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Virginia State Veterinarian.

Special report on Foot &
mouth Disease,

1911

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SPECIAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE VETERINARIAN

ON

Foot and Mouth Disease

IN VIRGINIA

Its Cause, How Spread Among Cattle, Other Ruminants
and Swine, and Its Control and Eradication

RICHMOND

CLYDE W. SAUNDERS, Printer and Publisher

1916

Hon. Henry C. Stuart, Governor of Virginia.

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EVINGTON, VA., June 15, 1916.

*To His Excellency,
Hon. H. C. Stuart,
Governor of Virginia.*

Herewith is submitted the report of Dr. J. G. Ferneyhough, State Veterinarian, of work done by him under the direction of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board in Connection with controlling and eradicating an outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease, which was introduced into the State during the fall of 1914, causing us to prescribe and enforce certain quarantine rules and regulations from the above mentioned date until March 31, 1916.

In consideration of the fact that while some of the other States into which this disease was introduced spent from one to several million dollars in eradicating the same, and that none of them spent less than seventy-five thousand dollars, except the State of Virginia, which spent only \$13,854.92, I feel that we were extremely fortunate, and the results thus most gratifying and encouraging.

Respectfully,

Chairman State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

RICHMOND, VA., May 17, 1916.

*Hon. Jno. Thompson Brown,
Chairman of Virginia State Live Stock Sanitary Board,
Evington, Va.*

SIR:

I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the work done by this office in connection with controlling and eradicating an outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease, which was introduced into the State, among our cattle and hogs, during the fall of 1914, causing us to prescribe and enforce certain quarantine rules and regulations from the above mentioned date until March 31, 1916.

Respectfully,

A large, elegant handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "J. H. Hervey Shoup". The signature is written in a cursive style with long, sweeping strokes, particularly in the first and last letters.

State Veterinarian.

Special Report of the State Veterinarian on Foot and Mouth Disease in Virginia, Its Cause, How Spread Among Cattle, Other Ruminants, and Swine, Its Control and Eradication.

During the month of November, 1914, the first cases of Foot and Mouth Disease were sent into Virginia by a shipment of feeding cattle from the State of Maryland. This shipment went to Loudoun county. The outbreak was controlled and eradicated there.

Later, the disease was sent us in a shipment of bulls to the Valentine's Meat Juice Company, Richmond, Va., from the Chicago Yards. Said shipment was permitted by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry. Upon reaching Richmond some of the bulls were found to be affected with foot and mouth disease. However, with the prompt assistance of Dr. Henry Marshall, Inspector in Charge of the U. S. Bureau force, located in Richmond, we at once had the shipment slaughtered under strict inspection, disinfecting everything. The State immediately placed a strict quarantine around the Valentine plant. Not a case of the disease spread from this center.

Sometime later, a shipment of hogs for slaughter, accompanied by a U. S. Bureau permit, from the West, reached W. S. Forbes' abattoir in Richmond, and many of the hogs proved to be affected with Foot and Mouth Disease.

It appears that the hogs, like the bulls, were started on the shipment in a healthy condition but had been exposed to the disease before shipment, and thus the trouble broke out while the shipment was in transit, or about the time the said hogs reached Virginia.

The diseased hogs which reached the Forbes plant (this plant is adjacent to the Richmond Union Stock Yards) caused us considerable alarm, as we realized the fact that the virus might be carried into the Stock Yards by birds, rats, or in many other ways.

At once a fight was started to disinfect the Forbes plant, cleaning and disinfecting according to U. S. regulations. Owing to the fact that the Forbes plant was so near the Union Stock Yards, the State authorities deemed it necessary to quarantine the said Stock Yards along with the Forbes plant, and to have the same policed, cleaned, and disinfected. This was done as effectually as possible.

Nothing appeared to get out from the infected premises for a while, but later an outbreak occurred on the well known Miller farm, which is located on the Seven Pines Railway line, about five

miles from the Union Stock Yards. However, in investigating the Miller outbreak, I learned that Mr. Miller had been getting the swill from a brewery tank, which is located not far from the W. S. Forbes plant. While I might be wrong, I have always thought that the infection got from the Forbes' abattoir to the brewery (by birds, rats, or in some way) and from the tank there, it got to the Miller herd, which resulted in the entire herd of cattle on the Miller farm being shot and buried.

With the constant assistance of Mr. Miller, the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, and the deputies appointed by the State, together with the loyal local support of the people of the City of Richmond and the surrounding territory, the State managed to stop the trouble on the Miller place, and not one case resulted in the State from this terrible outbreak, which affected about two hundred head of cattle. While the work of handling this matter was nerve racking, as it had to be kept up night and day, for days, weeks, and months, yet it was done with good results, thanks to the good people of old Virginia.

