Minnesota. Board of Animal Health. Minutes.

Copyright Notice:

This material may be protected by copyright law (U.S. Code, Title 17). Researchers are liable for any infringement. For more information, visit www.mnhs.org/copyright.

Version 3
August 20, 2018

INDEX

	Page
BIOLOGICS	163
BRUCELLOSIS	8,16,22,40,62,67,120,143, 145,146,164
Canadian Cattle	128
Cattle Exports to Mexico	66,83
COMMUNITY SALES	15,23,35, 37,58,119,120,140
DISEASES - Miscellaneous	84
Erysipelas	159
Hog Cholera (Swine Evaluation Stations)	45,147
Leptospirosis	45
Mycology	44
Ornithosis	3
Psittocosis	23,121,130,151,157
Rabies	43
Reportable Diseases	67
Sheep Scabies	55, 155
Election of Officers	
FEES FOR TESTING	161
Compensation to Veterinarians	133
Shortage of Funds for Practicing Veterinarians	
Financial Reports	5,7,11,21,35,47,58,65,83,125,153
Meetings	1,24,25,54 57,65,103,118,135,137,144,165
Minutes	1,11,21,27,35,47,57,65,83,103, 125,131,143,153
MISCELLANEOUS	8
Blanket Permits	141
A. A. Habedank	43
Health Certificates	37
Health Certificates Interstate Shipment Cattle	51
Cleaning and Disinfection Trucks	145
Identification by Tattoo	6,27,47
Legislation	38
Return Cattle from So. Dakota	41
State Fair	9,39,61,
South St. Paul	80,85,121,155

Index (Cont'd)

	Page
Personnel	
Retirement and Resignations	131
Appointments	151,155
Private Practice by Regularlay Employed Personnel	141
POULTRY	12,49,50,59, 123,127,147,162
PUBLIC HEARINGS	61,86
REGULATIONS	30,41,52, 62,68,75,78,79,80,86,87,88,89,95,99,101,103, 131,132,134,164
VETERINARIANS - IRREGULARITIES	
Dr. M. K. Anderson	149
Dr. R. L. Erkel	139,148,160
Dr. Ray Hendricks	5
Dr. W. E. Holian	3,32
Dr. E. C. Kahle	33
Dr. M. E. Merkley	139,160
Dr. D. F. Stoppel	4
Dr. H. R. Williams	139

MINUTES QUARTERLY MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD JULY 13, 1956

The meeting was called to order by Dr. W. L. Boyd, President. Members present were - Dr. W. L. Boyd, Mr. Charles Ewald, Dr. E. H. Gloss, Mr. E. H. Knodt, and Dr. H. J. Ruebke. The Secretary was also present.

MINUTES

Mr. Knodt moved the Minutes of the Quarterly meeting held April 13, and the Minutes of the Special meeting held May 11, be approved as submitted to the Members by mail. Motionseconded by Mr. Ewald. Dr. Gloss questioned the definition of "carcass" as given in the rules and regulations for the transportation and rendering of carcasses, which were adopted on May 11 and included in the Minutes. After some discussion the question was called, the motion put to a vote and carried.

REPORTS OF MEETINGS

The Secretary reported he attended the meeting in Washington called by the Agricultural Research Service May 25, to discuss infectious synovitis of poultry. He stated the discussion at the meeting pertained principally to research. Some recent research on this condition indicates it is probably a specific disease. Some research workers, however, are of the opinion that the condition exists only as a complication or manifestation of other diseases, such as air sac infection. The disease apparently becoming more prevalent, now exists in serious proportions in some areas, resulting in extensive condemnations when poultry are slaughtered under inspection. It is not believed that sufficient evidence or knowledge of this disease is yet available to formulate satisfactory control procedures, but increased intensive research was strongly recommended by those attending the conference.

The Secretary reported he attended the meeting in Washington, D. C. on May 28 and 29 also called by the Agricultural Research Service to discuss the eradication of scrapie. He presented a copy of the summary of the proceedings of the meeting, prepared for distribution by the Agricultural Research Service. This summary includes the

the recommendations of the Committees on Research, Education and Eradication. These three committees were appointed at the first session of the meeting to peepare reports and recommendations at the last session on the second day. The Secretary read the report of the Committee on Eradication.

After some discussion, the Secretary was directed to follow the suggested program when and if scrapie appears in Minnesota.

The Secretary then requested Dr. L. E. Jenkins, the Veterinarian in Charge of Poultry Disease Control, to report on his attendance at the National Poultry and Turkey Improvement Plans Conference at Colorado Springs, Colorado June 25 to 29. At this conference, a number of state agencies urged the revocation of the provision passed in 1954, permitting the use of dye to identify birds tested for pullorum disease in lieu of leg or wing bands. This action however, failed to pass by a small majority. He also reported that the following changes were recommended for the National Poultry and Turkey Improvmement Plans:

(1) Provisions were made for agreements between the agencies of neighboring states pertaining to the acceptance of turkey flocks located in othe r states furnishing eggs to hatcheries located within the State.

(2) Provision was made that birds reacting to the pullorum test, must be submitted for bacteriologic examination within 10 days following the date the test was conducted.

(3) Authorizing states to disqualify flocks from participation if laboratory examination of reactors disclosed organisms other than pullorum, but belonging to either the salmonells or the para-colon group.

(4) That after July 1, 1957, all antigen used for the rapid blood test shall be of the polyvalent type and approved by the United States Department of Agriculture. This will provide more uniformity in the testing in the several states. Dr. Jenkins also reported that there was a tentative agreeme nt that no tests should be conducted on birds recently treated with furazolidone because of the effect such treatment has on the results of the agglutination test.

PSITTACOSIS

The Secretary presented a letter from Dr. C. D. Van Houweling, Director of Livestock Regulatory Programs, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, referring to the incidence of psittacosis or ornithosis in turkeys. Enclosed with this letter were procedures recommended for control in turkeys. The Secretary reported that serious outbreaks of this disease have occurred in turkeys in Texas, New Jersey, California, and during the past spring, in Oregon. Dr. Van Houweling also stated that virus isolations have been reported from Michigan and Minnesota.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed to prepare rules and regulations for the control of psittacosis of poultry in accordance with the procedures recommended by the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, and to proceed with their promulgation. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ruebke - motion carried.

INFECTIOUS BRONCHITIS VACCINE

Dr. Gloss inquired as to the procedure for securing virulent infectious bronchitis virus inoculum for immunizing poultry. The Secretary stated the regulations for the distribution and administration of this product have not been changed, and to the best of his knowledge, the product can still be secured from the Diagnosis Laboratory at the University Farm. Dr. Gloss reported he had met with some difficulty in obtaining a supply from the University. The Secretary stated he would communicate with the laboratory as soon as possible and to report to the Board Members and the veterinary profession, as to the availability of the virulent virus for the present season.

DR. W. E. HOLIAN, MELROSE.

Dr. W. E. Holian of Melrose then appeared. The Secretary reminded the Board that he had reported the results of an investigation made of the activities of Dr. Holian during the combination test in Winona County at the Special Meeting May 11. This investigation was made pursuant to reports by veterinarians assigned

to retest infected herds in Winona County. He stated he had notified Dr. Holian to appear at the May 11 meeting, but Dr. Holian had not received the notice in time to attend. He had therefore, notified Dr. Holian he might appear at this time to be heard regarding the charges. The Secretary then read portions of the report of the investigation made by Dr. George E. Keller, in which he quoted a number of cattle owners in Winona County charging Dr. Holian had failed to make proper observations of the tuberculin tests.

Dr. Holian stated he believed he had made satisfactory observations on all cattle tested, but admitted he had not always palpated the site of injection. He admitted he had observed some animals as they passed by him while being turned out of the barn. Also that he had not entered some of the pens because of the filthy condition in which they were maintained. Dr. Holian was then excused.

After some discussion, the Secretary recommended Dr. Holian be removed from the Approved and Accredited List of Veterinarians in Minnesota.

Dr. Gloss moved the Secretary be directed to take the steps necessary to remove the name of Dr. W. E. Holian of Melrose from the Approved and Accredited List of Veterinarians in Minnesota. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

DR. D. F. STOPPEL, PINE ISLAND

Dr. D. F. Stoppel of Pine Island, then appeared. The Secretary stated that Dr. Stoppel had requested a further hearing by the Board regarding their action on April 13 disqualifying him. He stated he had invited Dr. Stoppel to appear at this time. Dr. Stoppel stated he realized the serious nature of his offense an d assured the Board of compliance in the future. He asked the Board if they could not reinstate him fully as an accredited veterinarian, at least to reinstate his permit to vaccinate calves against brucellosis. Dr. Stoppel was then excused.

After some discussion, Dr. Ruebke moved Dr. Stoppel be reinstated on the Approved and Accredited List. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss - motion carried.

DR. ROY HENDRICKS, JANESVILLE

Dr. Roy E. Hendricks of Janesville then appeared. The Secretary explained that he had received a report that Dr. Hendricks, when tuberculin testing the herd of Sigfred Nelson of Madison Lake for reaccreditation, had injected the herd on Thursday, April 26 and had made the observation on Saturday, April 28, about 48 hours following injection, and had made no further observation. The Secretary presented the test chart signed by Dr. Hendricks indicating the observation was made 72 hours following injection.

Dr. Hendricks admitted this discrepancy in the test chart as compared to the actual time of observation. He stated he now realized the serious nature of this violation, and that he would gladly retest the herd at his own expense. He also stated that in the future, he would abide by the regulations and orders of the Board to the letter.

After an extended discussion, Dr. Ruebke moved the Secretary notify Dr. Hendricks if he will immediately conduct a retest on the herd of cattle owned by Sigfred Nelson without expense to the owner, state or federal government, no further action will be taken, but to notify Dr. Hendricks the Board considers the violation serious and this action is taken only because this is the first offense on record. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald. President Boyd put the motion - the roll being called the Board Members voted as follows - Dr. Ruebke aye, Mr. Ewald aye, Dr. Gloss no, Mr. Knodt (present, not voting), Dr. Boyd aye. President Boyd declared the motion carried.

FINANCIAL REPORT

The Secretary presented the Financial Report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. There is a relatively small balance remaining in all funds which will revert to the General Contingent Fund, with the exception of the Indemnity Fund. We estinate this fund will be overdrawn when all claims are paid in the amount of approximately $4,322.64. The Secretary reported that he had conferred with the Budget Examiner of the Department of Administration, and was informed that

when all money in the Indemnity Fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956 has been exhausted, the remaining claims may be paid from the 1956-1957 appropriation, since the claims do not actually become valid until all data pertaining thereto, including salvage reports, have been received.

OUT-OF-STATE-TRAVEL

The Secretary reported the Department of Administration had adopted a new out-of-state travel policy whereby the Governor will approve an amount based on the Department estimate which may then be used as the Department Head deems most advisable, without obtaining permission for each individual trip. He stated the forms for submitting this estimate, have been completed and returned to the Department of Administration. These forms include a space for reporting the amount expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, presumably for comparison with the amount requested for the present fiscal year. The expenditures for out-of-state travel for the 1955-1956 year were unusually small. The AVMA meeting which in the past, for many years has been attended by one Board Member and the Secretary at state expense, was held in Minneapolis and no out-of-state travel was requested. Therefore, the Secretary attached a letter of explanation to his estimate showing the average expenditure for the four years immediately preceding the 1955-1956 fiscal year. Our estimate for the resent fiscal year is slightly in excess of this average and about $300.00 in excess of the amount expended during the 1955-1956 fiscal year. No information has been received as to the amount which will be approved.

Mr. Ewald moved that Dr. Boyd, President of the Board and the Secretary be authorized to attend the AVMA Meeting at San Antonio, Texas, which will be held October 15 to 18, 1956, at state expense. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gloss - motion carried.

LEGISLATION

The Secretary presented a letter from the Department of Administration

requesting each of the State Department to submit a list of the legislation the Department proposed to submit to the 1957 Session of the legislature, with a brief statement regarding the necessity of such legislation. Departments are requested to submit this information on or before July 20, 1956. The Secretary presented a number of suggested amendments to the present laws for the consideration of the Board.

After some discussion, the Secretary was directed to submit the following items:

(1) To amend Section 35.30 to require immediate disposal of all reactors disclosed to the brucellosis test.

(2) To amend Section 35.09 sub-division 2, item 10, to provide no indemnity shall be paid unless all reactors on premises are slaughtered within 15 days following condemnation.

(3) To request legislation to provide for State Meat Inspection to be administered by the Live Stock Sanitary Board.

He was further directed, before preparing the last item, to confer with Commissioner Byron Allen of the State Department of Agriculture since the licensing, of slaughtering and processing establishments is now administered by the Department of Agriculture, and any meat inspection law would probably be administered as a cooperative project through the licensing law.

BIENNIAL BUDGET

The Secretary reported at a recent meeting of the Department Heads with the Governor and the Department of Administration, all Department Heads were notified it will be necessary to present the budget request at an early date this year. He stated the several divisions of the Board, are now actively engaged in preparing budget estimates. It will doubtless be necessary to call a special Board meeting to approve these requests when they are completed.

DIPPING SHEEP

The Secretary reported that he had received requests to permit consignment sales of purebred sheep without requiring that the sheep be dipped before sale.

He stated that present regulations do not require dipping of Minnesota sheep before exhibition, but do require that such sheep be accompanied by health certificates certifying that they have not been exposed to sheep scabies. He pointed out, however, that there are out-of-state buyers at most such consignment sales, and that before sheep can be moved from Minnesota into any other state, the regulations of most of the states of destination require they shall be dipped.

After some discussion, the Secretary was directed to require the dipping of all sheep at consignment sales before such sheep leave the sale premises.

TESTING AT STATE-FEDERAL LABORATORIES

The Secretary reported that he had recently received information that brucellosis testing conducted at the field laboratories operated by the federal government, was being performed by persons qualified only by training in the laboratory, on the recommendation of the veterinarian in charge. The testing performed by these lay persons, includes not only the "screening" test, but the final test on samples showing titers. Since the proper interpretation of the plate test is essential to the brucellosis eradication program, and since definite restrictions have been established for conducting this test by practicing veterinarians, the Secretary objected to this procedure. A consultation was recently held with Dr. Driver, the Veterinarian in Charge in Minnesota for the Animal Disease Eradication Branch and his assistant, Dr. Olson, and it has been agreed that hereafter, all tests of samples showing titers on the screening test, will be conducted by a qualified veterinarian.

BLANKET PERMITS

The Secretary reported that as directed by the Board some time ago, he has prepared a form of Blanket Permit to be furnished cattle importers. These permits will become valid only when the consignee has signed an agreement at the bottom thereof to abide by the regulations governing the importation of the shipment involved, and excerpts from the regulations pertaining to importation, are to be printed on the reverse side of the permit. He stated that these permit are

now in the hands of the printer and should be available for distribution to livestcok importers at an early date.

SOUTH ST. PAUL

The Secretary reported that he has recently conferred with Dr. Cole, the Veterinarian in Charge of Stockyards Inspection, Dr. Mingle, the Veterinarian in Charge of Brucellosis Eradication, and Dr. F. C. Driver, the Inspector in Charge of Disease Eradication in Minnesota, all from the Animal Disease Eradication Branch, Agricultural Research Service, regarding the inspection procedures now conducted at the Public Stock Yards at South St. Paul. He stated that as previously reported, it was his opinion there are serious faults in the inspection procedure. He was disappointed in the attitude of the federal officers towards inspection of livestock removed from the Public Stock Yards at South St. Paul for shipment to other points in Minnesota. He stated, however, that Dr. Driver, who is in charge in this state, is making every effort to cooperate with the state, but that improvement has been very slow. The Federal employees from Washington, have taken the stand that they are responsible for inspection of livestock to be moved interstate from the Public Stock Yards, but that inspection for livestock moved from the Public Stock Yards to other points in Minnesota, is strictly as an accomodation to the state and is not their responsibility. This is not in accordance with the opinions of most state livestock regulatory officials in this and other states, that livestock moving from public stockyards under supervision of the federal government, can safely be accepted without further state inspection.

After some discussion, Dr. Gloss stated that during the trip authorized by the Board May 11, he expects to visit Washington, D. C. and confer with Dr. Clarkson, Assistant Director of the Agricultural Research Service, and will discuss the stockyards inspection with him and report to the Board at the next meeting.

July 13, 1956

Further action was deferred pending Dr. Gloss' report.

On motion, the Board adjourned at 2:30 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

Secretary

W. L. Boyd

President

MINUTES SPECIAL MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD SEPTEMBER 21, 1956

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

INTRODUCTION OF NEW MEMBER

The Secretary introduced Dr. E. J. Kerr of Minneota who was appointed to the Board August 31, 1956 to succeed Dr. E. H. Gloss, whose term has expired. This appointment is for the term ending the first Monday in January 1961.

MINUTES

Mr. Knodt moved the Minutes of the Quarterly meeting held July 13, 1956, copies of which were sent to all Board Members by mail, be approved. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

PROPOSED BIENNIAL BUDGET

The Secretary then presented the proposed budget for the binneium beginning July 1, 1957 and ending June 30, 1959. The total requested in the several funds are as follows:

	1957-1958	1958-1959
Salary Fund	$306,520.00	$312,928.00
Supplies and Expense Fund	509,273.00	396,262.00
Indemnity Fund	78,125.00	67,500.00
Totals	$893,918.00	$776,690.00
Grand Total	$1,670,608.00	

The total requested for the biennium is $461,142.00 less than the amount appropriated by the legislature for the present (1955-1957) biennium. It includes, however, an increase in the salary fund of approximately $40,000.00 per year. This is accounted for by the request that the positions how held by employees paid from the Brucellosis Contingent Fund, be made permanent and added to the Salary Fund. These positions are three Veterinarians II, one Law Enforcement Inspector II, three Law Enforcement Inspectors I, andfour clerical positions. Also a revised salary schedule has been

proposed by Civil Service. The Department of Administration has directed that department biennial budgets be prepared according to this proposed schedule. Final adoption will depend on action of the 1957 Legislature in the appropriation of the necessary funds.

The reduction in the total request is due to the progress made in brucellosis eradication. Since all but ten of the counties are now declared Modified Certified Brucellosis-Free areas and we anticipate the remaining ten counties will be certified before July 1, 1957 when the new appropriation becomes available, the amount of testing required per year will be greatly reduced, requiring less money for the employment of practicing veterinarians and their assistants. Also, since the incidence of infection is steadily decreasing, we estimate the amount required for indemnities will be materially less than in the present biennium .

Dr. Ruebke moved that the budget include a request of $100,000.00 for an emergency fund to be available if some exotic disease should be introduced, as a civil defense precaution. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

After further discussion, Mr. Knodt moved the budget as presented and as amended by Dr. Ruebke's motion, be approved. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ruebke - motion carried.

MINNESOTA TURKEY GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

The Secretary informed the Board that he had notice that a delegation from the Minnesota Turkey Growers Association would appear at this meeting to request among other matters, amendments to the regulations governing the importation of turkey poults and hatching eggs into Minnesota. He informed the Board the state law authorizing the Board to adopt regulations governing importation of livestock, did not specifically include poultry. In the past the Board has operated in accordance with an Attorney General's opinion dated many years ago, that the

words "domestic animals" as included in the state law, included poultry, but several years ago, the Secretary was informed by the Attorney General then in office, that it was doubtful that he could confirm that opinion.

After some discussion, Dr. Kerr moved the Secretary be directed to prepare a bill to amend the state law to provide that wherever the words "domestic animals" of "livestock" appear in Chapter 35, Minnesota Statutes annotated, that they include poultry. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

A delegation from the Minnesota Turkey Growers' Association consisting of Dr. B. S. Pomeroy, Mr. Al Huisinga, Dr. Frank Crane, Mr. Clem Thornbeck, Mr. Lloyd Peterson and Mr. Kenneth Anderson then appeared. Dr. B. S. Pomeroy, as spokesman of the delegation, stated that in 1943 when the legislature authorized the Board to initiate a pullorum disease control program in turkeys, more than 80 to 90 per cent of the turkey poults and hatching eggs hatched in Minnesota, were imported from other states. Whereas now, over 90 per cent are hatched from eggs produced from native turkeys. Minnesota has now advanced to the second state in the union in the number of turkey eggs produced. Also in 1943, pullorum disease was found at the Diagnosis Laboratory in over 50 per cent of the poults submitted, whereas during the past year, less than two-tenths of one per cent were found affect/ed with this disease, and with the exception of one flock, the disease was found in birds submitted from other states. He stated that these results have been accomplished because nearly all of the hatcheries have been participating during the last several years. The purpose of the delegation was to request that the pullorum-typhoid regulations be amended to require all turkey hatcheries to participate in the pullorum-typhoid disease eradication. He further stated that if these regulations are changed as requested, it would then be necessary to amend the importation regulations requiring that all turkey hatching eggs and turkey poults imported into the state, must originate from "Pullorum-typhoid Clean" hatcheries.

Dr. Jenkins stated that at the present time, all of the hatcheries under supervision in Minnesota, have attained "Pullorum-Typhoid Clean" classification

with the exception of two which are now classified as "Pullorum-Typhoid "Passed". He stated that to the best of his knowledge, only one hatchery in Minnesota is not under the Poultry Improvement Plan.

The Secretary pointed out that at the present time, the rules and regulations for the control of pullorum-typhoid disease require that before any flock or hatchery may be placed under the plan, it must also participate in the breeding stages of the poultry plan under the supervision of the Poultry Improvement Board, which requires an expenditure of some fees. He stated that he was not sure the Attorney General would approve a requirement for compulsory participation in the pullorum stages of the plan, if the hatcheries were also required to participate in the breeding stages.

Dr. Kerr moved the Secretary be directed to confer with the Attorney General as to whether or not such a requirement will be legal. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ruebke - motion carried.

After an extended discussion, Dr. Kerr moved the Secretary be directed to take such action as may be required to amend the regulations (1) for the control of pullorum-typhoid disease, to require participation of all hatcheries in Minnesota in the pullorum-typhoid eradication plan, and (2) to provide that no hatchery shall be permitted to sell poults or hatching eggs until they have attained a "Pullorum-Typhoid Clean" classification, and also to amend the regulations governing importation of poultry, if such action is declared legal by the Attorney General, to require that turkey poults and hatching eggs be permitted entry into Minnesota only if they originate from flocks or hatcheries under a "Pullorum-Typhid Clean" classification of the National Poultry Improvement Plan. The motion was seconded by Ruebke - motion carried.

Dr. Kerr then suggested the Secretary write to the Secretary of the Poultry-Hatchery Association informing him of this conference with the committee from the Turkey Growers' Association, and the action taken by the Board.

September 21, 1956.

SUNNYBROOK SALES - MILO WACHER, MANAGER

Mr. Milo Wacher, Manager of the Sunnybrook Livestock Sale at Stewart, Minnesota, a community livestock sale operated under permit by the Live Stock Sanitary Board, then appeared. The Secretary stated that on September 14, while policing the state border, a livestock truck was intercepted by an agent of the Board. This truck was owned by the Sunnybrook Sales Barn at Stewart, of which Mr. Wacher is manager. It was driven by Mr. Bulan of Stewart. The truck contained 25 head of mixed cattle, including heifers and cows. When stopped, the trucker was unable to show a health certificate for this shipment which he informed the agent of the Board, had originated at a sale barn at Watertown, South Dakota. Followed by the Board's agent, the trucker proceeded to the Sunnybrook Sale Barn at Stewart, Minnesota where they were unloaded and immediately quarantined by the agent of the Board. The Secretary stated that this information was reported to him on September 18, and that he immediately wrote to Mr. Wacher to appear before the Board at this meeting to show cause why his permit to conduct a community sale, should not be revoked in accordance with Regulation No. 6.1.5, Section II, paragraph D.

Mr. Wacher informed the Board that the cattle had been purchased for him by an order buying agent at the Watertown sale. He stated that when informed of this purchase, he had directed Mr. Bulan to take one of his trucks to Watertown to bring the cattle to his sale barn at Stewart. He stated that he was familiar with the state law and the rules and regulations governing importation of cattle into this state, and has presumed that Mr. Bulan was also familiar with them. He stated, however, that Mr. Bulan was not a regular driver and was only employed from time to time, and evidently had not been properly informed regarding the necessity of obtaining the necessary health certificate in order to legally import cattle into Minnesota.

Mr. Wacher stated he realized Mr. Bulan was acting as his agent, was very sorry for the violation committed by him, and state that it was entirely unintentional on Mr. Wacher's part. He stated he fully realized the necessity of

obtaining the necessary health certificates since his trucks have been stopped from time to time in the past, although his drivers in those instances, had been able to show health certificates. Mr. Wacher assured the Board that in the future, he would instruct his truck drivers to see that all cattle were properly qualified before being shipped into Minnesota and have in their possession, the proper health certificates before entering this state. Mr. Wacher presented a letter from Dr. J. P. Harman, the veterinarian at the Watertown, South Dakota sale, in which Dr. Harman apologized to Mr. Wacher for his failure to test the cattle in the shipment mentioned and issue a health certificate for them. He stated the Watertown Sales management had failed to notify him the cattle had been purchased by a Minnesota buyer until after the cattle were shipped.

The Secretary reported that all cattle in the shipment have now been tested for both tuberculosis and brucellosis at Mr. Wacher's expense, and all animals found negative. Mr. Wacher was then excused.

After some discussion, Dr. Ruebke moved the Secretary be directed to inform Mr. Wacher that while no action would be taken at this time towards revoking his permit to operate a community sale, his community sale at Stewart will be considered on probation and any further violation of the rules and regulations of the Board pertaining to the control and elimination of infectious, communicable diseases of livestock, will result in an immediate suspension of his permit. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

INFORMATION REGARDING BRUCELLOSIS STATUS IN MINNESOTA

Mr. Ewald moved the Secretary be directed to prepare maps showing the brucellosis eradication status of the several counties in the state and send a copy to each community sale operator, together with a letter indicating the costs of the eradication program to date, and requesting their full cooperation in preventing the spread of brucellosis and pther communicable diseases within the state. The motion was seconded bu Dr. Kerr - motion carried.

September 21, 1956.

On motion, the Board then adjourned at 2:30 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

Secretary

President

QUARTERLY MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD OCTOBER 12, 1956.

Meeting deferred until a later date because of legal holiday

MINUTES DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD NOVEMBER 9, 1956

The meeting was called to order at 9:30 A. M. in the office of the Board by President Boyd. All members were present - namely. Dr. W. L. Boyd, Mr. Charles Ewald, Mr. E. H. Knodt, Dr. H. J. Ruebke, and Dr. E. J. Kerr. The Secretary was also present.

MINUTES

Mr. Knodt moved the Minutes of the Special Meeting held September 21, 1956, copies of which were mailed to all Board Members, be approved as submitted. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ruebke - motion carried.

FINANCIAL REPORT

The Secretary submitted the financial report for the quarter ending September 30, 1956. There are satisfactory balances in all funds. The Secretary reported that the Indemnity Fund amounting to $100,000.00 appropriated for the payment of indemnity for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, was exhausted before all indemnity claims for cattle condemned prior to June 30, were received in the office. A request was therefore made to the Legislative Advisory Committee at their September meeting, for a transfer of $5,500.00 from the Brucellosis Contingent Fund to the Indemnity Fund for the payment of those claims. This request was granted and the money transferred.

Dr. Kerr moved the financial report be accepted. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION

The Secretary reported that Mr. Alvin O. Hofstad, State Representative from Lac qui Parle County and Chairman of the Interim Committee on Agricultural Laws, recently called at this office. He presented a tentative report of that Committee recommending certain changes in the State law pertaining to the Live Stock

Sanitary Board and its activities. Mr. Hofstad requested that the Secretary prepare bills to activate these recommendations. He indicated the bills would be introduced early in the coming legislative session as bills. The proposed changes are as follows:

(1) To amend Minnesota Statutes, Section 35.02 to delete the requirement that one Board Member "shall be a person selected and recommended by the State Livestock Breeders' Association," and to provide that three members shall be persons financially interested in the "production of livestock and poultry" instead of "breeding livestock".

(2) To amend Section 35.30 to require that all cattle giving a positive reaction to the brucellosis test, shall be sold for slaughter within 15 days after condemnation except in extraordinary circumstances and in meritorious cases, an additional 15 days may be granted by the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board.

The Secretary stated that he had discussed with Mr. Hofstad the proposed legislation approved by the Board at their meeting on September 21 providing that the terms "livestock" and "domestic animals" shall be defined to include "poultry".

Mr. Hofstad suggested the Secretary also prepare a bill for this legislation and present it to his committee for consideration. The Secretary reported he had prepared them as requested and has forwarded them to Mr. Hofstad. The Board discussed the proposed legislation but no action was taken.

PROGRESS OF BRUCELLOSIS PROGRAM

The Secretary reported on the progress of the brucellosis eradication program. He furnished copies of the proposed schedule of testing for the remainder of the fiscal year. The complete tests of the ten counties which failed to certify on the last complete tests, are now in progress. The results so far in Dakota and Washington Counties indicate they will easily meet the requirements for modified certification.

November 9, 1956

The Board then discussed changes in the rules and regulations which will be indicated when all counties have been declared Modified Certified Brucellosis-Free Areas, and if the legislature enacts the proposed legislation requiring prompt disposal of reactors. Among the provisions discussed, was the advisability of (1) requiring quarantines on suspect herds, (2) prohibit sale of animals from infected herds except for immediate slaughter, (3) elimination of restrictions on movement of cattle intercounty, and (4) regulations pertaining to adult vaccination against brucellosis.

An extended discussion followed - no action was taken.

DOGS VACCINATED AGAINST RABIES

The Secretary reported that young dogs are frequently imported into Minnesota accompanied by health certificates without a record of vaccination against rabies, but carry the notation "too young to vaccinate". The present regulations do not provide for a minimum age for vaccination. Therefore, such dogs are quarantined on arrival, often causing inconvenience to the owner and extra expense to the Board which is probably unnecessary. Some states have a minimum age for vaccination, permitting dogs under such age, to be imported without vaccination if accompanied by a health certificate certifying no exposure to rabies. The Secretary recommended the regulations be amendedto permit the importation of dogs under four months of age without vaccination.

Dr. Ruebke moved the Secretary be directed to amend the regulations governing the importation of dogs into Minnesota (Regulation No. 1.6.1) to provide for the importation of dogs under four months of age without requiring rabies vaccination. The motion was seconded by Dr. Kerr - motion carried.

DIPPING OF PUREBRED SHEEP CONSIGNED TO CONSIGNMENT SALES.

The question of dipping sheep originating in Minnesota when consigned to purebred consignment sales was then discussed. There is no requirement at the present time for dipping such sheep prior to exhibition, but in accordance with the

directions of the Board, such sheep have been dipped as required for other community sales.

After some discussion, Dr. Ruebke moved that permission be granted for the consignment and sale of sheep originating in Minnesota to purebred consignment sales without dipping provided the sheep are accompanied by a health certificate carrying a statement by the issuing veterinaria n he has inspected the flock or origin and has found no evidence of sheep scab therein. Also that sheep consigned to such sales from points outside of Mimnesota, shall comply with the regulations governing importation of sheep into this state. The motion was seconded by Dr. Kerr - motion carried.

MEETINGS OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AND U. S. LIVESTOCK SANITARY ASSOCIATION

Mr. Knodt moved the Secretary be directed to attend the meeting of the National Assembly of Chief Livestock Sanitary Officials to be held in the Morrison Hotel, Chicago, Illinois on November 26 and 27, 1956, and the Secretary and Dr. Kerr be authorized to attend the United States Livestock Sanitary Association meeting at the same place November 28 to 30, inclusive, all at state expense. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ruebke - motion carried.

REGIONAL CONFERENCE OF WORKERS IN THE NATIONAL POULTRY PLANS

The Secretary reported he had received an announcement of the Regional Conference of Workers in the National Poultry Improvement Plan, and National Turkey Improvement Plan to be held in Des Moines, Iowa December 10, 11, and 12, 1956. He recommended Dr. L. E. Jenkins, Veterinarian in Charge of Poultry Disease Control, be authorized to attend this meeting.

Mr. Ewald moved Dr. Jenkins be authorized to attend the Regional Conference of the National Poultry Improvement Plan and the National Turkey Improvement Plan as recommended. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ruebke - motion carried.

REPORT ON AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION MEETING

The Secretary reported he and Dr. Boyd attended the meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association at San Antonio, Texas on October 15

to 19, inclusive as directed by the Board. He reported that a meeting of the National Assembly of Chief Livestock Sanitary Officials was held in conjunction with that meeting and also a joint meeting of State and National Livestock Sanitary Officials. At both of these meetings, there was an extended discussion of the proposed federal regulations governing the interstate movement of cattle, based on their brucellosis status. These proposed rsgulations are at variance with most state regulations, and there is nothing in the federal regulations requiring compliance with the state requirements. The Secretary stated that as Chairman of the Committee on Laws and regulations of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association, he expects to bring this matter before that Association at the meeting on the 28th to 30th of this month for further discussion and action.

Dr. Boyd reported on certain papers presented at the meeting covering diseases of livestock of interest to the Bpard.

After further discussion of these matters, there being no further business, the Board adjourned at 12:00 noon.

Respectfully submitted,

Ralph L. West
Secretary

W L Boyd
President

MINUTES SPECIAL MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD December 20, 1956.

The meeting was called to order by President Boyd at 10:00 A. M. Members present - Dr. W. L. Boyd, Mr. Charles Ewald, Mr. E. H. Knodt, Dr. E. J. Kerr. Dr. H. J. Ruebke was absent. The Secretary was also present. Also present were Mr, HenrySwenson, President Minnesota Livestock Breeders Association, Mr. William E. Morris, Secretary, and Mr. Clarence Meyers, a member of the Breeders Association and President of the Swine Growers Association. The Secretary announced that he had conferred with Dr. Ruebke by telephone and that Dr. Ruebke stated he would try to attend.

MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

Mr. Knodt moved the Minutes of the Deferred Quarterly meeting held November 9, 1956, copies of which were submitted to the Board Members by mail, be approved. The motion was seconded by Dr. Kerr. After some discussion, the motion was put to a vote by President Boyd - motion carried and Dr. Boyd declared the Minutes approved.

The Secretary presented a card of thank from Dr. L. E. Jenkins, Assistant Secretary of the Board, for the flowers sent to the funeral of Mrs. Jenkins.

OBJECT OF SPECIAL BOARD MEETING - PROPOSED LEGISLATION

The Secretary stated the meeting had been called at the suggestion of Mr. Ewald to discuss legislation proposed by the Legislative Interim Committee to amend Minnesota Statutes 1953, Section 35.02 to delete the provision therein that one Member of the Board shall be "selected and recommended by the Minnesota Livestock Breeders Association". Mr. Ewald stated that since he was the member of the Board appointed pursuant to this provision, he considered it his duty to advise the Breeders Association of this proposed legislation and to discuss the feeling of the Association and the Board regarding the proposal.

The Secretary then outlined the history of the Board and its relationship to the Breeders Association who had been largely instrumental in the establish-

ment of the Board by the legislature in 1903. The Association has conferred with the Board and has supported the Board in its activities throughout the 53 years of its existence. The provision requiring one member to be selected by the Livestock Breeders Association was added in 1913 and the Board has operated under the law containing this provision for the last 43 years.

From time to time, efforts have been made to change the law, either to abolish the Board or to change the manner in which it is constituted. In 1941 a bill was introduced to abolish the Board and to transfer its activities to the Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food. This bill was defeated in committee. In the spring of 1943, legal action was started in the District Court in Olivia by the American Serum Company, represented by Attorney H. J. Lauerman, later elected to the State Senate, to declare the entire Live Stock Sanitary code, including the law establishing the Live Stock Sanitary Board, unconstitutional and void because of the provision whereby the appointment of one member was in effect delegated to the Livestock Breeders Association, thus restricting the authority of the Governor in making such appointment. This action was brought to trial before Judge Harold Baker of the 12th Judicial District on June 2, 1943. A lengthy trial ensued by the filing of a brief by both the Plaintiff and Defendant. On January 10, 1945, Judge Baker entered the following judgement: "That sections of the Masons Minnesota Statutes 1927, Sections 5446, 5447, 5448, 5449, 5457 and 5395 in respect to the use and administration of hog cholera virus are constitutional except that portion of 5395 is unconstitutional and void insofar as it requires the Governor to appoint one member of the Board to be a person selected and recommended by the Minnesota Livestock Breeders Association". The Plaintiffs indicated their intention of appealing this decision but did not do so. Hence the question has never been decided by the Supreme Court and the Board has continued to function in accordance with the law which now is designated Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 35 and other sections delegating duties to the Board.

December 20, 1956

In 1953, late in the session, a bill was introduced in the State Senate by Senator John Zwach of Redwood to provide for increasing the Board to seven members, two members to be persons engaged in dealing in livestock. Senator Zwach was appointed Chairman of the Legislative Interim Committee on Agricultural Laws at the close of the 1953 session. Mr. Alvin O. Hofstad was Secretary. This Committee made a report to the 1955 Legislature recommending legislation to increase the members of the Board to seven to provide that five members be "actively engaged in the production, feeding, breeding or marketing of livestock", and two members shall be practicing veterinarians. The Committee also recommended that since there is "serious question as to constitutionality" the provision that one member shall be selected and recommended by the Livestock Breeders Association, shall be deleted. Bills to activate this recommendation were introduced in both the 1955 House and Senate. After extended Committee hearings and some amendments to the bill as introduced, the bill was passed by .the House and was recommended for passage by the Senate Committee late in the legislative session. As the session neared adjournment, it was evident the bill would only reach the Senate floor on Special Order, which required a two-thirds vote. The effort to obtain a Special Order failed by one vote margin, and the bill died on General Orders.

