

REPORT

of Committee appointed by

GOV. GEORGE W. P. HUNT
of Arizona

to Investigate

Foot and Mouth Disease CONDITIONS *in* CALIFORNIA





1400 RANGE CATTLE DRIVEN IN TRENCH, SHOT, COVERED WITH LIME AND BURIED.

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May 14, 1924.

HONORABLE GEORGE W. P. HUNT,
Governor of Arizona, Phoenix, Arizona.

Dear Governor:

We, your committee appointed to investigate conditions in California in regard to the prevalence and eradication of the foot and mouth disease, proceeded to California and submit herewith our report of conclusions gathered from our investigation.

The first step of the committee was at Sacramento, where several conferences were held with the federal officials in charge of the fight against the epidemic. Vallejo, the first point of infection in California, was next visited. Thence the itinerary of the committee carried it to San Francisco, San Leandro, Modesto, Merced, Fresno, Bakersfield and Los Angeles. The committee was offered every facility by federal and state authorities in conducting the investigations.

In the report of our travels through the State of California and our experiences, we have endeavored to show as clearly as we are able the effect of this disease and the present conditions of the same.

We trust that Arizona may be spared from a visitation of this terrible scourge.

Thanking you for the appointment and believing that your action in everything pertaining to the quarantine measures and the protection of the people of Arizona should be sanctioned by the citizens of the State of Arizona, we are,

Very sincerely yours,

B. J. MCKINNEY, (Signed)

Chairman.

A. A. JOHNS. (Signed)

E. A. TOVREA. (Signed)

GEORGE E. BUXTON. (Signed)

FRANK REED SANDERS. (Signed)

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Conclusions

In this report it is unnecessary to give an account of the origin or the spread of the different outbreaks that have occurred in the United States of this particular disease. It will be sufficient to state that the outbreak of 1914, and which lasted for two years was the largest that has yet occurred in the United States. It spread into twenty-two states and the District of Columbia. In round figures, there were slaughtered 77,000 cattle, 85,000 swine, 10,000 sheep, 133 goats and 9 deer. The cost of eradicating the outbreak was above ten million dollars and the appraised value of the animals slaughtered six million dollars, which value is insignificant compared to the economic loss to commerce. The port of Boston was closed for seven months and the states of Illinois, Ohio and Michigan were under strict quarantine for eighteen months, and the estimate of the loss on agricultural products in these three states has been placed at one hundred million dollars. Therefore, the great emergency which confronts California and Arizona is not so much a question of public health being in danger; it is not a question of the livestock industry suffering financial loss, but it is the great question of the stagnation of our whole business and economic prosperity that we have to fear.

Unfortunately, a great number of our citizens have not yet fully realized the dire calamity under which our sister state is now suffering and what it would mean to every man, woman and child in the state of Arizona should the disease appear in Arizona.

The following quotations from a bulletin sent to the various schools of Los Angeles County will bring home to the people of Arizona the importance of strict vigilance, observance of all regulations and strict obedience to the authorities having this matter in hand so that co-operation and support be had in every way to the end that a proper realization of the eminent danger that is facing us:

"Wherever this dread disease appears, the infection spreads rapidly and its ravages are so great that whole herds of cattle have to be slaughtered. The Government has ordered the immediate destruction of every affected animal found, so as to insure the prevention of the spread of the disease and also because it has been proven that any animal having once been affected is afterward useless as a producer."

"There need be no fear of using milk, cheese and meat on the market, because these products are rigidly inspected under Federal, State and City government supervision. What we really do need to fear is a curtailment of our milk supply. See what a short step it is from the welfare of livestock to the welfare of children."

"This disease is so infectious that the slightest contact with anything within an affected district—ground, straw, hay, stables, fences, implements, etc., will infect; and hence the great care required by all never to go into a quarantined area, nor near any

place where it might be possible the disease exists, lest any of us should become a carrier of it on our shoes, clothes or hands.

“When traveling to mountains or country, until the disease is stamped out and the quarantine lifted, no one should go from the highway into any inclosure or place where stock might have ranged. There should be no wild flower or mushroom hunting, and no picnicking. The family pets—cats, dogs, rabbits, chickens—must be kept at home, for they might be carriers of it.”

“There must, of necessity, be a cessation of all exports from the State of California, which means that while under this embargo all of our fruits, vegetables, grains, livestock and manufactures cannot be shipped outside. As a State we are under quarantine.”

“We can see plainly how closely related to we all are and how the effort of every man, woman and child in the State must be given to help eradicate this disease from the State quickly.”

