of such flocks until such retesting is completed.

C. Turkey Flocks and Hatcheries

1. In order to qualify as a U.S. Pullorum-Typhoid Passed or U.S. Pullorum-typhoid Clean turkey flock or hatchery, the turkey blood samples may be collected by a qualified veterinarian or a pullorum-typhoid testing agent who has complied with the requirements set forth in paragraph A. of this section, provided the blood samples are submitted in good condition 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. Flocks so tested may qualify as U.S. Pullorum-typhoid Passed or U.S. Pullorum-typhoid Clean, provided the requirements of such classes are complied with, on the recommendation of the veterinarian in charge of such laboratory.

SECTION V. PULLORUM-TYPHOID CLASSES

A. U.S. Pullorum-typhoid Passed or U.S. Pullorum-typhoid Clean classes of chicks, poults, water fowl, and other domestic 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:

1. U.S. Pullorum-typhoid Passed Classification.

a. Chicken, water fowl, or other domestic fowl: A U.S. Pullorum-typhoid

Passed, chicken, water fowl, or other domestic fowl, flock is one which when tested for Pullorum-typhoid disease under the supervision of the Board disclosed no reactors on the qualifying or any subsequent test. The qualifying test must have been made within six months immediately preceding the date of first sale of hatching eggs, chicks, water fowl, or other domestic fowl, from such flocks.

1. If one or more reactors are disclosed when flocks are check tested as provided in Section IV, paragraph B, subparagraph 2, the entire flock shall be retested as soon as practicable. Such flock or unit in which reactors are disclosed may be retested at intervals of not less than 21 days. If no reactors are disclosed on any such retest, the flock may qualify as a U.S. Pullorum-typhoid Passed.

2. Birds may not be added to U.S, Pullorum-typhoid Passed flocks except after approval of the Board, and then only from U.S. Pullorum-typhoid Passed or U.S. Pullorum-typhoid Clean flocks.

3. If tested to qualify or re-qualify chickens, water fowl, or other domesticated fowl flocks as U.S. Pullorum-typhoid Passed reveal less than 1% reactor, the owner may submit all such reactors in a flock of 500 birds or less, or reactors not to exceed five in flocks of more than 500 birds, to a laboratory approved by the Board, for bacteriological examination. The birds so submitted shall be selected by a State Inspector. If such examination fails to reveal evidence of infection by any Salmonella organism the test shall be considered negative.

b. Turkey Flocks -- A U.S. Pullorum-typhoid Passed turkey flock is one which, when tested for pullorum-typhoid disease under the supervision of the Board, disclosed no reactors on the qualifying or any subsequent test. This qualifying test must have been made within six months immediately preceding the date of first sale of hatching eggs or poults from such flocks.

1. If tests to qualify or re-qualify a turkey flock as U.S. Pullorum-typhoid 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 a State Inspector.

c. Hatchery — A U.S. Pullorum-typhoid Passed hatchery is 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-typhoid Passed flock. No eggs other than from U.S. Pullorum-typhoid Clean flocks may be incubated in the same incubator or in the same room with eggs from U.S. Pullorum-typhoid Passed flocks. No chicks, poults, water fowl, or other domesticated fowl other than from U.S. Pullorum-typhoid Clean flocks are to be hatched or brooded in the same room with chicks, poults, water fowl, or other domesticated fowl, from U.S. Pullorum-typhoid Passed flocks.

d. U.S. Pullorum-typhoid Passed chicks, poults, water fowl, or other domesticated fowl, are chicks, poults, water fowl or other domesticated fowl hatched in a U.S. Pullorum-typhoid Passed hatchery from eggs produced by U.S. Pullorum-typhoid Passed flocks or U.S. Pullorum-typhoid Clean flocks.

e. U.S. Pullorum-typhoid Passed eggs are eggs from a U.S. Pullorum-typhoid Passed flock.

2. U.S. Pullorum-typhoid Clean Classification.

a. Chicken, water fowl and other domesticated fowl flocks: A U.S. Pullorum-typhoid Clean chicken, water fowl, or other domesticated fowl flock, is a flock any member of which is used as a breeder which, when officially tested for pullorum-typhoid disease under supervision of the Board, contains no reactors on two consecutive tests made not less than six months apart, or when a flock contains no reactors on two consecutive tests made not less than 21 days apart and within a six month period, and the qualifying test in both cases being made within six months immediately preceding the date of first sale of hatching eggs and chicks, provided the flock on the first of these two tests has met all the requirements of a U.S. Pullorum-typhoid Passed flock.

1. If tests to requalify a chicken flock as U.S. Pullorum-typhoid 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 a State Inspector. If such bacteriological examination fails to reveal any evidence of infection by any salmonella organisms, the test shall be considered negative.

b. Turkey Flocks — A U.S. Pullorum-typhoid Clean turkey flock is a flock any member of which is used as a breeder, which when officially tested for pullorum-typhoid disease under supervision of the Board, contains no reactors to two consecutive tests made not less than 21 days apart within a six month period and the last test being made within six months immediately preceding the date of first sale of hatching eggs or poults provided the flock in previous years or the same year first qualified as a U.S. Pullorum-Pass ed flock.

1. If tests to qualify or re-qualify a turkey flock as U.S. Pullorum-typhoid 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 a State Inspector. If such bacteriological examination fails to disclose any evidence of infection by any salmonella organisms, the test shall be considered negative.

c. Hatchery — A U.S. Pullorum-typhoid Clean hatchery is a hatchery operating under the supervision of the Board and hatching only eggs from flocks under official supervision which have met the requirements of a U.S. Pullorum-typhoid Clean flock. Only eggs from U.S. Pullorum-typhoid Clean flocks may be incubated in a U.S. Pullorum-typhoid Clean hatchery, and only chicks, poults, water fowl, or other domestic fowl, from U.S. Pullorum-typhoid Clean flocks are to be hatched or brooded in a U.S. Pullorum-typhoid Clean hatchery.

d. U.S. Pullorum-typhoid Clean chicks, poults, water fowl, or other domestic fowl, are chicks, poults, water fowl, or other domestic fowl hatched in a U.S. Pullorum-typhoid Clean hatchery from eggs produced by a U.S. Pullorum-typhoid Clean flock.

e. U.S. Pullorum-typhoid Clean eggs are eggs from U.S. Pullorum-typhoid Clean flocks.

f. Other U.S. Pullorum-typhoid Clean considerations.

1. Certification

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

b. All records of tests deemed necessary by the Board and Poultry Improvement Board must be on file in the respective offices before certificates will be issued.

2. Purchased Eggs.

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

b. Flocks originating from chicks, poults, water fowl or other domestic fowl from U.S. Pullorum-typhoid Clean eggs hatched in a U.S. Pullorum-typhoid Clean hatchery may qualify as U.S. Pullorum-typhoid Clean on one negative test.

3. Flock Additions.

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

b. 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 U.S. Pullorum-typhoid Clean flock. In moving birds from one farm to another, due precaution shall be taken to use clean, sanitary coops.

SECTION VI. HATCHERIES AND FLOCK OWNERS.

A. HATCHERY

1. The hatchery management shall maintain the identity of hatching eggs being incubated including those which are being custom hatched.

2. The custom hatching of eggs from flocks of a lower Pullorum-typhoid control and eradication class than U.S. Pullorum-typhoid Clean is notpermitted on the premise of a U.S. Pullorum-typhoid Clean hatchery. Custom hatching of eggs in a U.S. Pullorum-typhoid Passed and U.S. Pullorum-typhoid Clean hatchery is not permitted unless the eggs are of the same class or of a higher class.

3. All turkey eggs shall be individually identified by stamping with an official stamp approved by the Board, and if eggs come from a private flock the

stamping shall be the responsibility of both hatchery and flock owner.

4. All incubators used for hatching U.S. Pullorum-typhoid Passed or U.S. Pullorum-typhoid Clean chicks, poults, water fowl, or other domestic fowl, must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected by spraying or fumigation after each hatch, using an officially recognized method.

5. All advertising using official terminology or any portion thereof referring to pullorum-typhoid control and eradication shall be submitted to the Board for review and approval. Such advertising shall comply with the following paragraphs:

   a. The advertiser shall use only the tolerance or classification which his birds, flocks, or hatchery have attained under these rules and regulations.

   b. All advertising shall specify the disease tested for, prefacing the words "Clean" or "Passed" with "U.S. Pullorum-typhoid".

   c. The use of official terminology or any portion thereof of pullorum-typhoid control and eradication is limited to hatching eggs, chicks, poults, water fowl, or other domestic fowl, that meet at least the minimum requirements of the particular classification advertised.

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

B. FLOCK OWNERS.

1. Owners who have signed an agreement as provided in Section II of these regulations shall maintain all buildings used for housing chickens, turkeys, water fowl, or other domestic fowl, hatchery and breeding equipment in a strictly sanitary condition. Premises on which chicks, turkeys, water fowl, or other domestic fowl, are maintained, hatcheries, eggs, chicks, poults, water fowl, and other domestic fowl, shall be subject to inspection at all times by agents of the Board, and all eggs in any participating hatchery shall be properly identified as to flock of origin.

2. 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 disclosed shall be removed immediately after such test. In the case of U.S. Pullorum-typhoid Passed or U.S. Pullorum-typhoid 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-typhoid disease at not less than 21 day intervals.

SECTION VII. NON-PARTICIPANT.

A. Products produced under the Plan shall lose their identity under Plan terminology when they are purchased for resale by, or consigned to, a non-participant.

B. A non-participant may not use the official terminology, or any portion thereof, of pullorum-typhoid eradication and control.

SECTION VIII. The Rules and Regulations for the Control of Pullorum Disease (Regulation 5.1.5) adopted June 18, 1953, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State September 8, 1953, are hereby rescinded.

Regulation No. 6.1.5

MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE SALE OF LIVESTOCK AT COMMUNITY SALES

Adopted September 9, 1955

Filed with Secretary of State

September 29, 1955
at 9:45 a.m.

Approved by Attorney General 9-29, 1955

Miles Lord
Attorney General

By Robert Stenzel
spl Assistant Attorney General

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1953, Section 35.03 and Section 35.245, as amended by Laws of 1955, Chapter 869, and Section 15.042, the Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION II. PERMITS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

D. The Board may refuse to grant or may revoke the permit when the applicant or permit holder has violated the laws of the State or the rules and regulations of the Board pertaining to the control and elimination of infectious, communicable 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 brucellosis 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. No cattle shall be sold at any community sales except:

1. Steers

2. Calves under six (6) months of age.

3. Cattle tested for brucellosis at the sale premises when consigned for sale.

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 date of sale.

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 date of sale.

6. Cattle accompanied by an official certificate of brucellosis vaccination showing the cattle to have been vaccinated when between four and eight months of age and within 12 months prior to date of sale.

7. Female cattle of strictly beef type and breed under 18 months of age consigned for sale under quarantine for feeding or grazing purposes only, in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1953, Section 35.245 as amended by Laws of 1955, Chapter 869 and the Rules and Regulations of the Board adopted pursuant to said law.

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

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. The sales management shall not allow the removal of cattle sold without a test for brucellosis, for immediate slaughter or consignment to a public stock yard, from the sales premises until the purchaser furnishes an affidavit to the sales management that all such cattle will be immediately consigned directly to a public stock yard or slaughtering establishment. The original copy of the affidavit shall be mailed to the Board immediately following the sale.

D. The sales management shall not allow the removal of female cattle under 18 months of age sold without a test for brucellosis under affidavit and quarantine for feeding or grazing purposes only, until the purchaser furnishes an affidavit to the sales management as required by Minnesota Statutes 1953, Section 35.245 as amended by Laws of 1955, Chapter 869, and the Rules and Regulations of the Board adopted pursuant thereto. The original copy of the affidavit shall be mailed to the Board immediately following the sale.

E. 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.

F. 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 E 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 may be sold as vaccinates providing such cattle, when tested, show a reaction no higher than complete agglutination in a dilution of 1-50.

G. 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.

H. All cattle except steers, but including female cattle and calves under 6 months of age, 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.

I. 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 United States Department of Agriculture 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 a certificate or affidavit shall be vaccinated against hog cholera before leaving the sale premises by the official veterinarian. The veterinarian shall use one of the following methods, to be determined by him according to the age and condition of the swine and the incidence of hog cholera in the vicinity of the premises of the purchaser. The approved methods of immunization are:

1. Anti hog cholera serum alone in sufficient dosage to establish an immediate passive immunity.

2. Serum and virus (simultaneous treatment) with at least the recognized minimum dosage.

3. Serum and modified live virus hog cholera vaccine using serum in at least the dosage recognized for serum alone treatment.

All swine immunized at the sale shall be removed within twenty-four 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 twenty-one days. The official veterinarian shall furnish the buyer an order of quarantine showing the method of immunization. The sale management shall not permit the removal of such swine from the sale premises until the quarantine is countersigned by the buyer or his authorized agent.