The 1955 Legislature appointed Mr. Hofstad chairm of the Interim Committee to study agricultural laws. This committee has held numerous meetings throughout the biennium. Recently Mr. Hofstad called at the office of the Board as reported by the Secretary at the Quarterly meeting November 9. He presented a tentative report of the Interim Committee recommending again that the provision for selection of one member by the Livestock Breeders Association be deleted, and providing the Board shall consist of three persons interested in the production of livestock and poultry, deleting the word "breeding", and that two members shall be practicing veterinarians. In this report there was no change recommended in the number of Board Members. Mr. Hofstad requested the Secretary prepare a bill to activate this

recommendation. The bill was prepared as requested and furnished to Mr. Hofstad.

Preparation of this bill at the request of the Interim Committee, in no way committed either the Board or the Secretary to supportthe bill when introduced. The Secretary stated, however, that in view of the doubt of the constitutionality of the present law, and since the proposed legislation does not change the character of the Board significantly, it was his personal opinion it would probably be inadvisable to offer objections to the proposal. He pointed out that passage of the bill will not in any way prohibit or prevent the Livestock Breeders Association from making such recommendations to the Governor as they deemed advisable concerning any appointments to the Board. He further pointed out that the situation will not be materially changed, since in view of the court decision above cited, the Governor may disregard the recommendation of the Livestock Breeders Association at the present time.

The activities of the board, its relationship to the Livestock Breeders Association and the proposed legislation were discuss generally. All persons present expressed the hope the close relationship between the Board and the Livestock Breeders association will continue regardless of any change in the law providing the manner in which the Board is constituted. Suggestions for amending the proposed legislation when and if it is introduced, were discussed. No definite action was decided upon. The representatives from the Breeders Association were then excused.

FEDERAL INTERSTATE IMPORTATION REGULATIONS

The Secretary then presented copies of the regulation recently promulgated by the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture governing the interstate movement of cattle according to the brucellosis status. He pointed out a number of provisions which differ from Minnesota regulations governing importation of cattle into this state. These provisions would allow the interstate shipment with looser restrictions than those required by Minnesota. The provision most objectionable in the Secretary's opinion is the

is the provision for the interstate shipment of steers, spayed heifers, and calves under eight months of age regardless of sex or breed without restrictions. There is no requirement in the federal regulation for a health certificate to accompany such cattle, nor for any notification to the livestock sanitary officials of the state of destination regarding the interstate shipment of such cattle. There is also a provision that cattle originating in Modified Certified Brucellosis-Free areas may move interstate regardless of the date of last test of the herd of origin, the kind of test applied or the results of such test. The Secretary explained that in some states, counties are being certified as brucellosis-free on the results of a ring test, blood tests being conducted only on such herds as give a positive reaction to the ring test. In such states, many herds of unknown size or breed, have never been visited by state employed veterinarians, and no animals in such herds are officially identified. Also in range or semi-range states, counties are certified on a test of 20% of the cattle over three years of age, and there is no provision in the federal regulation that cattle must originate in herds in which all animals have been tested. The federal regulations also provide that official vaccinates under 30 months of age, may move interstate without test until 30 months of age. Under federal regulations beef calves maintained under range or semi-range conditions, may be vaccinated between four and twelve months of age, and the vaccination in many such states, is conducted by persons other than qualified veterinarians. Hence, many of these animals will not meet Minnesota requirements for importation without a test.

The Secretary presented copies of a placard giving notice of the adoption of these regulations by the Agricultural Research Service, together with a letter to Dr. F. C. Driver, Inspector in Charge for the Agricultural Research Service in Minnesota, to post these placards at all public stockyards and community sales within the state. Also a copy of a folder containing the same material for distribution to all livestock dealers and livestock haulers. The placard and the leaflet contain the following statement in small print in an inconspicuous place: "Consult appropriate

state official for state of destination requirements."

The Secretary stated that in his opinion, both the placard and leaflet are misleading and will make the enforcement of state regulations much more difficult. He stated that he had conferred by telephone with Dr. R. J. Anderson and requested that the distribution of this material in Minnesota be delayed pending this Board meeting, which request had been granted. He stated he had also ordered the preparation of a placard stating that all cattle imported into Minnesota must comply with Minnesota requirements, which he intended to post above or beside each federal placard which may be posted throughout the state. He stated that he intended to request the cooperation of Dr. Driver in having these placards posted at the same time that the federal placards are posted. It is probable these placards will not correct the situation, but may be helpful in continuing to enforce the state regulations.

After a general discussion, Mr. Ewald moved the Secretary be directed to continue to enforce the state regulations governing the importation of cattle into Minnesota, and to post appropriate placards informing livestock dealers that all cattle imported into this state must comply with Minnesota regulations. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

DR, W. E. HOLIAN, MELROSE

The Secretary reminded the Board that Dr. W. E. Holian of Melrose, Minnesota had been removed from the Approved and Accredited list of Veterinarians in Minnesota on July 13, 1956 because of his failure to properly conduct tuberculin tests. He stated he had received a number of requests from Dr. Holian for reinstatement. Dr. Holian has assured the Board that he will comply explicitly with the rules and regulations of the Board, and the directionsof the Board pertaining to conducting tests in the future if reinstated. Dr. Holian is particularly anxious at this time for reinstatement since a complete test of all cattle for brucellosis is to be started in Stearns County on January 7th.

December 20, 1956.

After some discussion, Mr. Ewald moved that the Secretary be directed to take the necessary steps to reinstate Dr. Holian on the Approved and Accredited list of veterinarians in Minnesota, but that Dr. Holian be notified that failure to comply with the rules, regulations, and directions of the Board in the future, will result in his immediate and permanent disqualification. The motion was seconded by Dr. Kerr - motion carried.

DR. E. C. KAHLE, LE CENTER

The Secretary reported he had received reports from the County Agent in Nicollet County, that a number of cattle owners complained bitterly of the manner in which tests were conducted by Dr. E. C. Kahle of Le Center. The County Agent urged that Dr. Kahle not be employed on any tests in Nicollet County in the future. Also, it had recently been necessary to contact a number of cattle owners in LeSueur County in the territory where Dr. Kahle has practiced for many years, to investigate reports by Dr. Kahle that these owners had refused to submit their cattle to the brucellosis test. This investigation disclosed that the owners were not objecting to the test, but would not permit Dr. Kahle to conduct the testing in their herds.

After some discussion, the Secretary was directed to request Dr. Kahle to call at this office to discuss the matter.

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

Respectfully submitted,

Ralph L Hust
Secretary

W L Boyd
President

MINUTES QUARTERLY MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD JANUARY 11, 1957

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

MINUTES OF SPECIAL MEETING

The Secretary presented the Minutes of the Special Meeting of November 20, 1956. After some discussion, Mr. Ewald moved they be approved. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

FINANCIAL REPORT

The Secretary presented the financial report for the quarter ending December 31, 1956. He pointed out there are satisfactory balances in all funds with a possible exception of the Supplies and Expense Fund. There is a possibility that more money will be needed for the employment of practicing veterinarians and their assistants during the last quarter of the fiscal year than is now provided for in this fund, but since there still remains unexpended in the Brucellosis Eradication Contingent Fund, more than $135,000.00 which can be transferred to the Supplies and Expense Fund for this purpose by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Advisory Committee, unless unforseen contingencies arise, there will be sufficient money available to carry out all activities of the Board, leaving a substantial balance to revert to the General Revenue Fund at the end of the fiscal year.

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

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING WITH REGARD TO COMMUNITY SALES

The Secretary presented a Memorandum of Understanding submitted by the Agricultural Research Service pertaining to the operation of community sales in accordance with the interstate regulations of that agency governing interstate movement of cattle based on the brucellosis status which became effective January 1, 1957.

These regulations provide that cattle may be moved interstate to community sales, approved by the state and federal government if conducted in accordance with the Memorandum. Among other provisions of the Memorandum of Agreement, the federal government agrees to furnish supervisory personnel and the state agrees to assume the responsibility for all costs of inspection. It further provides that if an accredited veterinarian is to render the inspection service at such sale, his salary shall be paid by the state.

The Secretary explained that community sales in Minnesota are conducted in accordance with rules and regulations adopted by the Board, and at no time has the federal government been involved in the inspection service at such sales. All sales are required to employ, at the expense of the sales management, a veterinarian approved by the Live Stock Sanitary Board. There is no provision in the state law for the Board to collect a fee from the community sale to pay for such inspection, nor is there money available for the employment of inspectors for that purpose.

All livestock now consigned to community sales from other states, are required to meet the requirements for importation of livestock into this state, and there seems to be no valid reason why this arrangement should be changed. The community sale operation is now being conducted in a satisfactory manner.

After some discussion, Dr. Kerr moved the Secretary be directed to notify the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, that community sales in tis state are being conducted under rules and regulations of the Live Stock Sanitary Board, that such operation is satisfactory for the protection of livestock of this state, and that there is no apparent reason for changing such operation. Therefore, there appears to be no reason for entering into a Memorandum of Understanding for the approving of community sales as stockyards for the reception of livestock entering this state without the health certificates and tests required for the importation of cattle into Minnesota consigned to any point therein. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

January 11, 1957

HEALTH CERTIFICATES AND PERMITS FOR INTERSTATE SHIPMENT OF CATTLE

The Secretary called the attention of the Board to the provision in the federal regulations above cited, requiring that once tested cattle originating in herds of unknown origin, shall move interstate into a county declared a modified certified brucellosis-free area only if a permit is first obtained from the Live-stock sanitary official of the state of destination. For a number of years, the Board has been making every effort to simplify and reduce the number of permits required for importation of cattle into this state. The cost and inconvience of obtaining permits is a continual source of annoyance to cattle shippers, makes additional work in the office of the Board, and where possible should be eliminated.

The practice followed in all states in issuing health certificates for interstate shipment, requires the veterinarian when inspecting the cattle for such shipment, to issue sufficient copies of all health certificates so that one copy can be approved or disapproved by the Live Stock Sanitary Official of the state of origin in accordance with the importation regulations of the state of destination. Upon receipt of such certificates, this office immediately establishes a quarantine or takes such other action as may be required in accordance with the rules and regulations. It therefore seems unnecessary and unreasonable to require the shipper to obtain permits for the shipment of this class of cattle.

The Secretary reported that he had already received requests for permits for the shipment of cattle which had passed satisfactory tuberculin and brucellosis tests from the West Fargo Public Stockyards at West Fargo, North Dakota to points in Minnesota. He stated that he had informed the Inspector in Charge at West Fargo, that such permits were not required by the rules and regulations of the State of Minnesota, and that he was giving the Inspector at West Fargo, a blanket permit allowing the importation of cattle which comply with Minnesota regulations, to be imported without individual permits for each shipment.

After some discussion, Dr. Ruebke moved the action of the Secretary in issuing such blanket permits be approved, and that the Secretary be directed to take such steps as may be possible to allow the movement of cattle which comply

with Minnesota regulations, into this state without requiring permits for each shipment. The motion was seconded by Dr. Kerr - motion carried.

RETURN OF CATTLE PASTURED IN SOUTH DAKOTA TO MINNESOTA

The Secretary presented a letter from Mr. Alvin O. Hofstad, State Representative from Lac qui Parle County and Chairman of the Agricultural Laws Study Commission, an interim committee of the legislature. Mr. Hofstad wrote regarding the problem faced by many cattle owners in Lac qui Parle and other southwestern counties, who for many years have pastured cattle during the summer months in South Dakota. Some of these cattle are maintained in public pasture and some of them in private pastures or land owned by some Minnesota cattle owner. The Board has no jurisdiction or right of inspection of the premises in South Dakota where these cattle are maintained or pastured.

In accordance with present regulations, such cattle must be tested and found negative before being returned to the home premises in Minnesota. There is no provision in our regulations for the importation of other than strictly feeding cattle to be imported under permit subject to test on arrival. Since there are no facilities for conducting tests on many of these extensive South Dakota pastures, many cattle are returned from South Dakota with no tests, health certificates, or permit, and without the knowledge of the Board, in violation of the law and regulations, thus jeopardizing the brucellosis status of Minnesota cattle in the southwest counties. It is reported that most of the cattle owners facing this problem, have no objection to submitting such cattle to a test on their return from pasture, if such tests could be deferred until arrival at the home premises where facilites for confining and restraining the cattle are usually available. The Secretary recommended the importation regulations be amended to authorize the Secretary and Executive Officer to issue permits in extenuating circumstances and meritorious cases, for the importation of cattle of any class to be tested for tuberculosis and/or brucellosis on arrival in Minnesota.

After some discussion, Dr. Kerr moved the Secretary be directed to prepare an amendment to the rules and regulations governing the importation of cattle into Minnesota as recommended, to be presented to the Board at the next meeting. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

The Secretary was directed to notify Mr. Hofstad and also Senator Josephson of Minneota of this action by the Board.

REMOVAL OF CATTLE FROM SOUTH ST. PAUL PUBLIC STOCKYARDS.

The rules and regulations of the Board permit the removal of calves of strictly beef type and breed under six months of age, from the public stockyards for feeding purposes only without a test for brucellosis. All such cattle over six months of age must either be tested and found negative before such removal, or the buyers must execute an affidavit agreeing to maintain such cattle in complete isolation at the point of destination in accordance with the state law passed by the 1955 Legislature. The Secretary reported that in compliance with these regulations, the Federal Inspectors at the South St. Paul Stockyards recently refused a permit for a shipment of cattle to be removed from the yards because in their judgement, the cattle were over six months of age. The owner disputed this decision and requested the agent of the Live Stock Sanitary Board at South St. Paul, Dr. P. T. Smith, to examine the cattle and make a determination as to the age of the cattle. Dr. Smith refused this request. Had he upheld the opinion of the Federal Inspector, such inspection would have served no purpose, and since the duty of releasing cattle from the yards is in the hands of federal agents, it would have been improper for him to have permitted the removal of such animals after the determination as to age had been made by such agents. The owner of the cattle complained to Governor Freeman that the refusal of Dr. Smith was unreasonable and arbitrary. The Secretary stated that he had upheld the decision of Dr. Smith in this matter.

The case was further complicated in that the owner of the cattle, after

refusing to submit them to a test, and after holding the animals in the yards for some days, sold them to another dealer. When the second dealer presented them for release from the yards, they were accepted as under six months of age and released. This was evidently a borderline case and appears to have been a deliberate attempt to embarrass the Board, and to discredit the rules and regulations.

The Secretary's report of this case was discussed at some length. No action was taken.

BRUCELLOSIS PROGRAM

The Secretary reported that the retesting of the ten counties which remained uncertified, was started in October, 1956. Complete tests have been conducted in five of these counties and is now in progress in the sixth, Stearns County. He stated that three of the counties tested, Washington, Dakota, and Carver, have met the qualifications for certification, but the certification papers have not yet been returned from Washington, D. C. Hennepin and Scott Counties showed a percentage of herd infection slightly higher than is required for certification due to the fact that a large number of reactors are retained in those counties. It seems evident, however, that in spite of this retention, these two counties will be certified on the first retest of infected herds. He reported that he has confidence that all of the remaining counties will be certified before the end of the present fiscal year, June 30, 1957.

TESTING QUARANTINED CATTLE

The Secretary reported that for many years, it has been the policy of the Board when conducting countywide area tests, to include all cattle except steers and calves under six months of age and calves recently vaccinated, excepting feeding cattle in a dry feed lot. He stated that it was necessary to change this policy since the sale law was amended, to permit the sale of feeding cattle under affidavit, since that regulation provides that such cattle shall not be tested, but shall be retained in isolation until sold for slaughter. There has

been some complaint on the part of some cattle owners maintaining native or once tested imported cattle in isolation under the same conditions as are required by the rules and regulations for maintaining "affidavit cattle". He stated, however, that since these cattle are not being maintained under affidavit, a violation of which under the law, is a gross misdemeanor, and since there is no assurance the owner of such cattle will continue to maintain them under such conditions, the Secretary has insisted that when conducting a test of all cattle in an area, that all cattle with the exception of those maintained under affidavit quarantine, or those confined in a dry feed lot being finished for immediate slaughter, shall be included in the test. This policy was discussed but no action was taken.

ISOLATION FACILITIES AT STATE FAIR

The Secretary presented a letter from Dr. B. E. Schoneman, who had been delegated to inspect the swine at the 1956 State Fair. Dr. Schoneman made the following recommendation: First, that all swine should be removed from the swine barn on the fair grounds after the open class show has been completed in order that the barn may be empty for at least six hours prior to admittance of the 4-H Club swine, in order that the barn may be properly cleaned and disinfected. Second, that the State Fair Management be requested to provide an isolation ward where diseased animals or those suspected of being diseased, could be placed under quarantine until the end of the exhibition.

After some discussion, Dr. Ruebke moved the Secretary be directed to write to the Secretary of the Minnesota State Fair urging that both recommendations made by Dr. Schoneman, be complied with. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

GARBAGE FEEDING REGULATIONS

Since 1953, it has been the duty of the Board to administer the law enacted by the legislature in that year, requiring the cooking of garbage before feeding to livestock, and for the licensing of all garbage feeders. The law provides

that all livestock fed garbage, shall be put under quarantine and removed from the premises where garbage is fed only under permit from the Board. The regulations adopted pursuant to this law provide that when swine which have been fed garbage are removed to other premises, or if garbage feeding is discontinued, the livestock shall remain under quarantine for 30 days thereafter. If no garbage is fed to such livestock during that time, and if the livestock is examined by a qualified veterinarian and found free from disease, the quarantine may then be released.

However, the Agricultural Research Service of the United States Department of Agriculture promulgated a regulation effective January 1, 1956 providing that no hogs which have ever been fed uncooked garbage, shall be moved interstate, except for "processing", nor shall the pork products from such hogs be moved interstate unless "processed". Following the promulgation of this regulation, the Board has refused to release the quarantine on swine known to have been fed raw garbage, until such swine have been shipped for slaughter for processing. This procedure was deemed necessary as a cooperative measure with the federal government.

Recently it was deemed necessary in order to carry out the administration of the garbage feeding law, to investigate the disposal of garbage from restaurants, school lunch rooms and other public eating places throughout the state. This survey disclosed approximately 42 persons feeding garbage to livestock illegally on unlicensed premises and without cooking. The garbage fed livestock on these premises was immediately quarantined, and when swine were involved, the owners were informed of the federal regulations. Many complaints followed this action. Further investigations were made. In most instances, the amount of garbage fed was small. In nearly all cases, the owners claimed ignorance of the law, and in a number of cases, showed documentary evidence from school authorities that they had removed garbage from school lunch rooms on the request of the school authorities.

Enforcement of the federal regulations in these cases, did cause a material hardship, since swine sold for processing bring a greatly reduced price. Since no vesicular exanthema has ever been diagnosed in this state, it seemed desirable to determine if the federal government would waive their regulations in this instance. Therefore, the Secretary discussed the matter with Dr. F. C. Driver, the Inspector in Charge for the Animal Disease Eradication Branch, Agricultural Research Service. He agreed the violations were of such minor character, the federal regulations should not be invoked. Therefore, the quarantines on the livestock due to feeding garbage illegally where the offense was committed inadvertantly, have been released at the expiration of 30 days and after inspection by a qualified veterinarian. In nearly every case, the persons involved, have immediately discontinued the feeding of garbage. In the other cases, owners have provided cooking facilities, have obtained licenses and are now feeding the garbage in accordance with the state law.

REPORTABLE DISEASES

The Secretary reported he had delayed changing the monthly disease questionnaire submitted to practicing veterinarians for reporting diseases encountered in their practice pending the exhaustion of a supply of forms now on hand. There is to be a meeting of the Committee on Infectious Diseases of the State Veterinary Medical Society in Owatonna on Wednesday, January 16, to discuss the revision of the questionnaire. The Secretary reported he intended to revise the questionnaire in accordance with the suggestions made by the Board at a previous meeting following the discussion with the above committee.

APPROVAL OF HEALTH CERTIFICATES

The Secretary reported that Dr. Ruebke had requested by telephone that the matter of approving health certificates be discussed at this meeting. Dr. Ruebke stated he was disturbed because of the time involved in checking the data shown on health certificates before they are approved and returned to the veterinarian who issued them. He stated he realized in most instances, this was due to delays

in the mail, but that the situation would become more serious since all certificates for cattle for exhibition would now necessarily have to be approved by this office and be returned to the exhibitor or the officiating veterinarian before the cattle can be shown. The Secretary explained the necessity of checking the data on health certificates. Doctor Ruebke and other Board Members agreed that such checking was necessary before the certificates are approved, but directed the Secretary to study the situation and make every effort to expedite the approving and return of the certificates.

The Board then discussed the rules and regulations of the Board governing the interstate movement of livestock as well as other regulations. Dr. Ruebke stated it was very difficult for practicing veterinarians to keep up to date on the regulations promulgated by the Board since many of them do not have a system for keeping the latest regulation readily available.

After some discussion, Dr. Ruebke moved that each Board Member be supplied with a full set of all regulations now in effect, bound in a loose leaf cover. The motion was seconded by Dr. Kerr - motion carried.

ORNITHOSIS

The Secretary stated that the School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Minnesota, with the cooperation of the Live Stock Sanitary Board, is making a survey of the turkey flocks in the state which are under supervision of the Board for the eradication of pullorum disease, to determine if possible, the incidence of ornithosis. He stated that to date no definite evidence of the existence of the disease in this state has so far been diagnosed, although a few flocks showing suspicious reactions to the serological tests, have been disclosed. The survey is being conducted by testing pooled blood samples from all flocks where the blood is submitted to the laboratory from pullorum testing.

The Secretary then presented a proposed federal regulation recently published in the Federal Register which would prohibit the interstate shipment of turkeys known to be infected with ornithosis, and for the cleaning and disin-

fection of vehicles and other equipment used in the transportation of such birds. Upon receipt of the notice of publication of this regulation, the Secretary wrote to the Animal Disease Eradication Branch, Agricultural Research Service, suggesting that since there was no accurate method of determination whether or not a bird was diseased unless or until the bird was destroyed and specimens obtained, he could see no purpose in adopting the regulation as printed and suggested that the proposed regulation when adopted, provides for prohibiting the interstate shipment of birds originating in flocks known to be infected. A copy of the Secretary's letter was also presented to the Board.

LEPTOSPIROSIS

The Secretary reported that at the meeting of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association held in Chicago in November, many states reported increased interest in the control of leptospirosis. Also many state livestock sanitary officials indicated they were now considering the adoption of regulations to require the quarantine of herds where leptospirosis is diagnosed. Such quarantine to apply only where clinical symptoms are reported in the herd, and to continue for a specified period following the disappearance of clinical symptoms regardless of the results of a serological test. He stated that the concensus of opinion was it would be safe to release such quarantines after 60 days has elapsed following the last appearance of clinical symptoms. The question was again discussed at some length but no action was taken.

SHORT COURSE ON MYCOLOGY

The Secretary then presented a letter from Dr. James H. Steele, United States Public Health Service, announcing a short course on veterinary mycology to be held in Atlanta, Georgia at the Disease Center February 25 to March 1. With this letter, Dr. Steele enclosed an application for persons wishing to attend this short course. The attendance will be limited to 22. The Secretary stated that in his

opinion, it would be desirable for one of the younger employees in the Department, who will probably continue his employment with the Board for some years, to attend this short course, if his application is accepted. He pointed out that there is a balance in the money released for Out-of-State Travel which could very well be used for this purpose if the Board deemed attendance at this Short Course desirable.

After some discussion, Mr. Ewald moved the Secretary be authorized to apply for attendance for any veterinary employee in the Board of his choosing. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

There being no further business, on motion the Board adjourned at 11:45 A. M.

Respectfully submitted,

Ralph L. Vest
Secretary

W. Z. Boyd
President

MINUTES QUARTERLY MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD April 12, 1957

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

MINUTES

Mt. Knodt moved the Minutes of the Quarterly Meeting held January 11, 1957 be approved as submitted to the Board Members by mail. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewald - motion carried.

FINANCIAL REPORT

The Financial report of the Board for the quarter ending March 31, 1957 was presented by the Secretary. He explained there are satisfactory balances in all funds to carry on the functions of the Board through the remainder of the fiscal year, at which time all unused balances will revert to the General Revenue Fund of the state. There being no questions, President Boyd declared the report approved as presented.

LEGISLATION

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

The Secretary reported the interim appointments of Dr. H. J. Ruebke and Dr. E. J. Kerr as Members of the Live Stock Sanitary Board, have been confirmed by the Senate.

H. F. 780, a bill defining the words livestock and domestic animals as including poultry, and S. F. 782 providing for the immediate disposal of all brucellosis reactors, have been passed by both Houses, signed by the Governor and are now law. S. F. 782 becomes effective July 1, 1957.

H. F. 189 providing for a change in the law which established the Live Stock Sanitary Board, and changing the qualifications of certain Board Members, was passed by the House. This bill together with S. F. 207, the companion bill, are still in the Senate Committee on Dairy Products and Livestock.

April 12, 1957

H. F. 1526 and S. F. 1377, companion bills, provide for transferring the activities now conducted by the Poultry Improvement Board, to the Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food. Under the present law, the Secretary and Executive Officer is an ex-officio member of the Poultry Imrpovement Board. The bill provides that the Poultry Improvement Board shall be changed from an administrative body to a supervisory board to the Commissioner of Agriculture, Dairy and Food. Under the bill, the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Live Stock Sanitary Board will serve as an ex-officio member of this Advisory Board. The Secretary stated that when this bill was introduced, he offered amendments to the bill to delete obsolete language pertaining to the disease control matter, which were incorporated into both the House and Senate bills. There are no other changes proposed in the sections of the law pertaining to disease control and eradication which is still left under the supervision of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, but the bill does provide that the State Live Stock Sanitary Board shall cooperate with the Department of Agriculture instead of the Poultry Improvement Board in carrying out the other provisions of the act.

INTERPRETATION OF S. F. 782.

The Secretary reported that S. F. 782 referred to above, required interpretation. It is clear as to how the new law will apply to cattle tested and appraised subsequent to July 1, 1957. However, there are now a considerable number of brucellosis reactors being held in accordance with the present law by owners scattered throughout the state. Just what disposition must be made of these animals under the law which becomes effective on July 1, is not clear. The Secretary stated that he had conferred with Mr. Robert J. Stenzel, the Assistant Attorney General assigned to the Live Stock Sanitary Board pertaining to this matter, and had suggested that he write to the Attorney General requesting a written opinion. Mr. Stenzel informed the Secretary it was his opinion the interpretation as to the application of the new law to old reactors held on the farm on July 1, 1957, was a matter for the Board to decide, and assured the

Secretary orally, that the Attorney General's office would uphold any determination made by the Board.

After a discussion at some length, Mr. Knodt moved the Secretary be directed to notify all cattle owners now holding reactors which have been appraised more than 15 days, that such reactors must be sold within 15 days after July 1, 1957. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ruebke and Mr. Ewald. President Boyd then put the motion and called the roll. The Board Members voted as follows: Dr. E. J. Kerr aye, Mr. E. H. Knodt aye, Mr. Charles Ewald aye, Dr. H. J. Ruebke aye, and Dr. W. L. Boyd aye. President Boyd declared the motion carried unanimously.

DR. B. S. POMEROY ON DISEASES OF POULTRY

Dr. B. S. Pomeroy, Professor of Veterinary Medicine, University of Minnesota then appreared. The Secretary reported that he had requested Dr. Pomeroy to meet with the Board to discuss a number of problems pertaining to diseases of poultry. The Secretary then presented a letter from the Farm and Home Division, American Cyanamid Company stating that that Company had received a special license for the production and distribution of avian P.P.L.O diagnostic antigen. The letter further stated in part: "as part of the special license it is stipulated that this product can be sold only to official state diagnostic laboratories and other reputable institutions and laboratories, and to personnel concerned with the diagnosis of poultry disease who are qualified to interpret and evaluate the results obtained from the use of the antigen."

After a discussion, Dr. Kerr moved the Secretary be directed to inform the American Cyanamid Company, the product may be imported into Minnesota and sold only to the School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Minnesota, to be used on an experimental basis only, and that the results of such experimentation is not for use by any flock or hatchery owner involved, for advertising purposes. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ruebke - motion carried.

April 12, 1957

PULLORUM-TYPHOID REGULATIONS

The Secretary then presented proposed pullorum-typhoid regulations amending those presently in force. He explained that several years ago, the Board on his recommendation, had adopted regulations covering both chickens and turkeys. He stated that in practice, this has been found inconvenient, and he therefore had had prepared separate regulations for the different species. The proposed regulations governing the eradication of pullorum-typhoid in chickens, have been reworded to clarification. There has also been included, on major change to comply with the National Poultry Improvement Plan under which no flock or hatchery will be required to participate in the breeding stages of the Poultry Improvement Plan in order to participate in the disease eradication stages.

The turkey regulations have been prepared to provide for the changes requested by the Committee of the Turkey Grower's Association to prohibit the sale of turkey eggs or poults for breeding purposes unless they are produced by pullorum-typhoid clean flocks.

After a lengthy discussion, Dr. Kerr moved that copies of the proposed regulations be furnished each Board Member, and that the matter be laid over until the next meeting. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ruebke - motion carried.

The Secretary stated he intended to prepare regulations governing the importation of turkey eggs and poults for breeding purposes into the state, and that these regulations will also be ready for discussion at the meeting of the Board.

The Secretary reported that Dr. Pomeroy had informed him in a letter dated March 21, that he had demonstrated ornithosis virus in a flock of turkeys owned by Clair Hatletvig of Lanesboro, Minnesota, a supply flock for the Benson Hatchery at Peterson, Minnesota. The Secretary stated that this flock is under close supervision by both the agents of the Live Stock Sanitary Board and Dr. Pomeroy, but that he had not established a formal quarantine, nor has he at this

time followed the procedure recommended by the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Dr. Pomeroy stated the flock has been under treatment for some time with a high level anti-biotic feed, and that apparently all clinical symptoms have disappeared.

The State Department of Health is planning to collect blood samples from all of the persons which have been in contact with the flock to determine whether there is evidence of human infection. The owner agreed not to move any birds from the flock excepting under permit from the Board, and the Board will notify the processing plant before the birds are shipped for slaughter.

The Secretary stated it had not been demonstrated whether the birds were affected with a virulent type of virus capable of producing disease in humans, and he did not feel justified in following the program recommended by the Agricultural Research Service until further information was obtained.

The Secretary was directed to continue close supervision of the flock in cooperation with Dr. Pomeroy and to report at a later date as to further developments.

MR. JOHN CLARK, HOPKINS, MINN. RE: CLEANING AND DISINFECTION OF TRUCKS

Mr. John Clark, R #1, Hopkins then appeared. The Secretary stated that Mr. Clark had asked to appear before the Board to discuss the rules and regulations for cleaning and disinfecting trucks before moving sheep from the Public Stockyards at South St. Paul to points in Minnesota. Mr. Clark explained that he was a sheep feeder conducting his feeding operations under a "dry feed lot" permit as provided by the rules and regulations of the Board. He obtains most of his feeding sheep from the public stockyards at South St. Paul and markets all of his finished animals at that market. When his sheep are finished, he commonly hauls a load of slaughter animals to the market and purchases a load of thin lambs which he hauls to his feed lot on the return trip. At certain times of the year, he will make several trips a day. Under the present rules and regulations, Mr. Clark is

required to clean and disinfect his truck on each such trip before the feeding lambs are loaded. This causes a delay on each trip which Mr. Clark indicated he considered unnecessary and unreasonable. He requested some provision whereby lambs hauled on the same truck on the same or succeeding day, might be permitted to load lambs for hauling to his premises without disinfection prior to each trip. Mr. Clark explained that the truck used for hauling these lambs was used for no other purpose, and that he could see no danger of carrying sheep scab or other diseases to other premises. Mr. Clark was then excused.

After some discussion, Mr. Knodt moved that no change be made in the regulations at this time. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ruebke - motion carried.

BRUCELLOSIS REGULATIONS

The Secretary stated that in view of the progress made toward certification of the entire state as brucellosis-free, and in view of the law recently enacted which will result in the immediate shipment of all brucellosis reactors after July 1, 1957, he believed the rules and regulations for the eradication of brucellosis should be amended, particularly regarding the use of adult vaccination and the movement of negative animals from infected and suspect herds. He stated that if the regulations were so amended, it would be possible to discontinue regulations governing the intercounty movement of cattle and the quarantining of cattle for a brucellosis retest after passing through community sales, both of which would greatly simplify procedures in this office, and could be safely done under such conditions without jeopardizing the spread of brucellosis.

After some discussion, the Secretary was directed to prepare amended regulations to be presented as soon as possible. He was directed to prepare an amendment to the provision pertaining to adult vaccination to limit such vaccination to animals not more than 12 months of age. It was pointed out by Dr. Ruebke and other Board Members that some provision should be made for the vaccination of these young adult animals in badly infected herds where the owner has

not previously employed vaccination as a control measure or when an owner has neglected to employ his veterinarian to vaccinate his calves at the age provided for calfhood vaccination.

The Secretary was also directed to prepare regulations for the Board's consideration to prohibit the shipment of any animals originating in infected herds for purposes other than slaughter, and to provide a quarantine on all herds in which suspects were disclosed with a provision that such quarantines might be released when the suspicious animals were retested and found n egative, at least 10 days following the date of the test to which such animals gave a suspicious reaction.

The Secretary reported that for a number of years, animals showing a suspicious titer when tested at the Public Stockyards at South St. Paul, were released to the owner without branding or tagging in order that they might be retained and retested at a later date to determine whether such animals might become negative. He stated that difficulty had been encountered in determining the final disposition of such animals and that this matter had come particularly to his attention through an effort madeby a dealer at South St. Paul to replace a negative animal with a suspect when moving a shipment from the South St. Paul Stockyards to a point in Minnesota. The Secretary stated that in his opinion, all animals tested while in the channels of trade which do not show a negative or vaccinate reaction, should be identified as reactors, and owners of such animals should be required to sell them immediately for slaughter.

Mr. Ewald moved that the Secretary be directed to notify the authorities at the Public Stockyards at South St. Paul and the veterinarians practicing in the Public Stockyards, that hereafter all animals, other than those which qualify as vaccinates under the rules and regulations of the Live Stock Sanitary Board, which do not give a completely negative reaction when tested at the stockyards, shall be identified as reactors by tagging,branding and ear punch, and shall be sold for immediate slaughter. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt- motion carried.

April 12, 1957

MEETING AT SIOUX FALLS, SOUTH DAKOTA

The Secretary presented a letter from Mr. Harry J. Boyts, Executive Secretary of the Livestock Conservation Incorporated at Sioux City, Iowa, inviting him to attend and participate in the meeting of Veterinarians Marketing Day to be held at Sioux Falls, South Dakota on April23. In Mr. Boyt's letter, he stated that the Secretary would explain how the federal regulations pertaining to the interstate movement of cattle based on the brucellosis status, applies to Minnesota.

Dr. Kerr moved the Secretary be directed to attend this meeting or in case he found it impractical to do so because of other urgent matters, to delegate some other veterinarian employed by the Board, toattend the meeting. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ruebke - motion carried.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Dr. Kerr nominated Mr. Charles Ewald as President of the Boardfor the ensuing year. The nomination was seconded by Dr. Ruebke. There being no further nominations, President Boyd declared the nominations closed and called for a vote for Mr. Ewald as President of the Board for the ensuing year. Mr. Ewald was elected President unanimously, all members voting aye.

Dr. Kerr then nominated Mr. E. H. Knodt as Vice-President for the ensuing year. The nomination was seconded by Dr. Ruebke. There being no further nominations, President Boyd declared the nominations closed and requested a vote for Mr. Knodt as Vice-President. Mr. Knodt was unanimously elected Vice-President of the Board for the ensuing year, all Members voting aye.

Mr. Ewald moved that Dr. Ralph L. West be appointed Secretary and Executive Officer for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1957 and ending June 30, 1958. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ruebke - motion carried.

Mr. Ewald moved that Dr. L. E. Jenkins be appointed as Assistant Secretary for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1957 and ending June 30, 1958. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

April 12, 1957

The Secretary stated that he would reach the age of 70 years prior to the end of his term in 1958. He stated that some information had been circulated that the state law required all state employees to retire at that age, but that there is nothing in the law pertaining to the age of state employees other than those under Civil Service. The Secretary and Executive Officer is a non-classified position and is not covered by Civil Service law or regulations. He stated that he realized he was employed from year to year and it is the privilege of the Board to appoint any veterinarian that they feel properly qualified at each annual meeting. He stated, however, that to the best of his knowledge, that he was physically and mentally able to continue in the position he now holds and would like to do so as long as the Board felt he was rendering a satisfactory service. He stated, however, that he believed the Board should be giving serious consideration to a successor who would be able to succeed him at any time he became cincapacitated.

The matter was discussed at some length and the Board Members indicated that further consideration will be given to the Secretary's suggestion at a later date.

Because of the late hour, the remaining matters on the Agenda were deferred until the next meeting, which was tentatively set for Friday, May 10, 1957. The Secretary was directed to notify the Board Members by mail as to the exact hour and date as determined by conditions at that time. On motion the Board adjourned at 3:30 P. M.