“Every child may be an officer to watch that no other child breaks the law, and so help to prevent the spread of the disease. He must do this for his beloved State of California, his country and his home.”

SUSAN M. DORSEY,
Superintendent, Los Angeles City School District.

The following list of DONT'S issued by the Citizens' Emergency Committee will also serve as a further illustration of the extreme care that must be taken at this time:

A List of Don'ts

- DON'T—Allow any livestock off your premises.
- DON'T—Congregate with an assembly of people.
- DON'T—Go camping.
- DON'T—Move livestock feedstuffs without special permit and supervision.
- DON'T—Move livestock unless imperatively necessary; then only by permit.
- DON'T—Enter any infected or quarantined area.
- DON'T—Allow outside livestock to enter your premises.
- DON'T—Fail to report estrays, cattle, hogs, dogs, cats and chickens.
- DON'T—Relax vigilance for an instant.
- DON'T—Fail to construct a creosote or sheep dip disinfecting trough, so that all vehicles, or animals that might pass in or out of your premises will be disinfected as to hoofs, wires or wheels.

AND ABOVE ALL

DON'T—Fail to notify or report to your nearest Veterinarian at the first symptoms of anything unusual in your livestock, such as drooping ears, lameness, slobbering or reduced milk production.

KEEP YOUR DOG TIED UP, AND KEEP YOUR CAT AT HOME.

Quarantine Regulations

On this question there has been a divergence of opinion not so much of opposition to the quarantine as to the details of the same. In some measure common sense must be taken as the criterion of all action. Regulations that are absolutely essential in some localities and under some conditions may seem very drastic and unnecessary in others. We found that in California there was considerable disagreement. In some counties very severe regulations were imposed between counties and we have attached copies of the quarantine rules of many of the California counties, for instance, San Bernardino County does not allow peddlers or peddler wagons; Riverside County refuses entry to manure, livestock and livestock products; several of the counties prohibit the use of second-hand sacks; and all of them require individual permits on each shipment and in all cases the point of origin must be stated; in Ventura County all machines entering must go through disinfection process requiring from five to ten hours; and in all counties cars entering must drive through disinfecting dip; Inyo County advises that all persons entering that county must fumigate at Little Lake, requiring from two to four hours.

Angeles Forest, in Los Angeles County, is closed to all tourists, and all roads leading to same are closed. The Director of Agriculture has also prohibited all fishing in the streams or lakes, and all roads leading to National Forests or ranches, dairies, etc., are all closed. The regulations cover three types of territory, namely: Infected area, including that part of a county or elsewhere designated by the Director of Agriculture as a location within which the hoof and mouth disease exists, and which is under guard and cannot be entered without permit. Closed quarantined area, including all of the remainder of a county or other territory; and provisionally quarantined area, including certain counties contiguous to and in close communication with the close quarantined areas.

The regulations in closed quarantined areas prohibit all movements of domestic and other animals, manure, hay, straw, fodder, grain and all things of a like nature or character, except under special permit. Domestic animals includes livestock of every kind and character, including dogs, cats and other household pets, rabbits, fowls, poultry and pigeons.

The regulations in the different states also widely differ. For instance, New Mexico has a quarantine just as strong as Arizona on

all commodities, even rags, cottonseed and cottonseed products being considered dangerous carriers.

Oregon also has a strong quarantine similar to Arizona. The States of Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, Texas, Utah and Washington have also a very strong quarantine, some of them absolutely prohibiting livestock and all livestock products, all products of the soil, poultry and all dairy products. Nearly all of the states prohibit emigrate movables. Texas prohibits all livestock from entering into or through the state. The Hawaiian Islands embargoes livestock and all products, also all fruits and vegetables and products of the soil; and even canned milk, animal and vegetable fertilizers; and Canada prohibits from the Western States all livestock, hides and hay.

Arizona has been severely criticised, but yet we find that we have been more liberal than several Western States and even the Eastern States, in some particulars, are more severe.

We are also attaching to this report official copies of the quarantine regulations of the different states and of the several counties of California. Also, a publicity bulletin on the "High Points on Foot and Mouth Disease", published by the State Department of Agriculture, which contains many important facts on which our citizens are not generally informed.

Concerning the slaughter of animals, Dr. Houck says:

"As the result of years of experience in handling such situations the United States Department of Agriculture forces have found that slaughtering of the infected animals is the most economical and the only known effective method of eradicating the malady in countries that have had it. The Government will continue the slaughtering method in California in full co-operation with State officials, the livestock owners and the business interests generally."