C. Apparently healthy swine not accompanied by a certificate of vaccination may be sold without vaccination provided the buyer thereof shall before removing such swine from the sale premises, furnish an affidavit to the

official veterinarian stating that all such swine will be immediately consigned to a public stockyard or slaughtering establishment within five days after date of purchase. All such unvaccinated swine shall be plainly marked on the back with a letter "S" at least four inches high using branding paint. The sale management shall not allow such swine to be removed from the sale premises until such affidavit is furnished and the swine so marked.

SECTION IX. The Rules and Regulations Governing the Sale of Livestock at Community Sales, Regulation No. 6.1.4, adopted June 18, 1953, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State September 8, 1953 are hereby rescinded.

MINUTES DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD OCTOBER 21, 1955

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

The Secretary stated the Quarterly meeting had been deferred from October 14 for the reason that he was informed by several Board Members they would be unable to attend on that date.

MINUTES

Mr. Knodt moved the Minutes of the Quarterly meeting of July 15, copies of which had been furnished to the Board Members by mail, be approved as submitted. The motion was seconded by Dr, Boyd - motion carried.

The Secretary stated the Minutes of the Special meeting of September 9 had not been prepared in final form for distribution. Dr. Ghostley moved that consideration of the Minutes of the Special Meeting of September 9, be deferred until the next meeting. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

The Secretary reported the rules and regulations adopted September 9 were all approved by the Attorney General on September 29 and will become effective on October 29, 1955. He stated he had had trouble getting them prepared for distribution because of a new policy of the Department of Administration regarding printing and distribution of rules and regulations of all administrative agencies. He stated after several conferences with the Administration, where he had presented the urgency of distribution of the regulations to veterinarians and livestock owners, he obtained permission to have them printed. Because of the delay, however, he is now informed they will not be ready for distribution until the 27 or 28 of October.

October 21, 1955.

REQUEST OF DAKOTA LIVESTOCK COMMISSION COMPANY

The Secretary presented a letter from the Dakota Livestock Commission Company, West Fargo, North Dakota requesting a change in the rules and regulations or the procedure of the Board to allow the movement of feeder pigs from the Public Stock Yards at West Fargo, to Minnesota points without the delay required in obtaining permits for each shipment. Some years ago, arrangements were in effect whereby the Inspector in Charge the Public Stockyards in West Fargo, North Dakota and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, were authorized to issue permits and quarantines for the Board for the movement of feeder pigs vaccinated at the yards, to Minnesota points. He stated that shortly before the outbreak of vesicular exanthema in 1952, The Inspector in Charge at Sioux Falls, South Dakota had discontinued furnishing the required quarantines, claiming they could not be legally mailed in franked envelopes. Shortly thereafter, because of the vesicular exanthema outbreak, all shipments of swine to Minnesota points, were prohibited. When this embargo was lifted in 1953, in view of the action by the Sioux Falls Inspector in Charge, and for the sake of uniformity, the authorizations for issuing permits at the point of origin, was not resinstated. Since that time, we have required shippers to obtain permits from the St. Paul office in order that quarantines may be more promptly established.

The Secretary stated that if arrangements could be made, either with the Inspector in Charge at West Fargo or the representative of the North Dakota State Veterinarian's office assigned to the West Fargo Yards, to represent the Minnesota Live Stock Sanitary Board in issuing permits and quarantines when the pigs are shipped, and forwarding copies of the quarantines to this office immediately, he could see no objection to reinstating the original procedure. He pointed out however, that the contention of the Dakota Commission Company that recently vaccinated pigs could be moved from country points in other states to points in Minnesota without a permit, was untrue since pigs recently vaccinated with serum

and virus or modified live virus vaccine, are not permitted entry into Minnesota from any point except public stock yards in accordance with federal regulations.

After some discussion, Dr. Ghostley moved the Secretary be instructed to arrange with the official veterinarians at West Fargo to act as agents of the Board in issuing permits and quarantines for feeder pigs shipped from the West Fargo Union Stock Yards to points in Minnesota. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

APPOINTMENT TO DAIRY RESEARCH AND MARKETING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Secretary reported he had been invited and had accepted an appointment to the Dairy Research and Marketing Advisory Committee, united States Department of Agriculture, which will require his attendance in Washington, D. C. once or twice each year. He stated the next meeting of the Committee will be held December 14 to 16, inclusive. The Board indicated their approval.

DYE TO BE USED IN LIEU OF BANDING OF BIRDS FOR PULLORUM DISEASE

The Secretary reminded the Board the rules and regulations for the control of pullorum disease as recently amended, provided for the use of a dye approved by the Board, in lieu of banding when birds are tested. He stated Mr. Dyer had been investigating dyes of various kinds for this purpose and presented a letter from Mr. Dyer for four dyes as follows: (1) Red Fuchsin-Basic, (2) Malachite Green, (3) Methyl Violet-B, (4) White Paint-Titenium Base. Mr. Dyer stated the white paint appeared to be the most satisfactory for red or black birds and either of the other three is satisfactory for white birds.

After some discussion, Dr. Ghostley moved the Board approve the four dyes recommended by Mr. Dyer. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

JOINT MEETING WITH OFFICIALS OF WISCONSIN AND MINNESOTA RE: GRADE A MILK

The Secretary reported that at the request of the State Department of Agriculture, he had called a joint meeting of the Wisconsin and Minnesota authorities responsible for carrying out the state requirements for marketing Grade A milk. He

stated there is some conflict in the regulations of the two states, particularly in regard to the brucellosis qualification of herds producing such milk, and it seems advisable the problem be discussed at a conference of representatives from both states. Arrangements have been made to hold the meeting at 10:00 A. M. on December 6 in room 329 of the State Capitol.

The Secretary has invited the Wisconsin Director of Agriculture, Mr. D. N. McDowell and the Chief of the Division of Livestock Sanitation of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Dr. H. J. O'Connell, and has advised them they are invited to bring with them such officials of the Wisconsin agencies interested in the problem as they see fit. The Minnesota Department of Agriculture has agreed to invite officials from the State Department of Health to participate. It was decided by the State Department of Agriculture and the Secretary that this conference would be preliminary only, and that for the sake of expedience, should not include the marketing interests. The Secretary stated, however, that all Board Members are invited as officials of the State of Minnesota, and that he will remind the Board Members by letter before the date of the meeting.

REACTORS TO BRUCELLOSIS TEST AT COMMUNITY SALES, PUBLIC STOCK YARDS, ETC.

The Secretary stated an important part of the brucellosis eradication program is tracing to the herd of origin, animals which show a positive reaction when tested for brucellosis at community sales, public stockyards, or other concentration points. An effort is made to trace all such animals reacting at the public stockyards at South St. Paul. All commission companies and dealers there have been very cooperative excepting the Canadian Cattle Company, a subsidiary of the Wertheimer Cattle Company who informed the Board's representative, Dr. P. T. Smith, that because of the nature of their operation, it is impossible to furnish information as to the source of such animals. The Secretary reported he had written Mr. S. H. Linnerooth, Secretary-Treasure of the Company, explaining the necessity of obtaining this information and requesting him to come to the office

of the Board to discuss the matter. The Secretary stated if the Canadian Cattle Company persisted in their refusal to cooperate, the Board should require identification of animals when sold to dealers at the yards in order that they may be traced if they later react to the brucellosis test. The problem was discussed but no action taken.

Mr. Charles Ewald then appeared and entered into the discussions of the Board. He informed the other Board Members he was delayed because of automobile trouble.

WINONA COUNTY BRUCELLOSIS PETITION AND HEARING

Mr. Robert Stenzel, Assistant Attorney General then appeared and was introduced to the Board Members. He is the representative of the Attorney General's office assigned to the Live Stock Sanitary Board. The Secretary reported he had asked Mr. Stenzel to attend the meeting to advise the Board when they considered the Secretary's report of the public hearing on the petition from Winona County requesting the area plan of brucellosis eradication. The Secretary then presented his report of the public hearing held October 5, 1955 on the sufficiency of the petition asking the Board to test all cattle in Winona County under the area plan as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1953, Sections 35.25 to 35.32, inclusive, which was filed with the Board August 27, 1955. He conducted the hearing as authorized and directed by the Board at the Special meeting on September 9. Dr. Boyd also attended the hearing as a Board Member.

The Secretary reported that persons objecting to declaring the petition sufficient, claimed at the hearing they had not had time on such short notice to examine the petition thoroughly and determine that all names thereon were eligible for signing. He stated he had therefore, left a copy of the petition with the opposers and had assured them that any evidence they wished to present to the Board concerning any of the signers, would be considered by the Board before a determination on the sufficiency of the petition was made.

On October 18 a letter was received from Mr. C. Stanley McMahon of the law firm of George, Brehmer and McMahon stating he was writing on behalf of a group of

livestock owners resident in Winona County, represented by Stanley Campbell of St. Charles, and presented reasons why in his opinion, the petition should not be declared sufficient. With this letter, Mr. McMahon enclosed a list of 90 names appearing on the petition which he challenged for the following reasons:

He stated 64 did not appear on the last tax list; sixteen which do not appear on the tax list as signed on the petition but may be members of partnerships which do appear on the tax list; one because the signature is that of an incompetent under guardianship; four because the signers are not residents of Winona County, and five duplicate signatures. There was no claim made that any persons whose signature appears on the petition, is not a cattle owner.

The Board then examined the petition filed with the Board on August 27, 1955 and a supplementary petition containing eleven additional signatures filed with the Secretary on the date of the hearing, October 5, 1955. It was determined there were 1,333 names on the petition, none of which had been challenged as those of persons not owning cattle. If the nine names challenged by Mr. McMahon as duplicates or non residents should be deleted, there will still remain 1,324 names signed by persons who have not been challenged as not those of cattle owners resident in Winona County.

The Secretary presented a statement dated August 24, 1955 signed by Richart Schoonover, Winona County Auditor, certifying the last assessment roll indicates there are 1,940 owners of cattle residing in Winona County. It appears, therefore, the number of names on the petition representing cattle owners residing in Winona County equals 68.24% of the cattle owners shown on the assessment roll.

Mr. Gordon R. Anderson, Winona County Agricultural Agent, Mr. Cullen R. Pierce, Chairman of the Brucellosis Petition Committee, and two cattle owners from Winona County, who assisted in circulating the petition then appeared. All members of the delegation urged the granting of the petition, explaining the necessity of such action for the welfare of the cattle industry of Winona County.

October 21, 1955.

The delegation was then excused.

After an extended discussion by the Board Members and Mr. Stenzel of the Attorney General's office, Dr. Boyd offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

"WHEREAS, a petition signed by cattle owners residing in Winona County requesting the State Live Stock Sanitary Board to test all cattle in said County for brucellosis under the area plan, as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1953, Sections 35.25 to 35.32, inclusive, was filed with the Board on August 27, 1955, and

WHEREAS, the Board through its Secretary and Executive Officer, held a public heaing on said petition in Lewiston, Minnesota in Winona County on October 5, 1955 as required by Minnesota Statutes 1953, Section 35.26, and

WHEREAS, the Board has considered in detail the petition, the report of the Secretary of said public hearing on the petition, and the evidence, facts, and things presented at said hearing, including certain letters and evidence filed with the Board subsequent to such hearing, and has determined the petitions are sufficient to satisfy the statutes,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED the State Live Stock Sanitary Board at a meeting held in the office of the Board in St. Paul Minnesota on October 21, 1955, hereby grants the petition aforesaid, and directs the Secretary and Executive Officer of said Board, to proceed forth with to undertake the work of testing the cattle in Winona County for brucellosis in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1953, Section 35.25 to Section 35.30, inclusive, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the Secretary and Executive Officer be directed to begin the testing in Winona County on the 28th day of November, 1955, and to publish notice of said determination and date when the testing shall begin as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1953, Section 35.26. "

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

DIFFICULTY SECURING JOHNE'S DISEASE SPECIMEN AT SOUTH ST. PAUL

The Secretary reported he was having difficulty obtaining cooperation of the Meat Inspection authorities at the slaughtering establishments at South St. Paul in securing and identifying specimens from cattle slaughtered at South St. Paul which have been condemned as a result of the Johne's disease test. He stated he had conferred with Dr. S. H. Ward, the Inspector in Charge of Meat Inspection at the South St. Paul station without results. He informed the Board these specimens had been

collected for years and transported by a Board employee to the laboratory at the University Farm where the findings are reported to the Board. He stated this procedure was of value, first, to aid the Board employee assigned to Johne's disease testing, to evalute their technique, and second, to satisfy cattle owners when cattle are condemned as a result of the test. The Secretary was advised to take the matter to the Washington authorities unless he received prompt cooperation from the South St. Paul office.

LETTERHEADS

The Secretary presented a new letterhead which was recently received on an order from the State Printer. He stated the Department of Administration had adopted uniform letterheads for all Departments, with the exception that various Boards are permitted to have the names of the officers and the Board Members shown onthe bottom of the letterhead. He stated in his opinion it would be preferable to delete the names entirely.