Repsectfully submitted,

Ralph L. Hart

Secretary

President

MINUTES SPECIAL MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD May 10, 1957

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

MINUTES

Dr. Boyd moved the Minutes of the Quarterly meeting held April 12, copies of which were furnished all Board Members by mail, be approved. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ruebke - motion carried.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

The Secretary stated that he had been requested to act as a member of the Advisory Committee to the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, which will meet in Washington, D. C. May 13 and 14, 1957. He stated this appointment had been made to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. H. U. Garrett, formerly State Veterinarian of Iowa.

Mr. Knodt moved Dr. West be authorized to attend this meeting at state expense. The motion was seconded by Dr. Kerr - motion carried.

MEETING ON ANAPLASMOSIS

The Secretary presented a letter from the Agricultural Research Service announcing a National Conference on anaplasmosis to be held at Manhattan, Kansas, on June 12 and 13, 1957. Dr. Ruebke moved the Secretary be directed to attend this meeting at state expense. Motion seconded by Dr. Kerr - motion carried.

MEETING AT SIOUX FALLS, SOUTH DAKOTA

The Secretary reported that because of the pressure of other duties, particularly pertaining to legislative matters, he had been unable to attend the Veterinarian's Marketing Day at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, which he had been authorized to attend at the Quarterly meeting, and none of the other veterinarians on the staff were available to make this trip. Therefore, Minnesota was not represented.

May 10, 1957

APPROPRIATIONS FOR BIENNIUM 1957-1958 and 1958-1959

The Secretary then presented the appropriation made by the last legislature to the Live Stock Sanitary Board. He pointed out that the Board had requested a decrease in the appropriation as compared to the 1955 appropriation of approximately 19%. However, the legislature further reduced the appropriation; the total for the 1957-1959 biennium amounting to $1,444,354.00 or approximately 32% less than the 1955 appropriation for the present biennium. This matter was discussed at some length by the Board. The Secretary was directed to carry on all of the activities required by law to the fullest extent possible with the money available as appropriated by the 1957 Legislature.

DELBERT BLICKEM, MADELIA, MINNESOTA.

Delbert Blickem of Madelia, Minnesota then appeared. Mr. Blickem explained that he and his father had been operating a feeder pig market at Madelia for many years. He stated the present rules and regulations of the Board requiring the quarantine of pigs recently imported into Minnesota treated with serum only prior to importation, must be quarantined for a period of 21 days at the point where they first come to rest in Minnesota, was causing him extreme hardship. He requested that the Board amend their regulations to permit a dealer to operate under regulations similar to those governing community sales; such operations to be supervised by a practicing veterinarian authorized as an agent of the Board to inspect and treat the hogs immediately before sale, and then to issue quarantines on the hogs on the premises of the purchaser.

After a full discussion of Mr. Blickem's operations, he was then excused. The Board then discussed the feeder pig situation in Minnesota. The Secretary reported extremely heavy losses not only among recently imported pigs, but other pigs on premises where such pigs are added. He explained the great difficulty in identifying pigs moved by dealers into the state and from place to place within the state.

After a full discussion, Dr. Kerr moved the Secretary be directed to

to prepare amendments to the regulations governing the importation of swine to provide that all swine imported into Minnesota shall be identified by ear tag, and that no swine may be imported until a permit is first obtained from the Live Stock Sanitary Board, and further to require that all swine imported into the state, must be delivered to the consignee shown on the health certificate and the permit. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried. No action was taken on Mr. Blickem's request.

PULLORUM-TYPHOID DISEASE IN POULTRY

Mr. L. L. Baumgartner, Secretary of the Minnesota Poultry-Hatchery Association, Mr. Don Helgeson, President of that Association, Dr. B. S. Pomeroy, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Minnesota, and Dr. L. E. Jenkins, Veterinarian in Charge of Control of Diseases of Poultry for the Live Stock Sanitary Board, then appeared.

The Secretary presented the proposed amendments to the rules and regulations governing the control of pullorum-typhoid disease in poultry other than turkeys. He stated the principal change in these proposed amendments was made to conform to the National Poultry Improvement Plan to permit hatcheries or flock owners to adopt the disease control stages without first adopting the breeding stages of the National and State Plans. Mr. Baumgartner and Mr. Helgeson were both opposed to this procedure, stating that it was their opinion more hatcherymen and flock owners would discontinue the breeding stages if this amendment is adopted. Mr. Baumgartner expressed his opinion that the pullorum-typhoid regulations should be amended to delete the provision for Pullorum-Passed flocks and hatcheries, and that all flocks and hatcheries should be required to meet the Pullorum-Clean classification. The Secretary stated that the regulations would be presented at the public hearing on June 5, and urged that the Poultry-Hatchery Association and other poultrymen attend this meeting to express their views.

Dr. Kerr then requested the Secretary to present the details pertaining to a recent quarantine of the started chick hatcheries operated by the Springfield

Hatchery, including approximately 130,000 chicks. The Secretary explained that this action had been taken when the veterinarian assigned to inspecting this hatchery reported the existence of extensive respiratory disease in the brooder batteries. He stated that Dr. Jenkins and Dr. Pomeroy from the University, had immediately inspected the premises and had arranged with the operator to provide isolation quarters for the diseased chicks with the hope that the quarantine might be lifted from the remainder of the birds within a reasonable time.

The Secretary also presented a report submitted by Dr. Jenkins of his inspection of the hatchery and brooder premises operated at Dassel, Minnesota by Mr. Vern Erickson, about which complaints had been made by other hatcherymen. This report indicated there was no evidence of disease in the battery mentioned, nor was there any evidence birds had been imported for resale from other premises. The persons present at the meeting stated that it was common knowledge that Mr. Erickson did maintain brooder operations at different parts of the state, and that until these brooder operations were also inspected, it would be difficult to determine whether or not diseased birds were being sold by him. The Secretary assured the persons present, that an effort will be made to locate such brooding operations and make the necessary inspections, and take any steps necessary to correct disease conditions if found. After some further discussion, the visitors were excused.

Dr. Kerr moved the Secretary be directed to write all hatcheries, calling attention to the extensive incidence of respiratory disease in young poultry in the state, and particularly in started chicks; this letter to also indicate the Board was concerned about the situation and felt it incumbent on them to reduce losses in the future. In order to do so, frequent inspections will be made on all started chick operation and quarantines will be established wherever evidence of respiratory disease exists. Furthermore, that the letter should recommend that during the next hatching season, the brooding time be reduced to two weeks, and that the following year, all brooding operation be suspended

and deliveries be restricted to day old chicks, the brooding equipment being maintained only for surplus chicks which were held under emergency conditions. The motion was seconded by Dr. Boyd - motion carried.

REQUEST OF THE UNION STOCKYARDS COMPANY AND OTHERS AT SOUTH ST. PAUL

The Secretary reported that several weeks ago, Mr. A. L. Olson, President of the St. Paul Stockyards Company at South St. Paul, and Mr. McCreight, Public Relations Officer of the Stockyards Company, Mr. William Dolan, Secretary of the Livestock Exchange at South St. Paul, and Mr. Norris K. Carnes, General Manager of the Central Livestock Cooperative Association, called regarding proposed changes in the rules and regulations governing the importation and movement from the public stockyards of feeding cattle. They requested that the Board amend their regulations to provide for the recognition of animals vaccinated under range conditions between four and twelve months of age, and also that the regulations be amended to permit the movement of cattle under eight months of age, into the state and from the public stockyards to other points in the state, without restriction, as is now permitted for cattle under six months of age. The Secretary stated that he had informed the South St. Paul representatives that he could not recommend these changes at the present time to the Board.

The Board discussed the request at some length, but took no action.

PUBLIC HEARING

Dr. Boyd moved the Secretary be authorized to conduct the public hearing on rules and regulations to be held on June 5, 1957 in the Auditorium of the State Office Building in accordance with notices already mailed to all interested persons. The motion was seconded by Dr. Kerr - motion carried.

The Secretary stated he thought it highly important that all Board Members attend the hearing in order to obtain first hand information as to the feeling of the general public towards the proposed changes.

May 10, 1957

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO RULES AND REGULATIONS

The Secretary presented proposed amendments to the regulations listed for the hearing which were discussed at some length. The Secretary was directed to prepare these amendments in accordamce with the suggestions made for presentation at the hearing.

The Secretary then presented an opinion from the Attorney General pertaining to the manner in which the law SF 782, requiring proper disposal of brucellosis reactors will effect old reactors which are now being held on the premises where tested, in accordance with the present law and regulations. The Secretary explained that following the action of the Board, which had been taken pursuant to his report of a conversation with the Attorney General, requiring that all reactors be shipped for slaughter within 15 days following the date this law (Laws of 1957, Chapter 281) becomes effective, he had submitted the motion made by the Board to the Attorney General for his approval. After studying the resolution, the Attorney General had then advised it would be desirable for the Secretary to submit a formal request for an opinion which he immediately did. The opinion has just been received from the Attorney General's office, and states that it will be the duty of the Board to reappraise all old reactors as soon as possible after July 1, 1957 and that it will be incumbent upon the owner to ship such cattle within 15 days following date of such reappraisal. The opinion further indicates that it will be necessary to pay indemnity as provided by law for all such animals shipped within 15 days following date of reappraisal.

The Secretary also submitted a memorandum from Dr. F. C. Driver, stating that in all probability, the Animal Disease Eradication Branch of the United States Department of Agriculture will require that the old reactors be retested if the federal government is to participate in the payment of indemnity.

After some discussion, the Secretary was directed to confer with the

May 10, 1957

Officials of the Animal Disease Eradication Branch in Washington when he meets with them May 13 and 14, to determine whether or not the federal government will participate in the payment of indemnity without a retest of the old reactors.

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

Respectfully submitted,

Ralph L Hurst
Secretary

President

MINUTES SPECIAL MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD JULY 9, 1957

The meeting was called to order at 9:00 A. M. by President Ewald. Members present - Mr. Charles Ewald, Mr. E. H. Knodt, Dr. H. J. Ruebke, Dr. E. J. Kerr and Dr. J. B. Flanary. The Secretary was also present.

MINUTES

Dr. Kerr moved the Minutes of the Special Meeting held May 10, 1957 be approved as submitted to the Board Members by the Secretary. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ruebke - motion carried.

REPORT OF PUBLIC HEARING

Mr. Knodt moved the report of the Public Hearing submitted to the Board Members be approved. The motion was seconded by Dr. Flanary - motion carried.

AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION MEETING

Mr. Knodt moved that the Secretary and Dr. Ruebke attend the meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association on August 19 to 22, inclusive at Cleveland, Ohio, at State expense. The motion was seconded by Dr. Kerr - motion carried.

REPORT ON NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ANAPLASMOSIS

The Secretary reported on his attendance at the National Conference on anaplasmosis at Manhattan, Kansas June 12 and 13. Officials of the Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, reported progress in thedevelopment of the compliment fixation test for anaplasmosis and research work now in progress regarding vectors of this disease. The Secretary stated he had conferred with the federal officials regarding the practicability of conducting a survey of native cattle to be conducted in conjunction with the brucellosis test, in order that we may have some specific information as to the incidence of the disease in Minnesota.

The Board recommended that this project receive further consideration and be put into effect as soon as details of the procedure are worked out by the Secretary and the federal officials.

July 9, 1957

CATTLE FOR EXPORT TO MEXICO

The Secretary reported to the Board that he had received complaints from Mexican buyers of Minnesota dairy cattle for export to Mexican points, of serious delays and inconvenience at the port of entry into Mexico due to the uncooperative attitude of the United States Federal Inspectors at Laredo, Texas. He stated that during the past, he has discussed this problem extensively with the Federal Officials, particularly with respect to the inspection of such cattle in the cars. He stated that on several occasions, he has delegated Mr. Lester Tate, the Chief Law Enforcement Officer of the Board to accompany shipments to Laredo, Texas. Mr. Tate reports that although the cars have been loaded light, the federal inspectors at Laredo have refused to make the inspection in the cleaned and disinfected cars in which the cattle are shipped. This has resulted in unloading the cars by Mexican help, who have handled the cattle with extreme roughness. Also the cattle have been unloaded in pens which present no evidence of recent cleaning and disinfection, and that after unloading, the inspection made is of an extremely superficial character, consisting entirely of the identification of the animal by ear tag numbers.

Reports of this procedure have been conveyed to the Minnesota Legislative delegation in Washington, and the Secretary has been urged by several members of Congress, to go to Laredo when the next shipment is made in order to personally observe the methods used in the inspection of Minnesota cattle at that point. The Secretary explainedthat the Mexican market is of the utmost value to the Minnesota livestock industry, since a premimum is paid for high class dairy cattle, making a market which would not exist if we did not have access to this Mexican market, which is now jeopardized by the federal inspection at the port of entry.

Mr. Knodt moved that the Secretary be directed to go to Laredo, Texas when he is informed the next shipment of Mexican cattle will arrive at that point for inspection, to personally observe the procedure followed in inspection the cattle for export. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ruebke - motion carried.

July 9, 1957

ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION WHEN SUSPECTS ONLY ARE DISCLOSED

The Secretary reported that the present procedure for notifying cattle owners when suspects only are disclosed in herds subjected to the brucellosis test, is unsatisfactory. He stated that he believed it would be highly desirable to require veterinarians employed in testing cattle on a per head basis, to return to each premise where suspects only are disclosed, to identify the suspicious animals and to advise with the owner as to his herd management pertaining to these suspicious animals. He further stated that when all cattle in an area are being tested, this work can doubtless be completed without additional compensation, but that when retests of infected herds are in progress, it will probably require additional compensation to the "per head" veterinarians to expect him to make an additional call to the premises. The Secretary recommended that an additional fee of $5.00 be paid the veterinarian for returning to the premises where suspects only are disclosed in the same manner as we now pay such veterinarians for appraising and identifying reactors. He recommended that a form be prepared for the signature of the cattle owner to be filed with the report of the veterinarian in order to justify such payments.

After some discussion, Dr. Ruebke moved the Secretary be directed to request the Department of Administration to approve the procedure recommended, excepting that the suspects should not be identified by a tag or other mark. The veterinarian, however, should be required to identify the suspects by ear tag and designate them to the owner. The motion was secondedby Dr. Flanary - motion carried.

SHEEP SCABIES

The Secretary stated that in accordance with the usual procedure, he had written to the Chief Livestock Sanitary Officials of the several states which have been certified to the Board in previous years, as free from sheep scab in order to know whether or not permits might be issued for the importation of sheep without dipping, and without quarantine when originating in such states. He presented a reply from Dr. G. H. Good, State Veterinarian of Wyoming, stating that early in 1957, three rams imported from Nebraska, had been found to be affected with sheep scab.

Dr. Good further stated that all the sheep in the three flocks affected, had been dipped twice in lyndane, and that all the sheep in the county into which the infected rams were imported, had been inspected at shearing time, and that in his opinion, no sheep scab now existed in Wyoming.

Dr. Kerr moved that if in the Secretary's opinion, sheep can be safely imported into Minnesota from Wyoming without dipping, the Secretary be authorized to issue permits for such importation. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Community Sale Regulations

The Secretary reported that he had a communication from Dr. H. L. Dineson, the operator of a community sale at Mankato, Minnesota, and Secretary of the Minnesota Livestock Auction Markets Association, requesting a number of changes governing the sale of livestock at community sales. He stated that these amendments were in addition to those discussed at the public hearing on June 5. He stated that he had informed Dr. Dineson the Board would be pleased to meet with a delegation from his organization to discuss these additional proposed amendments, but that in his opinion, it would be necessary to adopt the amendments presented at the hearing since there were no objections expressed thereto. Dr. Dineson indicated in a later communication that such a meeting would be highly desirable. The Secretary was directed to arrange such a meeting at an early date.

Pullorum-Typhoid Disease in Turkeys

The Secretary then presented the proposed rules and regulations for the Control of Pullorum-Typhoid Disease in Turkeys. He stated he had prepared a revised opy in accordance with certain changes suggested at the Public Hearing on J une 5 when these proposed changes were discussed. He reminded the Board a copy of the revised proposal had been furnished each Board Member by mail.

After some discussion, Dr. Kerr introduced the following resolution and recommended its adoption:

July 9, 1957

"Be it hereby resolved by the Live Stock Sanitary Board, that pursuant to a public hearing held in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1953, Section 15.042, on June 5, 1957, the following Rules and Regulations for the Control of Pullorum-Typhoid Disease in Turkeys, Regulation No. 5.3, be adopted subject to the approval of the Attorney General.

Reg. No. 5.3

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF PULLORUM-TYPHOID DISEASE IN TURKEYS

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1953, Chapter 35, Section 35.03, Chapter 36, Section 36.06, 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. Plan shall mean 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 rules and 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 rules and regulations.

G. Flock shall mean all turkeys of one kind, breed or variety maintained and segregated as one flock on one premise.

H. Other Poultry shall mean and include chickens, pheasants, partridges, guinea fowl, pigeons, and other domesticated fowl, or wild fowl maintained in captivity.

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

J. Hatchery shall mean buildings and equipment on one premise operated or controlled for the production of turkeys and other poultry.

K. Products shall mean domesticated fowl and hatching eggs.

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

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

SECTION II. SALE OF POULTS AND HATCHING EGGS

No person shall purchase, sell or trade turkey poults under four months of age, and no person shall purchase, sell, or trade turkey hatching eggs, or hatch turkey eggs unless they originate in flocks and are distributed from hatcheries or premises operating under the supervision of the official state agency for the control of pullorum-typhoid disease and are classified as U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean or its equivalent.

SECTION III. AGREEMENTS AND CERTIFICATES

A. Any flock or hatchery may be placed under supervision of the Board for the control of pullorum-typhoid disease providing the owner or manager of such flocks or hatchery complies with the following procedures:

1. Files a signed agreement with the Board and complies with these rules and regulations.

2. Has not violated the terms of the above agreement or these rules and regulations resulting in cancellation until such time has elapsed as the Board shall consider sufficient for reinstatement.

3. 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.

B. CERTIFICATES

1. Compliance with the terms of the above agreement and these rules and regulations will entitle the flock or hatchery owner to a certificate indicating the official status of his flock and hatchery with regard to pullorum-typhoid disease and said certificate shall be valid for one year after date of qualifying test unless revoked.

2. Failure on the part of a flock or hatchery owner to comply with the terms of the agreement and/or these rules and regulations shall be grounds for cancellation of said agreement and all certificates issued to such owner by the Board. Such cancellation shall become effective after notice by the Board to such owner by certified mail. On owner's request, made within ten days after receipt of said notice, the owner shall be given a hearing by the Board at the next regular meeting, to show cause why the cancelled agreement and certificates should be reinstated, and shall be notified immediately after such hearing of the final action of the Board.

SECTION IV. TESTING AND TESTING AGENTS.

A. Authorized Testing Agents.

1. Any veterinarian desiring to collect turkey blood samples must make application to the Board for a permit.

2. Any person desiring to become an authorized testing agent will be required to take a course of training in two successive years given by the Veterinary Division, University Farm Campus, St. Paul, and the Board. If the candidate passes all examinations and performs satisfactory work in subsequent field in-

structions given by a representative of the Board after the first year course, he will be issued a temporary authorization. If he completes the training successfully in two different years, he will then be authorized to collect turkey blood samples providing he makes application to the Board for renewal of said authorization each testing season. If at any time an authorized agent fails to comply with these rules and regulations or the blood collecting is found to be unsatisfactory, his authorization may be cancelled by the Board. The above authorization shall not be used for advertising purposes in any manner.

B. Testing

1. All turkeys four months of age or over to be used for breeding purposes and under the Board's supervision, must be tested for pullorum-typhoid disease by an officially approved method. All turkeys maintained under supervision shall be completely segregated from all other poultry which are not being officially tested for pullorum-typhoid disease. One species of poultry under supervision may be tested and not another species on the same premises providing they have been segregated in a manner satisfactory to the Board, for a period of 21 days before testing, remaining so segregared while the participating flock is under supervision. If all species of poultry on one premise are being tested, then all species must meet the requirements of the same classification. All turkeys, and other poultry that may come in contact with said tested turkeys must attain and maintain the U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean classification.

2. The cost of pullorum-typhoid testing and control 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 testing agent rendering the service and those to whom the service is rendered.

3. The official test for the control of pullorum-typhoid disease in any flock shall be the standard tube agglutination test conducted in a laboratory approved by the Board, or the rapid serum test. No antigen shall be used for official pullorum-typhoid testing unless approved by the Board.

4. Identification. All birds tested for pullorum-typhoid disease shall be banded with an official leg or wing band.

5. Reactors. Any reactors disclosed on any official test or retest shall be immediately removed from the premises and such premises shall be carefully cleaned and disinfected under official supervision and such cleaning and disinfection reported on forms furnished by the Board. All reactors shall be identified by a leg or wing band and the numbers of the bands listed on the test chart and shipping permit, If testing to qualify or requlify a turkey flock as U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean reveals less than 1% reactors, the owner may submit all such reactors in flocks of 500 birds or less or reactors not to exceed 5 in flocks over 500 to the official Live Stock Sanitary Board Laboratory for bacteriological examination. The veterinarian in charge of the official laboratory shall indicate which reactors are to be submitted and may request that other reactors be submitted if deemed necessary. If such bacteriological examination fails to reveal any evidence of infection by an Salmonella or paracolon organisms, the test shall be considered negative.

6. Retesting. If testing to qualify or requalify a flock discloses reactors and these are not submitted to the laboratory for bacteriological examination, or if said examination discloses infection with salmonella or paracolon organisms, then the flock shall be considered infected and retesting must be conducted. To qualify as a U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean Flock, two consecutive negative tests not less than

21 days apart must be made, and the first of these two negative tests to be conducted no less than 21 days after reactors were disclosed.

7. Test Charts and Other Forms. All tests and retests with pullorum or typhoid antigen of flocks shall be reported to the Board within ten days following completion of such tests. All tests and retests for pullorum-typhoid disease shall be properly recorded in triplicate on official test charts and submitted to the laboratory with the blood samples. If reactors are disclosed, a shipping permit shall be filled out by the veterinarian in charge of the laboratory and a copy sent to both the Board and to the hatcheryman. The shipping permit shall be countersigned by persons receiving reactors and immediately forwarded to the Board. It shall be the duty of the testing agent to report to the Board, the cleaning and disinfection of premises following the removal of reactors, on forms furnished by the Board.

SECTION V. CLASSIFICATIONS

A. U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean Flock.

1. U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Cleam Flock is a flock which when officially tested for pullorum-typhoid disease in an official laboratory under supervision of the Board, contained no reactors on two consecutive tests made not less than 21 days apart and within a six month period and the qualifying test being made within six months immediately preceding date of first sale of hatching eggs. Flocks which have originated from U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean eggs and hatched in a U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean hatchery, may be classified as U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean on one negative test.

2. Only poults of the same classification may be added to a U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean flock and then only after approval by the Board.

3. U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean poults are those which are hatched in a U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean hatchery from eggs produced by U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean flocks.

4. U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean eggs are eggs produced by a U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean flock.

B. U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean Hatchery.

1. A U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean hatchery is one 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 poults and other poultry from U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean flocks are to be hatched or brooded in a U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean Hatchery.

SECTION VI. HATCHERIES AND FLOCK OWNERS

A. The Hatchery Management shall:

1. Permit inspection of buildings and equipment at any reasonable time by agents of the Board.

2. Maintain identity of hatching eggs.

3. Not hatch or custom hatch eggs of a lower classification.

4. Thoroughly clean and disinfect incubator by spraying or fumigation after each hatch, using an officially recognized method.

5. Keep hatchery and incubator room well isolated from battery room.

B. Flockowners shall:

1. Maintain poultry buildings and premises in a sanitary condition.

2. Maintain identity of eggs.

3. Permit inspection of premises and buildings at any time by agents of the Board.

4. Have officially tested upon return any birds removed from the premises for any purpose whatsoever. If reactors are disclosed, retesting must be conducted to the satisfaction of the Board to meet the pullorum-typhoid classification.

SECTION VII. ADVERTISING.

A. 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:

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

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

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

4. 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.

SECTION VIII. NON-PARTICIPANT

A. Products produced under the plan shall lose their identity underthe Plan terminology when said products 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 control and eradication.

SECTION IX. The policy of the Board shall be to cooperate with the National Turkey Improvement Plan of the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture in the eradication of pullorum-typhoid disease. The regulations of said plan pertaining to disease control as set forth in Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 146 and 147, as amended, are adopted by reference as a part of these rules and

regulations except that where said regulations of the National Turkey Improvement Plan conflict with these rules and regulations, the rules and regulations of the Minnesota Live Stock Sanitary Board shall prevail.

The motion was seconded by Dr. Flanary. The roll being called, Dr. Flanary voted aye, Dr. Kerr aye, Dr. Ruebke aye, Mr. Knodt aye, and Mr. Ewald aye. President Ewald then declared the motion carried and the regulations adopted.

Pullorum-Typhoid Disease in Poultry Other than Turkeys

Mr. Leo Baumgartner, Secretary, and Mr, Don Helgeson, President of the Minnesota Poultry-Hatchery Association, Mr. W. K. Dyer, in Charge of the Poultry Section, State Department of Agriculture, Mr. Hugo Hilstrom, a broiler producer, and Dr. Jenkins and Dr. Olson, employees of the Board, then appeared. The Secretary stated that in acc rdance with the action of the Board at the last meeting, Mr. Baumgartner and other delegates from the Minnesota Poultry-Hatchery Association had appeared at the public hearing and indicated they were strongly in favor of adopting a regulation pertaining to poultry other than turkeys, similar to the regulation just adopted by the Board for the control and eradication of pullorum-typhoid disease in turkeys. He stated that since the Hatchery Association and other poultrymen had not had an opportunity to be heard on the proposals prior to the public hearing, he deemed it advisable to invite these representatives to meet with the Board to further discuss the regulations pertaining to the control and eradication of pullorum-typhoid disease in poultry other than turkeys.

Mr. Baumgartner stated that he had communicated with a large number of poultry men in Minnesota nad has published several articles in the newsletter which he sends to all hatchery operators pertaining to the changes which they now propose, and has had no indication that there were objections to such a proposal. The Secretary stated if the changes proposed by the hatchery group are to be made at this time, it was his opinion it would be necessary to hold a further public hearing after the regulations had been prepared. He further pointed out that since the school to be held at the University for testing agents will be held prior

to the time when a further public hearing can be legally held, it would be necessary that all hatchery operators be informed of the pending changes in order that they might be prepared to qualify testing agents for employment before the next hatching season.

Mr. Baumgartner, supported by the other hatcherymen present, requested that the Passed Classification be retained for this year, but that testing be made compulsory by all hatcheries operating in the state, and that the rules and regulations governing importation of poultry be amended to prohibit the importation of any poultry or hatching eggs originating in flocks or hatcheries not under the National Plan or its equivalent insofar as the disease control stages are concerned, with the exception that hatching eggs or baby chicks originating in certain specified flocks might be imported for experimental purposes, or additions to breeding flocks as provided in the National Poultry Improvement Plan, Section 145.4, paragraph (d).

After an extended discussion, Dr. Flanary moved the Secretary be directed to prepare amended regulations for the control and eradication of pullorum-typhoid disease in poultry other than turkeys in accordance with the request and suggestions made by the representatives of the poultry industry present at the meeting, and to arrange for a public hearing at as early a date as the law will permit. The motion was seconded by Dr. Kerr - motion carried.

The poultry representatives were then excused.

Importation of Cattle

The Secretary then presented the proposed amendments to the rules and regulations governing the importation of cattle into Minnesota which were discussed at the public hearing on June 5, 1957, together with the report of said discussion and correspondence pertaining thereto, received since the public hearing.

After some discussion, Dr. Ruebke 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 held on June 5, 1957, the following amendments to the Rules and Regulations Governing

the Importation of Cattle into Minnesota (Regulation No.1.1.6) adopted September 9, 1955, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State September 29, 1955, be adopted subject to the approval of the Attorney General, and that the remainder of said regulations be readopted without change.

AMENDMENTS TO RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF CATTLE INTO THE STATE OF MINNESOTA (Regulation No. 1.1.6)

(1) Change desingation to Regulation No. 1.1.7.

(2) No change in Section I, II, III, IV, V or VI.

(3) Insert a new Section VII to read as follows:

SECTION VII. CATTLE FROM MODIFIED CERTIFIED BRUCELLOSIS FREE AREAS.

Cattle originating directly from negative herds in Modified Certified Brucellosis-Free Areas may be imported into Minnesota without a test for brucellosis within 30 days before importation, provided all cattle in the herd of origin were tested by the agglutination blood test and found negative within one year prior to date of importation, and further provided the date and a record of the last official test of the animals in the shipment is included on the health certificate. Cattle from negative herds in Modified Certified Brucellosis-Free areas, provided the last official test of the herd was made more than one year previous to date of entry, or if all animals in the herd of origin were not tested on the last official test of the herd by the blood agglutination method shall pass a negative test for brucellosis 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.

(4) Change desingation of Section VII to Section VIII.

(5) Amend Section VIII (present Section VII) paragraph "C" by deleting the last sentence of the first paragraph and inserting in lieu thereof the following language: The quarantine on feeding cattle other than those imported under special permit in accordance with paragraph D of this Section, may be released by the Secretary and Executive Officer under the following conditions:

(6) Amend Section VIII (present Section VII) paragraph D, sub-paragraph 2, the first sentence to read as follows: That all cattle in such shipment shall be immediately delivered to premises at the destination shown on the permit, with satisfactory facilities for segregating such cattle from all other cattle excepting steers, spayed heifers or other cattle imported into the state under the provisions of this paragraph or maintained in accordance with the provisions of a feeder cattle affidavit as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1953, Section 35.245, as amended by Laws of 1955, Chapter 869.

(7) Amend Section VIII (present Section VII) paragraph D, sub-paragraph 5, to read as follows: That if at any time, such agents determine that said cattle are not satisfactorily confined as provided in sub-paragraph 2 above, the owner of said cattle shall immediately correct the facilities for segregation and employ a qualified veterinarian at owners expense, to test all cattle which have associated

with or have been exposed to the quarantined cattle, for brucellosis and tuberculosis and to permit the identification as reactors of any, or all such exposed cattle, which are not completely negative to such tests, and to immediately ship for slaughter all such identified reactors to a point where the Federal Government maintains inspection.

(8) Redesignate Section VIII as Section IX.

(9) Amend Section IX (present Section VIII) paragraph A by striking the coma after the word age, on the first line and insert the following language: "or cattle vaccinated at any age by a person who is not a veterinarian licensed to practice in the state in which the cattle originate."

(10) Amend Section IX (present Section VIII) paragraph B, sub-paragraph 1, item a, by adding the following langugage: Except cattle of strictly beef type and breed imported for feeding purposes only and originating in range or semi-range areas which may be identified by a vaccination tattoo and herd brand only, provided the health certificate clearly states such tattoo and brand, and also includes all other data required by this section.

(11) Change designation of Section IX to Section X.

(12) Insert a new section XI to read as follows:

SECTION XI. CATTLE FROM AREAS NOT DECLARED MODIFIED CERTIFIED BRUCELLOSIS*FREE

All cattle except steers and spayed heifers imported into Minnesota which do not originate directly from certified brucellosis-free herds, or herds in a Modified certified brucellosis-free area, shall be and are quarantined upon arrival at destination in Minnesota until they have passed a negative retest for brucellosis conducted not less than 30, nor more than 120 days following 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.

(13) Redesignate present Section X to Section XII.

(14) Amend Section XII (present Section X) by inserting the following language after the word "test" and before the word "Such" on the next to the last line: "Unless the owner shows satisfactory evidence that the cattle originated in negative herds in a Modified Certified Brucellosis-Free Area, the cattle shall remain in quarantine at destination until retested for brucellosis not less than 30, nor more than 120 days from the date of the first test."

(15) Strike the present SectionXI

(16) Add a new Section XIII to read as follows:

When in the judgement of the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board, circumstances justify the importation of cattle without a health certificate and/or tests for brucellosis and tuberculosis, he is authorized to issue permits for the importation of any class of cattle for inspection, and such tests as he may designate immediately upon arrival at destination in Minnesota. All such examinations and tests shall be conducted by a veterinarian approved by the Board, at the expense of the owner. Any animal when so examined and tested, which does not meet the require-

ments for importation into Minnesota, as set forth in the previous sections of this regulation, shall be immediately shipped for slaughter, under permit from the Board to a point where the federal government maintains inspection.

SECTION XIV. The Rules and Regulations Governing Importation of Cattle into the State of Minnesota, Regulation No. 1.1.6, adopted by the Live Stock Sanitary Board, September 9, 1955, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State September 29, 1955, are hereby rescinded.

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

Importation of Dogs

The Secretary then presented the proposed amendments to the Rules and regulations governing the importation of dogs as presented at the public hearing on June 5, 1957.

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

"Be it hereby resolved by the Live Stock Sanitary Board, that pursuant to a public hearing held in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1953, Section 15.042 on June 5, 1957, the following amendments to the Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Dogs into the State of Minnesota, Regulation No. 1.6.1, adopted October 17, 1952, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State April 16, 1953, be adopted subject to the approval of the Attorney General, and that the remainder of said regulation be readopted without change."

AMENDMENTS TO RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF DOGS INTO THE STATE OF MINNESOTA (Regulation No. 1.6.1)

(1) Change designation to Regulation No. 1.6.2.

(2) Amend Section I by striking all languange following the last comma in this section. Change the comma to a period and add the following sentence: "The health certificate for all dogs six months of age or over, shall also include a statement the dog or dogs have been vaccinated against rabies within six months prior to shipment, giving the date of vaccination and the product used."

SECTION III. The Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Dogs into the State of Minnesota, Regulation No. 1.6.1, adopted by the Board October 17, 1952, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State April 16, 1953, are hereby rescinded.

The motion was seconded by Dr. Ruebke. The roll being called, the Members voted as follows: Dr. Ruebke aye, Dr. Kerr aye, Dr. Flanary aye, Mr. Knodt aye, and Mr. Ewald aye. President Ewald declared the motion carried and the resolution adopted.

Community Sales Regulations

The Secretary then presented the proposed amendments to the rules and regulations governing the sale of livestock at community sales as presented at the public hearing June 5, 1957.

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 June 5, 1957, the following amendments to the Rules and Regulations Governing the Sale of Livestock at Community Sales, Regulation No. 6.1.5, adopted September 9, 1955, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State September 29, 1955, be adopted subject to the approval of the Attorney General, and that the remainder of said regulation be readopted without change:

AMENDMENTS TO RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE SALE OF LIVESTOCK AT COMMUNITY SALES (Regulation No. 6.1.5)

(1) Change designation to Regulation No. 6.1.6.

(2) Delete paragraph H, Section VI and insert in lieu thereof the following:

H. Any cattle recently imported subject to quarantine, and any cattle originating in any quarantined herd in Minnesota, consigned to the sale. shall be requarantined on the premises of the buyer by the official veterinarian when released from the sale premises. The quarantine issued by the official veterinarian shall include the provisions required for imported cattle or the same provisions as the quarantine of the herd from which the animals originated.

(3) Strike paragraph B of Section VII and insert in lieu thereof the following paragraphs:

B. Sheep sold at community sales for slaughter purposes may be removed from the sales premises without dipping and quarantine, provided they are branded with a black letter "S" and accompanied by the proper slaughter affidavit.

C. Between the dates of April 15 and the following October 15, no sheep except those sold for slaughter purposes, shall be removed from the premises of the community sale before being dipped in an approved dip under the supervision of the official veterinarian. Between the date of October 15 and the following April 15, sheep may be removed from the community sale premises for purposes other than slaughter, without dipping when accompanied by a quarantine issued by the official veterinarian. Such sheep shall be held in quarantine on the premises of the purchaser for a period of thirty days and until such time thereafter as they are inspected by a qualified veterinarian at the expense of the owner.

SECTION IX. The Rules and Regulations Governing the Sale of Livestock at Community Sales, Regulation No. 6.1.5, adopted September 9, 1955, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State September 29, 1955, are hereby rescinded.

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

Regulations for the Control and Eradication of Brucellosis

Dr. Ruebke moved the Secretary be directed to prepare amendments to the regulations for the control and eradication of brucellosis in cattle, the importation of swine, and the importation of poultry to be presented at the next meeting of the Board for consideration, and when approved by the Board, to be submitted to a public hearing on the same date as the rules and regulations for the control and eradication of pullorum-typhoid disease in poultry other than turkeys. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

INSPECTION PROCEDURE AT SOUTH ST. PAUL

The Secretary reported on certain disagreements with Dr. Driver, Inspector in Charge for the Animal Disease Eradication Branch, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, regarding the inspection procedure conducted at South St. Paul. The problem was discussed at some length. No action was taken.

July 9, 1957

PAYMENT OF INDEMNITY FOR REACTORS CONDEMNED PRIOR TO JULY 1, 1957

The Secretary reported that after extensive correspondence, the federal government has agreed to participate in the payment of indemnity for reactors which were held prior to July 1, 1957 for a period exceeding the 15 day limit. The field force, including all veterinary and law enforcement personnel, with the exception of a few on special assignments, are now engaged in the reappraisal of these reactors. The law as amended, will now require that all such reactors be shipped for slaughter within 15 days following date of such reappraisal.

DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING

The date for holding the deferred quarterly meeting of the Board was then discussed. Dr. Kerr invited the Board Members to hold this meeting at his cottage at the Interlachen Resort on Lake Carlos near Alexandria, Minnesota.

After some discussion, Dr. Flanary moved that the Board hold the deferred quarterly meeting on Saturday morning, July 27, 1957 on Dr. Kerr's premises at the above Lake. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ruebke - motion carried.

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

Respectfully submitted,

Ralph L. Hurst

Secretary

President

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED
AUG 26 1957
Joseph L. Donovan
Secretary of State 4:20 PM

Regulation No. 1.1.7

MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

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

Adopted July 9, 1957

Filed with Secretary of State

_____, 1957

Approved by Attorney General August 26, 1957

Miles Lord
Attorney General

By Robert K. Stengel
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 indentification 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 brucelosis 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. CATTLE FROM MODIFIED CERTIFIED BRUCELLOSIS-FREE AREAS.

Cattle originating directly from negative herds in Modified Certified Brucellosis-Free Areas may be imported into Minnesota without a test for brucellosis within 30 days before importation, provided all cattle in the herd of origin were tested by the agglutination blood test and found negative within one year prior to date of importation, and further provided the date and a record of the last official test of the animals in the shipment is included on the health certificate. Cattle from negative herds in Modified Certified Brucellosis-Free areas, provided the last official test of the herd was made more than one year previous to date of entry, or if all animals in the herd of origin were not tested on the last official test of the herd by the blood agglutination method, shall pass a negative test for brucellosis 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 VIII. FEEDING CATTLE.

A. Steers, spayed heifers, and calves of beef type and breed under six months of age, orginating in herds not under quarantine for tuberculosis in a Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Area may be imported into Minnesota or removed from public stockyards to other points in Minnesota without identification by ear tag, and without a test for tuberculosis or brucellosis provided the health certificate includes a statement certifying such origin.

B. Feeding female cattle and feeding bulls over six months of age of strictly beef type and breed originating from herds not under quarantine for tuberculosis in Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Areas, may be imported into Minnesota or moved from public stockyards to other points in Minnesota without a test for tuberculosis if the health certificate includes a statement certifying such origin, and that the cattle are to be imported for feeding purposes only. Such cattle must be tested for brucellosis and found negative within 30 days prior to date of importation, with the exception that if facilities are not available for conducting a test for brucellosis at the point of origin, the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Live Stock Sanitary Board may issue a permit for the importation of each shipment of this class of cattle only, in quarantine, to be tested for brucellosis immediately upon arrival at destination at owner's expense. Permits will not be issued for cattle originating from or passing through public stockyards. The request for such permit shall include the name and address of the owner, the consignor and the consignee, the point of origin and destination of each shipment, and also the name of the veterinarian who will apply the brucellosis test immediately on arrival of the shipment in Minnesota. All cattle tested pursuant to any permit as granted hereunder which do not evidence a completely negative reaction to the test for brucellosus, 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 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 on feeding cattle other than those imported under special permit in accordance with paragraph D of this Section, may be released by the Secretary and Executive Officer under the following conditions:

1. When he has received satisfactory evidence that the cattle have been shipped to a public stockyard or slaughtering establishment, or

2. When cattle imported without a test for tuberculosis have passed a satisfactory negative tuberculin test and all tests for brucellosis required by regulations have been conducted, and the records of such tests have been received in the office of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

D. Special Permit.

The Secretary and Executive Officer may 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 the destination shown on the permit, with satisfactory facilities for segregating such cattle from all other cattle excepting steers, spayed heifers or other cattle imported into the State under the provisions of this paragraph or maintained in accordance with the provisions of a feeder cattle affidavit as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1953, Section 35.245, as amended by Laws of 1955, Chapter 869. 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 as provided in Sub-Paragraph 2 above the owner of said cattle shall immediately correct the facilities for segregation and employ a qualified veterinarian at owners expense to test all cattle which have associated with or have been exposed to the quarantined cattle, for brucellosis and tuberculosis and to permit the identification as reactors of any, or all such exposed cattle, which are not completely negative to such tests, and to immediately ship for slaughter all such identified reactors to a point where the Federal Government maintains inspection.

SECTION IX. CATTLE VACCINATED AGAINST BRUCELLOSIS.

A. No cattle vaccinated against brucellosis when over eight months of age or cattle vaccinated at any age by a person who is not a veterinarian licensed to practice in the State in which the cattle originate 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 importaion, excepting feeding cattle imported under special permit as provided in Section VIII - 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, except cattle of strictly beef type and breed imported for feeding purposes only and originating in range or semi-range areas which may be identified by a vaccination tattoo and herd brand only, provided the health certificate clearly states such tattoo and brand, and also includes all other data required by this section.

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 X. 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 XI. CATTLE FROM AREAS NOT DECLARED MODIFIED CERTIFIED BRUCELLOSIS-FREE.

All cattle except steers and spayed heifers imported into Minnesota which do not originate directly from Certified Brucellosis-Free herds or herds in a Modified Certified Brucellosis-Free area shall be and are quarantined upon arrival at destination in Minnesota until they have passed a negative retest for brucellosis conducted not less than 30, nor more than 120 days following 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 XII. CATTLE NOT ACCOMPANIED BY HEALTH CERTIFICATES.

All cattle imported into Minnesota not accompanied by a proper health certificate, excepting those described in Section I of this regulation, shall be held in quarantine at first point in Minnesota where the shipment comes to rest, and shall be immediately examined and tested for tuberculosis, and all bulls and female cattle included in the lot shall be tested for brucellosis. Such examination and tests shall be made by a qualified veterinarian at the expense of the person importing the cattle. All animals showing symptoms of any communicable disease when so examined or which do not evidence completely negative reactions to such tests, shall be immediately identified as reactors and shipped, for slaughter only, to some point in Minnesota where the Federal Government maintains post mortem inspection. Unless the owner shows satisfactory evidence that the cattle originated in negative herds in a Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Area, the cattle shall remain in quarantine at destination until retested for tuberculosis not less than 60 nor more than 120 days from the date of the first test. Unless the owner shows satisfactory evidence that the cattle originated in negative herds in a Modified Certified Brucellosis-Free Area, the cattle shall remain in quarantine at destination until retested for brucellosis not less than 30, nor more than 120 days from the date of the first test. Such tests shall be conducted by a qualified veterinarian approved by the Boardat the expense of the owner.

SECTION XIII. IMPORTATION UNDER SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

When in the judgment of the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board, circumstances justify the importation of cattle without a health certificate and/or tests for brucellosis and tuberculosis, he is authorized to issue permits for the importation of any class of cattle for inspection, and such tests as he may designate, immediately upon arrival at destination in Minnesota. All such examinationsand tests shall be conducted by a veterinarian approved by the Board, at the expense of the owner. Any animal when so examined and tested, which does not meet the requirements for importation into Minnesota, as set forth in the

previous sections of this regulation, shall be immediately shipped for slaughter, under permit from the Board to a point where the Federal Government maintains inspection.

SECTION XIV. The rules and Regulations Governing Importation of Cattle into the State of Minnesota, Regulation No. 1.1.6, adopted by the Live Stock Sanitary Board, September 9, 1955, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State September 29, 1955, are hereby rescinded.

Regulation No. 1.6.2

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED
AUG 26 1957
Joseph L. Donovan
Secretary of State 4:20 PM

MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

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

Adopted July 9, 1957

Filed with Secretary of State _____, 1957

Approved by Attorney General August 26, 1957

Miles Lord
Attorney General

By Robert J. Stenzel
rjs Assistant Attorney General

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1953, Sections 35.03, 35.15, 35.16, 36.10, 36.11, and 15.042, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

SECTION I.

All dogs shipped, transported, or moved into Minnesota for any purpose with the exception of performing dogs shipped for a limited period of time within the State, must be accompanied by a certificate of health issued by the state or government veterinary officials, or by an approved veterinarian, state that the animals have not been exposed to rabies and are free from symptoms of any communicable disease. The health certificate for all dogs six months of age or over, shall also include a statement the dog or dogs have been vaccinated against rabies within six months prior to shipment, giving the date of vaccination and the product used.

SECTION II.

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

SECTION III.

The Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Dogs into the State of Minnesota, Regulation No. 1.6.1, adopted by the Board October 17, 1952, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State April 16, 1953, are hereby rescinded.

Regulation No. 5.3

MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF PULLORUM-TYPHOID DISEASE IN TURKEYS

Adopted July 9, 1957
Filed with Secretary of State

_____, 1957

Approved by Attorney General September 10, 1957

Miles Lord
Attorney General

By Robert J. Stenzel
Assistant Attorney General

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1953, Chapter 35, Section 35.03, Chapter 36, Section 36.06, 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. Plan shall mean the National Turkey Improvement Plan.

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

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 rules and 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 rules and regulations.

G. Flock shall mean all turkeys of one kind, breed or variety maintained and segregated as one flock on one premise.

H. Other Poultry shall mean and include chickens, pheasants, partridges, guinea fowl, pigeons, and other domesticated fowl, or wild fowl maintained in captivity.

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

J. Hatchery shall mean buildings and equipment one one premise operated or controlled for the production of turkeys and other poultry.

K. Products shall mean domesticated fowl and hatching eggs.

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

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

SECTION II. SALE OF POULTS AND HATCHING EGGS

No person shall purchase, sell or trade turkey poults under four months of age, and no person shall purchase, sell, or trade turkey hatching eggs, or hatch turkey eggs unless they originate in flocks and are distributed from hatcheries or premises operating under the supervision of the official state agency for the control of Pullorum-Typhoid disease and are classified as U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean or its equivalent.

SECTION III. AGREEMENTS AND CERTIFICATES

A. Any flock or hatchery may be placed under supervision of the Board for the control or pullorum-typhoid disease providing the owner or manager of such flocks or hatchery complies with the following procedures:

1. Files a signed agreement with the Board and complies with these rules and regulations.

2. Has not violated the terms of the above agreement or these rules and regulations resulting in cancellation until such time has elapsed as the Board shall consider sufficient for reinstatement.

3. 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.

B. CERTIFICATES.

1. Compliance with the terms of the above agreement and these rules and regulations will entitle the flock or hatchery owner to a certificate indicating the official status of his flock and hatchery with regard to pullorum-typhoid disease and said certificate shall be valid for one year after date of qualifying test unless revoked.

2. Failure on the part of a flock or hatchery owner to comply with the terms of the agreement and/or these rules and regulations shall be grounds for cancellation of said agreement and all certificates issued to such owner by the Board. Such cancellation shall become effective after notice by the Board to such owner by certified mail. On owner's request, made within ten days after receipt of said notice, the owner shall be given a hearing by the Board at the next regular meeting, to show cause why the cancelled agreement and certificates should be reinstated, and shall be notified immediately after such hearing of the final action of the Board.

SECTION IV. TESTING AND TESTING AGENTS.

A. <u>Authorized Testing Agents</u>.

1. Any veterinarian desiring to collect turkey blood samples must make application to the Board for a permit.

2. Any person desiring to become an authorized testing agent will be required to take a course of training in two successive years given by the Veterinary Division, University Farm Campus, St. Paul, and the Board. If the candidate passes all examinations and performs satisfactory work in subsequent field instructions given by a representative of the Board after the first year

course, he will be issued a temporary authorization. If he completes the training successfully in two different years, he will then be authorized to collect turkey blood samples providing he makes application to the Board for renewal of said authorization each testing season. If at any time an authorized agent fails to comply with these rules and regulations or the blood collecting is found to be unsatisfactory, his authorization may be cancelled by the Board. The above authorization shall not be used for advertising purposes in any manner.

B. Testing

1. All turkeys four months of age or over to be used for breeding purposes and under the Board's supervision, must be tested for pullorum-typhoid disease by an officially approved method. All turkeys maintained under supervision shall be completely segregated from all other poultry which are not being officially tested for pullorum-typhoid disease. One species of poultry under supervision may be tested and not another species on the same premises providing they have been segregated in a manner satisfactory to the Board, for a period of 21 days before testing, remaining so segregated while the participating flock is under supervision. If all species of poultry on one premise are being tested, then all species must meet the requirements of the same classification. All turkeys, and other poultry that may come in contact with said tested turkeys must attain and maintain the U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean classification.

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

3. The official test for the control of pullorum-typhoid disease in any flock shall be the standard tube agglutination test conducted in a laboratory approved by the Board, or the rapid serum plate test. No antigen shall be used for official pullorum-typhoid testing unless approved by the Board.

4. Identification. All birds tested for pullorum-typhoid disease shall be banded with an official leg or wing band.

5. Reactors. Any reactors disclosed on any official test or retest shall be immediately removed from the premises and such premises shall be carefully cleaned and disinfected under official supervision and such cleaning and disinfection reported on forms furnished by the Board. All reactors shall be identified by a leg or wing band and the numbers of the bands listed on the test chart and shipping permit. If testing to qualify or requalify a turkey flock as U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean reveals less than 1% reactors, the owner may submit all such reactors in flocks of 500 birds or less or reactors not to exceed 5 in flocks over 500 to the official Live Stock Sanitary Board Laboratory for bacteriological examination. The veterinarian in charge of the official laboratory shall indicate which reactors are to be submitted and may request that other reactors be submitted if deemed necessary. If such bacteriological examination fails to reveal any evidence of infection by any Salmonella or paracolon organisms, the test shall be considered negative.

6. Retesting. If testing to qualify or requalify a flock discloses reactors and these are not submitted to the laboratory for bacteriological examination, or if said examination discloses infection with salmonella or paracolon organisms, then the flock shall be considered infected andretesting must be conducted. To qualify as a U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean flock, two consecutive

negative tests not less than 21 days apart must be made, and the first of these two negative tests to be conducted no less than 21 days after reactors were disclosed.

7. Test Charts and Other Forms. All tests and retests with pullorum or typhoid antigen of flocks shall be reported to the Board within ten days following completion of such tests. All tests and retests for pullorum-typhoid disease shall be properly recorded in triplicate on official test charts and submitted to the laboratory with the blood samples. If reactors are disclosed, a shipping permit shall be filled out by the veterinarian in charge of the laboratory and a copy sent to both the Board and to the hatcheryman. The shipping permit shall be countersigned by persons receiving reactors and immediately forwarded to the Board. It shall be the duty of the testing agent to report to the Board, the cleaning and disinfection of premises following the removal of reactors, on forms furnished by the Board.

SECTION V. CLASSIFICATIONS

A. U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean Flock.

1. U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean Flock is a flock which when officially tested for pullorum-typhoid disease in an official laboratory under supervision of the Board, contained no reactors on two consecutive tests made not less than 21 days apart and within a six month period and the qualifying test being made within six months immediately preceding date of first sale of hatching eggs. Flocks which have originated from U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean eggs and hatched in a U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean hatchery, may be classified as U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean on one negative test.

2. Only poults of the same classification may be added to a U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean flock and then only after approval by the Board.

3. U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean poults are those which are hatched in a U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean hatchery from eggs produced by U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean flocks.

4. U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean eggs are eggs produced by a U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean Flock.

B. U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean Hatchery.

1. A U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean hatchery is one 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 poults and other poultry from U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean flocks are to be hatched or brooded in a U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean hatchery.

SECTION VI. HATCHERIES AND FLOCK OWNERS

A. The Hatchery Management shall:

1. Permit inspection of buildings and equipment at any reasonable time by agents of the Board.

2. Maintain identity of hatching eggs.

3. Not hatch or custom hatch eggs of a lower classification.

4. Thoroughly clean and disinfect incubator by spraying or fumigation after each hatch, using an officially recognized method.

5. Keep hatchery and incubator room well isolated from battery room.

B. Flockowners shall:

1. Maintain poultry buildings and premises in a sanitary condition.

2. Maintain identity of eggs.

3. Permit inspection of premises and buildings at any time by agents of the Board.

4. Have officially tested upon return any birds removed from the premises for .any purpose whatsoever. If reactors are disclosed, retesting must be conducted to the satisfaction of the Board to meet the pullorum-typhoid classification.

SECTION VII. ADVERTISING.

A. 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:

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

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

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

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

SECTION VIII. NON-PARTICIPANT

A. Products produced under the Plan shall lose their identity under the Plan terminology when said products 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 control and eradication.

SECTION IX. The policy of the Board shall be to cooperate with the National Turkey Improvement Plan of the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture in the eradication of pullorum-typhoid disease. The regulations of said plan pertaining to disease control as set forth in Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 146 and 147, as amended, are adopted by reference as a part of these rules and regulations except that where said regulations of the National Turkey Improvement Plan conflict with these rules and regulations, the rules and regulations of the Minnesota Live Stock Sanitary Board shall prevail.

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED - 10:30 A.M.
SEP 10 1957
Joseph L. Donovan
Secretary of State

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED
SEP 10 1957

Secretary of State

SEP 11 1957
MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK
SANITARY BOARD

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED
AUG 26 1957
Joseph L. Donovan
Secretary of State
4:30 PM

Regulation No. 6.1.6

MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE SALE OF LIVESTOCK AT COMMUNITY SALES

Adopted July 9, 1957

Filed with Secretary of State

_____, 1957

Approved by Attorney General August 26, 1957

Miles Lord
Attorney General

By Robert J. Stenzel
Special 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 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 and 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 quarantines issued by the authorized veterinarian at such sale. If no livestock is sold subject to quarantine at any one sale, the management shall so notify the Board immediately after the sale.

SECTION V. CONSIGNMENT OF LIVESTOCK.

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

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

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

SECTION VI. CATTLE.

A. 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, or

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 provided 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. Any cattle recently imported subject to quarantine, and any cattle originating in any quarantined herd in Minnesota, consigned to the sale, shall be requarantined on the premises of the buyer by the official veterinarian when released from the sale premises. The quarantine issued by the official veterinarian shall include the provisions required for imported cattle or the same provisions as the quarantine of the herd from which the animals originated.

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 sold at community sales for slaughter purposes may be removed from the sales premises without dipping and quarantine, provided they are branded with a black letter "S" and accompanied by the proper slaughter affidavit.

C. Between the dates of April 15 and the following October 15, no sheep except those sold for slaughter purposes, shall be removed from the premises of the community sale before being dipped in an approved dip under the supervision of the official veterinarian. Between the dates of October 15 and the following April 15, sheep may be removed from the community sale premises for purposes other than slaughter, without dipping when accompanied by a quarantine issued by the official veterinarian. Such sheep shall be held in quarantine on the premises of the purchaser for a period of thirty days and until such time thereafter as they are inspected by a qualified veterinarian at the expense of the owner.

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.

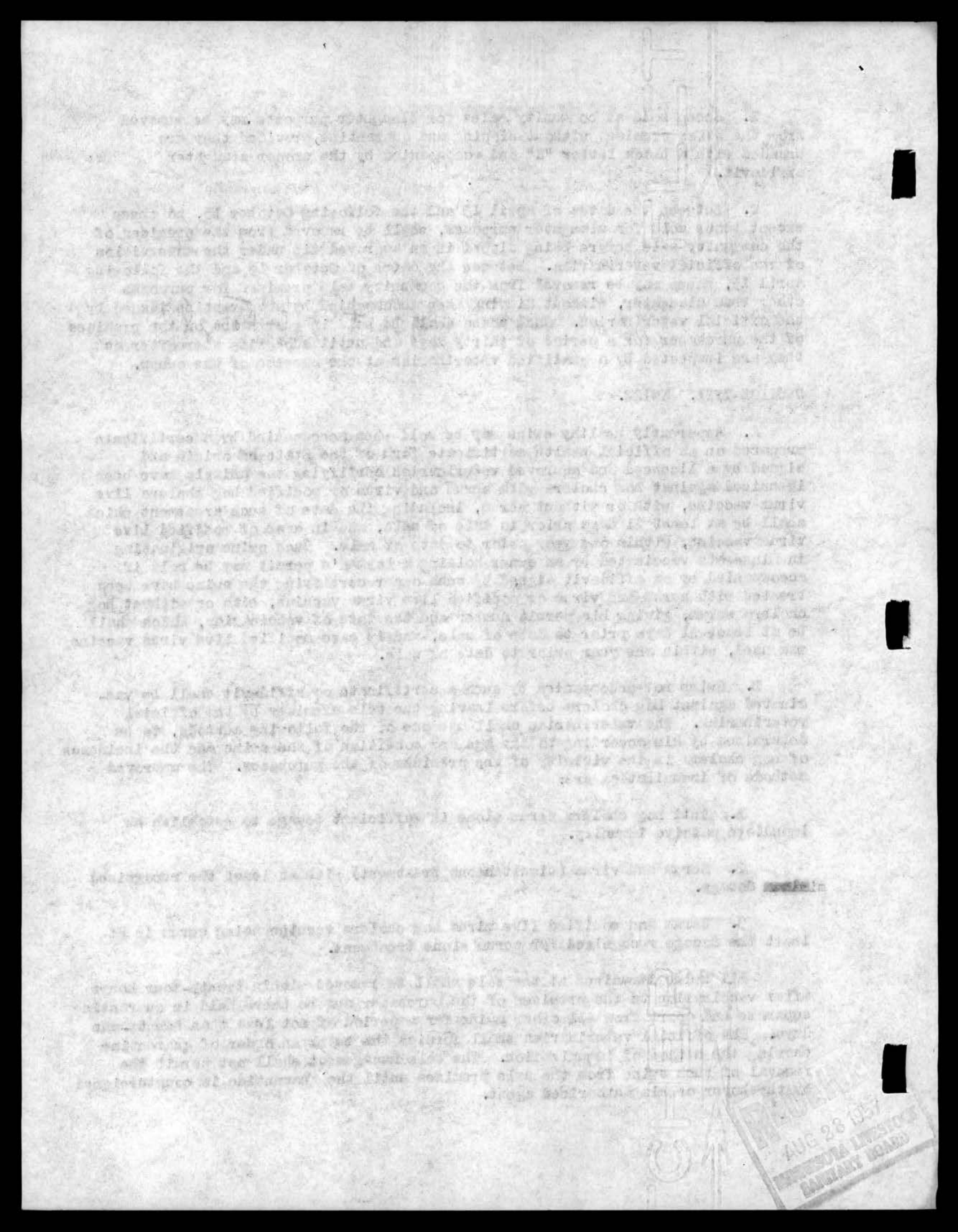
B. Swine not accompanied by such a certificate or affidavit shall be vaccinated against hog cholera before leaving the sale premises by the official veterinarian. The veterinarian shall use one of the following methods, to be determined by him according to the age and condition of the swine and the incidence 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. 6.1.5, adopted September 9, 1955, approved the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State September 29, 1955, are hereby rescinded.

MINUTES DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD July 27, 1957

The meeting was called to order at 9:00 A. M. at the summer home of Dr. E. J. Kerr near Alexandria, Minnesota by President Ewald. Present were Mr. Charles Ewald, Dr. H. J. Ruebke, Dr. J. B. Flanary and Dr. E. J. Kerr. Mr. E. H. Knodt was absent. The Secretary was also present. Dr. Kerr reported that he had received a communication from Mr. Knodt it would be impossible for him to attend.

MINUTES SPECIAL MEETING JULY 9, 1957

The Secretary reported he had been unable to date, to complete the Minutes of the Special Meeting held July 9. President Ewald stated that consideration of the Minutes ofthat meeting will be deferred until the next meeting of the Board.

FINANCIAL REPORT

The Secretary presented the Financial report for the quarter ending June 30, 1957 which constitutes the report for the entire fiscal year ending on that date. This report indicates there will be returned to the General Revenue Fund of the State, an estimated total of $170,531.83. Of this amount $118,306.19 is the amount estimated that will revert to the General Revenue Fund from the Supplies and Expense Fund of the Board. The report was discussed at some length and the Board Members expressed their regret that additional service had not been rendered during the past fiscal year to reduce this surplus to a nominal amount.

MINNESOTA CATTLE HELD AT LAREDO, TEXAS, THE PORT OF EXPORT

The Secretary reported that as directed at the Special Meeting on July 9, he had arranged to go to Laredo, Texas to investigate further the procedures followed in inspecting cattle purchased in Minnesota and enroute to Mexican points. He stated he planned to leave St. Paul on July 21. However, on July 18, the Secretary received word by telephone from Washington, that effective on that date, the regulations governing the inspection of cattle enroute from points in the United States to points in Mexico, had been amended to eliminate the final inspection of such livestock at

the border ports. He therefore deemed it unnecessary to make this trip or to take further action at this time.

ERYSIPELAS LIVE CULTURE VACCINE.

The Secretary reported that the Animal Disease Eradication Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, had terminated the Memorandum of Understanding with all the states pertaining to the sale, distribution and administration of erysipelas live culture vaccine, The federal government has also substituted "special" licenses to replace the restricting licenses formerly issued to producers of this product. A special license will no longer require reports to the federal government on the sale or administration of the vaccine, or the results which follow the administration of such vaccine. They do provide, however, that the producers obtain permission from the LiveStock Sanitary officials of the state of destination before such products can be shipped into the several states, and that such permit shall specify the conditions under which the product may be sold and distributed within such states. He stated that during the last few weeks, he had replied to numerous letters from producing agencies, giving permission for the sale and distribution of erysipelas live culture vaccine within Minnesota, provided it is conducted in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Live Stock Sanitary Board pertaining to the sale and distribution of any biologic products containing the living organism or active virus capable of producing disease in domestic animals. He reminded the Board there are at present, no specific rules and regulations pertaining to the control of swine erysipelas or the administration of erysipelas vaccine. These regulations were not deemed necessary when the vaccine was first permitted in Minnesota for the reason the procedure was fully covered by the Memorandum of Understanding withthe federal government.

He recommended that as soon as possible, regulations be promulgated and that as soon as the specific provision pertaining thereto, be decided by the

Board, all veterinarians in the state be informed of these provisions and requested to cooperate in accordance therewith, pending the formal adoption of the regulation.

After some discussion, Dr. Flanary moved the recommendation of the Secretary be adopted, and that in the regulations which he prepared for later consideration of the Board, the provision for quarantine on vaccinated pigs be deleted; also that the regulations provide that the administration of the product be confined to qualified veterinarians only. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ruebke - motion carried.

PROCEDURES AT SOUTH ST. PAUL

The Secretary reported that there continued to be certain differences of opinion between Dr. F. C. Driver, Inspector in Charge for the Animal Disease Eradication Division and the Secretary pertaining to the scope of authority of the two agencies. He stated he was preparing a letter setting forth in detail, what procedures should be conducted and supervised by the Federal Government, and what should be conducted and supervised by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. He informed the Board that he will insist that the following procedures be conducted by the state agency:

(1) Submission of all state forms such as health certificates, shipping permits, et cetera, directly to the office of the Board maintained at South St. Paul under the direction of Dr. P. T. Smith.

(2) That all reactors or suspected reactors arriving at South St. Paul without the shipping permit required by the state regulations, be reported to Dr. Smith by the federal veterinarians at the incoming chutes, or wherever they may be observed during the stockyards inspection.

(3) That the state rules and regulations prohibiting the removal of ear tags, excepting with permission of the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Live Stock Sanitary Board, be enforced. After some discussion, the Board indicated their approval of this procedure but no formal action was taken.

July 27, 1957

PUBLIC HEARING TO BE HELD AUGUST 15, 1957

The Secretary reported that he had arranged for a public hearing on the rules and regulations he had been directed to prepare at the meeting of the Board on July 9. A public hearing will be held in Conference Room B, Veterans Building, St. Paul, Minnesota August 15, 1957 at 9:00 A. M. The Secretary stated that if a quorum of the Board is present, and if time permits after the hearing is concluded, it might be possible to complete the adoption ofthe rules and regulations at a special meeting of the Board to be held immediately following the public hearing.

Dr. Ruebke moved that the Secretary be directed by the Board to conduct the hearing as the representative of the Board, and that all Board Members be urged to attend if possible. The motion was seconded by Dr. Flanary - motion carried.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO RULES AND REGULATIONS

The Secretary then presented proposed amended rules and regulations for the eradication of bovine brucellosis prepared as directed at the Special Meeting of the Board July 9. He explained that these regulations, if adopted, will supersede the four regulations now in effect, namely, regulations for the control of brucellosis, for the establishment and maintenance of certified brucellosis-free herds, the establishment and maintenance of modified certified brucellosis-free areas, and the sale, lease or loan of cattle for purposes other than immediate slaughter. The Board studied the regulations section by section and suggested the following changes:

(1) Provide in Section II, paragraph A for a definite time between the mixing of the seum sample with the antigen when the observation of results shall be made.

(2) Provide in Section II, paragraph D, that the shipping permit shall include the name and address of the consignee if that information can be furnished by the owner, but in any event, the market of destination shall be included.

(3) Further provide in Section II, paragraph D that negative animals in quarantined herds, may be sold for purposes other than slaughter under quarantine and subject to retest 30 to 90 days after removal.from the quarantined premises.

(4) Several additional changes in verbiage and punctuation were suggested.

The Board then recessed for lunch. Mr, Ewald stated it was necessary for him to leave the meeting at this point. Since the Vice-President was absent, he appointed Dr. H. J. Ruebke to preside at the meeting until adjournment.

The Board reconvened at 1:45 P. M. with Dr. H. J. Ruebke in the chair.

Regulations for the Control and Eradication of Pullorum-Typhoid disease in Chickens

The Secretary presented the proposed amended regulations for the control and eradication of pullorum-typhoid in chickens, waterfowl, and other domesticated fowl, excepting turkeys, prepared as directed by the Board at the Special Meeting July 9.

Mr. Leo Baumgartner, Secretary-Treasurer of the Minnesota Poultry-Hatchery Association and Mr. Andrew Urness, a hatchery operator from Rochest, Minnesota and a member of the above Association, then appeared and entered into the deliberations of the Board.

After a study of the proposed regulations, a number of changes in verbiage and punctuation were suggested.

Regulations Governing Importation of Poultry

The Secretary then presented amended regulations to govern the importation of poultry into Minnesota prepared as directed by the Board at theirSpecial Meeting July 9, The regulations were discussed section by section, but no changes were suggested.

Dr. Kerr moved the Secretary be directed to prepare sufficient copies of the proposed regulations for the control and eradication of pullorum-typhoid disease in chickens, water fowl, and other domesticated fowl, excepting turkeys, and the proposed regulations governing the importation of poultry into Minnesota, and to mail

copies to each hatchery operator in the state as early as possible. The motion was seconded by Dr. Flanary - motion carried.

Mr. Baumgartner and Mr. Urness were then excused.

Importation of Swine into Minnesota

The Secretary then presented amendments to the rules and regulations governing the importation of swine which he proposed to present to the public hearing.

After some discussion, Dr. Kerr moved the proposed rules and regulations for the eradication of brucellosis; the proposed rules and regulations for the control and eradication of purllorum-typhoid disease in chickens, waterfowl, and other domesticated fowl, excepting turkeys; the proposed rules and regulations governing the importation of poultry into Minnesota; and the proposed regulations governing the importation of swine into Minnesota; as prepared by the Secretary and as revised in accordance with the suggestions offered by the Board Members, be approved for submission to the public hearing, scheduled for August 16, 1957. The motion was seconded by Dr. Flanary - motion carried.

The date and time of the next Board meeting was then discussed. No action was taken.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned at 4:40 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

Ralph L Ward

Secretary

President

MINUTES SPECIAL MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD AUGUST 15, 1957

A special meeting of the Board was called to order by President Ewald at 4:15 P. M. immediately following adjournment of the public hearing held August 15, 1957. Members present - Mr. Charles Ewald, Mr. E. H. Knodt, Dr. E. J. Kerr and Dr. J. B. Flanary. Dr. H. J. Ruebke was absent. The Secretary was also present.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Control of Pullorum-Typhoid Disease in Chickens, etc.

The Secretary then presented the proposed amendments to the Rules and regulations for the control of pullorum-typhoid disease in chickens, waterfowl, and other domesticated fowl, excepting turkeys, superseding Regulation No. 5.1.6.

After some discussion, Dr. Kerr 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 15, 1957, the following Rules and Regulations for the Control of Pullorum-Typhoid Disease in Chickens, Waterfowl, and other Domesticated Fowl, Excepting Turkeys, superseding Regulation No. 5.1.6, adopted September 9, 1955, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State September 29, 1955, be adopted subject to the approval of the Attorney General."

Reg. No. 5.1.7

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF PULLORUM-TYPHOID DISEASE IN CHICKENS, WATERFOWL, AND OTHER DOMESTICATED FOWL, EXCEPTING TURKEYS.

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1953, Chapter 35, Section 35.03, Chapter 36, Section 36.06, 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. Plan shall mean the National Poultry 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 rules and regulations.

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

G. Flock shall mean all chickens, waterfowl, and other domesticated fowl of one kind, breed or variety maintained and segregated as one flock on one premise.

H. Flockowner 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 equipment on one premise operated or controlled for the production of chickens, waterfowl, or other domesticated fowl.

J. Other Domesticated Fowl shall mean and include pheasants, partridges, guinea fowl, pigeons, and other domesticated fowl, or wild birds maintained in captivity; excepting turkeys.

K. Products shall mean domesticated fowl and hatching eggs.

L. Participant shall mean a person who has signed an agreement with the Board as provided in Section III, and which agreement has not expired or been cancelled.

M. Non-Participant shall mean a person who has not signed an agreement with the Board as provided in Section III, or whose agreement has expired or has been cancelled.

N. Hatching Eggs shall mean eggs produced by chickens, waterfowl, or other domesticated fowl to be used for hatching.

SECTION II. SALE OF CHICKS, WATERFOWL, DOMESTICATED FOWL AND HATCHING EGGS.

No person shall purchase, sell or trade chicks, waterfowl or other domesticated fowl under five (5) months of age;and no person shall purchase, sell or trade hatching eggs, or hatch eggs produced by chickens, waterfowl, or other domesticated fowl not owned by such person, unless they originate in and are distributed from flocks or hatcheries operating under the supervision of the official state agency for the control of pullorum-typhoid disease, and are classified as U. S. Pullorum-typhoid Clean or U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Passed or their equivalent.

SECTION III. AGREEMENTS AND CERTIFICATES

A. Any flock or hatchery may be placed under supervision of the Board for the control of pullorum-typhoid disease providing the owner or manager of such flock or hatchery complies with the following procedures:

1. Files a signed agreement with the Board and complies with these rules and regulations.

2. Has not violated the terms of the above agreement; or if a previous agreement has been cancelled, when such time has elapsed as the Board shall consider sufficient for reinstatement.

3. 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.

B. CERTIFICATES.

1. Compliance with the terms of the above agreement and these rules and regulations will entitle the flock or hatchery owner to a certificate indicating the official status of his flock and hatchery with regardto pullorum-typhoid disease and said certificate shall be valid for one year after date of qualifying test unless revoked.

2. Failure on the part of a flock or hatchery owner to comply with the terms of the agreement and/or these rules and regulations shall be grounds for cancellation of said agreement and all certificates issued to such owner by the Board. Such cancellation shall become effective after notice by the Board to such owner by certified mail. On owner's request, made within ten days after receipt of said notice, the owner shall be given a hearing by the Board at the next regular meeting, toshow cause why the cancelled agreement and certificates should be reinstated, and shall be notified immediately after such hearing of the final action of the Board.

SECTION IV. TESTING AND TESTING AGENTS.

A. Authorized Testing Agents.

1. Any veterinarian desiring to conduct the rapid whole blood plate test must make application to the Board for a permit.

2. A person desiring to become an authorized testing agent will be required to take a course of trainimg given by the Board and the College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Minnesota. If the candidate passes all examination and performs satisfactory work in the subsequent field instructions given by a representative of the Board after the first year course, he will be issued a temporary authorization. If he completes the training successfully in two different years, he will then be authorized to conduct the pullorum-typhoid rapid whole blood plate test providing he makes application to the Board for renewal of said authorization each testing season. If at any time an authorized agent fails to comply with these rules and regulations or the testing conducted by him is found to be unsatisfactory, his authorization may be cancelled by the Board. The above authorization shall not be used for advertising purposes in any manner.

B. Testing.

1. All chickens, waterfowl, or other domesticated fowl, five (5) months of age or over to be used for breeding purposes and under the Board's supervision, must be tested for pullorum-typhoid disease by an officially approved method. All poultry maintained under supervision shall be completely segregated from all other poultry which are not being officially tested for pullorum-typhoid disease. One species of poultry under supervision may be tested and not another species on the same premise providing they have been segregated in a manner satisfactory to the Board, for a period of 21 days before testing, remaining so segregated while the participating flock is under supervision.

2. The cost of the pullorum-typhoid testing and control 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 authorized agent rendering the service and those to whom the service is rendered.

3. The Official Test. The official test for the control of pullorum-typhoid disease in any flock shall be the stained antigen rapid whole blood plate test using an antigen approved by the Board, or the rapid serum plate test or the tube agglutination test. No antigen shall be used for official pullorum-tyhoid testing unless approved by the Board.

4. Identification. All birds tested for pullorum-typhoid disease shall be banded with an official leg or wing band or identified with a stain or dye approved by the Board in lieu of bands.

5. Reactors. Any reactor disclosed on any official test or retest shall be immediately removed from the premises and such premises shall be carefully cleaned and disinfected under official supervision and reported to the Board. All reactors shall be identified by a leg or wing band and the numbers of the bands listed on the test chart and shipping permit. If testing to qualify or requalify a chicken, waterfowl, or domesticated fowl flock as U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean or 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 mot to exceed 5 in flocks of over 500 birds to the official Live Stock Sanitary Board Laboratory for bacteriological examination. If such bacteriological examination fails to reveal any evidence of infection by any Salmonella or paracolon organisms, the test shall be considered negative.