We are also attaching to this report the regulations regarding fumigation and the formulas and methods used. This is a subject on which there are many opinions. In some instances disinfecting and fumigation no doubt bring good results, but in many cases through lack of information, experience and the force of circumstances, the work is useless and of no avail. We do not think that very much importance can be placed on fumigation and disinfecting unless it is thoroughly done under favorable conditions and by competent and trained men who can be trusted to do this work honestly and efficiently.

Recommendations

At the present time and with the knowledge that we now have your Committee feels that we cannot recommend any modification.

in the embargoes that we now have in effect on California commodities with the exception that in two or three particulars, and after consideration and under strict supervision the present regulations may be temporarily suspended or added to.

We cannot recommend the admission of products of the soil, including fruits and vegetables, except in carload lots from areas neither infected or quarantined, under inspection, and with permits signed by the Federal authorities and certified by them to be absolutely free from all infection or possibility of the same. We know that this will work a hardship on the small shipper who receives what are commonly known as broken shipments, but as these small shipments usually are gathered from the truck farms of the Japanese and other Orientals, and as they are brought in from many localities, rendering it difficult to trace the same, we realize that receiving and bringing such shipments into our state will be fraught with great danger.

If the bringing of any commodities from the State of California to Arizona should be contemplated, we recommend that a representative or representatives be sent by the Governor of Arizona to California, who shall be fully satisfied that everything shipped into the State of Arizona shall be absolutely from non-infected areas and who shall be responsible for the same. If appointed, we recommend that the representative so sent shall keep the Governor advised daily as to the entire situation in regard to this matter and that full authority be given him by the Governor to prohibit the shipment of all commodities now quarantined, and in addition full power to enact such further and additional quarantine regulations as may be necessary.

This subject is so very important that we think nothing should be hastily done. There is no immediate suffering in our state for any necessities, but after mature deliberation and with the knowledge of perfect safety, some modification may be made.

We recommend that at present no change be made in the present quarantine regulations in regard to passengers on the railways of the state, whether in regard to local or interstate passengers, and that the present inspection and regulation be fully maintained.

In conformity to the regulations of other states, we recommend that an embargo be placed on all emigrant movables, whether the same be brought into the state by automobile or train.

Automobiles and Tourists

The publicity given in regard to the stand taken on the question of stopping and prohibiting eastbound automobiles from entering or passing through Arizona has become a question of national importance. The want of information, combined with a lack of knowledge of the regulations in California, has been the cause of

spreading many conflicting opinions, some of them not complimentary to our state.

We can best understand how this situation is handled in California by quoting from one day's work in a California court as given in a bulletin of the Department of Agriculture, being that of April 17th:

"Determined that the rules and regulations shall be observed, Justice Baird of Los Angeles County was not inclined to be lenient towards the offenders who faced him yesterday. He also announced that future offenders would be treated even more severely. It cost Neil G. James \$300 to take his dog for an automobile ride, and M. Borjarino paid a like amount for picking mustard greens in infected territory."

"J. D. Horn was fined \$150 for picknicking in Placiente Canyon; M. Haseaqa, K. Yawata, S. C. Hull, W. Webber and E. B. Miller paid \$300 fines for hauling hay and fertilizer across quarantined land. Tom Stuckey was assessed \$100 for failing to stop when a guard halted him. J. B. Majonier received a \$100 fine for violation of restrictions."

Ventura and other counties in California do not allow camping outfits to enter their lines from Los Angeles and on many highways drivers cannot carry anything but hand baggage and in nearly all counties automobiles must pass through dips, have wheels of machines disinfected, all persons must have their shoes dipped and in some instances even spraying is resorted to. Imperial County requires that all vehicles entering that county must be fumigated in an air-tight house for a specific time and all bedding and baggage must be opened up and subjected to like treatment.

In view of these facts, your Committee is of the opinion that the criticism which has been directed to the Governor and people of Arizona is unkind and unjust and we have found that many of the financial and business interests of California speak in the highest terms of the steps taken by our state in this crisis.

We will also state that as yet no really practical, effective and safe method has been provided for fumigating automobiles, passengers, baggage and contents, when these come in large numbers and quantities. For instance, during the months of June, July, August and September, 1923, about five hundred cars each day passed over the Old Trails Highway, which is only one of the roads passing through Arizona. It can be easily understood that it would be almost impossible to safely fumigate these cars and the number of buildings, material, equipment and experienced men for this work could only be had except at an enormous outlay both of time and money. From the best information we have obtained no safe fumigation can be had under eight hours.