The Secretary was directed to discuss the matter with the Department of Administration and if satisfactory with them, to omit the names of the Board Members and officers from the letterhead.

AFFIDAVIT FORMS PREPARED BY THE SOUTH ST. PAUL INTERESTS

The Secretary presented an affidavit form prepared by the South St.Paul interests for use in the sale of cattle for feeding and grazing purposes under quarantine as provided in the amendments to the "Brucellosis Sale Law", Minnesota Statutes 1953, Section 35.245 as amended by the 1953 Legislature. The stock yards authorities offered to furnish a sufficient supply so the Board might distribute them to other dealers in order that the new law and regulations may be put into effect promptly. He stated, however, in his opinion this was not proper procedure and that he believed it would be far preferable for the Board to prepare forms for general distribution.

After some discussion, Mr. Knodt moved the Secretary be directed to have

forms prepared and printed in such an amount as he deemed necessary to supply the demand of the cattle industry of the State. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

FINANCIAL REPORT

The Secretary then presented the financial report for the first quarter of the fiscal year. This report shows more than 25% ofboth the Salary Fund and the Supplies and Expense Fund for the fiscal year have been expended, and present estimates indicate that practically all of the money in the Supplies and Expense Fund available for employment of practicing veterinarians and their assistants in testing cattle, as well as the money already transferred from the Brucellosis Contingent Fund to the Salary Fund for the full-time employment of veterinarians, law enforcement officers andoffice workers, will be expended by December 31, 1955, the end of the present quarter. The legislature, however, appropriated $350,000.00 in a Brucellosis Contingent Fund to be used to supplement the Salary Fund, the Supplies and Expense Fund or the Indemnity Fund for brucellosis. It now appears the money in the Indemnity Fund will be sufficient to pay all claims for the fiscal year, but in order to continue the brucellosis eradication program on its present scale, it will be essential to request the Legislative Advisory Committee for a transfer of money from the Contingent Fund to the Salary Fund and the Supplies and Expense Fund. The Secretary has not yet been informed when the next meeting of the Legislative Advisory Committee will be held, but it will doubtless be late in November or early December.

Dr. Boyd moved the Secretary be directed to request the Legislative Advisory Committee to transfer such funds as he estimates will be needed from the Brucellosis Contingent Fund to the Supplies and Expense Fund and the Salary Fund in order to proceed as planned with the brucellosis eradication program. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

LACK OF CHECK TESTING BY BOARD FOR PULLORUM DISEASE

The Secretary then presented a letter from Mr. Paul B. Zumbro, the official in charge of the National Poultry and Turkey Improvement Plans dated September 23, 1955,

criticizing the program in Minnesota because of the small amount of check testing conducted on flocks in this State by lay pullorum agents. He stated that pursuant to that letter, he had assigned five veterinarians to that work, which should be completed before January 1.

ERROR IN TITLE OF REGULATION

The Secretary called the Board's attention to an error in section IX of the rules and regulations for certified herds. This is the section revoking the previous regulation and although the numerical designation of the regulation to be revoked is correct, the title of that regulation is wrong. Mr. Stenzel of the Attorney General's office was consulted. He stated that in his opinion, since the numerical designation was correct and since the regulation does apply to the title given, although wrongly worded, the error was immaterial and the time and expense incurred to correct it, would not be justified.

There being no further business, on motion the Board adjourned at 12 o'clock noon.

Respectfully submitted,

Ralph L Hast
Secretary

President

MINUTES SPECIAL MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD DECEMBER 12, 1955.

The meeting was called to order at 1:00 P. M. by President Gloss in a private dining room adjoining the Cafeteria in the State Capitol. Members present were Dr. E. H. Gloss, Dr. W. L. Boyd, Mr. Charles Ewald, and Mr. E. H. Knodt. Dr. George F. Ghostley was absent. The Secretary was also present.

Since the Minutes of the two previous meetings were not available, their consideration was deferred until the next regular meeting of the Board.

PIPESTONE COUNTY PETITION.

The Secretary reported that he had received and placed on file, a petition signed by cattle owners in Pipestone County requesting the Area Plan of brucellosis control. He stated this was 87th county which had submitted such petitions. He further reported he had arranged for a public hearing on the sufficiency of the petition to be held in the Court Room in the Pipestone County Court House in Pipestone, Minnesota at 1:30 P. M. December 30.

Mr. Knodt moved the Secretary be directed to represent the Board in conducting said hearing, and if at that time, it is determined the petition is sufficient to satisfy the statues, to then fix the time when the testing will begin in Pipestone County. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

A general discussion of the amended rules and regulations governing the sale of feeding cattle under affidavit followed; also the inspection of livestock moved from the Public Stock Yards at South St. Paul to points in Minnesota. No action was taken.

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

Respectfully submitted,

Ralph L Knodt

Secretary

President

MINUTES QUARTERLY MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD JANUARY 13, 1956

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

MINUTES

The Secretary stated copies of the Minutes of the Special Meeting held September 9, 1955 and the DeferredQuarterly meeting held October 21, 1955 had been mailed to each member of the Board.

Mr. Knodt moved the Minutes of the Special Meeting held September 9, 1955 and the Deferred Quarterly meeting held October 21, 1955 be approved as submitted by the Secretary. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

The Secretary then read the Minutes of the Special Meeting held December 12, 1955. Mr. Knodt moved the Minutes of the meeting held December 12, 1955 be approved as read. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

BOARD MEMBERS APPOINTMENTS

The Secretary reported that he had conferred with Mr. Thomas R. Hughes, Secretary to the Governor, regarding the appointments of Board Members whose terms had expired. Mr. Hughes informed him that no appointments are contemplated in the immediate future.

PERMITS FOR SALE AND DISTRIBUTION OF COMBINATION BRONCHITIS-NEWCASTLE DISEASE VACCINE

The Secretary presented letters from the Delaware Poultry Laboratory of Millsboro, Delaware and the Wene Laboratories of Pleasantville, New Jersey requesting permission to sell and distribute infectious bronchitis live virus vaccine and combined bronchitis Newcastle disease live virus vaccine in Minnesota. The "Biologic Products Notice" dated December 20, 1955, confirms statements in those letters, that the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture has granted "special" licenses to the above laboratories for the production and distribution of the

products named, subject to the rules, regulations and orders of the several states.

Dr. Ghostley moved the Secretary be authorized to issue permits to any laboratory producing infectious bronchitis live virus vaccine, Newcastle Disease live virus vaccine, or combination Bronchitis-Newcastle disease live virus vaccine, allowing the sale and distribution of said products in Minnesota provided such laboratory holds a license for the production and distribution of said products, special or regular, from the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

BRUCELLOSIS

Pipestone County - The Secretary presented his report of the public hearing held December 30, 1955 in Pipestone, Minnesota on the sufficiency of the petition signed by Pipestone County cattle owners, and filed with the Board on November 29, 1955. There were 885 signatures on the petition, none of which were challenged by anyone present at the hearing. A statement signed by Marion Noble, Pipestone County Auditor, certifies there are 1,240 bona-fide cattle owners in Pipestone County as determined by the assessment books in her office. It therefore appears 71.37% of the cattle owners residing in Pipestone County signed the petition.

The Secretary further reported there had been some discussion at the hearing as to the most favorable time to conduct the first test of all cattle in Pipestone County. Opinion of those present was divided as to the starting date, but a majority of the 25 persons attending the hearing, requested the testing in Pipestone County be deferred until the late fall of 1956. The number of cattle owners at the hearing, was not representative of the cattle owners in the County, and deferring the test, would delay the state-wide program. The Secretary recommended the testing be started as soon as other testing already scheduled, will permit.

Mr. Knodt moved the petition signed by Pipestone County cattle owners requesting the area plan of brucellosis eradication, be declared sufficient and the Secretary be directed to start the testing of all cattle in Pipestone County

for brucellosis as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1953, Section 35.25 to Section 35.32, inclusive, on or about February 20, 1956. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

Progress of Brucellosis Program to Date

The Secretary reported on the progress of the brucellosis eradication program to date. There are 57 counties in Minnesota now declared Modified-Certified Brucellosis-Free. At least four more counties will undoubtedly certify within the next 30 days since the testing now nearly completed in those counties, shows a percentage of infection well below the requirement for certification.

Winona County

The first test in Winona County is nearly completed and has progressed without incident.

REGIONAL BRUCELLOSIS MEETING CHICAGO FEBRUARY 17, 1956.

The Secretary presented a letter from Dr. W. A. Hagan, Chairman of the Brucellosis Advisory Group appointed by the United States Department of Agriculture to consult with the Department on the "stepped up Federal-State program for brucellosis eradication". This letter announced regional meetings to be held by the Advisory Group for the purpose of obtaining expressions of opinion from all interested persons and organizations regarding the brucellosis eradication program. The Regional meeting most convenient for attendance from Minnesota, will be held in Chicago February 17, 1956.

Mr. Ewald moved the Secretary be directed to attend the meeting of the Brucellosis Advisory Group in Chicago February 17, 1956 to represent the Board, subject to the approval of the Governor. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ghostley - motion carried.

INCREASED COMPENSATION TO PRACTICING VETERINARIANS ON RETESTS

The Secretary reported that he had had a number of conferences with the Department of Administration and the State Auditor regarding the action of the Board authorizing him to increase the compensation to practicing veterinarians when employed

retesting cattle for brucellosus and tuberculosis. This change was deemed necessary by the Board because of the greater expense involved to veterinarians in testing scattered herds and identifying and appraising reactors when retests are conducted. The Department of Administration hesitated to approve the change as submitted, not because of the merits of the change, but because the whole procedure for the employment of"non-state employees" by the Live Stock Sanitary Board, as well as other Departments in the State Government, has been under scrutiny as to its legality, and efforts are being made to determine a more satisfactory procedure. After a lengthy discussion, however, the Secretary was authorized to submit his request for moneys for the payment of veterinarians under the new schedule without a formal approval of his request.

The State Auditor, however, raised the question as to the legality of the payment for injuries by the State Industrial Commission for veterinarians and their assistants employed under the present procedure. The Secretary informed the Board that the Industrial Commission has never questioned the propriety of these payments, and have and are paying numerous claims of veterinarians and veterinarians' assistants employed as "non-state employees". He stated that he hesitated to ask for an opinion from the Attorney General on the matter as long as payments were now being made without question.

After an extended discussion, the Board directed the Secretary to determine from the Attorney General whether or not there would be any personal liability against Board Members in case of injury to a non-state employee while engaged in state activities such as veterinarians and their assistants testing cattle for brucellosis or tuberculosis.

REGULATIONS TO BE AMENDED

The Board then discussed the advisability of amending the regulations pertaining to brucellosis eradication in view of the extension of the area plan to all counties in the state.

Dr. Gloss suggested the Secretary determine as soon as possible, if the United States Department of Agriculture had succeeded in patenting or registering as a trade mark, the "shield" tattoo now in use in Idaho and a few other western states.

The Secretary stated in his opinion, a regulation should now be adopted similar to the North Dakota regulation which prohibits the movement of any animal from an infected herd except for slaughter.

After some discussion, the Board suggested the Secretary try to have such a measure incorporated in legislation to be presented to the next legislature for consideration.

HERD OF BUFFALO IN CLAY COUNTY

The Secretary reported that he had recei ved a letter from Mr. O. A. Daellenbeck, Clay County Agricultural Agent, reporting complaints from farmers regarding a herd of buffalo maintained in that County. These complaints indicated that abortions were occurring in the herd, and that it had not been tested for brucellosis. An investigation was made which indicates the buffalo are owned by Mr. C. C. Coltes of the Farm Mutual Insurance Company of Fargo, North Dakota, and were imported into Minnesota about three years ago. The farm manager stated that to his knowledge, there have been no abortions, but one animal had evidently calved, but that he had never been able to find the calf or fetus. There is no record in the office of the Board indicating the herd has ever been tested for brucellosis or tuberculosis.

Dr. Keller, who made the investigation, reports the herd is completely isolated from all other cattle.

After some discussion, the Secretary was directed to have the herd of buffalo tested for both brucellosis and tuberculosis.

REPORT OF JOINT MEETING ON GRADE "A" MILK REGULATIONS

The Secretary presented the report of the State Department of Agriculture on the joint meeting of the Board and other State Agencies interested in the Grade "A" milk program with similar agenzs of Wisconsin. Attached to this report is a proposed

revision of the State Department of Agriculture for Grade "A" milk as they pertain to the brucellosis status of producing herds.

After some discussion, the Secretary was directed to suggest to the Department of Agriculture, a rewording of paragraph 4 of these proposed regulations to read as follows:

> "4. A herd in which no cattle have been inoculated with any product made from or containing brucellosis organisms when such cattle were more than eight months of age, unless all such cattle in said herd have been blood tested 30 days or more following such inoculation, and are found to be negative."