6. Retesting. If testing to qualify or requalify a flock discloses reactors and these are not submitted to the laboratory for bacteriological examination, or if such examination discloses infection by Salmonella or paracolon organisms then the flock shall be considered infected and retesting must be conducted. To qualify for a U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Passed Classification, the flock shall pass one negative test conducted not less than 21 days from date reactors were disclosed. To qualify for a U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean classification, the flock shall pass two consecutive negative tests not less than 21 days apart, and the first of these two negative tests shall not be conducted less than 21 days after reactors were disclosed.

7. Check-Testing. If the testing is done wholly or in part by an authorized testing agent, a check test to be conducted by a State Inspector, may be ordered by the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board. The State Inspector shall test a sufficient number of birds and flocks qualifying for participation by the rapid whole blood plate test to determine if the work of the authorized agent was satisfactory and that the flock is qualified for participation. If such check test reveals any infection and is substantiated by bacteriological recovery of any Salmonella or paracolon organism, the Board shall require all such flocks, and other flocks deemed necessary by the Board which were tested by such agent to be satisfactorily retested and the classification attained shall be determined by the results of such retests. TheBoard shall withhold the official classification of such flocks until retesting is completed. Refusal of a participant to submit flocks to check testing as ordered by the Board, shall be deemed a violation of these regulations.

8. Test Charts and Other Forms. All tests and retests with pullorum or typhoid antigen 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 varient type reactors shall be considered in determining the official classification. All tests and retests for pullorum-typhoid disease shall be properly recorded on official test charts and mailed to the

Board. If reactors are disclosed, a shipping permit shall be issued and the cleaning and disinfection shall be reported on forms furnished by the Board. The shipping permit shall be countersigned by persons receiving reactors and immediately forwarded to the Board.

SECTION V. CLASSIFICATIONS.

A. U. S. Pullorum-typhoid Passed Flock.

1. A U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Passed Flock is one which when officially tested for pullorum-typhoid disease 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.

2. Only birds of the same or higher classification may be added to a U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Passed flock; excepting when a special permit in writing is first obtained from the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board. The Secretary and Executive Officer is authorized to issue such special permits when he considers such action advisable for experimental or special breeding purposes.

3. U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Passed chicks, waterfowl, or other domesticated fowl are poultry hatched in a U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Passed hatchery from eggs produced by a U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Passed flock of U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean flock,

4. U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Passed eggs are eggs from a U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Passed Flock.

B. U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Passed Hatchery.

1. A U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Passed Hatchery is one operating under the supervision of the Board and hatching only eggs from flocks tested under official supervision and which have met the requirements of a U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Passed flock. Only eggs from a U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Passed flock or eggs from a flock of higher classification may be hatched in a U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Passed hatchery. No chicks, waterfowl, or other domesticated fowl other than from the same or higher classification may be brooded in the same room with poultry of this classification, excepting when a special permit has been obtained by the hatchery operator as provided in paragraph A, sub-paragraph 2 of this section.

C. U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean Flock.

1. A U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean flock is a flock which when officially tested for pullorum-typhoid disease under supervision of the Board, contained no reactors on two consecutive tests made not less than 21 days apart and within a six month period, and the qualifying test being made within six mpnths immediately preceding date of first sale of hatching eggs; provided flocks developed exclusively from eggs produced by a U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean flock and hatched in a U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Passed hatchery or a U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean hatchery may qualify for a U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean classification on one (1) negative test.

2. Only chicks of the same classification may be added to a U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean flock excepting when a special permit in writing is first obtained from the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board. The Secretary and Executive Officer is authorized to issue such special permits when he considers such action advisable for expetimental or special breeding purposes.

3. U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean chicks, waterfowl, and other domesticated fowl are those which are hatchedin a U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean hatchery from eggs produced by U. S. Pullorum-typhoid Clean Flocks.

4. U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean Eggs are eggs produced by a U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean Flock.

D. U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean Hatchery.

1. A U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean Hatchery is one 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, waterfowl, and other domesticated fowl from a U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean flock are to be hatched or brooded in a U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean hatchery, or hatchery room, excepting when a special permit has been obtained by the hatchery operator as provided in paragraph 4, subparagraph 2, of this section.

SECTION VI. HATCHERIES AND FLOCKOWNERS

A. The Hatchery Management shall:

1. Permit inspection of buildings and equipment at any reasonable time by agents of the Board.

2. Maintain identity of hatching eggs.

3. Not hatch or custom hatch eggs of a classification lower than the classification under which such hatchery is operating.

4. Thoroughly clean and disinfect all incubators by spraying or fumigation after each hatch using an officially recognized method.

5. Keep the hatchery rooms well isolated from the brooder rooms.

B. Flockowners shall:

1. Maintain poultry buildings and premises in a sanitary condition.

2. Maintain identity of eggs.

3. Permit inspection of premises and buildings at any reasonable time by agents of the Board.

4. Have officially tested upon return, any birds removed from the premises for any purpose whatsoever. If reactors are disclosed, retesting must be conducted to the satisfaction of the Board to meet the pullorum-typhoid classification.

SECTION VII. ADVERTISING.

A. 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:

1. The advertiser shall use only the classification which his birds,

flocks, or hatchery have attained under these rules and regulations.

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

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

4. 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.

SECTION VIII. NON-PARTICIPANT

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

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

SECTION IX. COOPERATION WITH NATIONAL POULTRY IMPROVEMENT PLAN.

The policy of the Board shall be to cooperate with the National Poultry Improvement Plan of the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture in the eradication of pullorum-typhoid disease. The regulations of said plan, Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 145 and 147, as amended pertaining to disease control, are hereby adopted by reference as part of these rules and regulations, except that where said regulations of the National Poultry Improvement Plan conflict with these rules and regulations, the rules and regulations of the Minnesota Live Stock Sanitary Board shall prevail.

SECTION X. The Rules and Regulations for the Control of Pullorum-Typhoid Disease, Regulation No. 5.1.6, adopted by the Board September 9, 1955, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State September 29, 1955, are hereby rescinded.

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

Importation of Poultry

The Secretary then presented the proposed amendments to the rules and regulations governing the importation of poultry into the State of Minnesota, Regulation No. 1.1.7.

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

August 15, 1957

"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 15, 1957, the following amended Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Poultry into the State Of Minnesota, superseding Regulation No. 1.7, adopted July 14, 1945, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State December 27, 1945, be adopted subject to the approval of the Attorney General."

Regulation No. 1.7.1

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

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1953, Sections 35.03, 35.05, 35.15, 35.16, 36.10, 36.11, and 15.042, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

SECTION I. GENERAL

No poultry of any species, breed, or variety, and no poultry eggs to be used for hatching, shall be brought or shipped in any manner whatsoever into Minnesota excepting in accordance with these rules and regulations.

SECTION II. NO POULTRY AFFECTED OR EXPOSED TO DISEASE TO BE IMPORTED

No poultry that are infected with or have been exposed to pullorum disease, typhoid, Newcastle disease, fowl plague, chronic respiratory disease, fowl cholera, infectious bronchitis, laryngotracheitis, infectious sinusitis, fowl pox, coccidiosis, tuberculosis, or any other infectious or communicable disease, shall be imported or brought into the State of Minnesota for any purpose whatsoever.

SECTION III. FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER

Apparently healthy turkeys, chickens, waterfowl, and other domesticated fowl may enter the State of Minnesota for immediate slaughter only without health certificates or other requirements.

SECTION IV. TURKEYS UNDER FOUR MONTHS OF AGE AND TURKEY HATCHING EGGS.

Turkey poults under four months of age, and turkey hatching eggs, may be imported if they originate in flocks or are distributed from hatcheries or premises participating in the National Turkey Improvement Plan, or are operating under the disease control agency of the state of origin and are classified as U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean or its equivalent.

SECTION V. OTHER DOMESTICATED FOWL UNDER FIVE MONTHS OF AGE AND HATCHING EGGS

Chickens, waterfowl, and other domesticated fowl under five months of age, and hatching eggs produced by chickens, waterfowl, and other domesticated fowl may be imported if they originate in flocks or are distributed from hatcheries or premises participating in the National Poultry Improvement Plan, or are operating under the disease control agency of the state of origin, and are classified as U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean or U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Passed or their equivalent.

August 15, 1957

SECTION VI. PERMITS

No person shall import turkey poults, chickens, waterfowl, or other domesticated fowl, or hatching eggs described in Section IV and V, until he has obtained a permit from the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Live Stock Sanitary Board. Application for such permit shall be made on a form furnished by the Board. This application shall be approved by the official disease control agency of the state of origin, and shall indicate the pullorum-typhoid classification of the flock, hatchery, or other premise from which the birds or hatching eggs originate. The permit shall include the date of expiration. Each container used in which the birds or hatching eggs are shipped, shall bear an official label showing the name and address of consignor and consignee, the pullorum-typhoid classification, and the number of the Minnesota permit.

SECTION VII. TURKEYS OVER FOUR MONTHS OF AGE.

Turkeys overfour months of age to be used for purposes other than immediate slaughter, may enter the State of Minnesota providing they are accompanied by an official health certificate certifying they are free from evidence of any infectious, contagious or communicable disease, and have not been exposed thereto, and are classified as U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean or its equivalent. All such turkeys shall be quarantined on arrival, separate and apart from all other poultry until tested for pullorum-typhoid disease and found negative at least 30 days after importation. If such test is positive, all birds in the shipment shall be immediately sold for slaughter.

SECTION VIII. OTHER DOMESTICATED FOWL OVER FIVE MONTHS OF AGE.

Chickens, waterfowl, and other domesticated fowl over five months of age to be used for purposes other than immediate slaughter, may be imported provided they are accompanied by an official health certificate certifying they are free from evidence of any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease, and have not been exposed thereto, and are classified as U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean or U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Passed or their equivalent. All such chickens, waterfowl, and other domesticated fowl shall be quarantined on arrival, separate and apart from all other poultry until tested for pullorum-typhoid disease and found negative at least 30 days after importation. If such test is positive, all birds in the shipment shall be immediately sold for slaughter.

SECTION IX. SPECIAL PERMITS

When deemed necessary for the welfare and improvement of the poultry industry, the Secretary and Executive Offi cer of the Board is authorized to issue special permits for the importation of each individual shipment of hatching eggs, poults, chicks, waterfowl, or other domesticated fowl of any age for breeding or experimental purposes only, without compliance with Sections IV, V, VI, VII, AND VIII.

SECTION X. The Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation i of Poultry into the State of Minnesota, Regulations No. 1.7, adopted by the Board 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 Mr. Knodt. The roll being called, the Members voted as follows: Dr. Kerr aye, Mr. Knodt aye, Dr. Flanary aye, and Mr. Ewald aye, Dr. Ruebke absent. President Ewald declared the motion carried and the resolution Adopted.

August 15, 1957

Swine Importation Regulations

The Secretary then presented the rules and regulations governing the importation of swine into the State of Minnesota, Regulation No. 1.2.2, as presented at the public hearing held August 15, 1957.

After some discussion, Dr. Flanary 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 15, 1957, the following amended Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Swine Into the State of Minnesota, superseding Regulation No. 1.2.2, adopted October 17, 1952, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State April 16,1953, be hereby adopted subject to the approval of the Attorney General.

Reg. No. 1.2.3

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

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1953, Sections 35.03, 35.15, 35.16, 36.10, 36.11 and 15.042, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

SECTION I. SWINE CONSIGNED TO PUBLIC STOCKYARDS OR SLAUGHTERING ESTABLISHMENTS.

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

SECTION II. EAR TAG REQUIRED.

No swine other than those described in Section I shall be imported into Minnesota or moved from public stockyards in this state to other points in Minnesota unless there is affixed in the right ear of each animal a numbered ear tag. The tag numbers shall be listed on all health certificates, and certificates of inspection issued for importation into Minnesota or for movement from public stockyards to other points in Minnesota.

SECTION III. SWINE FROM PUBLIC STOCKYARDS.

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

United States Department of Agriculture, and when shipments are made within 72 hours after immunization and dipping. No shipment of such swine shall be made until a permit has first been obtained from the Live Stock Sanitary Board. Such swine shall be and are quarantined at point of destination for at least 21 days and until the enclosures where they have been maintained, have been properly cleaned and disinfected. Only cleaned and disinfected cars, trucks, or other vehicles shall be used for shipment.

SECTION IV. FEEDING SWINE

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

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

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

B. Swine immunized with modified Live hog cholera virus vaccine, with or without hog cholera serum, more than 30 days, and less than one year prior to date of shipment, may be imported into Minnesota provided the health certificate indicates the date and kind of immunization, and the name and address of the veterinarian who administered the vaccine.

C. Swine immunized with hog cholera serum only within 5 days prior to date of shipment, may be imported into Minnesota provided the health certificate shows the date of immunization, the amount of serum used which in no case shall be less than the minimum amount designated by the United States Department of Agriculture, for the immunization of swine at public stockyards, and the name and address of the veterinarian who administered the serum. Pigs immunized with serum only, shall be quarantined at the point where they first come to rest in Minnesota for 21 days after arrival. The quarantine shall include all swine on the premises where the imported animals are maintained unless the imported swine are so confined they cannot approach within 100 feet of any other swine.

August 15, 1957

D. Swine may be imported without immunization from states adjacent to Minnesota provided a permit is obtained for each such shipment from the State Live Stock Sanitary Board allowing such importation under quarantine. All swine in such shipment shall be immediately immunized upon arrival at destination by the serum-virus treatement or with modified live virus vaccine, at the expense of the owner. Such swine shall remain in quarantine for 21 days after arrival and immunization, and until all swine are free from symptoms of disease, and the premises have been cleaned and disinfected.

SECTION V. BREEDING SWINE.

No swine shall be imported into Minnesota for breeding purposes except in compliance with the provisions of Section IV. In addition thereto, swine for breeding purposes shall be tested for brucellosis and found negative in a dilution of 1-25 and higher within 30 days prior to importation, unless they originate in officially certified brucellosis-free herds in which all animals over four months of age have been tested and found negative within one year prior to importation. The health certificate for breeding swine shall include the record of brucellosis test of all swine in the shipment or a statement that such swine originated in an officially certified brucellosis-free herd giving the herd certificate number.

SECTION VI. The Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Swine into Minnesota, Regulation No. 1.2.2, adopted by the Board October 17, 1952, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State April 16, 1953, are hereby rescinded.

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

Rules and Regulations for the Eradication of Bovine Brucellosis

The Secretary then presented the proposed rules and regulations for the eradication of bovine brucellosis in cattle in Minnesota as presented at the public hearing held August 15, 1957.

After a discussion of the suggested changes made by persons at the hearing, the Secretary was directed to prepare new regulations, taking into consideration the suggestions as presented at the hearing, to be presented to the Board for adoption at a special meeting to be held at some date in the near future.

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

Respectfully submitted,

Ralph L Knodt

Secretary

President

Regulation No. 1.2.3

MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

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

Adopted August 15, 1957

~~Filed with Secretary of State~~

~~_____, 1957~~

Approved by Attorney General Oct 16, 1957

Miles Lord
Attorney General

By Robert D. Stenzel
Assistant Attorney General

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, 1953; Sections 35.03, 35.15, 35.16, 36.10, 36.11 and 15.042, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

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

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

SECTION II. EAR TAG REQUIRED.

No swine other than those described in Section I shall be imported into Minnesota or moved from public stock yards in this state to other points in Minnesota unless there is affixed in the right ear of each animal a numbered ear tag. The tag numbers shall be listed on all health certificates, and certificates of inspection issued for importation into Minnesota or for movement from public stock yards to other points in Minnesota.

SECTION III. SWINE FROM PUBLIC STOCK YARDS.

Swine originating in or passing through public stock yards in Minnesota or other states may be imported or moved to points in Minnesota for purposes other than immediate slaughter only when shipped in compliance with the regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture, and when shipments are made within 72 hours after immunization and dipping. No shipment of such swine shall be made until a permit has first been obtained from the Live Stock Sanitary Board. Such swine shall be and are quarantined at point of destination for at least 21 days and until the enclosures where they have been maintained have been properly cleaned and disinfected. Only cleaned and disinfected cars, trucks, or other vehicles shall be used for shipment.

SECTION IV. FEEDING SWINE.

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

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

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

B. Swine immunized with modified live hog cholera virus vaccine, with or without hog cholera serum, more than 30 days, and less than one year prior to date of shipment, may be imported into Minnesota provided the health certificate indicates the date and kind of immunization, and the name and address of the veterinarian who administered the vaccine.

C. Swine immunized with hog cholera serum only within 5 days prior to date of shipment, may be imported into Minnesota provided the health certificate shows the date of immunization, the amount of serum used which in no case shall be less than the minimum amount designated by the United States Department of Agriculture, for the immunization of swine at public stock yards, and the name and address of the veterinarian who administered the serum. Pigs immunized with serum only, shall be quarantined at the point where they first come to rest in Minnesota for 21 days after arrival. The quarantine shall include all swine on the premises where the imported animals are maintained unless the imported swine are so confined they cannot approach within 100 feet of any other swine.

D. Swine may be imported without immunization from states adjacent to Minnesota provided a permit is obtained for each such shipment from the State Live Stock Sanitary Board allowing such importation under quarantine.

All swine in such shipment shall be immediately immunized upon arrival at destination by the serum-virus treatment or with modified live virus vaccine, at the expense of the owner. Such swine shall remain in quarantine for 21 days after arrival and immunization, and until all swine are free from symptoms of disease, and the premises have been cleaned and disinfected.

SECTION V. BREEDING SWINE.

No swine shall be imported into Minnesota for breeding purposes except in compliance with the provisions of Section IV. In addition thereto, swine for breeding purposes shall be tested for brucellosis and found negative in a dilution of 1-25 and higher within 30 days prior to importation, unless they originate in officially certified brucellosis free herds in which all animals over four months of age have been tested and found negative within one year prior to importation. The health certificate for breeding swine shall include the record of brucellosis test of all swine in the shipment or a statement that such swine originated in an officially certified brucellosis free herd giving the herd certificate number.

SECTION VI. The Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Swine into Minnesota, Regulation No. 1.2.2, adopted by the Board October 17, 1952, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State April 16, 1953, are hereby rescinded.

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED
OCT 16 1957 - 10:00 a.m.
Joseph L. Donovan
Secretary of State

Regulation No. 1.7.1

MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

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

Adopted August 15, 1957
Filed with Secretary of State

_____, 1957

Approved by Attorney General Oct 15 1957

Miles Lord
Attorney General

By Robert J. Stengel
Assistant Attorney General

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1953, Sections 35.05, 35.05, 35.15, 35.16, 36.10, 36.11, and 15.042, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

SECTION I. GENERAL

No poultry of any species, breed, or variety, and no poultry eggs to be used for hatching, shall be brought or shipped in any manner whatsoever into Minnesota excepting in accordance with these rules and regulations.

SECTION II. NO POULTRY AFFECTED OR EXPOSED TO DISEASE TO BE IMPORTED.

No poultry that are infected with or have been exposed to pullorum disease, typhoid, Newcastle disease, fowl plague, chronic respiratory disease, fowl cholera, infectious bronchitis, laryngotracheitis, infectious sinusitis, fowl pox, coccidiosis, ornithosis, tuberculosis, or any other infectious or communicable disease, shall be imported or brought into the State of Minnesota for any purpose whatsoever.

SECTION III. FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER.

Apparently healthy turkeys, chickens, water fowl, and other domesticated fowl may enter the State of Minnesota for immediate slaughter only without health certificates or other requirements.

SECTION IV. TURKEYS UNDER FOUR MONTHS OF AGE AND TURKEY HATCHING EGGS.

Turkey poults under four months of age, and turkey hatching eggs, may be imported if they originate in flocks or are distributed from hatcheries or premises participating in the National Turkey Improvement Plan, or are operating under the disease control agency of the state of origin and are classified as U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean or its equivalent.

SECTION V. OTHER DOMESTICATED FOWL UNDER FIVE MONTHS OF AGE AND HATCHING EGGS.

Chickens, water fowl, and other domesticated fowl under five months of age, and hatching eggs produced by chickens, water fowl, and other domesticated fowl may be imported if they originate in flocks or are distributed from

hatcheries or premises participating in the National Poultry Improvement Plan, or are operating under the disease control agency of the state of origin, and are classified as U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean or U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Passed or their equivalent.

SECTION VI. PERMITS.

No person shall import turkey poults, chickens, water fowl, or other domesticated fowl, or hatching eggs described in Section IV and V, until he has obtained a permit from the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Live Stock Sanitary Board. Application for such permit shall be made on a form furnished by the Board. This application shall be approved by the official disease control agency of the state of origin, and shall indicate the pullorum-typhoid classification of the flock, hatchery, or other premise from which the birds or hatching eggs originate. The permit shall include the date of expiration. Each container used in which the birds or hatching eggs are shipped, shall bear an official label showing the name and address of consignor and consignee, the pullorum-typhoid classification, and the number of the Minnesota permit.

SECTION VII. TURKEYS OVER FOUR MONTHS OF AGE.

Turkeys over four months of age to be used for purposes other than immediate slaughter, may enter the State of Minnesota providing they are accompanied by an official health certificate certifying they are free from evidence of any infectious, contagious or communicable disease, and have not been exposed thereto, and are classified as U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean or its equivalent. All such turkeys shall be quarantined on arrival, separate and apart from all other poultry until tested for pullorum-typhoid disease and found negative at least 30 days after importation. If such test is positive, all birds in the shipment shall be immediately sold for slaughter.

SECTION VIII. OTHER DOMESTICATED FOWL OVER FIVE MONTHS OF AGE.

Chickens, water fowl, and other domesticated fowl over five months of age to be used for purposes other than immediate slaughter, may be imported provided they are accompanied by an official health certificate certifying they are free from evidence of any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease, and have not been exposed thereto, and are classified as U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean or U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Passed or their equivalent. All such chickens, water fowl, and other domesticated fowl shall be quarantined on arrival, separate and apart from all other poultry until tested for pullorum-typhoid disease and found negative at least 30 days after importation. If such test is positive, all birds in the shipment shall be immediately sold for slaughter.

SECTION IX. SPECIAL PERMITS.

When deemed necessary for the welfare and improvement of the poultry industry, the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board is authorized to issue special permits for the importation of each individual shipment of hatching eggs, poults, chicks, water fowl, or other domesticated fowl of any age for breeding or experimental purposes only, without compliance with Sections IV, V, VI, VII, and VIII.

SECTION X. The Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Poultry into the State of Minnesota, Regulation No. 1.7, adopted by the Board July 14, 1945, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State December 27, 1945 are hereby rescinded.

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED
OCT 16 1957 - 10:00 a.m.
Joseph L. Donovan
Secretary of State

Regulation No. 5.1.7

MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF PULLORUM-TYPHOID DISEASE IN CHICKENS, WATER FOWL, AND OTHER DOMESTICATED FOWL, EXCEPTING TURKEYS

Adopted August 15, 1957
Filed with Secretary of State

_____, 1957

Approved by Attorney General Oct 15, 1957

Miles Lord
Attorney General

By Robert D. Stengel
Assistant Attorney General

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1953, Chapter 35, Section 35.03, Chapter 36, Section 36.06, 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. Plan shall mean the National Poultry 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 rules and regulations.

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

G. Flock shall mean all chickens, water fowl, and other domesticated fowl of one kind, breed or variety maintained and segregated as one flock 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 equipment on one premise operated or controlled for the production of chickens, water fowl, or other domesticated fowl.

J. Other Domesticated Fowl shall mean and include pheasants, partridges, guinea fowl, pigeons, and other domesticated fowl, or wild birds maintained in captivity; excepting turkeys.

K. Products shall mean domesticated fowl and hatching eggs.

L. Participant shall mean a person who has signed an agreement with the Board as provided in Section III, and which agreement has not expired or been cancelled.

M. Non-Participant shall mean a person who has not signed an agreement with the Board as provided in Section III, or whose agreement has expired or has been cancelled.

N. Hatching Eggs shall mean eggs produced by chickens, water fowl, or other domesticated fowl to be used for hatching.

SECTION II. SALE OF CHICKS, WATER FOWL, DOMESTICATED FOWL AND HATCHING EGGS.

No person shall purchase, sell or trade chicks, water fowl or other domesticated fowl under five (5) months of age; and no person shall purchase, sell or trade hatching eggs, or hatch eggs produced by chickens, water fowl or other domesticated fowl not owned by such person, unless they originate in and are distributed from flocks or hatcheries operating under the supervision of the official state agency for the control of Pullorum-typhoid disease and are classified as U. S. Pullorum-typhoid Clean or U. S. Pullorum-typhoid Passed or their equivalent.

SECTION III. AGREEMENTS AND CERTIFICATES.

A. Any flock or any hatchery may be placed under supervision of the Board for the control of pullorum-typhoid disease providing the owner or manager of such flock or hatchery complies with the following procedures:

1. Files a signed agreement with the Board and complies with these rules and regulations.

2. Has not violated the terms of the above agreement; or if a previous agreement has been cancelled, when such time has elapsed as the Board shall consider sufficient for reinstatement.

3. 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.

B. CERTIFICATES.

1. Compliance with the terms of the above agreement and these rules and regulations will entitle the flock or hatchery owner to a certificate indicating the official status of his flock and hatchery with regard to pullorum-typhoid disease and said certificate shall be valid for one year after date of qualifying test unless revoked.

2. Failure on the part of a flock or hatchery owner to comply with the terms of the agreement and/or these rules and regulations shall be grounds for cancellation of said agreement and all certificates issued to such owner by the Board. Such cancellation shall become effective after notice by the Board to such owner by certified mail. On owner's request, made within ten days after receipt of said notice, the owner shall be given a hearing by the Board at the next regular meeting, to show cause why the cancelled agreement and certificates should be reinstated, and shall be notified immediately after such hearing of the final action of the Board.

SECTION IV. TESTING AND TESTING AGENTS.

A. Authorized Testing Agents.

1. Any veterinarian desiring to conduct the rapid whole blood plate test must make application to the Board for a permit.

2. A person desiring to become an authorized testing agent will be required to take a course of training given by the Board and the College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Minnesota. If the candidate passes all examinations and performs satisfactory work in the subsequent field instructions given by a representative of the Board after the first year course, he will be issued a temporary authorization. If he completes the training successfully in two different years, he will then be authorized to conduct the pullorum-typhoid rapid whole blood plate test providing he makes application to the Board for renewal of said authorization each testing season. If at any time an authorized agent fails to comply with these rules and regulations or the testing conducted by him is found to be unsatisfactory, his authorization may be cancelled by the Board. The above authorization shall not be used for advertising purposes in any manner.

B. Testing.

1. All chickens, water fowl, or other domesticated fowl, five (5) months of age or over to be used for breeding purposes and under the Board's supervision, must be tested for pullorum-typhoid disease by an officially approved method. All poultry maintained under supervision shall be completely segregated from all other poultry which are not being officially tested for pullorum-typhoid disease. One species of poultry under supervision may be tested and not another species on the same premise providing they have been segregated in a manner satisfactory to the Board, for a period of 21 days before testing, remaining so segregated while the participating flock is under supervision.

2. The cost of the pullorum-typhoid testing and control 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 authorized testing agent rendering the service and those to whom the service is rendered.

3. The official test. The official test for the control of pullorum-typhoid disease in any flock shall be the stained antigen rapid whole blood plate test using an antigen approved by the Board, or the rapid serum plate test or the standard tube agglutination test. No antigen shall be used for official pullorum-typhoid testing unless approved by the Board.

4. Identification. All birds tested for pullorum-typhoid disease shall be banded with an official leg or wing band or identified with a stain or dye approved by the Board in lieu of bands.

5. Reactors. Any reactor disclosed on any official test or retest shall be immediately removed from the premises and such premises shall be carefully cleaned and disinfected under official supervision and reported to the Board. All reactors shall be identified by a leg or wing band and the numbers of the bands listed on the test chart and shipping permit. If testing to qualify or requalify a chicken, water fowl, or domesticated fowl flock

as U. S. Pullorum-typhoid Clean or 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 5 in flocks of over 500 birds to the official Live Stock Sanitary Board Laboratory for bacteriological examination. If such bacteriological examination fails to reveal any evidence of infection by any Salmonella or paracolon organisms, the test shall be considered negative.

6. Retesting. If testing to qualify or requalify a flock discloses reactors and these are not submitted to the laboratory for bacteriological examination, or if such examination discloses infection by Salmonella or paracolon organisms than the flock shall be considered infected and retesting must be conducted. To qualify for a U. S. Pullorum-typhoid Passed Classification, the flock shall pass one negative test conducted not less than 21 days from date reactors were disclosed. To qualify for a U. S. Pullorum-typhoid Clean classification the flock shall pass two consecutive negative tests not less than 21 days apart, and the first of these two negative tests shall not be conducted less than 21 days after reactors were disclosed.

7. Check-Testing. If the testing is done wholly or in part by an authorized testing agent, a check test to be conducted by a State Inspector, may be ordered by the Secretary & Executive Officer of the Board. The State Inspector shall test a sufficient number of birds and flocks qualifying for participation by the rapid whold blood plate test to determine if the work of the authorized agent was satisfactory and that the flock is qualified for participation. If such check test reveals any infection and is substantiated by bacteriological recovery of any Salmonella or paracolon organism, the Board shall require all such flocks, and other flocks deemed necessary by the Board which were 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 retesting is completed. Refusal of a participant to submit flocks to check testing as ordered by the Board shall be deemed a violation of these regulations.

8. Test Charts and other forms. All tests and retests with pullorum or typhoid antigen 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 varient type reactors shall be considered in determining the official classification. All tests and retests for pullorum-typhoid disease shall be properly recorded on official test charts and mailed to the Board. If reactors are disclosed, a shipping permit shall be issued and the cleaning and disinfection shall be reported on forms furnished by the Board. The shipping permit shall be countersigned by persons receiving reactors and immediately forwarded to the Board.

SECTION V. CLASSIFICATIONS.

A. U. S. Pullorum-typhoid Passed Flock.

1. A U. S. Pullorum-typhoid Passed Flock is one which when officially tested for pullorum-typhoid disease 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.

2. Only birds of the same or higher classification may be added to a U. S. Pullorum-typhoid Passed flock; excepting when a special permit in writing is first obtained from the Secretary & Executive Officer of the Board. The

Secretary and Executive Officer is authorized to issue such special permits when he considers such action advisable for experimental or special breeding purposes.

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

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

B. U. S. Pullorum-typhoid Passed Hatchery.

1. A U. S. Pullorum-typhoid Passed Hatchery is one operating under the supervision of the Board and hatching only eggs from flocks tested under official supervision and which have met the requirements of a U. S. Pullorum-typhoid Passed flock. Only eggs from a U. S. Pullorum-typhoid Passed flock or eggs from a flock of higher classification may be hatched in a U. S, Pullorum-typhoid Passed hatchery. No chicks, water fowl, or other domesticated fowl other than from the same or higher classification may be brooded in the same room with poultry of this classification, excepting when a special permit has been obtained by the hatchery operator as provided in Paragraph A, Subparagraph 2 of this section.

C. U. S. Pullorum-typhoid Clean Flock.

1. A U. S. Pullorum-typhoid Clean flock is a flock which when officially tested for pullorum-typhoid disease under supervision of the Board, contained no reactors on two consecutive tests made not less than 21 days apart and within a six month period, and the qualifying test being made within six months immediately preceding date of first sale of hatching eggs; provided flocks developed exclusively from 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 or a U. S. Pullorum-typhoid Clean hatchery may qualify for a U. S. Pullorum-typhoid Clean classification on one (1) negative test.

2. Only chicks of the same classification may be added to a U. S. Pullorum-typhoid Clean flock excepting when a special permit in writing is first obtained from the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board. The Secretary and Executive Officer is authorized to issue such special permits when he considers such action advisable for experimental or special breeding purposes.

3. U. S. Pullorum-typhoid Clean chicks, water fowl, and other domesticated fowl are those which are hatched in a U. S. Pullorum-typhoid Clean hatchery from eggs produced by U. S. Pullorum-typhoid Clean flocks.

4. U. S. Pullorum-typhoid Clean eggs are eggs produced by a U. S. Pullorum-typhoid Clean flock.

D. U. S. Pullorum-typhoid Clean Hatchery.

1. A U. S. Pullorum-typhoid Clean Hatchery is one 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, water fowl, and other domesticated fowl from a U. S. Pullorum-typhoid Clean flock are to be hatched or brooded in a U. S. Pullorum-typhoid Clean hatchery, or hatchery room, excepting when a special permit has been obtained by the hatchery operator as provided in Paragraph A, Subparagraph 2, of this section.

SECTION VI. HATCHERIES AND FLOCKOWNERS.

A. The Hatchery Management shall:

1. Permit inspection of buildings and equipment at any reasonable time by agents of the Board.

2. Maintain identity of hatching eggs.

3. Not hatch or custom hatch eggs of a classification lower than the classification under which such hatchery is operating.

4. Thoroughly clean and disinfect all incubators by spraying or fumigation after each hatch using an officially recognized method.

5. Keep the hatchery rooms well isolated from the brooder rooms.

B. Flockowners shall:

1. Maintain poultry buildings and premises in a sanitary condition.

2. Maintain identity of eggs.

3. Permit inspection of premises and buildings at any reasonable time by agents of the Board.

4. Have officially tested upon return, any birds removed from the premises for any purpose whatsoever. If reactors are disclosed, retesting must be conducted to the satisfaction of the Board to meet the pullorum-typhoid classification.

SECTION VII. ADVERTISING.

A. 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:

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

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

3. The use of official terminology or any portion thereof of pullorum-typhoid control and eradication is limited to hatching eggs, chicks, water fowl, or other domesticated fowl that meet at least the minimum require-

ments of the particular classification advertised.

4. 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.

SECTION VIII. NON-PARTICIPANT

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

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

SECTION IX. COOPERATION WITH NATIONAL POULTRY IMPROVEMENT PLAN.

The policy of the Board shall be to cooperate with the National Poultry Improvement Plan of the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture in the eradication of pullorum-typhoid disease. The regulations of said plan, Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 145 and 147, as amended pertaining to disease control, are hereby adopted by reference as part of these rules and regulations, except that where said regulations of the National Poultry Improvement Plan conflict with these rules and regulations, the rules and regulations of the Minnesota Live Stock Sanitary Board shall prevail.

SECTION X. The Rules and Regulations for the Control of Pullorum-Typhoid Disease, Regulation No. 5.1.6., adopted by the Board September 9, 1955, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State September 29, 1955, are hereby rescinded.

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED
OCT 16 1957 — 10:00 a.m.
Joseph L. Donovan
Secretary of State

MINUTES SPECIAL MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD SEPTEMBER 20, 1957

The meeting was called to order at 9:00 A. M. by President Ewald. Board Members present were Charles Ewald, E. H. Knodt, Dr. H. J. Ruebke, Dr. E. J. Kerr, and Dr. J. B. Flanary. The Secretary was also present.

MINUTES PREVIOUS MEETINGS

Dr. Kerr moved the Minutes of the special meeting held July 9, 1957, the deferred quarterly meeting held July 27, 1957 and the special meeting held August 15, 1957, be approved as submitted to the Board Members by the Secretary. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

U. S. LIVESTOCK SANITARY ASSOCIATION MEETING

Dr. Kerr moved the Secretary be directed to attend the meeting of the National Assembly of Chief Livestock Sanitary Officials to be held in St. Louis, Missouri November 11 and 12, 1957, and the United States Livestock Sanitary Association meeting also at St. Louis November 13 to 15, inclusive, and that Dr. J. B. Flanary be authorized to attend the meeting of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association November 13 to 15, inclusive, to represent the Board, at the expense of the state. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

BRUCELLOSIS REGULATIONS

The Secretary presented copies of the rules and regulations for the eradication of brucellosis which he had prepared as directed at the special meeting held August 15, immediately following the public hearing held on that date, at which time the proposed regulations were considered. Copies of these regulations had been previously presented to the Board Members by mail for their consideration.

The Secretary also presented a sample of the tattooing instrument consisting of a "V" enclosed in a shield which has been patented by the United States Government. The regulations as presented to the Board, provide that all calves not vaccinated, shall be identified with this tattoo preceded by the number of the month (1 to 12)

and followed by the last digit of the year. The patented shield and "V" however, require as much space in the tattoo applicator as two ordinary digits or letters. The standard tattooing instrument only provides for four letters or figures. It would therefore, be impractical to require the number of the month to be tattooed, if the shield is used, when calves are vaccinated from October to December (months numbered 10 to 12).

The Secretary then telephoned the Animal Disease Eradication Branch, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C. tp determine if the sale and distribution of the patented shield and "V" was restricted to veterinarians or other persons authorized by the federal government, or the state livestock disease regulatory officials. He was informed that at the present time, no such restrictions are in effect.

Dr. Flanary then moved the Secretary be directed to amend the regulations as presented, to delete the requirement that calves be identified when vaccinated by using the "V" enclosed in the shield, and substitute therefor, a plain capital "V". The motion was seconded by Dr. Ruebke - motion carried.