We are sorry that the present stringent regulations caused some hardship and inconvenience to the legitimate traveler, including perhaps some few investors and homeseekers, but the great trouble

has been brought about by a lot of worthless peddler traveling gypsies and "near tramps" loitering from one locality to another in decrepit Fords, with dogs and cats, without any regard to rules of sanitation and right living and who are a menace to any state at any time. We feel that no importance or special privileges be granted to this class of people.

Some of the members of your Committee are of the opinion that for the present all automobiles and vehicular traffic should be prohibited, but we are all strongly of the opinion that if any modification is found necessary and imperative we recommend that the same be done only under the following provisions and conditions:

First: The residents of Arizona who have machines and families in California and who desire to bring them back should be first taken care of.

Second: Registering stations should be provided at the state line and also at such other points in the state as may be necessary.

Third: Autos and auto parties passing through Arizona should be allowed to stop only at such places as may be designated by the State or Federal Authorities, no camping except at regular town or municipal camp grounds and no stopping except as allowed by the authorities. All meals should be had at some established eating house or camp ground.

Fourth: No eastbound automobiles except on a certified permit issued by the Federal authorities stating that the autos have not come from infected or closely quarantined areas and may be considered as clear from all infection.

Fifth: Fumigation stations must be provided and fully equipped under the conditions before stated in this report and working in entire co-operation between the State of Arizona and the United States Department of Agriculture.

We are also attaching chart showing quarantined areas of California and also diagram of quarantined commodities.

A photograph of an infected herd about to be killed, then cut open and filled with quick lime, finally buried and covered with six feet of earth.

A resolution of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and several other exhibits that may be of interest.

The thanks of this Committee are due to the State of California, and especially Mr. G. H. Hecke, the Director of the State Department of Agriculture; Dr. T. P. Iverson, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry; to the Chambers of Commerce of Sacramento, San Francisco, Modesto, Merced, Fresno, Bakersfield and Los Angeles, and many other civic organizations who contributed to the comfort of your Committee as well as giving them all the information and knowledge desired.

Our thanks are also due to Mr. Al. C. Joy of the San Joaquin Light and Power Company of Fresno, and Mr. Nougaret, Vitacul-

tural Expert of the California Department of Agriculture, by whom we were piloted through all of the stricken areas and who rendered your Committee every desired service. Also to Mr. J. T. Saunders, Freight Traffic Manager of the Southern Pacific Company, who met your Committee at Bakersfield, accompanied them to Los Angeles and gave valuable assistance.

In fact, we found all classes of citizens in California ready to welcome us and who appreciated our coming with the hope that some good and great relief might come to them from our visit.

We have only the highest praise and commendation for Dr. U. G. Houck, Special Representative of Secretary Wallace, and to Dr. Rudolph Snyder, Inspector in charge of U. S. Division, Animal Industry, who were in full charge of the work for eradication of the foot and mouth disease in California, and these officials are working in full accord with the State Officials. Our thanks are due to them for many courtesies shown and information given.

We also believe that the work of the Citizens' Emergency Committee of the County of Los Angeles should be especially mentioned. There are so many worthy individuals freely giving their time, effort and money to this work that we cannot mention them individually, but we feel that a debt of gratitude is due them from the Western States to this Emergency Committee for its voluntary, unselfish and efficient work.

We feel that it is not out of place in this report and that we should be neglectful of our duties if we failed to state that in our opinion the Governor of Arizona should be thanked for the prompt action taken by him in this emergency. We do not think that the people of Arizona fully realize the importance of the measures put into effect by the Governor and the necessity for the same. The wisdom of the course taken by him should now be fully realized and endorsed. It has been a source of great satisfaction to your Committee to find that only words of good-will are now being spoken in California regarding the action of the State of Arizona, and it is now realized that we have been of the greatest service to this state in assisting to the best of our ability and to the extent of our resources in coming to their aid so that Arizona, "The Buffer State", is an example to all of our sister states.

In conclusion, your Committee begs leave to report that we have faithfully endeavored to perform the work we were given to do. It was our duty, especially after seeing the terrific loss and the tragic effect of this virulent disease and its effect upon the financial and industrial business of California, to make a complete and thorough report upon the same.

We trust in some measure that we may merit your approval, and if again needed, and our experience may be of any benefit to you, we shall be willing to render all the aid and assistance in our power.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

COMMITTEE.