INVESTIGATION OF MOVEMENT OF CATTLE FROM SOUTH ST. PAUL

The Secretary reported that recent investigations of the movement of cattle from South St. Paul to points in Minnesota, show that there is no health inspection of such shipments immediately prior to removal from the stockyards. He reported that after such shipments are made up, certificates of inspection are made by the Federal Government on the basis of the routine inspection conducted in the yards and the determination as to whether or not the animals removed comply with such certification, is made by the lay inspector at the outgoing gate. This practice has resulted in a number of instances, in over age cattle being removed, either as under six months of age when they materially exceeded that age, or under eighteen months of age when all evidence indicates the cattle were older.

The Secretary stated that in accordance with Minnesota regulations, no cattle are to be removed from the Public Stock Yards to points in Minnesota unless accompanied by a health certificate issued by a qualified veterinarian, and that in his opinion, inspection such as is now carried on at South St. Paul, does not qualify the cattle under this regulation. The Secretary recommended that shippers be required to obtain health certificates from a qualified veterinarian for each individual shipment of cattle removed from the Public Stock Yards for shipment to points in Minnesota, and that all such cattle be identified by ear tag at the time such inspection is made.

After some discussion, Mr. Knodt moved the Secretary be authorized to require a veterinarian's health certificate issued after inspection of each individual shipment of cattle at the public stock yards when consigned to points in Minnesota, and that all animals in such shipment, except steers, be satisfactorily and individually identified before removal from the stock yards. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

AMENDMENT TO FEDERAL REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO GARBAGE FED HOGS

The Secretary called the attention of the Board to an amendment to the regulations of the Animal Disease Eradication Branch, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, pertaining to the movement of garbage fed hogs. This regulation prohibits the interstate shipment of any swine which have at any time been fed raw garbage, or the interstate shipment of products from such swine except for special processing, or unless such products are processed prior to such shipment. Legally, in Minnesota there are no raw garbage fed hogs. However, from time to time, persons are found who are feeding raw garbage, and legal action is taken in all such cases. When convictions are obtained, if the Live Stock Sanitary Board is to cooperate with the federal regulations, it will be necessary to maintain the quarantine on the swine involved indefinitely, and the inspector at the point where the swine are marketed, must be informed that the swine have been at one time, fed raw garbage, in order that he may take appropriate action.

The Secretary informed the Board that it was his intention to put this procedure into effect immediately in Minnesota.

POSSIBLE DIAGNOSIS OF SWAMP FEVER IN BURROS

The Secretary reported that at the request of Dr. P. H. Riede of Mabel, that he had caused an investigation to be made of a disease condition in burros shipped into Minnesota during the summer of 1955 from Fort Worth, TexaS and reportedly originating in Mexico. He stated that a veterinarian of the School of Veterinary Medicine,

University of Minnesota had made the investigation at his request, and had made a tentative diagnosis of Swamp Fever. The Secretary reported that arrangements were now being made to bring some of the affected animals to the University of Minnesota for confirmation of this diagnosis, and that the remaining equine animals on the farm where these burros have been maintained, have been placed under quarantine pending a final diagnosis of the condition.

He stated, however, that a number of animals shipped into Minnesota in the same shipment, have been widely distributed and wished instructions as to what procedure to take in case the burros now under examination, proved to be affected with swamp fever (infectious anemia).

The Secretary was directed in case of a positive diagnosis, to make every effort to locate all of the burros in the shipment, and to place a quarantine on such animals and all contact equines until further consideration by the Board.

RULES AND REGULATIONS TO BE AMENDED

Request for Amendments to Rendering PlantRegulations

The Secretary presented a letter from the Van Hoven Company, Incorporated, who operate a rendering plant at New Brighton, Minnesota pertaining to the rules and regulations governing the transportation of carcasses, and the operation of rendering plants. The Secretary stated that this letter was insitgated because of some discussion with Mr. Van Hoven in the office of the Board pertaining to Van Hoven's contract with the City of St. Paul for the removal of dead animals. He stated that at the time the Van Hoven Company submitted their bid to the City of St. Paul, a competing bid was submitted by a rubbish hauler who stated his intention of hauling carcasses in his rubbish trucks, but that the City refused his bod for the reason the Secretary informed them that no carcasses of dead animals could be transported in any vehicle in which other material was transported unless such material was also disposed of at the rendering plant, either by rendering or burning. He stated, however, that the rules and regulations do not specifically cover this matter, and

recommended that the rendering plant regulations be amended, both to correct this omission, and also to make them more uniform with the other rules and regulations of the Board.

Exhibition Regulations to be Amended

The Secretary reported the regulations governing the public exhibition of livestock should also be amended, particularly as they apply to the brucellosis requirements in order to make them conform to the amended regulations for the eradication of brucellosis.

Mr. Ewald moved the Secretary prepare amended regulations, including the new interpretation for the diagnosis of the brucellosis test when applied to vaccinated animals, and provision for permitting swine from brucellosis certified herds, to be exhibited without a brucellosis test, and also an amended regulation for the transportation of carcasses and the operation of rendering plants to be presented to the Board at the next meeting. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

NEW PAY PLAN FOR STATE EMPLOYEES

The Secretary informed the Board that the "new pay plan" for state employees authorized by the last legislature, was put into effect by the Department of Administration and the Civil Service Department as of January 1, 1956. He stated in order to comply with this plan, it was necessary for him to leave certain unfilled positions vacant in order that the increases provided by the plan, might be paid out of the Salary Fund appropriation. He stated that this had necessitated his leaving vacant two Veterinarian I positions and one Law Enforcement Office I position. He stated, however, that he is now informed that in the next fiscal year, the necessary savings may be taken from the money appropriated for the employment of veterinary students if the Board decides that the employment of such students is no longer needed.

Mr. Knodt moved that the Secretary be directed to discontinue the employment of veterinary students as Brucellosis Technicians, or to reduce the number of such employees to the extent required to fill the Veterinarian I and Law Enforcement Inspector positions now vacant. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

January 13, 1956

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1955

The Secretary presented the Financial Statement of the Board for the second quarter of the biennium. There are satisfactory balances in all of the various funds.

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

Respectfully submitted,

_____
Secretary

_____
President

MINUTES QUARTERLY MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD APRIL 13, 1956

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

INTRODUCTION OF NEW BOARD MEMBER

The Secretary introduced Dr. H. J. Ruebke, and announced that he had received a copy of the certificate of appointment of Dr. Ruebke to the Board for the term ending the first Monday in January, 1960. Dr. Ruebke was welcomed to the Board by the other Board Members.

MINUTES

Mr. Knodt moved the Minutes of the Quarterly meeting held January 13, 1956 be approved as submitted to the Board Members by the Secretary. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

REPRESENTATIVE HOFSTAD.

The Secretary reported that he had had several telephone conversations with Mr. Alvin O. Hofstad, State Representative from the 24th District, who lives at Madison, Minnesota, and is the Chairman of the Interim Committee on Dairy Products and Livestock. Mr. Hofstad criticized the Secretary and other employees of the Board for too freely instituting legal proceedings against persons refusing to submit their cattle to the brucellosis test as required by law, and particularly regarding such procedure in Lac qui Parle County without first advising with Mr. Hofstad. He was also most critical of the Secretary for appointing a Law Enforcement Inspector who lives in Lac qui Parle County, without first consulting with him (Mr. Hofstad). The Secretary explained it was impratical and in his opinion, improper to consult with various legislators, or to be influenced by them regarding law enforcement problems. He also explained the appointment in question, was made in the regular manner through Civil Service channels. The Secretary stated in his opinion, it would be improper

to consult with members of the legislature before making appoints of employees to the Board.

MR. CYRUS MAGNUSON.

The Secretary reported that he had recently received a telephone call from Mr. Cyrus Magnusson, Executive Secretary to the Governor. Mr. Magnusson stated that he had a letter criticising the activities of Dr. P. T. Smith, the field veterinarian assigned to the South St. Paul Stock Yards. Mr. Magnusson stated the writer of this letter requested his name be not divulged, since "doing so might cause him to lose his job". Mr. Magnusson read excerpts from this letter to the Secretary over the telephone. The letter was extremely critical of Dr. Smith in regard to his public relations, claiming he was arbitrary and insolent, and operated under "rules laid down by himself." Mr. Magnusson further stated that he had had a number of telephone calls on the same subject from persons who would not or did not divulge their identity, and that he, Mr. Magnusson, "felt that something should be done". Mr. Magnusson did not offer nor refer to any specific instance of improper action by Dr. Smith.

The Secretary stated in his opinion, Dr. Smith is doing an excellent and efficient job in a peculiarly difficult position. He stated that much pressure is continuously being brought to bear on anyone in that position, urging them to overlook minor discrepancies or make exceptions in particular cases. Dr. Smith has been very firm in resisting such pressure, and since his tenure at South St. Paul, has disclosed many activities formerly conducted, contrary to rules and regulations which he has effectively corrected.

After some discussion, the Secretary was directed to take no action unless some specific charges are brought against Dr. Smith.

MEETING ON BRUCELLOSIS PROGRAM

The Secretary reported that he had attended ameeting called by the special committee appointed by the United States Secretary of Agriculture to study the progress of the expedited brucellosis program. This meeting was one of a number

of regional meetings called by that committee to interview State L ivestock Sanitary officials and representatives of the cattle industry. It was held in Chicago on February 17, 1956. The committee is composed of Dr. W. A. Hagen, Dean, College of Veterinary Medicine, Cornell University, Chairman; William D. Knox, Editor, Hoard's Dairyman; Mr. Earl Price, Dean of the Colorado College of Agriculture, Dr. C. F. Clark, Dean, of the School of Veterinary Medicine, Michigan State College, and Mr. Tom Arnold of Valentine, Nebraska, representing the American National Cattlemen's Association. The states represented at the Chicago meeting were Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Ohio representatives were unable to attend because of impossible flying weather.

All states represented reported excellent progress. It was interesting to note that they are all now working under the area plan, which has been advocated and followed in Minnesota since 1939, but which in the other states until the past year, had not been adopted, or had allowed the plan to lapse and become inactive. When the increased federal funds were made available, work under the area plan in Minnesota was already being pushed, and an organization for carrying it out, was well established. Since we were ready to take advantage of an increased allotment, it has been possible in Minnesota to make more progress than in most of the other states. It was gratifying to hear state after state testify that they are now operating under the "Minnesota Plan."

Mr. Tom Arnold asked each state official, if the states they represent will accept for importation as "official vaccinates", cattle vaccinated as calves by lay technicians, employed by the state of origin. Testimony at the meeting indicated that no state represented would accept such cattle as official vaccinates, but all said states have provisions for accepting feeding cattle under quarantine without test and regardless of vaccination status.

During the meeting, Mr. Arnold and Judge Joe Montague, an attorney for the Texas and Southwestern Cattlemen's Association, discussed the difficulties faced by

the range state in obtaining veterinary service to conduct the vaccination of calves. They accused the "feeding states" of sabotaging the brucellosis program by refusing recognition as official vaccinates, of cattle vaccinated by laymen. The State Officials present explained their reasons for not recognizing lay vaccination on the basis of the importance of proper vaccination to the livestock industry and its effect on the eradication program within their respective states. A transcript of the testimony at that meeting has been procurred and is on file in the Secretary's office.

After the meeting adjourned, Mr. Arnold conferred with the Secretary, discussing the range vaccination problem further and requested the Secretary, Dr. West, to arrange with the Officers of the Association of Chief Livestock Sanitary Officials of the North Central states, which includes all of the principal feeding states, for Mr. Arnold to meet with them at their next meeting to discuss the matter further.

REPORT OF MEETING OF SANITARY OFFICIALS NORTH CENTRAL STATES

The Secretary reported the annual meeting of the Association of Chief Livestock Sanitary Officials of the North Central states, usually held in Chicago in March, was held this year at Ames, Iowa the evening of March 27, since all of the Livestock Sanitary Officials of the states in this group were invited to attend a Regional Conference called by the Agricultural Research Service to discuss foreign diseases at Ames, Iowa on March 27 to 29, inclusive. At the request of the President of the Association, Dr. Joe Green of Indiana who was unable to be present, Dr. West presided at this meeting. The following states were represented: - South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan. North Dakota was not represented.

The matter of recognition of vaccinates originating in range areas and vaccinated by lay technicians, was presented by Dr. Glen B. Rea, State Veterinarian of South Dakota, as it was impossible for Mr. Arnold to attend the meeting. Without

exception, all of the officials of the states represented, with the exception of South Dakota, stated they could not accept as official vaccinates, any cattle not vaccinated by qualified veterinarians. In several of the states, including Iowa and Nebraska, "Official vaccinate" is defined by their state laws to mean only animals vaccinated by qualified veterinarians.

CONFERENCE ON FOREIGN DISEASES

The Secretary reported he had also attended the Regional Conference on foreign diseases conducted by the Agricultural Research Service of the United States Department of Agriculture at Ames, Iowa March 27 to 29. An excellent program was presented by well-qualified speakers. In addition to a number of diseases of domestic animals prevalent in foreign countries, which may be introduced at any time into this country, either through accident or design, a thorough presentation was given of present knowledge pertaining to the several virus diseases which have recently appeared in this country, and are classed under the general term "mucosal disease complex".