After further discussion, Dr. Kerr 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 15, 1957, the following Rules and Regulations for the Eradication of Brucellosis in Minnesota, superseding Rules and Regulations Governing the Control of Bovine Brucellosis in Minnesota, Regulation No. 3.1.4, adopted by the Board September 9, 1955, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State September 29, 1955; Rules and Regulations for the Establishment and Maintenance of Certified Brucellosis-Free Herds of Cattle, Regulation No. 3.2.5, adopted September 9, 1955, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State September 29, 1955; 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. 3.3.5, adopted by the Board September 9, 1955, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State September 29, 1955; and Rules and Regulations Governing the Sale of Cattleat Public Auction, Public or Private Sale, Mortgage Foreclosure Sale, Saly by Order of Any Court, and to the Leasing or Loaning of Cattle for Breeding Purposes, Regulation No. 3.4.3, adopted by the Board September 9, 1955, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State September 29, 1955, be hereby adopted subject to the approval of the Attorney General."

Regulation No. 3.1.5

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE ERADICATION OF BOVINE BRUCELLOSIS IN MINNESOTA.

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

A. Board shall mean the Minnesota 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 for brucellosis, 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 subcutaneous injection of any biological product approved by the Board for developing or increasing resistance of the animals so treated against brucellosis, such vaccination to be conducted in accordance with these rules and regulations.

G. Herd shall mean any number of cattle maintained on one or more premises, owned by one or more persons, which are allowed to associate with or contact one another.

H. Negative Animal means an animal showing no reaction to the test in a dilution of 1:50 or higher, or variations thereof accepted by the Board.

I. Vaccinate, when used as a noun and unqualified means:

1. An animal vaccinted when between four and eight months of age within 12 months following date of vaccination.

2. An animal vaccinated when between four and eight months of age showing a reaction no higher than an incomplete agglutination in a dilution of 1:100 (+ 1 -) when tested less than 18 months following date of vaccination.

3. An animal vaccinated when between four and eight months of age showing a reaction no higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1:50 (+ - -) when tested more than 18 months following date of vaccination.

J. Adult Vaccinate shall mean an animal vaccinated when more than eight months of age for 18 months following date of vaccination. A test of such an animal conducted more than 18 months following date of vaccination shall be interpreted the same as for a non-vaccinated animal.

K. Suspect is an animal showing a reaction to a test, other than negative, that does not qualify for a diagnosis as a reactor or a vaccinate.

L. Reactor means a non-vaccinated animal showing a complete agglutination in a 1:100 dilution (+ + -) or higher, or an animal vaccinated when between four and eight months of age showing a complete agglutination in a 1:200 dilution, (+ + +) or higher, when tested more than 18 months after date of vaccination, or variations thereof accepted by the Board. No vaccinated animal shall be diagnosed as a reactor unless a test at least 18 months following date of vaccination discloses a positive reaction.

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

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

O. An Infected Herd is one in which one or more reactors were disclosed on the last test.

P. A certified Herd is one that meets the requirements of Section IV of these rules and regulations and the uniform methods and rules approved by the United States Department of Agriculture and for which the owner holds an unrevoked and unexpired brucellosis-free certificate issued by the Board.

Q. Area in Process of Certification shall mean an area, consisting of a county, unless otherwise specified, that is under the area plan of brucellosis control but in which the infection is too high to qualify as a modified certified brucellosis-free area.

R. 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. GENERAL

A. Recognized Tests

1. The tube and plate blood serum agglutination tests only are officially recognized for diagnosis. When the plate test is conducted the final observation shall be made approximately 15 minutes after the antigen is mixed with the blood serum sample.

2. Antigen approved by the Board is to be used for such test.

3. The ring test is recognized for the detection of infected and suspect herds only, and as an adjunct to, but not as a substitute for the blood serum agglutination test. No official determination of the status of a herd or an animal shall be made on the results of the ring test alone.

B. Reporting Tests

1. Grade cattle shall be identified by a numbered ear tag in the right ear.

2. Purebred cattle shall be identified by an ear tag in the right ear, a legible tattoo number, or by registry number.

3. Every veterinarian or laboratory conducting tests shall immediately report the results thereof to the Board on a test chart furnished by the Board. The test chart shall be completed in its entirety, including the entire identification number of each animal tested.

C. Identification of Reactors. All reactors shall be further identified as follows:

1. An official reactor tag of the Board shall be inserted in the left ear.

2. A triangular hole, with each side of the triangle at least one-half inch in length, shall be punched in the left ear.

3. The letter "B" shall be branded on the left haw with a hot iron in such a manner the brand shall be permanent.

D. Permits for Shipment

1. No reactor, suspect, vaccinate or negative animal from a brucellosis quarantined herd shall be removed from the premises where tested unless a shipping permit has been obtained, by the owner or caretaker, from the Board or its agent.

2. The Board or its agent may issue permits for reactors and/or suspects, only for consignment directly to a slaughtering establishment or to a commission company located at a public stockyards, provided the owner furnishes to the Board or its agent the destination, the name and address of ~~the~~ the commission firm or slaughtering establishment, if available, and the description of the animals to be removed, including the identification tag numbers and reactor tag numbers, if any. The permit shall specify the animals described shall be sold for slaughter only.

3. The Board or its agents may issue permits for the removal of negative animals from brucellosis-quarantined herds for purposes other than slaughter provided such animals have been tested and found negative within 30 days before such removal, such animals shall be moved only to the destination indicated on the permit. If said point of destination is within the State of Minnesota, the animals moved shall be quarantined on the premises at destination, separate and apart from all other cattle for at least 30 days, and until retested thereafter and found negative. The owner

of the cattle after such removal, shall employ a veterinarian, at such owner's expense, to conduct such retest no sooner than 30 nor more than 120 days after removal from the quarantined premises.

4. The Board or its agents may issue permits for the removal of vaccinates from brucellosis-quarantined herds for purposes other than slaughter provided such cattle are sold in accordance with Section V, paragraph A, sub-paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 or paragraph B, sub-paragraphs 2, 3 and 4. If such vaccinates are removed to points in Minnesota, they shall be quarantined at destination until tested at least 30 days following removal from the infected herds, and a vaccinate or negative status disclosed.

5. The trucker or the railroad company shall have the permit in his possession when cattle originating in quarantined herds are being transported and shall deliver the permit to the consignee or his agent at destination. Such animals are to be delivered directly to the destination named on the permit.

6. The person to whom such animals are consigned shall immediately report to the Board the receipt of such animals.

E. Sale of Brucella Abortus Vaccine.

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

F. Vaccination.

1. Brucella abortus vaccine, brucellosis vaccine or preparations made from or through the agency of brucella micro-organisms shall be administered to cattle only by a veterinarian who holds a valid written permit issued by the Board for such administration.

2. Upon application, theBoard may issue a veterinarian a permit to vaccinateccalves maintained in Minnesota when such calves are between four and eight months of age. The permit may be revoked if the veterinarian fails to comply with these regulations.

3. Special permits to administer brucella abortus vaccine, strain 19, to cattle over eight months of age may be issued by the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board provided there is, on file in the office of the Board, a record of a test of the entire herd which disclosed one or more reactors, and the veterinarian's application on a form furnished by the Board. Such application must be received by

the Board within 30 days following date of the test in which reactors were disclosed. The permit shall provide that no cattle over 12 months of age shall be vaccinated, and shall expire 30 days following date issued. All cattle vaccinated when over eight months of age pursuant to such permit shall be designated adult vaccinates.

4. All animals vaccinted with brucella abortus vaccine shall be identified by an ear tag inserted in the right ear, or by a legible tattoo number. Calves vaccinated when between four and eight months of age shall be further identified in the right ear by tattooing the letter "V". The numeral representing the month when vaccinated shall be tattooed to the left of the "V", and the numeral representing the last digit of the year whe vaccinated shall be tattooed to the right of the "V". The letter "A" shall be used in lieu of the letter "V", when cattle between eight and 12 months of age are vaccinated.

5. The veterinarian who administers the vaccine shall immediately submit to the Board in triplicate, a vaccination report on a form furnished by the Board, completed in its entirety.

6. A certificate of vaccination for each animal vaccinated may be issued to the owner by the veterinarian who administered the vaccine or upon request, by the Board. Such certification is to be completed in its entirety on a form furnished by the Board. Such certificate may only be issued when a vaccination report has been filed with the Board.

7. The Board shall make available to veterinarians a form on which owners may maintain a record of vaccination. The veterinarian administering the vaccine shall supply the owner or caretaker with such form. The owner may keep the record up to date in its entirety and have it available for inspection by agents of the Board.

8. No indemnity shall be paid for vaccinated cattle which show a positive reaction when tested, unless such animals were vaccinated when between four and eight months of age, nor unless at least 18 months have elapsed since date of vaccination when such reaction is shown.

SECTION III. AREA PLAN.

A. Testing

All cattle six months of age and over shall be tested except steers, spayed heifers, animals officially vaccinated within one year that can be so identified, and feeding cattle quarantined after importation into the state on special permit, or sold under affidavit as provided in Minnesota Statutes, 1953, Section 35.245 as amended.

B. Disposal of Reactors

The owner or persons in possession of reactors shall cause same to be slaughtered as required by law.

C. Assistance to be Furnished by Owners.

1. All cattle owners and persons in possession of cattle in the area shall, upon demand by the Board or its agents, submit and restrain such cattle for the test, identification of reactors, and physical examinations. Restrain for the brucellosis test and identification of reactors requires animals to be confined in stanchion, chute, or by lariat.

the Board within 30 days following date of the test in which reaftors were disclosed. The permit shall provide that no cattle over 12 months of age shall be vaccinated, and shall expire 30 days following date issued. All cattle vaccinated when over eight months of age pursuant to such permit shall be designated adult vaccinates.

4. All animals vaccinated with Brucella abortus vaccine shall be identified by an ear tag inserted in the right ear, or by a legible tattoo number. Calves vaccinated when between four and eight months of age shall be further identified in the right ear by tattooing the letter "V". The numeral representing the month when vaccinated shall be tattooed to the left of the "V", and the numeral representing the last digit of the year when vaccinated, shall be tattooed to the right of the "V". The letter "A" shall be used in lieu of the letter "V", when cattle between eight and 12 months of age are vaccinated.

5. The veterinarian who administers the vaccine shall immediately submit to the Board, in triplicate, a vaccination report on a form furnished by the Board, completed in its entirety.

6. A certificate of vaccination for each animal vaccinated may be issued to the owner by the veterinarian who administered the vaccine or upon request, by theBoard. Such certificate is to be completed in its entirety on a form furnished by the Board. Such certificate may only be issued when a vaccination report has been filed with the Board.

7. The Board shall make available to veterinarians a form on which owners may maintain a record of vaccination. The veterinarian administering the vaccine shall supply the owner or caretakerwith such form. The owner may keep the record up to date in its entirety and have it available for inspection by agents of the Board.

8. No indemnity shall be paid for vaccinated cattle which show a positive reaction when tested, unless such animals were vaccinated when between four and eight months of age, nor unless at least 18 months have elapsed since date of vaccination when such reaction is shown.

SECTION III. AREA PLAN.

A. Testing

All cattle six months of age and over shall be tested except steers, spayed heifers, animals officially vaccinated within one year that can be so identified, andfeeding cattle quarantined after importation into thestate on special permit, or sold under affidavit as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1953, Section 35.245 as amended.

B. Disposal of Reactors.

The owner or persons in possession of reactors shall cause same to be slaughtered as required by law.

C. Assistance To Be Furnished by Owners.

1. All cattle owners and persons in possession of cattle in the area shall, upon demand by the Board or its agents, submit and restrain such cattle for the test, identification of reactors, and physical examinations. Restraint for the brucellosis

test and identification of reactors requires animals to be confined in stanchion, chute, or by lariat.

2. The ow er or person in possession shall provide assistance when he is unable to fulfill responsibilities described in Section III, paragraph C, sub-paragraph 1 above.

3. The owner and person in possession shall account for all animals tagged in making these tests and retests, and submit and restrain cattle for further tests and examinations upon demand by the Board or its agents.

D. Quarantine of Infected Herds.

1. All herds in which reactors are disclosed are under quaramtine, confining the entire herd to the premises of the owner.

2. Cattle may be removed from Quarantined herd only in accordance with Section II, paragraph D, of this regulation.

3. Quarantines on infected herds are released when a retest of the entire herd, conducted no sooner than 30 days following date reactors are disclosed, discloses no reactors or suspects.

E. Quarantine for Refusal to Test, Identify Reactors orMake Physical Examinations.

1. The Board or its agents shall quarantine all cattle on the premises to a definite limited area when the owner or person in possession of cattle refuses to submit and restrain such cattle for the test, identification of reactors or physical examination as required by these regulations.

2. Quarantines described in Section III, paragraph E, sub-paragraph 1, above, are released when the entire herd has been tested, reactors identified and physical examinations made, and any reactors disclosed shipped for slaughter. If reactors are disclosed the herd shall be requarantined as provided in Section III, paragraph D.

F. Unauthorized Vaccination.

Vaccination with Brucella abortus vaccine by a person other than a veterinarian holding a valid permit for the administration of such vaccine applicable to the animals vaccinated, is not recognized; and such cattle shall be quarantined and when tested, shall be diagnosed as non-vaccinated cattle.

G. Declaration of Area as Modified Certified Brucellosis-Free.

1. An area shall be declared modified certified brucellosis-free for a period of three years when the cattle in such area are tested in accordance with Section III, paragraph A of this regulation; providing herd infection is five per cent or less and cattle infection is one per cent or less.

2. If a test of all cattle in an area conducted in accordance with Section III, paragraph A, discloses two per cent or less of the cattle infected, the area may be certified for a period of three years provided a retest of all infected and suspect herds conducted within 120 days following such test of all cattle in the area discloses a herd infection of five per cent or less and a cattle infection of one per cent or less; such percentages to be computed on total herd and cattle population of the area.

3. Infected herds shall be under quarantine and the cattle in them retested at intervals of from 30 to 90 days until all of them pass two consecutive tests without reactors and pass a further test without reactors or suspects approximately six months after the date of the second test without reactors.

4. Suspect herds shall be retested at 30 to 90 day intervals until the herd passes one test without reactors or suspects. The Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board has authority to substitute a retest of the suspect or suspects only when the herd history warrants such procedure.

H. Recertification.

1. An area may be recertified for a period of three years when a test of all current suspect herds, and at least 20 per cent of the cattle in the area discloses herd infection five per cent or less and cattle infection one per cent or less, such percentages to be computed on the number of herds and cattle tested.

2. An area recertified on a partial test of the cattle in the area, as provided in sub-paragraph 1 above, shall not be again recertified until all cattle in the area are tested in accordance with Section III, paragraph A, of this regulation and the area meets the requirements of Section III, paragraph G.

I. 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, testing as provided in Section III, paragraph A, shall be repeated at such intervals as may be determined by the state and federal cooperating agencies.

SECTION IV. ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF CERTIFIED BRUCELLOSIS-FREE HERDS OF CATTLE

A. Agreements.

Any owner may sign and file with the Board an agreement placing his herd under supervision for the purpose of establishing and maintaining such herd as a certified brucellosis-free herd by complyi ng with the provisions of this section. Failure to comply with these rules and regulations or any other rule or regulation of the Board in respect to the herd maintained under agreement shall constitute cause for cancelling the agreement.

B. Testing.

1. All cattle six months of age and over shall be tested except steers and animals vaccinated within one year that can be so identified.

2. Tests shall be conducted at owner's expense by a veterinarian authorized by the Board, except herd tests required by the area plan of brucellosis control, conducted by agents of the Board without expense to the owner, may apply toward certification or recertification. The veterinarian shall have in his possession, prior to conducting a test at owner's expense or appraising any reactor, a written authorization issued by the Board.

3. Infected herds and suspect herds shall be retested as described in Section III, paragraph G, sub-paragraphs 3 and 4 of this regulation.

4. Negative herds shall be retested at approximately six month intervals until the herd becomes certified brucellosis-free. Thereafter the herd shall be retested on or prior to expiration of certification.

C. Additions to Herds Under Supervision.

Additions to herds under supervision shall be limited to animals originating in certified brucellosis-free herds or in negative herds in modified certified brucellosis-free areas in which all animals were tested within six months prior to date of such addition. Other cattle shall be tested and found negative within 30 days prior to entering the premises and shall be held in quarantine until retested not less than 30 days after such entry. If found negative to such retest they may then be added to the herd under supervision. Vaccinates originating in other than certified brucellosis-free herds or negative herds in modified certified brucellosis-free areas may be added to the premises but shall be held in quarantine until tested at least 30 days following entry and a vaccinate or negative status disclosed.

D. Certification.

A herd under agreement shall be certified brucellosis-free when it has passed three consecutive tests without reactors or suspects conducted at approximately six month intervals with at least one year between the first and third test. The Board shall issue the owner a Certified Brucellosis-Free Herd Certificate which has an expiration date. The expiration date shall be one year following date of last test. The certificate shall be cancelled if a test of one or more animals, conducted prior to expiration date of the certificate, discloses suspects or reactors, or if the owner violates any rule or regulation of the Board in respect to animals maintained or added to the herd.

E. Recertification.

The herd shall be retested on, or prior to, the expiration date on the certificate. Providing no suspects or reactors are disclosed and all additions to the herd have been made in accordance with the regulations of the Board the certificate shall be renewed for a period of one year. Providing suspects or reactors are disclosed, the herd shall be retested as described in Section III, paragraph G, subparagraphs 3 and 4. A certified herd disclosing only suspects upon retest for recertification shall have the certificate renewed after the herd passes one such retest. The renewal date shall be the date of the retest, or the date of the original test if suspects only were retested. A certified herd disclosing reactors upon retest for recertification shall have the certificate renewed after the herd passes three such retests. The renewal date shall be the date of the third test.

F. Vaccination shall be limited to calves between four and eight months of age.

SECTION V. 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.

A. Public Auction

1. 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:

a. Vaccinates which may be sold or offered for sale in accordance with sub-paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of this paragraph.

B. Cattle originating directly from certified brucellosis-free herds, provided such cattle can be identified on the record of the last herd test.

c. Cattle originating directly from negative herds in modified certified brucellosis-free areas if last test of such herd was made within six months prior to date of sale provided such cattle can be identified on the record of the last herd test.

d. 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 paragraph C of this section.

2. 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:

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

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

c. Date of vaccination.

d. Signature of veterinarian conducting the vaccination.

3. 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 sub-paragraph 2 above.

4. 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 1:50 (+ - -); providing they are properly identified and ear marked and are accompanied by a certificate of vaccination, as provided in sub-paragraph 2, above.

5. A certificate of vaccination shall be furnished the buyer of each vaccinated animal sold under the provisions of paragraphs 2, 3, or 4 above. Such certificate shall be delivered to the buyer by the clerk of the sale when the successful bidder has been determined.

6. 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.

a. All such certificate shall include:

(1) Date of test.

(2) Number and identification of animals megative to the test and offered for sale.

(3) Number of reactors and suspects disclosed to the test and not offered for sale.

(4) Signature of the veterinarian who conducted the test or the agent of the Board who prepared the certificate.

(5) A statment, 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.

b. Certificate 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.

c. 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.

B. Sale of Cattle Other than at Public Auction, and Leasing or Loaning Cattle for Breeding Purposes.

1. No cattle over six months of age, except steers, shall be sold other than at 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:

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

b. Cattle consigned to public stockyards.

c. Vaccinates which may be sold in accordance with paragraph B of this section, sub-paragraphs 2,3 and 4.

d. Cattle originating directly feom certified brucellosis-free herds, provided such cattle can be identified on the record of the last herd test.

e. Cattle originating in negative herds in modified certified brucellosis-free areas, if last test of such herd was made within six months prior to date of sale, provided such cattle can be identified onthe record of the last herd test.

f. Female cattle under 18 months of age, of strictly beef type and breed, sold under quarantine for feeding and grazing purposes only, as provided in paragraph C of this section.

2. 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:

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

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

c. Date of vaccination.

d. Signature of veterinarian conducting the vaccination.

3. 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 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 sub-paragraph 2 above.

4. 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 sub-paragraph 2, above.

5. 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.

a. Such certificate shall include:

(1) Date and results of test.

(2) Name and address of owner when animal was tested.

(3) Breed, sex and tattoo or ear tag number of the animal.

(4) Signature of the veterinarian who conducted the test.

b. 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.

c. 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.

C. 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:

1. 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.

2. Such affidavit shall include the date of purchase, name and address of the 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.

3. The owner of cattle purchased pursuant to paragraph C of this section shall provide facilities to maintain said cattle separate and apart from all other cattle, except steers, spayed heifers or other quarantined feeding or grazing cattle purchased in accordance with paragraph C of this section, or which have been imported into the state on special permit without tests for brucellosis. Such facilities shall include double fencing wherever yards or pastures where said cattle are confined adjoin yards, pastures or fields where other cattle are/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.

4. The owner of cattle purchased under the provision 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.

5. The owner of cattl 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.

6. 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 shall immediately correct the facilities for segregation and employ a qualified veterinarian, at owner's expense, to test all cattle which have associated with or have been exposed to the quarantined cattle, and to permit the identification as reactors of any or all such exposed cattle which are not completely negative to such tests, and to immediately ship for slaughter all such identified reactors to a point where the Federal government maintains inspection.

SECTION VI. The Rules and Regulations for the Eradication of Brucellosis in Minnesota, Regulation No. 3.1.4, adopted by the Board September 9, 1955, approved by the Attorney

General and filed with the Secretary of State September 29, 1955; Rules and Regulations for the Establishment and Maintenance of Certified Brucellosis-Free Herds of Cattle, Regulation No. 3.2.5, adopted September 9, 1955, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State September 29, 1955; 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. 3.3.5, adopted by the Board September 9, 1955, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State September 29, 1955; and 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. 3.4.3, adopted by the Board September 9, 1955, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State September 29, 1955, are hereby rescinded.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt.

The roll being called, the Members voted as follows: Dr. Kerr aye, Dr. Ruebke aye, Dr. Flanary aye, Mr. Knodt aye, and Mr. Ewald aye. President Ewald declared the motion carried and the resolution adopted.

MEETING OF INTERIM COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS

The Secretary informed the Board that he had been requested by the Legislative Interim Committee, known as the Interim Commission onAgricultural Problems, to appear before a meeting of the Commission on September 23 at 9:00 A. M. to consider proposed legislation to prohibit the use of virulent hog cholera virus in Minnesota, and at 1:00 P. M. to consider legislation to regulate the operation of artificial insemination of livestock in Minnesota. He stated that following this notice, he had requested Dr. B. S. Pomeroy, Secretary of the Minnesota State Veterinary Medical Association to call a meeting of that Association and other veterinarians who might be particularly interested, to discuss this problem. That meeting was held September 17 in St. Paul.

The Secretary stated that at that meeting, all agreed that it would be inadvisable at this time to prohibit the use of this product. It is recognized that modified live virus hog cholera vaccines are rapidly replacing virulent virus and serum as an immunizing agent. However, under certain conditions, particularly when combating a hog cholera outbreak, virulent virus and serum have many advantages, including less cost to the swine producer.

The Board discussed this problem at some length. The Board Members

agreed that the stand taken by the Executive Committee of the State Veterinary Medical Society was sound, and directed the ~~Board~~ Secretary to express their opinion to the Interim Commission on September 23rd.

The Board also discussed the need for authority to regulate the use of artificial insemination in Minnesota from the standpoint of the health of the animals concerned. It was pointed out that artificial insemination constitutes a very serious potential health hazard, particularly of such diseases as trichomoniasis and vibriosis in cattle, and brucellosis in swine. They expressed their opinion that authority for adopting regulations pertaining thereto, was essential at this time. The Secretary was directed to express this opinion to the Interim Commission.

SLAUGHTERING ESTABLISHMENTS UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION

The Secretary stated that for many years, legitimate slaughtering establishments under federal inspection have maintained "buying stations" at points in Minnesota where slaughter livestock have been assembled prior to shipment to the slaughtering establishment. He stated that it has been a common practice for farmers in other states to deliver livestock to these buying stations, andthat to the best of the Secretary's knowledge and belief, all such livestock has moved directly to the approved slaughtering establishment. However, there has never been any supervision of these buying stations, and their operation is technically in violation of the state regulations. He stated that recently the law enforcement officers employed by the Board, have learned that livestock dealers throughout the state, are accepting deliveries of out-of-state livestock on the same basis as has been done for years, but these buying stations are accepting livestock from other states without health certificates or permits, presumably because such livestock will be shipped to a slaughtering establishment as soon as a full load is assembled. However, it has been learned that some animals so accepted, have been sold to other points in Minnesota, which constitutes a distinct violation of the importation regulations.

In order to correct this situation, it seems necessary to first regulate the operation of the recognized buying stations, and to thereafter limit the importation

of livestock for slaughtering purposes to that consigned directly to the slaughtering establishment or a recognized buying station.

This matter was discussed at some length. Dr. Ruebke moved the Secretary be directed to prepare regulations as above suggested. The motion was seconded by Dr. Kerr - motion carried.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM RALPH LEINES OF BIJOU AND NORMAN SLADE OF WHITE BEAR LAKE

The Secretary then presented a letter from Mr. Ralph Leines of Bijou, Minnesota relative to the brucellosis eradication program with certain criticisms and suggestions as to improvement, and a letter from Mr. Norman Slade of White Bear Lake, Minnesota pertaining to the survey made by the College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Minnesota in 1956 of the incidence of leptospirosis in deer killed by hunters during the 1956 season.

Dr. Kerr moved the Secretary be directed to reply to these letters informing the writers the letters to the Board, and their contents had been considered by the Board and have been taken under advisement. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ruebke - motion carried.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE MINNESOTA LIVESTOCK AUCTION MARKETS

Dr. H. E. Dinesen, the operator of a livestock auction market at Mankato, Minnesota and Mr. John Le Brun, operator of an auction market at Pipestone, Minnesota, then appeared. The Secretary stated that following the hearing on the amendments to the rules and regulations governing community sales held on June 5, 1957, he had had correspondence with Dr. Dinesen, who is chairman of a committee on disease control and regulations of the Minnesota Livestock Auction Markets Association. Dr. Dinesen had requested certain additional amendments to the rules and regulations governing the sale of livestock at community sales, and also indicated that a committee from the Auction Markets Association would like to discuss these and possibly other changes in the regulations with the Board. He stated he had therefore, invited Dr. Dinesen and such other members of his committee as he wished to

bring with him, to meet with the Board at this time. The following three amendments were suggested by Dr. Dinesen and Mr. Le Brun, and were discussed at some length by the visitors and the Board:

> "1. That the term 'Community Sales' be abandoned and the words 'Livestock Auction Maekets' be substituted.
>
> 2. That permission be granted Livestock Auction Markets to sell cattle from special permit feedlots for slaughter where federal inspection is maintained and that Livestock Auction Market be allowed to re-sell such special permit animals to another special permit feedlot.
>
> 3. That permission be granted to Livestock Auction Markets to receive cattle from other states, to be sold for slaughter only, without the cattle being tested for brucellosis or tuberculosis prior to entry. Such cattle to be identified by the letter "S" upon arrival at the Livestock Auction Market and to be sold only to slaughtering establishments maintaining inspection."

Mr. LeBrun and Dr. Dinesen were then excused.

After some discussion, Dr. Kerr moved the suggested ammendments be laid on the table and the Secretary be directed to inform Dr. Dinesen and Mr. Le Brun that their suggestions would be given further study and consideration by the Board. The motion was seconded by Dr. Flanary - motion carried.

DEEPHAVEN VILLAGE RABIES PROCLAMATION AND QUARANTINE

The Secretary stated that he had recently received a telephone communication from Mr. John A. Atwood, Acting Clerk of Deephaven Village, which is now under proclamation and quarantine for the reason that rabies was diagnosed in a dog which investigation showed had been at large in said Village. Mr. Atwood stated that a delegation from that Village wished to confer with the Board to determine whether or not the proclamation and quarantine might be revoked. Therefore, the Secretary had notified Mr. Atwood of the date, hour and place of the present meeting, and had been informed by telephone that a delegation would attend. However, no one from that Village appeared.

The Secretary presented a letter from Mr. Henry T. Pratt of Deephaven dated September 16 requesting the proclamation and quarantine be released for the reason that no further cases of rabies have appeared in the Village since the date of the procla-

mation which was August 5. Because of the long period of incubation, it has been customary to maintain the proclamations and quarantines under the conditions existing in Deephave Village, for a period of six months. The Secretary stated he could see no reason for releasing the quarantine in a shorter time in this instance. The matter was discussed briefly by the Board, no action was taken.

MR. ED HOWEY, SOUTH ST. PAUL - REMOVAL OF EAR TAGS

Mr. Ed Howey, a cattle dealer at the Public Stockyards at South St. Paul, and Mr. William Dolan, Secretary of the Livestock Exchange at South St. Paul, then appeared. Mr. Howey presented a letter requesting permission to remove ear tags from cattle which he purchases at South St. Paul for resale. He explained that this was desirable so that all cattle included in shipments which he makes, particularly to other states, be tagged with the official tags used by the South St. Paul veterinarians. Mr. Dolan urged the Board to comply with Mr. Howey's request.

The Secretary explained to the Board and to the visitors, that the state regulations prohibit the removal of official ear tags excepting when permission in writing has been obtained from the Secretary and Executive Officer of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. He stated that he had arranged with the field veterinarian located at Sputh St. Paul to issue such permits as his agent, with the understanding that a record will be furnished to the Board, of the tag numbers removed and the corresponding tag numbers inserted. He stated that forms for making such reports had been prepared and were in possession of the field veterinarian at South St. Paul, and further, that all livestock commission firms and order buying agents at South St. Paul had been infored of this fact. He stated that if Mr. Howey would confer with Dr. Smith, the field veterinarian at South St. Paul, that the procedure for completing these forms and submitting them for permit, would be worked out in order to make as little inconvenience as possible to the cattle dealers and the agents of the Board.

After some further discussion, the visitors were excused. No action was taken.

September 20, 1957

BIOLOGIC PRODUCTS FOR USE ON POULTRY

The Secretary informed the Board that he had received a questionnaire from the State Veterinarian of New Jersey pertaining to the use of biologic products on poultry in Minnesota. He reminded the Board that the rules and regulations, which have been in effect for many years, providing for the sale, distribution, and administration of biologic products containing active viruses or living organisms, apply to such products used in poultry the same as used in other animals. However, the regulations pertaining to the use of such products in poultry, has never been enforced. The question was discussed, but no action was taken.

On motion, the Board adjourned at 12:00 o'clock noon.

Respectfully submitted,

Ralph L. Hart

Secretary

President

Regulation No. 3.1.5

MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE ERADICATION OF BOVINE BRUCELLOSIS IN MINNESOTA

Adopted September 20, 1957

Filed with Secretary of State

_____, 1957

Approved by Attorney General Nov 26, 1957

Miles Lord

Attorney General

By Robert J. Stenzel

Assistant Attorney General

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1953, Section 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 I. DEFINITIONS. The following words and terms shall be defined as follows where used in these rules and regulations:

A. Board shall mean the Minnesota 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 for brucellosis, 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 subcutaneous injection of any biological product approved by the Board for developing or increasing resistance of the animals so treated against brucellosis, such vaccination to be conducted in accordance with these rules and regulations.

G. Herd shall mean any number of cattle maintained on one or more premises, owned by one or more persons, which are allowed to associate with or contact one another.

H. Negative Animal means an animal showing no reaction to the test in a dilution of 1:50 or higher, or variations thereof accepted by the Board.

I. Vaccinate, when used as a noun and unqualified means:

1. An animal vaccinated when between four and eight months of age within 12 months following date of vaccination.

2. An animal vaccinated when between four and eight months of age showing a reaction no higher than an incomplete agglutination in a dilution of 1:100 (+1-) when tested less than 1 8 months following date of vaccination.

3. An animal vaccinated when between four and eight months of age showing a reaction no higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1:50 (+--) when tested more than 18 months following date of vaccination.

J. Adult Vaccinate shall mean an animal vaccinated when more than eight months of age for 18 months following date of vaccination. A test of such an animal conducted more than 18 months following date of vaccination shall be interpreted the same as for a non-vaccinated animal.

K. Suspect is an animal showing a reaction to a test, other than negative, that does not qualify for a diagnosis as a reactor or a vaccinate.

L. Reactor means a non-vaccinated animal showing a complete agglutination in a 1:100 dilution (++-) or higher, or an animal vaccinated when between four and eight months of age showing a complete agglutination in a 1:200 dilution (+++) or higher, when tested more than 18 months after date of vaccination, or variations thereof accepted by the Board. No vaccinated animal shall be diagnosed as a reactor unless a test at least 18 months following date of vaccination discloses a positive reaction.

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

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

O. An Infected Herd is one in which one or more reactors were disclosed on the last test.

P. A Certified Herd is one that meets the requirements of Section IV of these rules and regulations and the uniform methods and rules approved by the United States Department of Agriculture and for which the owner holds an unrevoked and unexpired brucellosis-free certificate issued by the Board.

Q. Area In Process of Certification shall mean an area, consisting of a county, unless otherwise specified, that is under the area plan of brucellosis control but in which the infection is too high to qualify as a modified certified brucellosis-free area.

R. 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. GENERAL

A. Recognized Tests

1. The tube and plate blood serum agglutination tests only are officially recognized for diagnosis. When the plate test is conducted the final observation shall be made approximately 15 minutes after the antigen is mixed with the blood serum sample.

2. Antigen approved by the Board is to be used for such test.

3. The ring test is recognized for the detection of infected and suspect herds only, and as an adjunct to, but not as a substitute for the blood serum agglutination test. No official determination of the status of a herd or an animal shall be made on the results of the ring test alone.

B. Reporting Tests

1. Grade cattle shall be identified by a numbered ear tag in the right ear.

2. Purebred cattle shall be identified by an ear tag in the right ear, a legible tattoo number, or by registry number.

3. Every veterinarian or laboratory conducting tests shall immediately report the results thereof to the Board on a test chart furnished by the Board. The test chart shall be completed in its entirety, including the entire identification number of each animal tested.

C. Identification of Reactors. All reactors shall be further identified as follows:

1. An official reactor tag of the Board shall be inserted in the left ear.

2. A triangular hole, with each side of the triangle at least one-half inch in length, shall be punched in the left ear.

3. The letter "B" shall be branded on the left jaw with a hot iron in such a manner the brand shall be permanent.

D. Permits for Shipment

1. No reactor, suspect, vaccinate or negative animal from a brucellosis-quarantined herd shall be removed from the premises where tested unless a shipping permit has been obtained, by the owner or caretaker, from the Board or its agent.

2. The Board or its agent may issue permits for reactors and/or suspects, only for consignment directly to a slaughtering establishment or to a commission company located at a public stockyards, provided the owner furnishes to the Board or its agent the destination, the name and address of the commission firm or slaughtering establishment, if available, and the description of the animals to be removed, including the identification tag numbers and reactor tag numbers, if any. The permit shall specify the animals described shall be sold for slaughter only.

3. The Board or its agents may issue permits for the removal of negative animals from brucellosis-quarantined herds for purposes other than slaughter provided such animals have been tested and found negative within thirty days before such removal. Such animals shall be moved only to the destination indicated on the permit. If said point of destination is within the State of Minnesota, the animals moved shall be quarantined on the premises at destination, separate and apart from all other cattle for at least 30 days, and until retested thereafter and found negative. The owner of the cattle after such removal, shall employ a veterinarian, at such owner's expense, to conduct such retest no sooner than 30 nor more than 120 days after removal from the quarantined premises.

4. The Board or its agents may issue permits for the removal of vaccinates from brucellosis-quarantined herds for purposes other than slaughter provided such

cattle are sold in accordance with Section V, Paragraph A, Sub-paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 or Paragraph B, Sub-paragraphs 2, 3 and 4. If such vaccinates are removed to points in Minnesota, they shall be quarantined at destination until tested at least 30 days following removal from the infected herd, and a vaccinate or negative status disclosed.

5. The trucker or the railroad company shall have the permit in his possession when cattle originating in quarantined herds are being transported and shall deliver the permit to the consignee or his agent at destination. Such animals are to be delivered directly to the destination named on the permit.

6. The person to whom such animals are consigned shall immediately report to the Board the receipt of such animals.

E. Sale Of Brucella Abortus Vaccine.

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

F. Vaccination.

1. Brucella abortus vaccine, brucellosis vaccine or preparations made from or through the agency of brucella micro-organisms shall be administered to cattle only by a veterinarian who holds a valid written permit issued by the Board for such administration.

2. Upon application, the Board may issue a veterinarian a permit to vaccinate calves maintained in Minnesota when such calves are between four and eight months of age. The permit may be revoked if the veterinarian fails to comply with these regulations.

3. Special permits to administer brucella abortus vaccine, strain 19, to cattle over eight months of age may be issued by the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board provided there is, on file in the office of the Board, a record of a test of the entire herd which disclosed one or more reactors, and the veterinarian's application on a form furnished by the Board. Such application must be received by the Board within 30 days following date of the test in which reactors were disclosed. The permit shall provide that no cattle over 12 months of age shall be vaccinated, and shall expire 30 days following date issued. All cattle vaccinated when over eight months of age pursuant to such permit shall be designated adult vaccinates.