Several hours were devoted to a special meeting of the Chief State Livestock Sanitary officials and the Inspectors in Charge in the states represented, for the Animal Disease Eradication Branch, with Dr. R. J. Anderson, Chief of that Branch to outline plans for prompt and efficient action by states and federal agencies should a foreign disease be introduced into the United States.

The Secretary informed the Board he intended to confer on this matter in the immediate future with the Civil Defense authorities, the Attorney General, and other state officials to determine what assistance the Board might obtain from such agencies in case of an emergency of this nature.

After some discussion, Dr. Ruebke moved the Secretary be directed to require all veterinarians practicing in Minnesota, to report immediately to the Board every case of Mucosal Disease Complex encountered in his practice. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

BRUCELLOSIS

The Secretary reported the brucellosis eradication program is proceeding

satisfactorily. All counties are now under the area plan and the first complete test has been completed in all counties. Sixty-six counties have been declared Modified Cer ified Brucellosis-Free and four additional counties have met all requirements for certification, but the certificates have not been returned from Washington. This makes a total of 70 counties which have met all requirements for certification. In eight counties, - Todd, Chisago, Houston, Martin, Nobles, Pipestone, Lac qui Parle and Dakota, the percentage of infection was only slightly higher than required for certification when the last complete test was conducted. It is believed that at least some of these counties will attain certification as a result of retests of infected herds now in progress.

In at least nine counties, however, Mille Lacs, Kanabec, Isanti, Benton, Stearns, Washington, Hennepin, Carver, and Scott, the percentage of infection was too high for certification at the time of the last test, and at least one more complete test will be required before these counties can be certified. These tests cannot be conducted until the next fiscal year.

The Secretary reported he had conferred with the officials of the Animal Disease Eradication Branch while in Ames, relative to their progress in obtaining a patent or copyright on the special vaccination tattoo now in use in Idaho, and as reported at the last meeting of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association for the identification of vaccinates. They report only that they were "working on it" but had nothing definite to report.

Dr. Gloss suggested the Secretary write to Dr. R. J. Anderson for a further report on this matter.

Michicgan Outlaws Huddelson's Vaccine

The Secretary presented a report from the State of Michigan stating that after January 30, 1956, only Strain 19 will be recognized as the official brucellosis vaccine in that state. This in effect, outlaws the use of the Huddleson vaccine which has been produced in that state, and for a number of years was

widely advocated as a vast improvement over the Strain 19 vaccine, Apparently reliable authorities also claimed the Huddleson vaccine had curative powers. When subjected to critical tests, however, the product failed to produce the claimed results. Thus another of the long list of brucellosis remedies at one time or another widely advocated, has been found of little or no value and its use discontinued.

DR. D. F. STOPPEL, PINE ISLAND

Dr. D. F. Stopple of Pine Island then appeared. The Secretary stated an investigation had recently disclosed certain irregularities in the issuing of health certificates, and the reporting of brucellosis vaccination by Dr. Stoppel, and that he had suspended Dr. Stoppel from the Approved and Accredited List of Veterinarians in Minnesota on March 20, 1956. He stated he had invited Dr. Stoppel to appear before the Board at this time if he wished to show cause why his name should not be removed from the Approved and Accredited list of veterinarians in this State. The Secretary presented a report of the investigation made at his direction, by Mr. Lester Tate, one of the Law Enfocement Officers of the Board, together with certain health certificates and vaccination certificates issued by Dr. Stoppel and bearing his signature. The report included statements by certain livestock truckers showing the hour and date of pickup and delivery of cattle which appeared to be covered by the certificate. The report showed that Dr. Stoppel had indicated cattle covered by the certificate were injected with tuberculin on March 9 and the observations made on March 12, whereas the trucker's records indicated the cattle were not delivered at the assembling point until March 10, and were removed on March 12.

Dr. Stoppel admitted that he had indicated the date of injection as March 9 in order for the dealer who had assembled and sold these cattle, Frank Mathias of West Concord, to move them on March 12, and that the actual injection was made on March 10.

The vaccination certificates indicated that Dr. Stoppel had vaccinated two animals in the herd of Earl Gunderson, West Concord, Dodge County, on January 7, 1955. There is no report of this vaccination in the office of the Board, but

there is a report indicating that animals identified by the same tag numbers were vaccinated by another veterinarian in the Gunderson herd on May 9, 1954. Dr. Stoppel admitted that the certificates had been issued at the request of Mr. Gunderson, although he had at that time, no documentary evidence that he had vaccinated the animals as reported on the certificate. He stated that Mr. Gunderson wished to sell the two animals identified on the certificates, and had requested Dr. stoppel to issue the certificate, claiming he was sure they had been vaccinated on or about the date shown by Dr. Stoppel.

It would appear from the evidence, that this was a deliberate effort to sell the animals in question without a brucellosis test under a falsified vaccination certificate. The Secretary called Dr. Stoppel's attention to the vaccination certificates, which certify that the vaccination described thereon, had been reported to the Board.

Dr. Stoppel stated that from time to time he had vaccinated animals and failed to make the necessary reports because of the pressure of other duties. Dr. Stoppel was unable to offer further reasons for the the violations above outlined. Dr. Stoppel was then excused.

After some deliberation, Dr. Boyd moved the Secretary be directed to take the necessary steps to remove the name of Dr. D. F. Stoppel from the Approved and Accredited List of Veterinarians in Minnesota. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried unanimously.

DR. CHRISTIAN FISKER, MINNEAPOLIS

Dr. Christian Fisker then appeared. The Secretary reported that some days ago, Dr. Ruebke had telephoned him from Ada stating that Dr. Fisker, who had been assigned to testing in Norman County, had not been conducting himself in the manner in which he, Dr. Ruebke, considered an employee of the Live Stock Sanitary Board should. The Secretary therefore, had requested Dr. Fisker to appear before the Board at this time to answer any charges which Dr. Ruebke wished to make.

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Dr. Ruebke explained that he had received numerous complaints from farmers in Norman County regarding the lack of sanitation on the part of Dr. Fisker when he was conducting brucellosis tests in that area, and reported that he, himself, had on several occasions, noted the filthy condition of the portable cattle chute used by Dr. Fisker. He also reported that certain errors had been made in the identification of blood samples secured by Dr. Fisker and in reports to owners of suspects disclosed in their herds when tested by Dr. Fisker.

In reply to questions by Board Members, Dr. Fisker claimed he maintained his clothing and footwear in as clean a condition as possible during a days testing, and that he changed his outer clothing daily. He also explained that because of the extremely cold weather, it was impossible to maintain a cattle chute in as clean a condition as he would like for the reason that if an effort was made to wash the chute after each herd, there would be such an accumulation of ice as to make the handling of cattle dangerous. The Secretary and the Board Members informed Dr. Fisker that it is absolutely essential that every effort be made to observe the instructions regarding cleanliness and sanitation while conducting the testing program, and that no veterinarian employed by the Board, should try to test so many cattle per day, that he could not take sufficient time to confer with cattle owners where suspects and reactors are disclosed. Dr. Fisker was then excused.

Dr. Ruebke stated that in his opinion, no further action was indicated at this time, as he believed the instructions given Dr. Fisker by the Board, would probably correct the situation. A discussion followed, but no actionwas taken.

EDWIN HILGENDORF - WELCOME, MINNESOTA

The Secretary reported that Mr. Edwin Hilgendorf of Welcome, Minnesota had refused to submit his cattle to the tuberculin and brucellosis test during the recent county-wide test in Martin County. He stated Mr. Hilgendorf maintained approximately 250 head of cattle, all at the present time in a large dry feed lot. He stated that with the exception of 48 cows they might all be classed as strictly

feeding cattle, and might be exempt from the test provided provisions were made for their segregation from the breeding cattle. Mr. Hilgendorf also maintained in an adjoining dry feed lot, 48 breeding cows, most of them now heavy in calf. He was informed that if he would provide separate watering facilities for the breeding cattle, it would be satisfactory to test only the breeding cattle, and to maintain the feeding cattle under quarantine until shipped for slaughter.

Mr. Hilgendorf refused to make provision for separate watering facilities for the breeding cattle, and further refused to submit any of his cattle to the test. After repeated refusals, agents of the Board informed Mr. Hilgendorf it would be necessary for them to take legal action. He requested an opportunity to come to the Board to confer with the Secretary which he did on February 6, 1956. At that time, the Secretary informed him it would be necessary to carry out the directions of the agents of the Board, which he agreed to do, or to ship the cattle into South Dakota by February 18, 1956. An inspection of the premises on February 20 and again on February 29, 1956 indicated that no action had been taken by Mr, Hilgendorf. Therefore, agents of the Board conferred with the Martin County Attorney, who urged that any action in swearing to a complaint against Mr. Hilgendorf, be deferred until he had an opportunity to confer with him. This conference was held on March 5. A representative of the Board was present at the conference, and reported that the County Attorney had advised Mr. Hilgendorf to call on the Board Members, and meet with the Board to request that his herd be exempt from the test for tuberculosis and brucellosis.

Upon receipt of this information, the Secretary conferred with the Attorney General, who advised that since this information had been given Mr, Hilgendorf by the County Attorney, it was his opinion that further action be deferred until the next meeting of the Board.

The Secretary stated that he had received no communication from Mr. Hilgendorf, but in order to bring the matter to a conclusion, he had written to Mr. Hilgendorf on April 4, informing him of the Board meeting and inviting him to

attend to discuss the testing of his herd with the Board.

Mr. Hilgendorf then appeared. He stated he had been planning to write to the Secretary for an appointment with the Board when he received the Secretary's letter. He explained to the Board Members the manner in which his herd was maintained, stating they are now confined in dry feed lots, and that he owns an entire section which is surrounded on all sides by highways, and that he could see no way in which his cattle could jeopardize neighboring herds. He also stated that he sold no milk, and all of the cattle on his premises eventually go to slaughter. In reply to a question from the Secretary, he stated that the cows in one of the lots were all with calf, but that it was his intention to feed the calves out for beef, and that no cattle would be sold from his premises excepting for immediate slaughter. The Board Members explained the law requires that under the area plan, both for the control of tuberculosis or brucellosis, all cattle with certain exceptions maintained in the area, must be subjected to the tests. Mr. Hilgendorf was then excused.

After some discussion, Mr. Knodt moved the secretary be directed to notify Mr. Hilgendorf that it will be necessary for him to submit his cattle to the tuberculin and brucellosis tests in accordance with the laws and the rules and regulations of the Board, that a copy of this letter be furnished the County Attorney, and that the Secretary cause said testing to be conducted without further delay. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried unanimously.

GRADE A MILK REGULATIONS

The Secretary reported that the State Department of Agriculture has amended their regulations pertaining to the production of Grade A milk. Under these regulations, after July 1, 1956, no milk or milk products shall be classified as Grade A unless produced by herds conducted under the Certified Herd Plan in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Live Stock Sanitary Board, or herds in counties under the Area Plan of Brucellosis Eradication, provided said herds were included in the last test of the county, and all reactors disclosed were disposed of within 15 days after condemnation, and further provided no vaccination of cattle over eight months of age is conducted in such herd.

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Since all counties in Minnesota have now adopted the area plan of brucellosis eradication, all herds in the state are eligible for the production of Grade A milk insofar as brucellosis is concerned, provided they do not retain any reactors in the herd more than 15 days following date of condemnation, and further provided no adult vaccination has been conducted in such herds. The Grade A milk regulations place the responsibility for compliance on Grade A processors. However, since the processors can determine the status of the herds of their respective patrons only from the records of the Live Stock Sanitary Board, the Secretary has arranged with the assistance of the state office of the Animal Disease Eradication Branch, United States Department of Agriculture, to prepare and distribute to all Grade A processors, a list of herds in the state which Board records indicate are maintaining reactors or in which adult vaccination is practiced. He stated he now plans to furnish these lists prior to July 1, 1956, when the regulations become effective, and to furnish supplementary lists at approximately 30 day intervals, showing any changes from time to time.

The Secretary further reported that upon completion of the first list, all cattle owners which our records show are now maintaining reactors, have been notified of the impending requirements, and that following this notice the number of herds in which reactors have been maintained, has been materially decreased.

The Secretary further reported that in preparing the list of herds where reactors are maintained, it was disclosed that in a very large percentage of such herds, not more than two reactors are being held. He stated that a concerted effort will be made during the coming pasture season to see that the regulations pertaining to the segregation of herds where reactors are maintained, are complied with, which he believed would further reduce the number of herds where reactors are being held, particularly in herds where these reactors are small in number.

The Board Members expressed their approval of this procedure - no action was taken.

SOUTH DAKOTA REGULATIONS

The Secretary reported that the State of South Dakota has recently amended their regulations governing the importation of livestock into that state. They now requirethat an extra copy of each health certificate be prepared and forwarded immediately to the SouthDakota State Livestock Sanitary Board before the livestock is shipped. He stated that in Minnesota, like most other states, much difficulty has been encountered because of delay on the part of veterinarians issuing certificates in other states for importation of livestock into Minnesota. Too often the necessary copies of these certificates are not properly furnished the State Veterinarian in the state of origin, often resulting in wide dispersal of such livestock before the Live Stock Sanitary officials have knowledge of the importation. He stated that if the procedure adopted by South Dakota can be enforced, it is his opinion that it would result in a marked improvement in this respect.

The possibility of adopting the plan in Minnesota was discussed but no action was taken.

GARBAGE FEEDING REGULATIONS

The Secretary reported that on January 1, 1956, Federal regulations became effective prohibiting the interstate movement of any swine fed raw garbage or products made from such swine unless the swine were shipped under permit for immediate slaughter and "processing", or unless the products of such swine were "processed" prior to interstate shipment. He explained that "processing" meant deboning and thorough cooking of all edible parts of the carcass. The processing is expensive, resulting in the necessity of the sellers of swine accepting a much lower price.

The Minnesota law and regulations prohibit the feeding of any raw garbage in this state. However, since this law went into effect, agents of the Board obtained evidence a garbage feeder had violated the law and a conviction was obtained. Following this conviction, the hogs were placed under quarantine providing they could not be removed from the premises where garbage had been fed excepting under special permit issued by the Board. The Minnesota regulations further provide that garbage fed swine

may be sold only to slaughtering establishments under federal inspection. All of these establishments sell interstate and no such establishment in Minnesota is prepared to conduct the necessary processing. Therefore, when the swine above described were ready for slaughter, it was necessary for the owner to ship them under Federal permit to a processor in Chicago, which resulted in his having to accept a payment of only $6.50 per hundred weight.

The Secretary stated that in some states where a significant number of swine are still being fed raw garbage, feeders of such swine are permitted to sell their swine for slaughter at points other than those where federal inspection is maintained, which permits feeders of such swine to realize a more satisfactory price. He pointed out, however, that if the law is observed in Minnesota, and all garbage is properly cooked before feeding, there is no discrimination when the swine are sold to plants where federal inspection is maintained,

A brief discussion followed, no action was taken.

RULES AND REGULATIONS TO BE AMENDED

Public Exhibition of Livestock and Poultry

The Secretary presented amendments to the rules and regulations governing the public exhibition of livestock and poultry, which he had prepared as directed by the Board at the Quarterly meeting on January 13.

A general discussion of these amendments followed. Dr. Ruebke moved the amendments to the rules and regulations governing the public exhibition of livestock and poultry in Minnesota, as prepared by the Secretary, be approved for submission to a public hearing. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

Rules and Regulations for the Transportation and Rendering of Carcasses

The Secretary then presented an amended regulation governing the transportation of carcasses of animals which have died or have been killed on account of disease and the rendering of such carcasses.

After a discussion of the amended regulation, Dr. Ruebke moved the proposed amended regulation regarding the transportation and rendering of carcasses of animals and fowl that have died or have been killed on account of disease, as prepared by the Secretary, be approved for submission to a public hearing. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

PUBLIC HEARING

The Secretary sted that he had arranged for a public hearing on the proposed amendments to the rules and regulations, in the State Capitol on May 4 at 10:00 A. M. He stated notice had been furnished as required by law, to all persons who had filed their names with the Secretary of State, requesting such notice, and that he had also furnished notices to all rendering plant operators and to the secretaries of all county fair organizations. He stated that if at least a quorum of the Board did not intend to attend the hearing, he should be authorized to conduct the hearing for the Board.

Mr. Knodt moved that the Secretary be authorized and directed to represent the Board in conducting the public hearing to consider amendments to rules and regulations scheduled for May 4, 1956. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

The Secretary stated that he deemed it advisable for as many of the Board Members to attend the hearing as could find it possible to do so, even though he was authorized to conduct the hearing. He stated that if a quorum is present, it might be possible to adopt the changes at that time, which would expedite final enactment.

PUBLIC HEARING ON PROPOSED RULES AND REGULATIONS OF PUBLICATION BOARD

The Secretary presented a notice of a public hearing on proposed rules and regulations of the Publication Board to be held April 25, 1956 at 10:00 A. M. in the Auditorium of the State Office Building. He stated that under a law passed by the 1955 Legislature, this Publication Board had been established, and that an effort is being made to publish the rules and regulations of all state departments in a

uniform manner, and to adopt a uniform code of identification of such regulations. He stated there have been a number of proposals pertaining to the distribution of s such regulations by the Publication Board, and that this hearing might be of importance to the Board in the final determination of what restrictions will be placed on such distribution by the various state agencies.

The matter was discussed by the Board but no action was taken.

DIPPING SHEEP AT COMMUNITY SALES

The Secretary reminded the Board that approximately one year ago he had been authorized to issue an order requiring all community sales to dip all sheep consigned to such sales before they were offered for sale. He stated that following that authorization, no cases of sheep scab attributal to passage through community sales was reported, and for that reason he had not issued such an order. He stated that during recent months, cases have again appeared traceable directly to community sales, and that therefore on April 9, he had notified all community sale operators and official veterinarians at community sales that after May 15, 1956, no sheep may be sold through such sales until they have been officially dipped in benzene hexacholoride or lindane, in an approved strength under the supervision of the official veterinarian.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY MINNESOTA TURKEY GROWERS ASSOCIATION, INC.

The Secretary then resented a letter from Mr. A. D. Eisenmenger, Executive Secretary of the Minnesota Turkey Growers Association, Inc., enclosing a resolution adopted by the Turkey Growers Association on February 4, 1956, requesting the establishment of a laboratory for blood testing turkeys in the south central portion of the state. The Secretary requested that Dr. L. E. Jenkins, Assistamt Secretary of the Board, and who is in charge of poultry disease control, be invited to discuss this matter with the Board.

Dr. Jenkins then appeared. He presented figures indicating that the present laboratory at Willmar was so located as to handle both blood samples and

specimens with the most convenience to the entire southern part of the state, and if a laboratory was established in the south central part, an additional laboratory would be required. The Secretary pointed out that with the present funds and personnel, such a laboratory would be impossible without either discontinuing the laboratory at Willmar or the work conducted in the northern part of the state at Detroit Lakes during part of the year.

After an extended discussion, Mr. Ewald moved the Secretary be directed to write Mr. Eisenmenger, explaining that with the present funds and personnel available, it would be impractical to establish and conduct a laboratory in the south central part of the state. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

DR. K. W. KLAUS, WINONA

The Secretary then presented a report of an investigation made by Dr. George E. Keller, the Veterinarian in Charge of the Brucellosis Control Division regarding reports received from veterinarians employed in the area testing for brucellosis in Winona County indicating that Dr. K. W. Klaus of Lewiston, Minnesota had been vaccinating a number of cattle well over eight months of age, and reported them to this office as under that age. The report indicated that some of these violations had been conducted by Dr. Klaus prior to the time that he had appeared before the Board on March 30, 1955, but there were several instances in which the evidence bore out the reports in which the work had been conducted after that time. Some of the veterinary members of the Board explained to the Board the difficulties encountered by a practicing veterinarian in determining the exact age of calves at the time of vaccination.

The Secretary reported that he had received complaints from other veterinarians for a number of years, in which they complained of Dr. Klaus' activities in this regard. He stated, however, he had notified Dr. Klaus of the results of the investigation, and that Dr. Klaus had telephoned him assuring him that if any vaccination over age had been conducted by him since he met with the Board on March 30, 1955,

at which time he assured the Board that he would comply in all respects with the regulations, such actions had been inadvertant on his part. He again assured the Secretary he would comply in all respects with the brucellosis regulations to the best of his ability.

After some discussion, the Secretary was directed to write to Dr. Klaus explaining again the importance of restricting vaccination to animals of the proper age, and informing him that because of his assurances to the Secretary, no further action would be taken by the Board at this time.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Mr. Ewald nominated Dr. W. L. Boyd as President of the Board for the ensuing year. The nomination was seconded by Dr. Ruebke.

Mr. Knodt moved the nominations be closed and the Secretary cast the unanimous ballot of the Board for Dr. Boyd for President. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ruebke - motion carried unanimously. The Secretary cast the unanimous ballot of the Board for Dr. Boyd. President Gloss declared Dr. Boyd elected President of the Board for the ensuing year.

Dr. Ruebke nominated Mr. Ewald as Vice-President of the Board. Mr. Knodt moved the nominations be closed and the Secretary cast the unanimous ballot of the Board for Mr. Ewald as Vice-President. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ruebke- motion carried unanimously. The Secretary cast the unanimous ballot as directed and President Gloss delcared Mr. Ewald as Vice-President for the ensuing year.

D Dr. Boyd moved that Dr. Ralph L. West be reappointed as Secretary and Executive Officer for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried unanimously.

Dr. Boyd moved that Dr. L. E. Jenkins be appointed as Assistant Secretary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried unanimously.

April 13, 1956.

There being no further business, the Board on motion adjourned at 3;30 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

Rachel L Hurst

Secretary

President

MINUTES SPECIAL MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD MAY 11, 1956

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

MINUTES

Mr. Knodt moved consideration of the Minutes of the meeting held April 13 be deferred until the next meeting. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Report of Discussion at Public Hearing

The Secretary presented a report of the proceedings of the public hearing on amendments to the rules and regulations governing the public exhibition of livestock and poultry in Minnesota (Regulation No. 6.3.4). This report included certain suggestions and recommendations by persons attending the hearing.

After an extended discussion, Dr. Gloss moved the amended regulation include the following provision:

"After January 1, 1957, no cattle originating in Minnesota shall be exhibited or permitted entry into exhibition premises unless they originate in herds not under quarantine for brucellosis or tuberculosis and no cattle originating in other states shall be exhibited or permitted entry into exhibition premises unless the health certificate approved by the Chief Livestock Sanitary Official of the state of origin includes a statement that the cattle originate directly from a certified brucellosis-free herd, a negative herd in a modified certified brucellosis-free area, or that the entire herd from which the animal originates, including all animals over six months of age, except steers, has been tested for brucellosis and found negative within one year prior to the date the certificate was issued."

Mr. Knodt seconded the motion - motion carried unanimously.

May 11, 1956

After a further discussion of the Rules and Regulations Governing Public Exhibition of Livestock and Poultry in Minnesota, (Regulation No. 6.3.4), 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 1953, Section 15.042 on May 4, 1956, that the following amendments to the Rules and Regulations Governing Public Exhibition of Livestock and Poultry in Minnesota, (Regulation No. 6.3.4) adopted August 18, 1953, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State December 21, 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 PUBLIC EXHIBITION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY IN MINNESOTA

(1) Amend designation to read - Regulation No. 6.3.5.

(2) Amend Section IV, paragraph D. to read as follows:

D. Poultry. No health certificate is required. However, no poultry known or reasonably suspected by the owner or the official veterinarian to be infected with, or exposed to any infectious or communicable disease, shall be allowed to enter the exhibition premises or to be exhibited at any livestock or poultry exhibition,

(3) Amend Section IV, paragraph F to read as follows:

1. After January 1, 1957, no cattle originating in a herd under quarantine for any communicable disease, including brucellosis, shall be exhibited or allowed entry into exhibition premises.

2. After January 1, 1957, no cattle originating in other states shall be exhibited or allowed entry to exhibition premises unless accompanied by a health certificate approved by the Livestock Sanitary authorities of the state of origin, certifying the cattle originate in a herd in which all cattle over six months of age, except steers, and vaccinated animals not required to be tested by the state of origin, have been tested for brucellosis and found negative within one year before the certificate is issued.

3. After January 1, 1957, no health certificates will be valid or acceptable for the exhibition of cattle originating in Minnesota unless approved by the Board.

4. All cattle shall be accompanied by a health certificate as described in Section IV, including proper identification of each animal by ear tag number, tattoo number or registry name and number. The certificate shall also include negative tests for tuberculosis and brucellosis conducted within 60 days prior to the opening date of the exhibition with the exceptions set forth below. Health certificates for any female cattle or bulls originating in Minnesota not tested within 60 days for both tuberculosis and brucellosis, because of brucellosis vacci-

nation or origin in certified, accredited or negative herds, are valid only if approved by the Board. Such certificates must be submitted to the Board in ample time so the certificate can be approved and returned to the exhibitor to accompany the cattle to the exhibition.

5. A tuberculin test within 60 days before exhibition is not required for 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.

6. A brucellosis test within 60 days before exhibition is not required for cattle originating in herds officially designated and certified freefrom 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 of origin.

7. Steers may be admitted without a test for brucellosis if accompanied by a health certificate complying in all other respects with these regulations.

8. Cattle officially vaccinted 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 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.

9. 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.

(4) AMEND Section IV, paragraph G. by striking the period at the end of the paragraph, inserting a comma and adding the following language:- "or a statement the swine originate in a certified brucellosis-free swine herd, including the brucellosis-free herd certificate number. Certificates for the exhibition of swine originating in certified herd shall be acceptable only if approved by the Board.