4. All animals vaccinated with Brucella abortus vaccine shall be identified by an ear tag inserted in the right ear, or by a legible tattoo number. Calves vaccinated when between four and eight months of age shall be further identified in the

right ear by tattooing the letter "V". The numeral representing the month when vaccinated shall be tattooed to the left of the "V", and the numeral representing the last digit of the year when vaccinated shall be tattooed to the right of the "V". The letter "A" shall be used in lieu of the letter "V", when cattle between eight and 12 months of age are vaccinated.

5. The veterinarian who administers the vaccine shall immediately submit to the Board, in triplicate, a vaccination report on a form furnished by the Board, completed in its entirety.

6. A certificate of vaccination for each animal vaccinated may be issued to the owner by the veterinarian who administered the vaccine or upon request, by the Board. Such certificate is to be completed in its entirety on a form furnished by the Board. Such certificate may only be issued when a vaccination report has been filed with the Board.

7. The Board shall make available to veterinarians a form on which owners may maintain a record of vaccination. The veterinarian administering the vaccine shall supply the owner or caretaker with such form. The owner may keep the record up to date in its entirety and have it available for inspection by agents of the Board.

8. No indemnity shall be paid for vaccinated cattle which show a positive reaction when tested, unless such animals were vaccinated when between four and eight months of age, nor unless at least 18 months have elapsed since date of vaccination when such reaction is shown.

SECTION III. AREA PLAN.

A. Testing.

All cattle six months of age and over shall be tested except steers, spayed heifers, animals officially vaccinated within one year that can be so identified, and feeding cattle quarantined after importation into the state on special permit, or sold under affidavit as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1953, Section 35.245 as amended.

B. Disposal of Reactors.

The owner or persons in possession of reactors shall cause same to be slaughtered as required by law.

C. Assistance To Be Furnished By Owners.

1. All cattle owners and persons in possession of cattle in the area shall, upon demand by the Board or its agents, submit and restrain such cattle for the test, identification of reactors, and physical examinations. Restraint for the brucellosis test and identification of reactors requires animals to be confined in stanchion, chute, or by lariat.

2. The owner or person in possession shall provide assistance when he is unable to fulfill responsibilities described in Section III, Paragraph C, Sub-paragraph 1 above.

3. The owner and person in possession shall account for all animals tagged in making these tests and retests, and submit and restrain cattle for further tests and examinations upon demand by the Board or its agents.

D. Quarantine Of Infected Herds.

1. All herds in which reactors are disclosed are under quarantine, confining the entire herd to the premises of the owner.

2. Cattle may be removed from quarantined herds only in accordance with Section II, Paragraph D, of this regulation.

3. Quarantines on infected herds are released when a retest of the entire herd, conducted no sooner than 30 days following date reactors are disclosed, discloses no reactors or suspects.

E. Quarantine for Refusal to Test, Identify Reactors or Make Physical Examinations.

1. The Board or its agents shall quarantine all cattle on the premises to a definite limited area when the owner or person in possession of cattle refuses to submit and restrain such cattle for the test, identification of reactors or physical examination as required by these regulations.

2. Quarantines described in Section III, Paragraph E, Sub-paragraph 1, above, are released when the entire herd has been tested, reactors identified and physical examinations made, and any reactors disclosed shipped for slaughter. If reactors are disclosed the herd shall be requarantined as provided in Section III, Paragraph D.

F. Unauthorized Vaccination.

Vaccination with Brucella abortus vaccine by a person other than a veterinarian holding a valid permit for the administration of such vaccine applicable to the animals vaccinated, is not recognized; and such cattle shall be quarantined and when tested shall be diagnosed as non-vaccinated cattle.

G. Declaration of Areas as Modified Certified Brucellosis-Free.

1. An area shall be declared modified certified brucellosis-free for a period of three years when the cattle in such area are tested in accordance with Section III, Paragraph A of this regulation; providing herd infection is five percent or less and cattle infection is one percent or less.

2. If a test of all cattle in an area conducted in accordance with Section III, Paragraph A, discloses two percent or less of the cattle infected, the area may be certified for a period of three years provided a retest of all infected and suspect herds conducted within 120 days following such test of all cattle in the area discloses a herd infection of five percent or less and a cattle infection of one percent or less; such percentages to be computed on total herd and cattle population of the area.

3. Infected herds shall be under quarantine and the cattle in them retested at intervals of from 30 to 90 days until all of them pass two consecutive tests without reactors and pass a further test without reactors or suspects approximately six months after the date of the second test without reactors.

4. Suspect herds shall be retested at 30 to 90 day intervals until the herd passes one test without reactors or suspects. The Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board has authority to substitute a retest of the suspect or suspects only when the herd history warrants such procedure.

H. Recertification.

1. An area may be recertified for a period of three years when a test of all current suspect and infected herds, and at least 20 percent of the cattle in the area discloses herd infection five percent or less and cattle infection one percent or less, such percentages to be computed on the number of herds and cattle tested.

2. An area recertified on a partial test of the cattle in the area, as provided in Sub-paragraph 1 above shall not be again recertified until all cattle in the area are tested in accordance with Section III, Paragraph A, of this regulation and the area meets the requirements of Section III, Paragraph G.

I. 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 paragraphs, testing as provided in Section III, Paragraph A, shall be repeated at such intervals as may be determined by the state and federal cooperating agencies.

SECTION IV. ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF CERTIFIED BRUCELLOSIS-FREE HERDS OF CATTLE.

A. Agreements.

Any owner may sign and file with the Board an agreement placing his herd under supervision for the purpose of establishing and maintaining such herd as a certified brucellosis-free herd by complying with the provisions of this section. Failure to comply with these rules and regulations or any other rule or regulation of the Board in respect to the herd maintained under agreement shall constitute cause for cancelling the agreement.

B. Testing.

1. All cattle six months of age and over shall be tested except steers and animals vaccinated within one year that can be so identified.

2. Tests shall be conducted at owner's expense by a veterinarian authorized by the Board, except herd tests required by the area plan of brucellosis control, conducted by agents of the Board without expense to the owner, may apply toward certification or recertification. The veterinarian shall have in his possession, prior to conducting a test at owner's expense or appraising any reactor, a written authorization issued by the Board.

3. Infected herds and suspect herds shall be retested as described in Section III, Paragraph G, Sub-paragraphs 3 and 4 of this regulation.

4. Negative herds shall be retested at approximately six month intervals until the herd becomes certified brucellosis-free. Thereafter the herd shall be retested on or prior to expiration of certification.

C. Additions To Herds Under Supervision.

Additions to herds under supervision shall be limited to animals originating in certified brucellosis-free herds or in negative herds in modified certified brucellosis-free areas in which all animals were tested within six months prior to date of such addition. Other cattle shall be tested and found negative within 30 days prior to entering the premises and shall be held in quarantine until retested not less than 30 days after such entry. If found negative to such retest they may then be added to the herd under supervision. Vaccinates originating in other than certified brucellosis-free herds or negative herds in modified certified brucellosis-free areas may be added to the premises but shall be held in quarantine until tested at least 30 days following entry and a vaccinate or negative status disclosed.

D. Certification.

A herd under agreement shall be certified brucellosis-free when it has passed three consecutive tests without reactors or suspects conducted at approximately six

month intervals with at least one year between the first and third test. The Board shall issue the owner a Certified Brucellosis-Free Herd Certificate which has an expiration date. The expiration date shall be one year following date of last test. The certificate shall be cancelled if a test of one or more animals, conducted prior to expiration date of the certificate, discloses suspects or reactors, or if the owner violates any rule or regulation of the Board in respect to animals maintained or added to the herd.

E. Recertification.

The herd shall be retested on, or prior to, the expiration date on the certificate. Providing no suspects or reactors are disclosed and all additions to the herd have been made in accordance with the regulations of the Board the certificate shall be renewed for a period of one year. Providing suspects or reactors are disclosed, the herd shall be retested as described in Section III, Paragraph G, Subparagraphs 3 and 4. A certified herd disclosing only suspects upon retest for recertification shall have the certificate renewed after the herd passes one such retest. The renewal date shall be the date of the retest, or the date of the original test, if suspects only were retested. A certified herd disclosing reactors upon retest for recertification shall have the certificate renewed after the herd passes three such retests. The renewal date shall be the date of the third test.

F. Vaccination shall be limited to calves between four and eight months of age.

SECTION V. 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.

A. Public Auction.

1. 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:

a. Vaccinates which may be sold or offered for sale in accordance with Sub-paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of this paragraph.

b. Cattle originating directly from certified brucellosis-free herds, provided such cattle can be identified on the record of the last herd test.

c. Cattle originating directly from negative herds in modified certified brucellosis-free areas if last test of such herd was made within six months prior to date of sale, provided such cattle can be identified on the record of the last herd test.

d. 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 Paragraph C of this section.

2. 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:

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

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

c. Date of vaccination.

d. Signature of veterinarian conducting the vaccination.

3. 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 Sub-paragraph 2 above.

4. 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 1:50 (+—); providing they are properly identified and ear marked and are accompanied by a certificate of vaccination, as provided in Sub-paragraph 2, above.

5. A certificate of vaccination shall be furnished the buyer of each vaccinated animal sold under the provisions of Paragraphs 2, 3 or 4 above. Such certificate shall be delivered to the buyer by the clerk of the sale when the successful bidder has been determined.

6. 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.

a. All such certificates shall include:

(1) Date of test.

(2) Number and identification of animals negative to the test and offered for sale.

(3) Number of reactors and suspects disclosed to the test and not offered for sale.

(4) Signature of the veterinarian who conducted the test or the agent of the Board who prepared the certificate.

(5) 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.

b. 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.

c. 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.

B. Sale Of Cattle Other Than At Public Auction, and Leasing or Loaning Cattle For Breeding Purposes.

1. No cattle over six months of age, except steers, shall be sold other than at public auction, or leased or loaned for bredding 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:

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

b. Cattle consigned to public stockyards.

c. Vaccinates which may be sold in accordance with Paragraph B of this Section, Sub-paragraphs 2, 3 and 4.

d. Cattle originating directly from certified brucellosis-free herds, provided such cattle can be identified on the record of the last herd test.

e. Cattle originating in negative herds in modified certified brucellosis-free areas, if last test of such herd was made within six months prior to date of sale, provided such cattle can be identified on the record of the last herd test.

f. Female cattle under 18 months of age, of strictly beef type and breed, sold under quarantine for feeding and grazing purposes only, as provided in Paragraph C of this section.

2. 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:

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

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

c. Date of vaccination.

d. Signature of veterinarian conducting the vaccination.

3. 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 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 Sub-paragraph 2 above.

4. 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 Sub-paragraph 2, above.

5. 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.

a. Such certificate shall include:

(1) Date and results of test.

(2) Name and address of owner when animal was tested.

(3) Breed, sex and tattoo or ear tag number of the animal.

(4) Signature of the veterinarian who conducted the test.

b. 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.

c. 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.

C. 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:

1. 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.

2. Such affidavit shall include the date of purchase, name and address of the 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.

3. The owner of cattle purchased pursuant to Paragraph C of this section shall provide facilities to maintain said cattle separate and apart from all other cattle, except steers, spayed heifers or other quarantined feeding or grazing cattle purchased in accordance with Paragraph C of this section, or which have been

imported into the State on special permit without tests for brucellosis. 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.

4. The owner of cattle purchased under the provision 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.

5. 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.

6. 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 shall immediately correct the facilities for segregation and employ a qualified veterinarian, at owner's expense, to test all cattle which have associated with or have been exposed to the quarantined cattle, and to permit the identification as reactors of any or all such exposed cattle which are not completely negative to such tests, and to immediately ship for slaughter all such identified reactors to a point where the Federal Government maintains inspection.

SECTION VI. The Rules and Regulations for the Eradication of Brucellosis in Minnesota, Regulation No. 3.1.4, adopted by the Board September 9, 1955, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State September 29, 1955; Rules and Regulations for the Establishment and Maintenance of Certified Brucellosis-Free Herds of Cattle, Regulation No. 3.2.5, adopted September 9, 1955, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State September 29, 1955; 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. 3.3.5, adopted by the Board September 9, 1955, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State September 29, 1955; and 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. 3.4.3, adopted by the Board September 9, 1955, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State September 29, 1955, are hereby rescinded.

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED
NOV 26 1957
Joseph L. Donovan
Secretary of State

RECEIVED
NOV 29 1951
MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK
SANITARY BOARD

MINUTES QUARTERLY MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD OCTOBER 11, 1957

The meeting was called to order by President Ewald at 9:00 A. M. Members present - Mr. Charles Ewald, Mr. E. H. Knodt, Dr. E. J. Kerr, and Dr. J. B. Flanary. Dr. H. J. Ruebke was absent. The Secretary was also present. The Secretary announced that Dr. Ruebke telephoned stating that it would be impossible for him to attend.

Consideration of the Minutes of the Special Meeting held September 20th was deferred until the next meeting.

FINANCIAL REPORT

The Secretary presented the Financial report for the quarter ending September 30, 1957. He explained that in accordance with the law passed by the 1957 Legislature, each department since July 1, has been required to contribute to the State Employees Retirement Fund, 7% of the first $400.00 of each employee's monthly salary in addition to the 6% deduction paid by the employees. During the first quarter of this fiscal year, these deductions amounted to $3,159.04. The Department of Administration has explained that if this contribution to the Retirement Fund is greater than the savings in the Salary Fund, which usually occurs through vacancies and turnover in personnel, the Salary Fund will be reimbursed from a special appropriation made by the legislature for this purpose.

Only $58,151.13 has been paid or encumbered from the Supplies and Expense Fund during the first quarter, leaving a balance of $424,817.47. The reason for this comparatively small expenditure is that testing for tuberculosis and brucellosis during the summer months, has been confined to retests of infected herds and those giving a positive reaction to the ring test. It is estimated the balance will all be expended before the end of the fiscal year since we estimate there are approximately 926,000 cattle to be tested for brucellosis, and 500,000 to be tested for tuberculosis before June 30, 1958 to maintain the state in a Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free and a Modified Certified Brucellosis-Free status.

We have paid and encumbered during the first quarter from the Indemnity Fund, $21,29.74. The appropriation to this fund was $60,000.00 for the fiscal year. Although the testing during the quarter was limited, the law passed by the 1957 Legislature and its interpretation by the Attorney General, has required re-appraisal since July 1, of 2,386 reactors in 628 herds, which have been disclosed on previous tests. Most of these reactors have now been slaughtered and indemnity paid. We estimate there will be approximately 5,000 more reactors disclosed in the testing conducted during the remaining months of the fiscal year. If the salvage price remains constant, the balance in the Indemnity Fund of $38,708.26 should be sufficient. We do not, however, anticipate any surplus.

The Board discussed the financial report at some length. It was suggested the Secretary prepare and distribute to the Board Members, a list of the employees of the Board and their respective salaries. Mr. Knodt moved the financial report be approved. The motion was seconded by Dr. Kerr - motion carried.

FEDERAL ALLOTMENT

The Secretary presented a report from Dr. F. C. Driver, Veterinarian in Charge in Minnesota for the Animal Disease Eradication Branch, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture showing the allotment of federal funds to Minnesota for o participation in the tuberculosis and brucellosis eradication programs. This allotment consists of $33,000.00 for tuberculosis control and $721,769.00 for brucellosis control, or a total of $754,769.00. During the fiscal uear ending June 30, 1957 the federal government spent approximately $943,000.00 and Dr. Driver requested $1,081,000.00 for the present fiscal year. The allotment thus represents a decrease of approximately 20% from the actual expenditures during the last fiscal year.

From the brucellosis allotment, the federal,government pays the salaries of most of the office force and all of the full-time field personnel. They also carry all expense of conducting the ring test, and man and operate the district brucellosis laboratories. These expenses are also paid from the money allotted

to Minnesota for brucellosis eradication. Dr. Driver estimates there will be a balance of federal funds available for the employment of veterinarians to test cattle on a per head basis of only $164,474.00. We estimate there will be approximately $203,000.00 of state funds available for this purpose, or a total of $367,474.00. We estimate we will need approximately $110,000.00 additional to complete the testing programs.

The Secretary presented a copy of a letter written to the Chief of the Animal Disease Eradication Branch by Dr. Driver explaining the impending shortage and requesting an increased allotment of federal funds to Minnesota for brucellosis eradication.

After some discussion, Dr. Kerr moved the Secretary be directed to exert every effort to obtain the addituonal federal funds needed for the eradication of brucellosis in order to maintain the Modified Certified status of all counties in the state. The motion was seconded by Dr. Flanary - motion carried.

PROGRAM FOR P.P.L.O. ERADICATION IN CHICKENS

The Secretary stated that he had recently discussed with Dr. Pomeroy of the College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Minnesota and others, the disease in poultry caused by the peuro-pneumonia like organism commonly referred to as "P.P.L.O". Recently there has been a test devised for determining carriers of this disease, which is believed to be egg transmitted. Research work is now in progress to determine the disease status of poultry flocks which are the progeny of flocks negative to tests for P.P.L.O. as compared to flocks known to be infected. There appears, however, to be sufficient knowledge now available to justify establishing a voluntary program for testing and recognition of clean flocks and hatcheries. Such a program can doubtless be conducted mostly at the flock and hatchery owner's expense, by practicing veterinatians especially trained to conduct the program under the supervision of the Board.

After some discussion, Dr. Kerr moved the Secretary be authorized to prepare

a suggested program for the con rol of P.P.L.O. in poultry to be submitted to the Board at a later meeting. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

CANADIAN CATTLE

The Secretary reported that large numbers of Canadian feeding cattle are now being imported into Minnesota. Many of them are received at the Public Stockyards and are resold to other points in the state. Most of these cattle originate at points in Canada which have not been declared Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free. All Canadian cattle imported for purposes other than immediate slaughter, are tuberculin tested immediately before entering the United States, but the tuberculosis status of the herds or areas from which they originate, is unknown. Therefore, in accordance with the rules and regulations, it is necessary that all such cattle be quarantined for a tuberculin retest not less than 60 days after arrival.

The Secretary reported he had notified all commission companies and dealers at the South St. Paul Stockyards, that a health certificate must be obtained from the veterinarians practicing at South St. Paul for all shipments of Canadian cattle leaving the stockyards consigned to points in Minnesota. The health certificate must include the ear tag numbers and the date of test in Canada for each animal in the shipment. This will permit the removal of the cattle from the stockyards without further test, and gives the Board the information necessary regarding the destination of the animals so that the necessary quarantines can be established. This procedure will require a veterinarian to examine each shipment, including reading the tag numbers of all cattle before leaving the South St. Paul yards for transportation to other points in Minnesota, and will result in some delay and inconcenience. However, it is essential in order to properly control the movement of such cattle in the state until the disease status has been determined.

After some discussion, Mr. Knodt moved the procedure put in effect by the Secretary in handling Canadian cattle sold at the Public Stockyards at South St. Paul for consignment to points in Minnesota, be approved by the Board. The motion was seconded by Dr. Kerr - motion carried.

DELEGATION FROM TURKEY GROWERS ASSOCIATION

The following persons from the Minnesota Turkey Growers Association then appeared: Mr. A. E. Eisenmenger, Secretary Minnesota Turkey Growers Association, Dr. B. S. Pomeroy, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Minnesota; Albert Huisinger, Willmar Poultry and Egg Association; Frank M.Crane, Land-O-Lakes; Kenneth O. Anderson, President, Minnesota Turkey Growers Association; Lloyd H. Pederson, a member of the Association, and We. K. Dyer,Division of Poultry Breedingand Inspection, State Department of Agriculture.

The Secretary stated he had received a letter from Mr. Eisenmenger on July 31 requesting an opportunity for a delegation from the Turkey Growers Association to be heard by the Board to discuss an official program for the control of salmonella-typhimurium. The Secretary reminded the Board that an unofficial program has been in progress for some time on an experimental basis. Most of the expense of this program has been borne by the Turkey Growers Association, but it has been supervised by the Board and the technical employees assigned to the laboratory operated by the Board from the University of Minnesota. He complimented the Turkey Growers Association on their fine cooperation and liberal contribution to this program.

Mr. Eisenmenger and Dr. Pomeroy as spokesmen for the delegation, explained that it now appeared the experimental testing had progressed to the point where recognition should be given to the flocks and hatcheries where the disease has been eradicated or is under control. They stated that in their opinion, a program similar to the voluntary program for pullorum disease control which has resulted in such marked progress during the past years, should be instituted for salmonella-typhimurium. A general discussion followed.

Pursuant to a recommendation by the Secretary, Dr. Kerr moved the Secretary be directed to prepare regulations providing for the control of salmonella-typhimurim in consultation with Dr. Pomeroy and Mr. Eisenmenger, and to present the proposed regulations to the Board at the January meeting. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt & motion carried.

The delegation was then excused.

October 11, 1957

RABIES QUARANTINES

The Secretary stated the law provides that when an investigation discloses thst rabies exists in an area, the Board shall establish proclamations and quarantines on the area. Also, the regulations provide when it has been determined that farm livestock has been exposed to a rabid animal, such livestock shall be quarantined. The law further provides that such proclamation and quarantine shall remain in effect for a period of six months unless previously revoked. For many years, it has been the practice to maintain the proclamations and quarantines for the full six month period. However, since 1948, when skunk rabies first appeared to any extent in Minnesota, a large number of quarantines have been established following an investigation showing that a rabid dog had been at large. In no instance has there been a second case of rabies attributable to dogs disclosed in the area during the six months following. Likewise, when cattle or swine have been quarantined because of exposure to rabies, the additional animals which develop rabies, have all shown symptoms within a period of two months, The Secretary stated in his opinion it was unreasonable to maintain proclamations and quarantines, either on areas or individual herds of livestock for a full six month period in view of this experience.

After some discussion, Dr. Kerr moved the Secretary be authorized to revoke rabies quarantines and proclamations established either on areas or individual herds of livestock after 90 days have elapsed following their establishment, provided there is no evidence of spread of the disease within the area or herd, and when in his judgment, such quarantines and proclamations can be safely revoked without jeopardizing the health of other livestock in the neighborhood. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

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

Respectfully submitted,

Ralph L. Wood

Secretary

President

MINUTES QUARTERLY MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD JANUARY17, 1958

The meeting was called to order by President Ewald at 10:00 A. M. in the office of the Board. The following members answered the roll call: Mr. Charles Ewald, Mr. E. H. Knodt, Dr. H. J. Ruebke, Dr. E. J. Kerr, and Dr. J. B. Flanary. The Secretary was also present.

Mr. Knodt moved the Minutes of the Quarterly meeting held September 20, 1957, and the Special Meeting held October 11, 1957 as submitted by the Secretary, be approved. The motion was seconded by Dr. Flanary - motion carried.

REGULATIONS

The Secretary reported that the regulations adopted by the Board on October 11, 1957 have been approved by the Attorney General, filed with the Secretary of State, and are now in effect.

Dr. Ruebke presented a letter from Dr. J. D. Larson of Breckenridge regarding the provision in the rules and regulations for the eradication of brucellosis which provide for the tattoo identification of calves vaccinated against brucellosis, complaining that this regulation differs from those of North Dakota. The letter was discussed by the Board, and it was pointed out the change in the Minnesota regulations was to make them uniform with the Wisconsin and Illinois regulations, rather than to adopt regulations different from other states.

Dr. Ruebke suggested the Secretary explain the reason for this change to the State Association when it holds it annual convention next week.

RETIREMENT AND RESIGNATION OF EMPLOYEES

The Secretary reported that Mr. Ferdinand Pedersen, who has served the Board as accountant for over 32 years, retired from State service on December 16th, 1957 and that the chief stenographer of the accounting division who acted as payroll clerk, also resigned to accept a higher paid position in industry. The Accounting Division has been reorganized by assigning Mr. Charles Schubert, who previously

served the Board as Chief Clerk and who is also a qualified accountant, as head of the accounting division. He also transferred most of the fiscal duties formerly conducted by Mr. Schubert as Chief Clerk, to the accounting division. The Executive I position formerly held by Mr. Schubert, has not yet been filled. Because of the transfer of duties, some reorganization of that position will be necessary, and it is probable that some saving may be made in the personnel required to carry on these duties.

Dr. L. E. Jenkins

The Secretary announced that Dr. L. E. Jenkins, who has served the Board for over thirty-five years, retired effective December 31, 1957. Dr. Jenkins served as Head of the Poultry Disease Control Division and organized and operated the pullorum disease control programs in Minnesota for both chickens and turkeys. These programs have been models for similar programs now in effect in many other states. Since the death of Dr. W. C. Bromaghim in March, 1947, Dr. Jenkins has served as assistant Secretary of the Board. The appointment of a successor to Dr. Jenkins was discussed at some length.

The Secretary was directed to fill this position from employees now in the organization if possible, or by some other veterinarian in the manner approved by the State Civil Service, and in the same way as appointments are made for other positions. The Secretary was further instructed to appoint a man, who in his opinion, will be qualified to assume the temporary direction of the activities of the Board during the Secretary's absence, or in case of the death or incapacity of the Secretary and Executive Officer pending the appointment of his successor. The Board further directed the Secretary to inform any such appointee, there is no obligation or understanding on the part of the Board, that such appointee will succeed the Secretary and Executive Officer when a vacancy in that position occurs.

January 17, 1958

SHORTAGE OF FUNDS FOR EMPLOYMENT OF PRACTICING VETERINARIANS AND MILEAGE EXPENSES INCURRED BY EMPLOYEES OF THE BOARD

The Secretary reported that Mr. Leo Belford of the Department of Administration who has been the budget examiner for the Live Stock Sanitary Board for some years, had arranged to meet with the Board at this meeting to discuss the shortage of funds for the employment of per head veterinarians and their assistants, resulting from the reduction in the appropriation to the Board by the last legislature. He also stated he wished to discuss with the Board, the mileage compensation received by some Board employees. Mr. Belford telephoned this morning stating it would be impossible for him to attend the meeting because of other duties, and requested the Secretary to present the problems to the Board for their consideration.

Mr. Belford informed the Secretary there is a provision in the law whereby the Commissioner of Administration, with the consent of the State Auditor, and approval by the Governor, may return to a Department funds which have reverted to the General Revenue Fund of the State at the end of the fiscal year under certain extenuating circumstances.

Mr. Belford also stated that at least two employees of the state, the two chief law enforcement agents, have each received reimbursement for over 40,000 miles per year during the last few years. He stated the Appropriation Committees of the Legislature have objected to what appears to them, excessive mileage, and have insisted the Board purchase state owned automobiles for at least these two employees. Mr. Belford further stated that he had assured the Legislative Committees that he would make every effort to convince the Board that it would be a saving of state funds, to provide state owned automobiles for these employees.

Mr. Belford further informed the Secretary that he would favor a return to the Board, of the funds which reverted to the General Revenue Fund on June 30, 1957 to augment the funds now available for employment of veterinarians and their assistants for per head testing, provided as much as necessary of this money will be used in the purchase of automobiles for at least the two employees whose mileage appears to be excessive.

January 17, 1958

REGULATIONS FOR THE EXHIBITION OF DOGS

Mrs. Wilcox, Past President of the Twin Cities Dog Obedience Club and Mr. Hood, President of the Lake Minnetonka Kennel Club then appeared. Mrs. Wilcox state they were representing the dog interests in the Twin Cities and wished to discuss the rules and regulations governing public exhibition of dogs. These regulations now require that all dogs shown at dog shows in Minnesota shall be accompanied by health certificates, including a record of rabies vaccination within six months previous to the opening date of exhibition. Mrs. Wilcox stated the people she represented were in full accord with the regulations insofar as the employment of an official veterinarian and maintenance of proper sanitation is concerned. She stated, however, that they objected strongly to the rabies vaccination requirement within six months, and urged that this requirement be changed to rabies vaccination within one year. She explained that many dog owners show their dogs repeatedly during the year, and that the present Minnesota regulations result in two vaccinations per year for many dogs if they are to be exhibited. She stated many dog owners object to this procedure, and for that reason are prohibited from exhibiting in Minnesota. She also stated it was her understanding that proper vaccination produced immunity to exceed one year.

Mrs. Wilcox also stated that if possible, the people she represented desired the provision requiring health certificates for all dogs exhibited, be deleted, and that permission be granted for the official veterinarian to make the examination and issue the health certificates upon the arrival of the dog at the show.

The Secretary pointed out the present regulations require the examination of the dogs by the official veterinarian, but that the health certificates provide an additional safeguard in that many dogs are entered from other states, and without the health certificate approved by the state veterinarian of the state of origin, there is no way for authorities in Minnesota to know the health status of the dogs at the point where they originate.

Mr. Hood stated that he concurred in all of Mrs. Wilcox's statements. Mrs. Wilcox and Mr. Hood were then excused.

After some discussion, Dr. Kerr moved the Secretary be directed to prepare amendments to the regulations governing the exhibition of livestock and the regulations governing the importation of dogs, to permit the exhibition of dogs vaccinated within one year, such extension not to apply to dogs imported for purposes other than exhibition purposes. The motion was seconded Dr. Ruebke - motion carried. No action was taken on the request for elimination of health certificates.

REPORTS OF MEETINGS

The Secretary reported that he had attended the National Assembly of Chief Livestock Sanitary Officials in St. Louis November 11,and 12, 1957 and that he and Dr. Flanary attended the meeting of the United States L ivestock Sanitary Association immediately following on November 12, 14, and 15, 1957. He stated there was an excellent scientific program presented and a good attendance. The Secretary served as Chairman of the Nominations Committee and also served on the Committee on Brucellosis, and Laws and Regulations. He is also a member of the Advisory Committee of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association to the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture representing the twelve north central states. The Committee on Brucellosis was again very active and reemphasized the necessity of the United States Department of Agriculture recognizing their recommendations made in 1956 to amend the Uniform Methods and Rules for the Eradication of brucellosis. Their report was adopted unanimously by the Executive Committee consisting of the forty-eight State Veterinarians and a representative from the Agricultural Research Service. At the meeting the Secretary was informed he would again be reappointed on the committees named above and was given the duty on the Committee of Laws and Regulations of revising "Circular I", giving the importation requirements of all states which has wide distribution among veterinarians and livestock shippers.

The Secretary stated he attended the meeting of the Advisory Committee to the United States Department of Agriculture on Dairy Research and Marketing of

which he is a member, on December 11 to 13, 1957. Of particular interest to the Board, is the recommendation made by the Committee urging continued appropriation in the amount of $20,000,000.00 per year for the eradication of brucellosis. Many other matters pertaining to research on problems affecting the dairy industry, both the producers and processors, were recommended for attention.

The Secretary also reported that he had attended several hearings held by the Interim Committee on Agricultural Problems by the Minnesota Legislature on January 13 and 14. The advisability of enacting legislation to prohibit the use of virulent hog cholera virus in the immunization of swine was further discussed. The appropriation of funds for the next biennium to increase the control of diseases of poultry was considered, and legislation authorising the Live Stock Sanitary Board to enact rules and regulations governing the activities of artificial breeding organizations within the state, and the importation of semen for artificial insemination was discussed. This hearing was attended by the principal operators in the state as well as a representative of the American Breeding Service, Madison, Wisconsin, the largest artificial breeding organization in the United States, which ships large quantities of semen into Minnesota for artificial breeding. All persons present at that hearing appeared favorable to enabling legislation.

The Secretary was requested by the Interim Committee to act on a committee with Mr. Wallace Miller of the Minnesota Valley Breeders Association and Mr. Russell Saeth of the Consolidated Breeders, the two largest organizations operating within Minnesota, to prepare proposed legislation to be presented to the Committee for further discussion.

The Secretary was also requested to present the financial problems now facing the Board. He explained to the Committee the drastic reduction in our appropriations by the 1955 and 1957 Legislatures, which have now resulted in a shortage of funds to continue the brucellosis eradication program. The legislative committee was much interested and very sympathetic with the problems of the Boabd. They urged the Secretary when preparing the 1959-1961 budget, to

furnish copies to each member of the Interim Committee, together with his explanation of the need therefor.

The Committee also expressed concern regarding the deficit for the present fiscal year and invited the Secretary to keep them informed as to his progress in obtaining the reinstatement of funds which had reverted to the General Revenue Fund on June 30, 1957.

MEETINGS TO BE ATTENDED

The Secretary stated that the request of Senator Edward J. Thye, he had arranged for a conference at the St. Paul Hotel January 20 to consider the problem of rabies in wildlife in Minnesota and adjoining states. Senator Thye stated that he and Dr. M. R. Clarkson, Deputy Administrator of Livestock Disease Programs, with other representatives of the Agricultural Research Service in Washington, will attend. The Secretary invited representatives from the State Department of Health, State Department of Conservation, College of Veterinary Medicine and School of Public Health, both of the University of Minnesota. He also invited the State Veterinarians of all states adjoining Minnesota asking them to bring with them representatives of such other state agencies as they desire. There have been a number of requests from other persons wishing to attend, including the Wildlife Committee of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, a representative of the American Veterinary Medical Association and the Minnesota State Veterinary Medical Society, and some individuals. The Secretary stated it is his understanding the purpose of the conference is to determine the scope of the problem and the facts available pertaining thereto, and whatareas of research are needed to develop a successful program to eradicate rabies from wild life. More cases of rabies were reported in Minnesota in 1957 than in any previous year. A total of 353 cases were diagnosed, 208 of which were in skunks, and investigation has shown that most of the other cases occurred in animals previously bitten by skunks. The Secretary invited any Board Members who could do so, to attend.

The Secretary reported that in accordance with the custom followed for some years, he and Dr. Driver, Veterinarian in Charge in Minnesota for the Animal

Disease Eradication Division, have arranged for a conference of state and federal field employees on January 23rd. This conference is to discuss problems in control work, and to work out a uniform approach in solving them. Meetings of this nature have proven very valuable in increasing the effectiveness in both departments, and have encouraged cooperation between the departments which is essential for smooth operation.

The Secretary reported he had agreed to attend a meeting in Washinton of the Advisory Committee oof the United States Livestock Sanitary Association to the Agricultural Research Service on January 30 and 31. The travel expenses of the members of this Committee will be borne by the United States Livestock Sanitary Association. This Committee is concerned with disease and disease control programs operated by the federal government in cooperation with the states and with the allotment of federal funds to the several states.

The Secretary presented an announcement of a Poultry Disease Diagnostic Short Course to be held at Iowa State College in April 1958. This course will require two weeks to complete and will be available to 22 state employed veterinarians.

Dr. Kerr moved the Secretary be directed to arrange for a qualified veterinarian employed by the Board to attend at State expense. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

The Secretary presented a letter from Mr. S. J. McCory, Commissioner of Agriculture of Louisiana, inviting him to attend the annual meeting of the American National Livestock Auction Marketing Association at New Orleans June 12th through June 14th. He stated if sufficient money still remains in the "Out-of-State Travel" fund at that time, he believed it would be advisable for Minnesota to be represented. No action was taken.

The Secretary also presented announcements of a short course on laboratory diagnostic methods in veterinary mycology to be held at Chamblee, Georgia, February 24 to 28, and a short course on Veterinary Radiological Health to be held at Oakridge, Tennessee March 10th to 12th.

After some disucssion, the Members expressed agreement with the Secretary's recommendation that because of limited funds and personnel, it does not seem practical at this time, for employees of the Board to participate in these courses.

DR. R. L. ERKEL, ST. CLOUD

The Secretary presented correspondence with Dr. M. D. Mitchell, State Veterinarian of South Dakota, concerning a shipment of cattle from Minnesota into South Dakota accompanied by a health certificate issued by Dr. R. L. Erkel of St. Cloud. He also presented test charts and sales barn records, together with other health certificates which indicate serious discrepancies. This evidence came to light when examining the records pertaining to the health certificate above mentioned.

The Secretary was directed to continue his investigation of this case and if in his opinion, evidence warrants such action, to suspend the accreditation of Dr. Erkel and to request his appearance at the next Board meeting.

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

The Secretary presented correspondence with Dr. M. E. Merkley of St. Peter. Dr. Merkley has recently returned to St. Peter after a sojourn of a few years in Florida. He complains that he has not been offered employment testing cattle at state expense. Dr. Merkley has a record of failing to cooperate with the Board in his conduct of disease control activities. The Secretary stated in his opinion that to employ Dr. Merkley, would be detrimental to the service and moral of the organizations employed by the Board.

After some discussion, the Secretary was directed to use his judgment in the employment of any veterinarian, and to inform any accredited veterinarian who is refused employment, it is his privilege to appear before the Board to show cause why he should be employed.

DR. H. R. WILLIAMS, ANOKA

The Secretary presented a report from Dr. George E. Keller, the Veterinarian in Charge of the Brucellosis Eradication Division regarding failure on the part of Dr. H. R. Williams of Anoka, Minnesota to report the vaccination of calves against

brucellosis. He also presented a file of records and correspondence concerning former failures on the part of Dr. Williams to promptly carry out disease control procedures under his authorization by the Board.

The Board directed the Secretary to call Dr. Williams to appear for an interview, and unless he explains his failure satisfactorily, to suspend him from the approved and accredited list pending a hearing before the Board.

POSTING OF PLACARDS AT COMMUNITY SALES

The Secretary reported that at the United States Livestock Sanitary Association, he had again discussed with the officials of the Animal Disease Eradication Division, Agricultural Research Service, the confusion resulting from the posting of placards at community sale premises pertaining to the federal-state brucellosis regulations. These placards, in the Secretary's opinion, are extremely misleading and encourage the consignment of livestock to such sales in violation of Minnesota regulations. The Secretary presented one of these placards for the examination by the Board Members, and pointed out the misleading statements. The Secretary presented a letter from Dr. R. J. Anderson, Director of the Animal Disease Eradication Division, Agricultural Research Service, stating that following this conversation with the Secretary, it had been determined that it was necessary to retain the posters on the sales barn premises.