SECTION V. The Rules and Regulations Governing the Public Exhibition of Livestock and poultry in Minnesota, Regulation No. 6.3.4, adopted August 18, 1953, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State December 21, 1953, are hereby rescinded.

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

The Secretary then presented the proposed amended Rules and regulations relative to the transportation and rendering of carcasses of animals and fowl that have died or have been killed on account of disease (Regulation No. 6.4) as presented for consideration at the public hearing held May 4, 1956. He also presented his report of the discussion of the regulation which took place at said hearing. After an extended 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 1953, Section 15.042, on May 4, 1956, that the following amended rules and regulations relative to the transportation and rendering of carcasses of animals and fowl that have died or have been killed on account of disease (Regulation No. 6.4.1), be adopted subject to the approval of the Attorney General, and that the rules and regulations relative to the transportation and rendering of carcasses of animals and fowl that have died or have been killed on account of disease, (Regulation No. 6.4), adopted by the Board July 14, 1945, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State December 27, 1945, be rescinded.

Regulation No. 6.4.1

RULES AND REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO THE TRANSPORTATION AND RENDERING OF CARCASSES OF ANIMALS AND FOWL THAT HAVE DIED OR HAVE BEEN KILLED ON ACCOUNT OF DISEASE.

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1953, Section 35.03, 616.17 and 15.042, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

SECTION I. DEFINITIONS. The following words shall for the purpose of this regulation, be given the meanings subjoined to them,

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

B. Carcass shall mean the body or any part thereof, of any domestic animal or bird that has died or has been killed because of being affected with or exposed to any disease. Any animal found dead from an undetermined cause, shall be considered as having died from disease.

C. Rendering shall mean the processing of carcasses and parts thereof, by cooking under steam pressure. It shall include the skinning and dismembering of carcasses.

D. Rendering Plant shall mean an establishment where rendering is conducted, and shall include the rooms or buildings where skinning and dismembering of carcasses is conducted, the tanks in which carcasses are cooked, the rooms or buildings used for storage of hides or tankage or other products from such processing and the adjacent area utilized in the operation of collecting, hauling, skinning dismembering and cooking carcasses, and the packaging, storing and loading the finished product of the rendering operation, and the area used for the disposal of waste material unsuitable for rendering, and the liquid waste disposal facilities of such plant.

E. Truck shall mean and include all vehicles or conveyances used for the transportation of carcasses, whether motor driven or hauled by horses or other animals, or by hand.

SECTION II. PERMITS

A. No person shall remove a carcass from the premises where the animal dies or was killed, and no person shall transport such carcasses over the public highways of this state unless he holds a permit from the Board, and no person shall transport such carcasses in any manner except in trucks listed and described in such permit.

B. Permits may be issued to owners of rendering plants under the following conditions:

1. Application for permit on a form furnished by the Board shall be filed with the Board. The application shall include:

a. Name of rendering plant and location by city, village or township and county.

b. Description of each truck to be used in the transportation of carcasses, including the license number and truck body number. (See Section III, paragraph B).

c. Signature of owner or operator of the rendering plant or his authorized agent.

d. If the application lists a truck owned and operated by some person other than the owner or operator of the rendering plant, said owner or operator of the rendering plant shall be responsible for compliance with all laws and regulations pertaining to the transportation of carcasses by the owner or operator of the truck listed. The application shall indicate the name and address of the owner of the truck and the application shall be accompanied by a copy of a contract between the owner or operator of the rendering plant and the owner or operator of the truck.

C. Before permits are issued, an inspection of the plant and trucks listed on the application, shall be made by an agent of the Board to determine if the facilities of the plant and the trucks meet the requirement set forth below. A report of said inspection shall be filed with the Board.

D. Permits shall not allow the removal, transportation or rendering of any carcass of an animal which has died from anthrax, blackleg or rabies.

E. Whenever the Board shall determine that the removal, transportation or rendering of a carcass of an animal or fowl which has died or has been killed on account of some specified disease, will endanger the health of the domestic animals of the state, they shall notify all rendering plants holding permits from the Board, and thereafter no such plant shall remove, transport or render the carcass of any animal or fowl which has died from or has been killed because affected with or exposed to such disease.

SECTION III. TRANSPORTATION OF CARCASSES.

A. Trucks permitted for the transportation of carcasses shall be equipped with a truck body or tank that is watertight and so constructed no drippings or seepings from such carcasses can escape. The truck body or tank shall have a permanent cover and be completely enclosed. The tailgate shall completely enclose the rear opening of the truck.

B. Each truck used for the transportation of carcasses shall be assigned a number by the rendering plant. This number shall be known as the "body number". Both the number of the permit issued the rendering plant and the body number of the truck, shall be printed in a conspicuous place and manner on the left side of the truck bed or body in figures at least four inches high.

C. Whenever a truck or person in charge thereof, or his agent has been upon premises for the purpose of removing a carcass, and before such truck can be taken upon a public highway or upon other premises, the wheels of such truck, the hoofs of the teams hauling such trucks, if any, and the shoes or boots of persons which have been upon such premises, shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with a disinfectant of a prescribed strength approved by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, preferably liquor cresolis compound in a 3% solution, or a solution of bichloride of mercury in a 1-1000 dilution. Such cleaning and disinfection shall also be conducted prior to each time the truck or persons in charge thereof, leave the premises of the rendering plant.

D. No carcasses shall be removed from the truck except at the rendering plant of final disposal. All carcasses shall be unloaded within enclosures or a building provided therefor.

E. No vehicle used for the transportation of carcasses, shall be used for any other purpose until thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, and until inspected by an agent of the Live Stock Sanitary Board. Any unrenderable article or thing which may be transported with a carcass or parts thereof, shall be unloaded only at the rendering plant and be there disposed of by burning or burying, except metal containers which shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before leaving the rendering plant.

SECTION IV. RENDERING CARCASSES

A. No permit shall be issued to the owner of a rendering plant unless the plant includes a building or buildings adapted to the purpose intended, provided with concrete or cement floors and provided with good drainage, and so constructed it may be maintained in a sanitary condition. There shall be provision to prevent entrance to said buildings, of any rodents or other animals. All windows, doors, and other openings shall be properly screened unless a program for insect extermination satisfactory to the Board, is followed in such buildings and on such premises.

B. All skinning and dismembering of carcasses shall be done in buildings properly constructed and provided therefor. The cooking vats shall be airtight except for proper escapes or vents for the live steam used in cooking. All such vents shall be furnished with adequate closing facilities and necessary steam valve gauges to insure that cooking shall be at the required steam pressure. All carcasses and parts thereof, shall be disposed of by subjecting them in vats or tanks to a recognized cooking and rendering procedure under steam pressure.

C. If carcasses or parts of carcasses, after cooking as provided in paragraph B, are to be disposed of by burying, they shall be buried at least four feet deep below the natural surface of the ground and not near any river, stream, lake, pond or well, or any gulch or draw which is the source of any stream or drain.

D. Floors and walls of the plant shall be thoroughly flushed or scrubbed daily when the plant is in operation, with live steam or boiling water. All floor washings and other waste or accumulation of water from washing the viscera shall be dispose of through proper disposal facilities which conform to the regulations of the State Board of Health and the Water Pollution Control Commission.

SECTION V. OFFAL DEPOSITORIES

A. Stomach and intestinal countents from carcasses to be rendered, if not cooked with the carcass, or not washed into disposal facilities with other liquid waste, shall be deposited in a pit or depository provided therefor, and shall be allowed to remain in such pit or depository for at least three months. At the end of the three month period, such offal shall be buried or removed and spread on fields to which no domestic animals have access. No parts of carcasses other than stomach and intestinal contents shall be deposited in offal pits or depositories.

B. Pits or depositories shall not be located near any river, stream, lake, pond or well, or any gulch or draw which is the source of any stream or drain, or on ground which may be flooded by the overflow water of any river, stream, lake, or pond.

C. Facilities shall be provided to drain any accumulation of fluid from pits or depositories directly into the waste disposal facilities as provided in Section IV, paragraph D, excepting where pits are used and provided such pits are so located that all fluids are absorbed by the underlying soil.

D. Pits and depositories shall be so constructed that no dogs or other animals can gain access to the offal deposited therein.

SECTION VI. The Rules and Regulations Relative to the Transportation and Rendering of Carcasses of ANImals and Fowl that Have Died or Have Been Killed on Account of Disease, Regulation No. 6.4, adopted July 14, 1945, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State December 27, 1945, are hereby rescinded.

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

May 11, 1956

VETERINARIANS ENGAGED IN PRACTICE WHILE EMPLOYED BY THE STATE

The Secretary stated that he had received a number of complaints from practicing veterinarians that some veterinarians employed by the state, testing cattle on a per head basis in counties outside of their regular practice area, have engaged in practice in the area where so employed, especially conducting brucellosis vaccination of calves. This practice is not unlawful or contrary to regulations, but is unethical.

Dr Gloss moved the Secretary be directed to order all veterinarians when employed by the state in testing cattle, to immediately cease and desist from conducting or soliciting any practice in the area where so employed, and to inform such veterinarians that failure to comply with such order, will be considered reason for cancelling any authorization to test cattle at State expense or to refuse to issue such authorizations in the future. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ruebke - motion carried.

FEEDER CATTLE PURCHASED UNDER AFFIDAVIT

The Secretary reported he had directed the law enforcement officers of the Board to visit all premises where feeder cattle purchased under affidavit or imported under special permit are maintained under quarantine, to be assured that before such cattle are turned to pasture, proper facilities are provided to comply with the law and regulations. He stated this procedure has resulted in a number of requests for permission to test the cattle so maintained, to qualify them for pasturing on premises where such facilities do not exist. There is no provision in the law for such testing. The only provision for the disposition of such cattle, requires their consignment to a public stockyard, consignment to a recognized slaughtering establishment, or resale as feeding cattle under affidavit. Therefore, all such requests have been denied. The activities of the field men, however, have disclosed that many of the owners of such cattle purchase them without a full understanding of the quarantine requirements. It appears that the dealers who should be familiar with the law and regulations, in many cases have

made no effort to inform buyers as to what is required of them by law.

The Board discussed the problem but no action was taken.

GARBAGE FEEDING REGULATIONS

The Secretary reported that one of the field veterinarians has been working practically full-time on the inspection of garbage feeding premises. The Federal Government has for the past year, furnished two lay inspectors who work under the supervision of the State Field Veterinarian. Inspections in the areas outside of the municipal area, are conducted by the district veterinarians.

Cooking of garbage at all licensed plants is now being conducted in a fairly satisfactory manner. It was considered this was the first goal to be considered when the law was enacted. However, the law also provides that premises where garbage is fed, must be kept in a reasonably sanitary condition. Little improvement in this respect has been accomplished since passage of the garbage cooking act. All licensed garbage feeders have been recently notified that hereafter all accumulation of garbage or trash must be removed from the hog lots at least once a week, and that all garbage after July 1, shall be fed either in troughs which can be properly cleaned, or on a cement or other relatively impervious feeding floor.

LETTER FROM DR. H. J. O'CONNELL

The Secretary presented a letter from Dr. H. J. O'Connell, State Veterinarian of Wisconsin, requesting assistance in finding a market for high quality bred dairy heifers.

After some discussion, the Secretary was directed to write to Dr. O'Connell that the scope of the activities of the Board does not permit them to comply with this request.

OUT-OF-STATE TRAVEL

The Secretary stated that he had been invited to attend a conference of State Livestock Sanitary Officials called by the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, to be held at Washington, D. C. on May 25

to consider control measures for synovitis of poultry, a disease which is causing an increasing number of condemnations when poultry are inspected at dressing plants for interstate shipment. He stated he had written to the Governor for permission to attend this conference. After this request was sent to the Governor, another letter was received from Dr. C. D. Van Houweling, Director of Livestock Regulatory Programs, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, calling a further conference on the eradication of scrapie. This conference to be held on May 28 and 29, 1956, immediately following the May 25 conference.

Dr. Ruebke moved the action of the Secretary in requesting out-of-state travel to attend the conference in Washington to consider methods for the control of synovitis in poultry be approved, and that the Secretary be directed to request further permission to remain in Washington to attend the conference arranged for the discussion of the eradication of scrapie. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss - motion carried.

The Secretary stated that during the last several years, he has been requested by the Department of Administration to prepare a schedule for proposed out-of-state travel for representatives of the Board during each fiscal year. He stated these requests are usually made in June for the next fiscal year, and with insufficient time to submit the proposed schedule to the Board before sending it to the Department of Administration.

Many meetings are scheduled during the year by the Federal Government or state groups to consider emerency problems. There is no way to forsee the number of such meetings, nor the time and place where they will be held at the time the annual schedule is submitted for approval. Therefore, the Secretary has always included a statement in the Annual Plan, relative to emergency trips, but recently when requests for trips not listed on the annual plan have been made, there has been some hesitation on the part of the Department of Administration in granting permission for such trips unless one of the annual plan trips is cancelled.