The Secretary again reminded the Board that all community sales in this state are under the direct supervision of the state, and that there is no agreement or other arrangement whereby the federal government has any supervision over that activity in Minnesota.

After some discussion, Dr. Flanary moved the Secretary prepare a summary of state regulations pertaining to the consignmenent of livestock to commumity sales on a placard at least as large as the federal placard, to be posted at each community sale. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ruebke - motion carried.

PRIVATE PRACTICE BY REGULARLY EMPLOYED PERSONNEL

The Secretary reported that he had evidence that some state employed veterinarians drawing a full-time salary, engaged in some private practice in addition to their state employment. He stated in some of the areas where there is a deficiency of veterinary service, a small amount of such oractice has been conducted for many years, but the practice seems to be growing and is now carried on by some state employeds in areas where there is plenty of private veterinary service available.

After some discussion, Dr. Kerr moved that no regularly employed veterinarian drawing a full-time salary shall be permitted to engage in the private practice of veterinary medicine. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ruebke - motion carried.

A. A. HABEDANK, ADA, MINNESOTA

The Secretary stated that Mr. A. A. Habedank of Ada, Minnesota who maintains a herd of purebred Angus cattle, called at this office regarding the accreditation of his herd as free from tuberculosis. Mr. Habedank had previously talked by telephone with Dr. George E. Keller, and there has also been correspondence between Dr. Keller and Mr. Habedank which was presented to the Board.

The records pertaining to this herd indicate that the herd then consiting of only 31 animals, was tested September 19, 1955 during the area test. It was again tested February 12, 1957, when it consisted of 241 animals, and again on December 9,1957, at which time there were 170 animals in the herd; all tests were negative. It appears however, that the discrepancy in the size of the herd, indicates additions to the herd which are not accounted for, and that the test conducted February 12, 1957 must be considered the initial test for accreditation. Only ten months elapsed between the test of February 12 and December 9, whereas the rules and regulations require that at least one year must elapse following the initial test and the final accrediting test. In accordance with regulations, therefore, it will be necessary for Mr. Habedank to subject his herd to a further test sometime after February 12 in order to obtain a certificate of accreditation.

January 17, 1958

Dr. Flanary pointed out that for the 12 months following the test of December 9, 1957, Mr. Habedank's herd will be considered a negative herd in a Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Area, which will qualify any animals originating therein, for entry into most states without a further test. It would not seem that any great hardship would result from deferring the issuance of an accredited herd certificate until the herd is again tested.

After some further discussion, the Secretary was instructed to inform Mr. Habedank that it will be necessary for him to subject his herd to another test after February 12, 1958, at which time if all animals are negative, he will be issued an accredited herd certificate.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned on motion at 4:00 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

Ralph L Hurst

Secretary

President

MINUTES SPECIAL MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD March 7, 1958

The meeting was called to order at 9:30 A. M. by President Ewald. The following Members answered the roll call: Mr. Charles Ewald, Mr. E. H. Knodt, Dr. H. J. Ruebke, Dr. E. J. Kerr, and Dr. J. B. Flanary. The Secretary was also present.

MINUTES

Mr. Knodt moved the Minutes of the Quarterly Meeting held January 17, 1958 be approved. The motion was seconded by Dr. Kerr- motion carried.

FUNDS FOR BRUCELLOSIS TESTING

The Secretary reported on the progress of his efforts to obtain additional funds to complete the brucellosis program for the present fiscal year, as directed by the Board at the Quarterly meeting January 17, 1958. On January 31, he was informed the funds allotted to Minnesota by the federal government for the employment of practicing veterinarians were exhausted. He was informed at that time that the Congressional delegation from Minnesota, as well as those representing many other states, had recommended to the Director of the Budget that the balance of the funds authorized by Congress for transfer from the Commodity Credit Corporation to the Animal Disease Eradication Division for the eradication of brucellosis, be made available for such transfer. $2,500,000.00 of these funds were withheld under orders of the Director of the Budget for the reason that only $17,500,000.00 of the $20,000,000. authorized during the previous fiscal year, had been expended. At that time the Secretary was informed that no final action had been taken. Therefore, since it was necessary to have funds immediately available, if the testing program was to continue without interruption, the Secretary conferred with the Department of Administration and the State Auditor requesting part of the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, in the amount of $95,000.00 of the money which has reverted to the General Revenue Fund, be continued and made available for the present fiscal year. The Secretary presented a copy of a letter from the State Auditor to the Governor

approving this request, and he stated he has been assured orally by the Department of Administration, the request will be granted. The Administration has authorized the Board to continue the testing program on that assumption. This is being done.

The Secretary reported that this morning March 7, he was notified by Dr. Driver, Veterinarian in Charge for the Federal Government in Minnesota, that part of the "frozen" funds have been released by the Director of the Budget, and that the allotment of federal funds to Minnesota, has been increased by $30,000.00. It is estimated that the $95,000.00 increase in state funds and the $30,000.00 increase in federal funds, will make possible continuation of the testing program through the remainder of this fiscal year without interruption.

REPORT OF ATTENDANCE AT MEETINGS

The Secretary reported that he attended the meeting of the Advisory Committee, United States Livestock Sanitary Association, to the Agricultural Research Service, in Washington on January 30th and 31st. At this meeting the request for appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959 were discussed. The discussion was directed principally to changes in the provision for the appropriation of money to be allotted to the several states for the eradication of brucellosis. The direct appropriation for this purpose for this fiscal year, amounted to slightly more than $4,000,000.00, but was supplemented by authority from Congress, to the Secretary of Agriculture, to transfer $20,000,000.00 from Commodity Credit Corporation for this purpose, making a total of approximately $24,000,000.00 of federal money available for brucellosis eradication in cooperation with the states. The Secretary of Agriculture has recommended that the authority for transfer be discontinued, but has increased his request for a direct appropriation to $15,000,000.00. However, even if the Secretary's request for an increased direct appropriation is granted in full, there will still remain approximately $9,000,000.00 less for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958. While there are many advantages in a direct appropriation, the Advisory Committee recommended the authority for transfer be

continued, at least in such amounts that there will be no reduction in the federal funds available. This action was taken because of the fact that many states are now just starting and others are well under way on their brucellosis eradication program, and a reduction of funds at this time would seriously delay such programs, probably to the extent that they would be discontinued in some instances, and would result in a higher cost before nationwide eradication can be accomplished.

PROGRESS OF BRUCELLOSIS ERADICATION

The Secretary reported on the results of the area tests completed during this fiscal year. These results indicate very substantial progress towards brucellosis eradication. During this fiscal year, testing for recertification has been completed in nine counties. The results have been very satisfactory and better than anticipated. In these nine counties, 321,379 cattle in 15,033 herds were tested; 421 cattle in 200 herds were diagnosed asreactors, or a cattle infection of 0.14%, and a herd infection of 1.32%. The lowest countywide infection was disclosed in Otter Tail County which has a large cattle population. In this County the cattle infection was 0.08% and the herd infection only 1%. The highest cattle infection was in Lincoln County, which borders on South Dakota. In this County the cattle infection was 0.33% and the herd infection 1.62%. In all counties tested, the infection is far under one-half the maximum permitted for recertification.

IDENTIFICATION BY TATTOO

The Secretary reported he has directed practitioners when applying tattoo identification of calves at time of vaccination, that such identification shall be uniform and in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Board. Some veterinarians have been adding a letter, usually the initial of their last name in the tattoo line, giving the month and year. They have been directed to discontinue this practice, and if they desire to add additional letters, numbers or symbols, they must be tattooed on a second line.

After some discussion, the Board approved this action.

March 7, 1958

BRUCELLOSIS VACCINATION

The Secretary reported that while t he reduction of brucellosis throughout the state is progressing rapidly, we are still receiving reports of individual herds in which the percentage of infection is very high. Usually these herds are those in which no vaccination has been practiced. He recommended that some steps be taken to encourage calfhood vaccination in negative herds, particularly in neighborhoods where infection still exists, and in herds from which some animals are moved to pasture annually, where additions are frequently made, or from which animals are removed for exhibition and returned.

After some discussion, Dr. Ruebke moved the Secretary be directed to prepare a folder or leaflet to be distributed to cattle owners by veterinarians conducting tests, explaining the value and need of calfhood vaccination, and the importance of maintaining proper records in order that vaccinated animals may be given proper credit on future tests, or when sold or moved interstate. The motion was seconded by Dr. Flanary - motion carried.

CRITICISM OF BRUCELLOSIS PROGRAM BY U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Secretary reported that the United States Department of Agriculture has criticized the Minnesota program of brucellosis eradication because we have not given full credit to negative ring tests of milk and cream. In this state we have used the ring test extensively as a screening test, but have not considered we could safely use it as a substitute for the blood test. We have recently compiled the results of the previous ring tests as recorded in this office, for the 200 blood test positive herds disclosed in the nine counties tested during this fiscal year, for which test records are completed. This summary shows the following results:

Seventy herds or 35% showed a positive ring test at some time during the year prior to the complete blood test.

Thirty-three herds or 16 1/2% were not tested by the ring test for the reason no milk was marketed at A milk or cream station.

Eighty-two herds or 41% had two or more negative ring tests in the 12 months preceding the complete blood test, and no record of any positive ring test. These herds would have been listed as negative herds in those states which give a negative status to ring test herds.

Fifteen herds or 7 1/2% had one negative ring test prior to the blood test and no positive ring test.

Had we followed the procedure used in Wisconsin and some other states, it is apparent we would have missed 48 1/2% of the centers of infection still existing in the counties named.

LEPTOSPIROSIS

The Secretary again discussed the leptospirosis problem in the state, and the matter was discussed by the Board at some length. The lack of specific data on the disease, particularly the length of time following recovery that an animal may remain a carrier, and what appears to be contradictory results of the blood test as compared to clinical evidence, were mentioned. It was considered that more research is needed to give authentic information on which to base any regulations or control programs. No action was taken.

PULLORUM DISEASE REGULATIONS WITH REFERENCE TO WATERFOWL.

The Secretary reported that Mr. Melvin Speckman of Sleepy Eye, President and Mr. Earl Dunbar of South St. Paul, Secretary of the Midwest Goose Producers Association, recently called at this office. They stated that many of the goose and duck producers in the State had not been notified prior to the changes in the rules and regulations for the eradication of pullorum disease as they apply to waterfowl, in time for them qualify their flocks and hatcheries. They requested these rules and regulations be waived for the present hatching season, insofar as waterfowl are concerned. They assured the Secretary that if this is done, they will comply in the future with all such regulations.

March 7, 1958

The Secretary also presented a letter from the South Dakota Poultry Improvement Association, requesting that the rules and regulations governing importation of poultry as they apply to waterfowl, be waived for this season for the same reasons as presented by Mr. Speckman and Mr. Dunbar regarding the regulations for pullorum disease eradication. The Secretary reminded the Board that both these regulations were adopted late in 1957, and that the above request seemed sound.

After some discussion, Dr. Kerr moved the provisions of the rules and regulations for the eradication of pullorum disease, and the rules and regulations governing the importation of poultry as they refer to waterfowl, and waterfowl hatching eggs, be waived for this hatching season only but be enforced thereafter. The motion was seconded by Mr. Knodt - motion carried.

DR. R. L. ERKEL, ST. CLOUD

Dr. R. L. Erkel of St. Cloud then appeared. The Secretary stated he had requested Dr. Erkel to appear to explain discrepancies in certain health certificates issued by him for the shipment of livestock into South Dakota. These discrepancies included apparent falsification of the dates of injection of tuberculin and some evidence that observations of the tuberculin tests were made earlier after injection than reported, and earlier than provided by regulations. Dr. Erkel stated that all cattle reported as tested for tuberculosis on the health certificates, have been tested, but the dates and hour of injection did not in all cases, represent the actual date. He also stated that observation of the test had been made in all cases, but in some instances as early as 50 hours after time of injection.

Dr. Erkel further stated his work consists almost entirely of testing cattle and officiating at community sales. He stated however, that he and his partner are the only veterinarians in general practice at St. Cloud.

Dr. Erkel was questioned by the Board Members and then excused. After some discussion, Dr. Kerr moved the Secretary be directed to notify Dr. Erkel he shall consider himself on probation, and that he will be expected in the future to

comply with regulations and carry out the following procedures:

(1) All health certificates shall reflect the actual procedure conducted, including dates of tests as actually performed.

(2) Health certificates for assembled lots are to be issued after shipments are made up and he has reasonable assurance that the cattle on the health certificate will b be shipped to the destination shown.

(3) All health certificates shall comply with the requirements of the state of destination.

(4) All tuberculin tests shall be conducted in full compliance with rules and regulations, including observation by the veterinarian making the injection at approximately 72 hours after injection.

And, that Dr. Erkel be further notified to again appear before the Board at the Quarterly meeting April 11, to report on his activities.

DR. M. K. ANDERSON, MORRIS

The Secretary reported that the Veterinarian in Charge of the Brucellosis-tuberculosis test in Becker County, reported that he had evidence that Dr. M. K. Anderson of Morris, employed in testing cattle in that organization, had submitted reports for services he had not rendered. An investigation of this report was immediately made, following which Dr. Anderson was directed to report to the Secretary. Evidence disclosed by the investigation indicated that Dr. Anderson had falsified his report for services as follows:

(1) He had reported tuberculin tests of over 900 steers, more than existed in the herds tested.

(2) He had submitted approximately 100 .moore blood samples than the female cattle and bulls in the herds tested.

(3) He had submitted eight blood samples and reported 12 steers tuberculin tested in one herd, which he had not visited because of a rumor the owner was a violent objector.

(4) He failed to make proper observations of the tuberculin test in three herds.

(5) In some herds, he had blood tested steers and calves under six months of age, and had reported them as bulls and females over six months of age.

When Dr. Anderson appeared before the Secretary, he admitted all the above charges. He also presented his "barn books" which appeared to indicate in each herd the cattle reported in addition to those actually tested. He stated he had divided blood samples in order to submit more such samples than the number of animals actually bled, and had destroyed the ear tags for such animals for the steers which he reported tuberculin tested, but which did not exist. He agreed to cooperate with agents of the Board to determine what cattle had actually been tested and to submit revised reports in accordance with such findings. This has been done, and the Secretary presented the revised reports to the Board, which in the opinion of the investigators, are substantially correct.

Upon receipt of this report, the Secretary stated he conferred with the Attorney General's office regarding compensation for the work conducted by Dr. Anderson and his assistant, Mr. Duane Anderson of Detroit Lakes (no relation). The Attorney General informed the Secretary he believed the decision should be made by the Board, and that if in their opinion, the revised reports are substantially correct, they can properly authorize payment on the basis of such reports.

The Secretary stated he had requested Dr. Anderson to appear before the Board and presented his reply, in which he stated that he was guilty of the charges made and threw himself on the mercy of the Board.

After some discussion, M r. Knodt moved that Dr. Anderson and his assistant, Duane Anderson, be compensated for the testing in Becker County on the basis of the revised report, and that the Secretary be directed to remove the name of Dr. Anderson from the list of Approved and Accredited Veterinarians in Minnesota, and further that the Secretary be directed to inform Dr. Anderson an application for

his reinstatement will not be considered by the Board until six months has elapsed following his disqualification. The motion was seconded by Dr. Flanary - motion carried.

RABIES CONFERENCES

The Secretary reported on the rabies conference held January 20 in the Hotel St. Paul and the Lakes Region Conference held in Chicago on February 19 and 20. In 1957, Minnesota reported the largest number of cases of rabies of any state in the Union. 363 cases were reported of which 217 were diagnosed in skunks and civet cats. Each of the above cases has been investigated by agents of the Board, and in every case where the source of infection could be determined, there is a history of a bite by a skunk. The Secretary reported that while rabies in Minnesota and neighboring states appears to be a wildlife problem, and although wildlife authorities were invited to both of the conferences above mentioned, they showed little interest in the problem, and indicated that because of a lack of funds and personnel, action on the part of wildlife agencies in the immediate future is improbable.

After an extended discussion, the Secretary was directed to prepare an article for the farm and rural press, explaining the rabies situation in the state, and urging the destruction of skunks.

PERSONNEL

The Secretary reported he has not yet filled the Veterinarian III position vacated by the retirement of Dr. Jenkins as he felt he should have further advice from the Board. He submitted the names of a number of employees who are eligible for this appointment, and also a letter from Dr. George C. Nugent, formerly of Minnesota but now in Florida, who recently called at this office and indicated his desire for employment as a Veterinarian II or a Veterinarian III. The Secretary stated Dr. Nugent, in his opinion, is particularly well qualified by personality, experience, and training, is interested and has had considerable experience and training in the diseases of poultry.

After an extended discussion, Dr. Ruebke moved the Secretary, with the

March 7, 1958

approval of the State Civil Service Department, appoint Dr. Jack G. Flint, a Veterinaeian II and assistant to Dr. Keller, to fill the Veterinarian III vacancy, and to appoint Dr. Nugent to replace Dr. Flint as a Veterinarian II. The motion was seconded by Dr. Kerr - motion carried.

The appointment of an Assistant Secretary, a position also vacated by the retirement of Dr. Jenkins, was then discussed but action was deferred until the next Quarterly meeting.

There being no further business, on motion the Board adjourned at 4:00 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

Ralph L. Hoot
Secretary

President

MINUTES ANNUAL MEETING LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD APRIL 11, 1958

The meeting was called to order at 9:00 A. M. by Vice-President Knodt. All Members were present - namely, Mr. E. H. Knodt, Dr. H. K. Ruebke, Dr. E. J. Kerr, Dr. J. B. Flanary, and Mr. Clement C. Chase.

The Secretary introduced Mr. Clement C. Chase of Pipestone, and presented a copy of the certificate of his appointment as a Member of the Live Stock Sanitary Board on March 25, 1958, to succeed Mr. Charles Ewald, whose term expired the first Monday in January, 1958. Mr. Chase's appointment is for the term ending the first Monday in January, 1963. Mr. Chase stated his Oath of Office has been filed with the Secretary of State.

MINUTES

Dr. Ruebke moved the Minutes of the Special Meeting held March 7, 1958 as furnished the Board Members by mail, be approved. The motion was seconded by Dr. Kerr - motion carried.

FINANCIAL REPORT

The Secretary presented the financial report for the two quarters ending December 31, 1957 and March 31, 1958 respectively. There is at present a balance of $71,047.00 in the Salary Fund. If positions now vacant, are all filled during the next few months, the salaries will exceed this balance. However, the 1957 Legislature appropriated additional funds to the Department of Administration to reimburse departments for the payment of the state's share of Employees Retirement required under a law passed by the 1957 Legislature, but which was not anticipated at the time the Department appropriations were made, and also for the retroactive Social Security payments provided for under that law, when it is determined that such payments cannot be made from the regular salary appropriation. The Department of Administration has informed the Secretary that these funds will be forthcoming when and if needed.

There is an estimated balance in the Supplies and Expense Fund of $45,907.92.

However, there are two countywide tests still in progress. It is estimated there will still be available approximately $20,000.00 for the retesting of ring test positive and infected herds for the remainder of this fiscal year. In the past, the cost of retesting such herds has been approximately $22,000.00 per month. The Secretary stated it will be necessary, therefore, to limit the retesting to the more urgent cases, such as infected and ring test positive herds, and to defer re-tests of suspect herds until after July 1, when the appropriations for the next fiscal year become available.

There appears to be a sufficient balance in the Indemnity Fund for the payment of all claims for reactors disclosed for the remainder of the fiscal year.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

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

Dr. Kerr moved Mr. E. H. Knodt be elected President of the Board for the ensuing year. The motion was seconded by Dr. Flanary. At the request of Mr. Knodt, Dr. Ruebke put the motion which was carried unanimously.

Dr. Flanary moved that Dr. H. J. Ruebke be elected Vice-President of the Board for the ensuing year. The motion was seconded by Dr. Kerr - motion carried unanimously.

The Secretary then stated it was customary for the Board at this meeting to employ the Secretary and Executive Officer for the ensuing fiscal year. The Secretary then excused himself from the meeting. Upon his return, President Knodt announced that on motion made by Mr. Chase and seconded by Dr. Flanary, Dr. Ralph L. West was appointed Secretary and Executive Officer to succeed himself for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1958 and ending June 30, 1959.

Mr. Chase then discussed a certain news article in the St. Paul Pioneer Press concerning his appointment and requested the following statement be included in the Minutes of the meeting.

"Mr. Chase stated - 'he is in accord with the Board's stand on cattle brucellosis vaccination as expresssed in the Minutes of their March 7, 1958 meeting. Mr. Chase also stated insofar as he is familiar with present Board Regulations and the Administratiom thereof, he is aware of no area in which he is in major disagreement.'"

Promotion of Dr. Flint

The Secretary stated he had conferred with the State Civil Service regarding the appointment of Dr. Jack G. Flint, now assistant to Dr. Keller, to fill the "Veterinarian III" position vacated by Dr. Jenkins' retirement, as directed by the Board at the last meeting. The Civil Service Department informed him it would be necessary to set up an examination for promotional appointment to this position, and it would be necessary that all veterinarians now employed in a Veterinarian II capacity, be notified and be given an opportunity to apply for examination. This has been done, but the ratings have not yet been received from the Civil Service Department.

The Secretary stated that until this appointment is made, he is in no position to make a recommendation regarding the appointment of an Assistant Secretary. Dr. Kerr stated that action by the Board is not required by law and that in his opinion, the Secretary may make such appointment as he deems most expedient, and the appointment can be confirmed by the Board at a later meeting. A short discussion followed. All Board Members seemed in agreement with this procedure.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY CENTRAL LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATION, INC.

Mr. Lester Doran of Central Livestock Association, Inc., then appeared. The Secretary stated that the Central Livestock Association at their annual meeting February 13, 1958, adopted certain resolutions pertaining to livestock disease control, copies of which had been forwarded to the Board. He therefore, invited the Association to send a representative to discuss the resolutions with the Board at this meeting. He then presented the resolutions in question.

The first resolution is in general terms, requesting those responsible in developing programs of disease control, not to go to such extremes in the adoption of rules, regulations, and enforcement procedures, as to develop situations that are

disasterous to legitimate business, and harmful to the economy. Mr. Doran offered no comments on this resolution.

The second resolution pertaining to the importation of feeding cattle into Minnesota, requests the Live stock Sanitary Board to amend their regulations to permit the importation of vaccinates originating in range areas which have been vaccinated between four and twleve months of age, and also to permit the importation of heifer calves of beef breeds eight months of age and under without a test for brucellosis instead of the six months provision now in effect.

Mr. Doran stated that most of the western range states permit the vaccination of beef type calves maintained in range or semi-range areasup to twelve months of age which cannot be accepted as vaccinates under Minnesota regulations governing importation. He stated he realized the Board had made provision for accepting this type of cattle under a special permit without tests for brucellosis provided they are maintained with provisions to prevent contact with any other cattle until the end of the feeding period and sale for slaughter. He stated, however, that many feeders in Minnesota, cannot comply with the strict provisions of segregation required by the Board, and believed that calves vaccinated up to twelve months of age under range conditions, as permitted by the Uniform Methods and Rules of the United States Department of Agriculture, should be acceptable in Minnesota as official vaccinates.

The Secretary pointed out that the provision for vaccination of animals over eight months of age was provided for range cattle only, and that when imported into a state like Minnesota, they were no longer range cattle, and that the recognition of such cattle as vaccinates, would be entirely inconsistent with the requirements for the vaccination of native cattle. He stated, however, that some consideration is now being given to amend the regulations to permit the importation of such cattle for feeding purposes only, without the restrictions required for the segregation of cattle imported under special permit. He stated, however, that further

study was required before he could feel justified in making a recommendation for a change in the regulations to this effect.

Mr. Doran stated he believed that if this could be accomplished, it would result in fewer violations of the regulations. Mr. Doran further stated the second part of this resolution regarding the age of calves which might be imported without test, would require legislation. There was some discussion by the Board Members and Mr. Doran as to the possibility of determining the age of grade cattle, particularly those originating in range areas and moving through distributing points such as the public stockyards. Mr. Doran stated that he hoped the Board would see fit to support legislation, permitting an extension of the age of cattle which might be sold in Minnesota without test, from six to eight months.

The third resolution refers to the use of virulent hog cholera virus in the immunization of swine. The resolution recommends legislation to prohibit the field use of virulent hog cholera virus in the immunization of swine against cholera, excepting under certain limited circumstances when its use is considered necessary for approval by the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Minnesota Live Stock Sanitary Board. This resolution was discussed briefly.

Mr. Doran was then excused.

RABIES SITUATION IN ROCHESTER, MINNESOTA

The Secretary reported that during the last ten days, a rabies diagnosis had been made in four dogs in the vicinity of Rochester, Minnesota. All of these dogs had been at large before and during the time they were exhibiting symptoms of rabies. A proclamation and quarantine has been established on the City of Rochester, and a number of townships in Olmsted County. As usually happens when a proclamation is established in a large municipality, there have been numerous requests for the removal of dogs from the area, and some objections to the enforcement of the terms of the proclamation and quarantine.

Recently an attorney, Mr. R. H. Plunket, representing a kennel owner in

Oronoco Township, which is located within the quarantined area but adjoins the township line between the quarantined area and a township which is not under quarantine, requested that the quarantine line be readjusted in order to exclude the kennel and adjoining exercise area, consisting of approximately nine acres, from the quarantined area. He based this request on the fact that the dogs in this training kennel are maintained in a dogtight enclosure at all times, except while being trained, and then are under the direct control of the kennel owner. Mr. Plunket had also conferred with the Attorney General's office and they had requested that the question be submitted to the Board at this meeting.

The Secretary stated that it has been the policy of the Board to establish proclamations and quarantines on an entire governmental unit, either a village, city, or township, since this appears to be the only practical means of enforcement.

After some discussion, Dr. Kerr moved that in view of the serious nature of this disease, the Board feels the regulations should not be modified, should be rigidly enforced, and no modification of the quarantined area be made at this time. The motion was seconded by Dr. Flanary - motion carried unanimously.

The Secretary further stated that the situation in Rochester is different than has been encountered in the past in most areas where rabies proclamations and quarantines have been established, in that there are a number of veterinary hospitals and also boarding and training kennels in that area. He stated it was his opinion that the procedures heretofore followed in issuing permits, should be revised to the extent that dogs brought into the area to such hospitals or kennels for treatment, boarding or training, provided such establishment could assure the Board the dogs would be maintained in isolation, separate and apart from any dogs originating within the quarantined area while in the establishment, might be permitted to leave the quarantined area without quarantine at the point of destination. The Board approved this procedure.

April 11, 1958

SWINE EVALUATION STATIONS

Mr. R. H. Meade of the Dvision of Animal Husbandry, College of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, then appeared. He explained the operation of the swine evaluation stations at Austin and New Ulm, which were provided for by the 1957 Legislature. He stated that pigs consigned to these stations are required to be negative to tests for brucellosis and leptospirosis, but the question of immunization against cholera is complicated by the fact that swine immunized against cholera with either virulent virus and serum, or modified live virus vaccine, are quarantined on the premises where the vaccination is conducted, for a period of at least 21 days. If the vaccination with modified live virus vaccine of these pigs is deferred until they have reached an age where satisfactory immunity can be established, they cannot under the present regulations, be moved to the evaluation station until they are over the age which is desired for such pigs to be put on test.

The Secretary explained this question had been discussed before the establishment of the first testing station with Mr. Henry Zavoral of the University. At that time Mr. Zavoral had indicated it would be impractical and undesirable to defer the vaccination until the pigs arrived at the station, and it would also be undesirable to have the evaluation stations under quarantine.

Mr. Meade indicated that in his opinion, the quarantine on the evaluation station would not be objectionable, but that in many cases, the owner who wished to later submit swine to the testing station, vaccinates all of the swine on his premises which are then quarantined for 21 days.

After some discussion, Dr. Ruebke moved the Secretary be authorized to issue permits for swine under quarantine because of immunization against cholera with modified live virus hog cholera vaccine, for removal to swine evaluation stations provided such stations will remain under quarantine until at least three weeks have elapsed following the latest vaccination of any swine maintained therein, and further provided such permits shall not be issued for swine immunized with virulent hog cholera virus and serum. The motion was seconded by Dr. Kerr - motion carried.

Mr. Meade suggested that in view of this authority, he would prepare a letter to be sent to all persons planning to submit pigs to the swine evaluation station with this information, and with a permit which would be valid when countersigned by the Secretary of the Board. This arrangement appeared satisfactory to the Board Members.

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

DR. R. L. ERKEL, ST. CLOUD

Dr. R. L. Erkel of St. Cloud then appeared as directed by the Board at the last meeting. The Secretary stated he had had no reports of any violation on the part of Dr. Erkel since the Special meeting held March 7. Dr. Erkel was questioned by several Board Members regarding his activities and a general discussion of the rules and regulations followed. Dr. Erkel was then excused.

DR. M. E. MERKLEY, ST. PETER

The Secretary presented a letter from Dr. M. E. Merkley of St. Peter in reply to a letter written to him by Dr. George E. Keller, the Veterinarian in Charge of the Brucellosis Eradication Division.

Mr. Ed Simbauer of LeSueur, Minnesota had requested permission to employ Dr. Merkley to test his herd at owner's expense rather than to accept the services of the veterinarian assigned to his area for the retesting of infected herds for brucellosis. Since this herd has a bad history so far as brucellosis testing is concerned, and since the owner thereof, has not been too cooperative in the brucellosis program, Dr. Keller had requested Dr. Merkley to submit the blood samples which he collected from the cattle in this herd, to the Diagnosis Laboratory at the University of Minnesota. In his letter, Dr. Merkley indicated that if this was a request, he had no intention of followingit.

The Secretary explained that all of the blood samples in official work conducted under the area plan by veterinarians employed by the Board, are submitted to one of the state-federal laboratories, either at the University of

Minnesota or those operated at various points throughout the state. Also, most veterinarians who are employed by theowner at the owner's request in lieu of submitting his cattle to a test by the veterinarian regularly assigned to the territory in which it is located, submit such samples to one of the state-federal laboratories. In a herd where there has been considerable infection, or where an owner has objected to compliance with the state law and regulations, it is particularly important the blood samples be tested by an independent and impartial agency, such as one of the laboratories mentioned.

After some discussi on, Mr. Chase moved that when an owner requests the privilege of employing his own veterinarian to test his cattle rather than to submit them for testing by a state employed veterinarian, the veterinarian so employed by the owner, shall submit the blood samples to one of the state-federal laboratories for testing. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ruebke - motion carried.

COMPENSATION TO VETERINARIANS FOR NON-TESTED VACCINATED CATTLE

The Secretary explained that when the regulations for the eradication of brucellosis were amended to provide that animals which had been vaccinated against brucellosis, need not be submitted to a brucellosis test until one year following date of vaccination, provision was made whereby the veterinarians employed by the state testing cattle under the area plan, are required to check the ear tag numbers of the vaccinates not bled, record these numbers on the test chart, and to retag any such animal which had lost its identification tag. The veterinarian is directed to determine if possible from the owner's records, the original ear tag by which the vaccination was recorded, and make the necessary notations on the test chart. Since this procedure requires about the same time and effort as the collection of a blood sample from such animals, the Secretary was directed by the Board to compensate the veterinarian for the vaccinates not bled, at the same rate as for the cattle from which he collected the blood samples.

Since this procedure was put into effect, the federal government, through Dr. Fred D. Driver, the Veterinarian in Charge for the Animal Disease Eradication

Division in Minnesota, has followed the same procedure in the compensation of veterinarians assigned by the Board to area testing. Recently, Dr. Driver has questioned the propriety of this procedure, and the matter has been discussed with a number of the State Field Veterinarians. It appears to have become a rather common practice for veterinarians to list the tag numbers of vaccinates not bled, from previous tests or from the owner's barn records, without actually examining the animals or reading the tag numbers to determine that they are actually the vaccinates listed, or replacing tags which may have been lost. Dr. Driver has suggested that the practice be discontinued, since in his opinion, the manner in which it was being conducted, did not justify the expense.

The Secretary stated in his opinion, the procedure if properly carried out, was highly important, particularly since the interpretation of the test is now modified with regard to vaccinates regardless of age, and was very helpful in certifying the vaccination of animals on later tests, or when health certificates for such animals were submitted for approval, either for interstate shipment or sale to other Minnesota residents.

After some discussion, Dr. Flanary moved the procedure for compensating veterinarians for vaccinates not bled, be continued, but that every effort be made to improve the procedure followed by the veterinarians employed by the Board, and to require that the ear tag numbers actually carried by such animals, be examined and recorded each time compensation was claimed. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ruebke - motion carried.

RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED BY MINNESOTA TURKEY GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

The Secretary presented a letter from Mr. A. E. Eisenmenger, Executive Secretary of the Minnesota Turkey Growers' Association in which he enclosed several resolutions passed at the annual meeting of that organization. Two of these resolutions apply to the activities of the Live Stock Sanitary Board.

The first of these resolutions urges that the financing of the testing

programs now largely borne by the turkey growers, be undertaken by the State of Minnesota in the same manner as similar programs applying to other species of animals, and the second referred to the establishment of a voluntary program for the paratyphod infection of turkeys caused by salmonella typhimurium. Testing for this disease has been conducted on a voluntary basis and without official recognition for a number of years.

The Secretary pointed out that this has been discussed at various meetings and the Board has instructed him to initiate a program and draw up regulations similar to and along the same lines as the old voluntary pullorum regulations. He stated that he expected to have these regulations in preliminary form and ready for the Board at their next meeting. He also stated that the financing of this program, as well as the pullorum testing, has been discussed both with the Turkey Growers' Association and the Interim Committee on Agricultural Problems, and that he has had assurance from the Turkey Growers' Association they will be willing to appear when the appropriations to the Live Stock Sanitary Board for poultry disease control, are considered by the legislative committees during the 1959 Legislature.

BIOLOGIC PRODUCTS AS DEFINED BY LAW

The Secretary stated that he had discussed with Dr. Kerr the authority of the Board to regulate the manufacture, sale and distribution of biologic products used for the prevention and treatment of domestic animals and poultry in the State of Minnesota. He stated that the definition of biologic products in Minnesota Statutes 1953, was originally enacted by the 1923 Legislature as part of the so-called hog cholera serum law (Laws 1923, Chapter 112). He also stated that many years ago there was an oral opinion rendered by the Attorney General at that time, that the words "biologic products" as used in this law, referred only to hog cholera serum, virulent blood and virus. However, in the text of the law, in some instances the words "hog cholera serum, virulent blood, and virus, and other biologic products" are used which would appear to a layman, would indicate that the law referred to other biologic products as well.

Dr. Kerr stated that it was his opinion that if the Board had the authority under the law, to regulate biological products, whether or not they consist of or contain living organisms or active viruses capable of producing disease, regulations should be promulgated for such control. He stated that it was his opinion that any biological product, particularly if improperly prepared or mislabeled, might jeopardize the health of domestic animals, including poultry in the state.

Dr. Kerr moved that the Secretary request the Attorney General to render an opinion as to the definition of "biological products" as used in Minnesota Statutes 1953, Section 35.01, sub-division 4, and also whether or not the Board would have authority under their broad powers authorized by Section 35.03, to adopt regulations governing the manufacture, sale and distribution of any biologics, regardless of the interpretation of the definition in the law. The motion was seconded by Dr. Flanary - motion carried.

PROPOSED LEAFLET PERTAINING TO BRUCELLOSIS VACCINATION

The Secretary presented a preliminary draft of a leaflet which he had been directed to prepare, pertaining to brucellosis vaccination. He stated that he realized this leaflet needed extensive revision. The text of the preliminary copy was read by the Board Members and various provisions were discussed.

Mr. Chase suggested that the Secretary also take steps for further publicity through the Extension Division of the University and the rural press for publicizing the policy of the Board pertaining to calfhood vaccination. This matter was also discussed favorably by other Board Members.

The Secretary stated that as soon as the text of the leaflet was prepared and approved by the Board, such action will be taken.

* PUBLIC EXHIBITION OF LIVESTOCK REGULATIONS TO BE AMENDED

Mr. Chase also suggested the rules and regulations governing the public exhibition of livestock be amended to provide that only cattle vaccinated as calves, be permitted entry to any livestock exhibition. This question was discussed

at some length. No action was taken but the Secretary was directed to present the matter for further discussion at the next meeting.

NATIONAL MEETINGS TO BE ATTENDED

The Secretary announced that as a member of the Advisory Committee of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association to the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, on which he represents the twelve north central states, it will be necessary for him to attend a meeting in Washington on May 1st and 2nd. The expense of this trip will be paid by the United States Livestock Sanitary Association.

The Secretary also stated that a meeting of Livestock Sanitary Officials of the northwest states, will be held at Sioux City, Iowa on May 8th, and that he has been invited to attend and appear on the program of a National Tuberculosis Conference to be held by the United States Department of Agriculture at Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan during the week of June 16th to 20th.

Dr. Flanary moved the Secretary be authorized to make these trips at State expense. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ruebke - motion carried.

On motion made by Dr. Kerr and seconded by Dr. Flanary, the Board adjourned at 3:45 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

Ralph L. West

Secretary

President

*See amendment to this paragraph suggested by Mr. Chase in Minutes of Quarterly Meeting of July 11, 1958.