After some discussion, the Secretary was directed to use his judgement in preparing the schedule for the next fiscal year when requested to do so by the Department of Administration, and to include an estimate of the amount needed for emergency trips.

RULES AND REGULATIONS IN LOOSE-LEAF BOOKLET FORM

Dr. Ruebke stated he believed it would be desirable for the Board to furnish the rules and regulations in loose-leaf form, in appropriate covers to be distributed to all practicing veterinarians so they might keep them up to date and readily available for reference. The Secretary stated that he had considered such procedure for some time, but the Department of Administration has not been too favorable to the required expenditure.

The last legislature enacted a law requiring the Department of Administration to recodify the rules and regulations of all administrative agencies, and have them published in a uniform manner. The Department of Administration has now limited the printing of rules and regulations to emergency needs until a final decision is made regarding a permanent policy. He assured the Board he would keep in mind the possibility of a loose-leaf system, and will keep the Board informed as to whether or not this procedure will be permitted. No action was taken.

DR. W. E. HOLIAN

The Secretary stated that he had received reports that Dr. W. E. Holian of Melrose, Minnesota had failed to make the proper observation of the tuberculin tests conducted by him in Winona County when employed by the State testing cattle for tuberculosis and brucellosis on a per head basis. The Secretary directed an investigation be made following receipt of these reports. A report of this investigation was presented to the Board. This report includes statements by cattle owners confirming the charges, and also statements which are confirmed by vaccination reports in this office that Dr. Holian engaged in vaccinating calves at owners' expense while employed by the state, approximately 200 miles from his normal practice area. The Secretary

stated that upon receiving this report of investigation, he had informed Dr. Holian his authorization to test cattle at State expense was terminated and he would not be reemployed until such time as he appeared before the Board to show cause why he should not be removed from the Approved and Accredited List of Veterinarians in Minnesota. The Secretary stated he had notified Dr. Holian by registered mail of this meeting but since the date of the meeting had been finally set only a few days ago, it was possible Dr. Holian did not receive the notice in time to attend. The "return receipt" for the registered letter indicating receipt by the addressee, has not been received from the Post Office, nor has Dr. Holian appeared.

Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed to suspend Dr. Holian from the Approved and Accredited List until such time as he appears before the Board to show cause why his name shall not be removed therefrom. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ruebke - motion carried.

Dr. Gloss announced he is planning a trip to Boston at his own expense. After some discussion, the Secretary was directed to send Dr. Gloss a letter authorizing him as a representative of the L ive Stock Sanitary Board to visit the Angel Memorial Hospital or other points of interest to the Board. Dr. Gloss assured the Board that he would report to them regarding visits made under such authorization.

On motion the Board adjourned at 11:45 A. M.

Respectfully submitted,

Ruth L. Hurst
Secretary

W. L. Boyd.
President

Regulation No. 6.3.5

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE 1:30 p.m.
FILED
JUN 28 1956
Joseph L. Donovan
Secretary of State

MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

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

Adopted May 11, 1956

Filed with Secretary of State

_____, 1956

Approved by Attorney General June 28, 1956

Miles Lord
Attorney General

By Robert J. Stenzel
Special Assistant Attorney General

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1953, 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. Poultry. No health certificate is required. However, no poultry known or reasonably suspected by the owner or the official veterinarian to be infected with, or exposed to any infectious or communicable disease, shall be allowed to enter the exhibition premises or to be exhibited at any livestock or poultry exhibition.

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. 1. After January 1, 1957, no cattle originating in a herd under quarantine for any communicable disease, including brucellosis, shall be exhibited or allowed entry into exhibition premises.

2. After January 1, 1957, no cattle originating in other states shall be exhibited or allowed entry to exhibition premises unless accompanied by a health certificate approved by the Live Stock Sanitary authorities of the state of origin, certifying the cattle originate in a herd in which all cattle over six months of age, except steers, and vaccinated animals not required to be tested by the state of origin, have been tested for brucellosis and found negative within one year before the certificate is issued.

3. After January 1, 1957, no health certificates will be valid or acceptable for the exhibition of cattle originating in Minnesota unless approved by the Board.

4. All cattle shall be accompanied by a health certificate as described in Section IV, including proper identification of each animal by ear tag number, tattoo number or registry name and number. The certificate shall also include negative tests for tuberculosis and brucellosis conducted within 60 days prior to the opening date of the exhibition with the exceptions set forth below. Health certificates for any female cattle or bulls originating in Minnesota not tested within 60 days for both tuberculosis and brucellosis, because of brucellosis vaccination or origin in certified, accredited or negative herds, are valid only if approved by the Board. Such certificates must be submitted to the Board in ample time so the certificate can be approved and returned to the exhibitor to accompany the cattle to the exhibition.

5. A tuberculin test within 60 days before exhibition is not required for 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.

6. A brucellosis test within 60 days before exhibition is not required for 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 of origin.

7. Steers may be admitted without a test for brucellosis if accompanied by a health certificate complying in all other respects with these regulations.

8. 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 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.

9, 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, or a statement the swine originate in a certified brucellosis-free swine herd, including the brucellosis-free herd certificate number. Certificates for the exhibition of swine originating in certified herds shall be acceptable only if approved by the Board.

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. 6.3.4, adopted August 18, 1953, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State December 21, 1953, are hereby rescinded.

Regulation No. 6.4.1

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED
JUN 28 1956
Joseph L. Donovan
Secretary of State

MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO THE TRANSPORTATION AND RENDERING OF CARCASSES OF ANIMALS AND FOWL THAT HAVE DIED OR HAVE BEEN KILLED ON ACCOUNT OF DISEASE.

Adopted May 11, 1956

Approved by Attorney General June 28, 1956

Miles Lord
Attorney General

Filed with Secretary of State

June 28, 1956 at 1:30 p.m.

By Robert G. Stenzel
Special Assistant Attorney General

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1953, Section 35.03, 616.17, and 15.042, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

SECTION I. DEFINITIONS. The following words shall for the purpose of this regulation, be given the meanings subjoined to them.

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

B. Carcass shall mean the body or any part thereof, of any domestic animal or bird that has died or has been killed because of being affected with or exposed to any disease. Any animal found dead from an undetermined cause, shall be considered as having died from disease.

C. Rendering shall mean the processing of carcasses and parts thereof, by cooking under steampressure. It shall include the skinning and dismembering of carcasses.

D. Rendering Plant shall mean an establishment where rendering is conducted, and shall include the rooms or buildings where skinning and dismembering of carcasses is conducted, the tanks in which carcasses are cooked, the rooms or buildings used for storage of hides or tankage or other products from such processing and the adjacent area utilized in the operation of collecting, hauling, skinning, dismembering and cooking carcasses, and the packaging, storing and loading the finished product of the rendering operation, and the area used for the disposal of waste material unsuitable for rendering, and the liquid waste disposal facilities of such plant.

E. Truck shall mean and include all vehicles or conveyances used for the transportation of carcasses, whether motor driven or hauled by horses or other animals, or by hand.

SECTION II. PERMITS.

A. No person shall remove a carcass from the premises where the animal dies or was killed, and no person shall transport such carcasses over the public highways of this state unless he holds a permit from the Board, and no person shall transport such carcasses in any manner except in trucks listed and described in such permit.

B. Permits may be issued to owners of rendering plants under the following conditions:

1. Application for permit on a form furnished by the Board shall be filed with the Board. The application shall include:

a. Name of rendering plant and location by city, village or township and county.

b. Description of each truck to be used in the transportation of carcasses, including the license number and truck body number. (See Section III, paragraph B).

c. Signature of owner or operator of the rendering plant or his authorized agent.

d. If the application lists a truck owned and operated by some person other than the owner or operator of the rendering plant, said owner or operator of the rendering plant shall be responsible for compliance with all laws and regulations pertaining to the transportation of carcasses by the owner or operator of the truck listed. The application shall indicate the name and address of the owner of the truck and the application shall be accompanied by a copy of a contract between the owner or operator of the rendering plant and the owner or operator of the truck.

C. Before permits are issued, an inspection of the plant and trucks listed on the application, shall be made by an agent of the Board to determine if the facilities of the plant and the trucks meet the requirements set forth below. A report of said inspection shall be filed with the Board.

D. Permits shall not allow the removal, transportation or rendering of any carcass of an animal which has died from anthrax, blackleg or rabies.

E. Whenever the Board shall determine that the removal, transportation or rendering of a carcass of an animal or fowl which has died or has been killed on account of some specified disease, will endanger the health of the domestic animals of the state, they shall notify all rendering plants holding permits from the Board, and thereafter no such plant shall remove, transport or render the carcass of any animal or fowl which has died from or been killed because affected with or exposed to such disease.

SECTION III. TRANSPORTATION OF CARCASSES.

A. Trucks permitted for the transportation of carcasses shall be equipped with a truck body or tank that is watertight and so constructed no drippings or seepings from such carcasses can escape. The truck body or tank shall have a permanent cover and be completely enclosed. The tailgate shall completely enclose the rear opening of the truck.

B. Each truck used for the transportation of carcasses shall be assigned a number by the rendering plant. This number shall be known as the "body number". Both the number of the permit issued the rendering plant and the body number of the truck, shall be printed in a conspicuous place and manner on the left side of the truck bed or body in figures at least four inches high.

C. Whenever a truck or person in charge thereof, or his agent has been upon premises for the purpose of removing a carcass, and before such truck can be taken upon a public highway or upon other premises, the wheels of such truck, the hoofs of the teams hauling such trucks, if any, and the shoes or boots of persons which have been upon such premises, shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with a disinfectant of a prescribed strength approved by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, preferably liquor cresolis compound in a 3% solution, or a solution of bichloride of mercury in a 1-1000 dilution. Such cleaning and disinfection shall also be conducted prior to each time the truck or persons in charge thereof, leave the premises of the rendering plant.

D. No carcasses shall be removed from the truck except at the rendering plant of final disposal. All carcasses shall be unloaded within enclosures or a building provided therefor.

E. No vehicle used for the transportation of carcasses, shall be used for any other purpose until thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, and until inspected by an agent of the Live Stock Sanitary Board. Any unrenderable article or thing which may be transported with a carcass or parts thereof, shall be unloaded only at the rendering plant and be there disposed of by burning or burying, except metal containers which shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before leaving the rendering plant.

SECTION IV. RENDERING CARCASSES.

A. No permit shall be issued to the owner of a rendering plant unless the plant includes a building or buildings adapted to the purpose intended, provided with concrete or cement floors and provided with good drainage, and so constructed it may be maintained in a sanitary condition. There shall be provision to prevent entrace to said buildings, of any rodents or other animals. All windows, doors, and other openings shall be properly screened unless a program for insect extermination satisfactory to the Board, is followed in such buildings and on such premises.

B. All skinning and dismembering of carcasses shall be done in buildings properly constructed and provided therefor. The cooking vats shall be airtight except for proper escapes or vents for the live steam used in cooking. All such vents shall be furnished with adequate closing facilities and necessary steam valve gauges to insure that cooking shall be at the required steam pressure. All carcasses and parts thereof, shall be disposed of by subjecting them in vats or tanks to a recognized cooking and rendering procedure under steam pressure.

C. If carcasses or parts of carcasses, after cooking as provided in paragraph B, are to be disposed of by burying, they shall be buried at least four feet deep below the natural surface of the ground and not near any river, stream, lake, pond or well, or any gulch or draw which is the source of any stream or drain.

D. Floors and walls of the plant shall be thoroughly flushed or scrubbed daily when the plant is in operation, with live steam or boiling water. All floor washings and other liquid waste or accumulation of water from washing the viscera shall be disposed of thrpugh proper disposal facilities which conform to the regulations ofthe State Board of Health and the Water Pollution Control Commission.

SECTION V. OFFAL DEPOSITORIES

A. Stomach and intestinal contents from carcasses to be rendered, if not cooked with the carcass, or not washed into disposal facilities with other liquid waste, shall be deposited in a pit or depository provided therefor, and shall be allowed to remain in such pit or depository for at least three months. At the end of the three month period, such offal shall be buried or removed and spread on fields to which no domestic animals have access. No parts of carcasses other than stomach and intestinal contents shall be deposited in offal pits or depositories.

B. Pits or depositories shall not be located near any river, stream, lake, pond or well, or any gulch or draw which is the source of any stream or drain, or on ground which may be flooded by the overflow water of any river, stream, lake, or pond.

C. Facilities shall be provided to drain any accumulation of fluid from pits or depositories directly into the waste disposal facilities as provided in Section IV, paragraph D, excepting where pits are used and provided such pits are so located that all fluids are absorbed by the underlying soil.

D. Pits and depositories shall be so constructed that no dogs or other animals can gain access to the offal deposited therein.

SECTION VI. The Rules and Regulations Relative to the Transportation and Rendering of Carcasses of Animals and Fowl that Have Died or Have been Killed on Account of Disease, Regulation No. 6.4, adopted July 14, 1945, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State December 27, 1945, are hereby rescinded.