Just about the time we had the Miller trouble under control, a wire came, saying there was an outbreak in Frederick county, among cattle in the section near Winchester. Veterinarians were at once dispatched there by the State and the U. S. Bureau, and the situation was handled there in a most satisfactory manner by Drs. Willis, Noonan, and Miller, for the State, in co-operation with the Bureau Veterinarians. Here again, the local people did all in their power to co-operate with, and help the State and Federal authorities, stamp out the disease.

The Frederick county outbreak was the last case of foot and mouth disease sent to Virginia. We never knew exactly how this disease got into West Virginia; but the outbreak was sent from West Virginia to Virginia by some cattle which were sold in the State of West Virginia to some Virginia cattlemen, no one knowing at the time that the cattle were affected with foot and mouth disease.

Further in this report will be noticed the articles which were quarantined against, as the same are mentioned in detail in the proclamations issued by the Governor. From the many different articles mentioned, everyone can see at a glance, why the quarantine regulations affected so many different lines of commerce. It is a known fact that the disease has been carried by packing material, which had been exposed to affected live stock, also by hides, litter, bags, etc., thus we had to take every precaution. By doing

this, and actually living up to it, to the letter, we controlled and eradicated the disease in Virginia at a total cost of \$13,854.92, while many of the other States went up in the millions, and yet in the beginning they had no more of the disease than Virginia started with.

As State Veterinarian of Virginia, allow me here to thank the people of Virginia for their support in the fight against this trouble. Being a son of the old Virginia Commonwealth, I felt that I was at home, and in time of trouble I believed the home people would stand by me. They did, and we won the fight at a very small cost. While the Legislature was liberal in appropriating one hundred and ten thousand dollars for this fight, happy am I to say that we used only the amount above mentioned.

Not only were the people of Virginia with us, but fortunately at this time we had a live stock man for Governor, who appreciated the danger to the cattle industry from the very beginning. Governor H. C. Stuart, though confined to his room by sickness, had me visit him there night and day (not excepting Sunday). He got out his proclamation in February, and from the same published elsewhere in this report, you can see that he attended to every detail with the State Live Stock Sanitary Board in this matter. The Governor personally appealed to the General Assembly for a good liberal appropriation to handle this work, and then cautioned the State Veterinarian not to use a dollar that was not absolutely necessary.

After the shipment of diseased hogs had been sent to the W. S. Forbes' establishment here in Richmond, the Governor and the Live Stock Sanitary Board decided not to allow any more cattle, sheep, or swine to enter Virginia from any quarantined State, or any State, any portion of which was under quarantine by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, on account of Foot and Mouth Disease. Thus working together, the Governor and the State Live Stock Sanitary Board took this matter up and instructed the State Veterinarian accordingly. In fact, it was a pleasure to work with such a loyal Live Stock Sanitary Board, when the Governor sat with us, and in fact was made a part of the Board from the very beginning, and thus the work was pushed by the complete union of the Governor, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, the State Veterinarian as their agent, the veterinarians of the State as assistants, and the live stock owners and people as co-operators.

In conclusion, I feel it my duty to mention the work done by Hon. Jno. Thompson Brown, of Evington, Va., who is chairman

of the Virginia State Live Stock Sanitary Board, and the Hon. J. A. Turner of Hollins, as these two members were sent to Richmond by the Board to co-operate with the Governor, the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, and the State Veterinarian.

When it is remembered that the members of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board do not get one dollar's pay for their services, the people are obliged to appreciate the time given, and services rendered, by these members upon such occasions as we experienced during the months of January, February, and March, in 1915., when changes in the regulations were being made every few days, to meet the U. S. Government requirements affecting interstate shipments, to accommodate our business people commercially, and last, but not least, to protect the State of Virginia against any further danger of the spread of Foot and Mouth Disease among its live stock.

In this connection, I desire to say that Dr. Henry Marshall, Inspector in Charge of the Richmond branch of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, was most loyal and untiring in his efforts to assist the Live Stock Sanitary Board in its work. In fact the Governor, the Board, and the State Veterinarian, not only feel that Virginia was fortunate in having the assistance of Dr. Marshall, but that the U. S. Bureau is to be congratulated on having him in charge of their local branch here.

STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD:

HON. H. C. STUART, *Governor of Virginia*,
Richmond, Va.

HON. JNO. THOMPSON BROWN, *Chairman*,
Evington, Va.

W. C. SHACKELFORD,
Proffit, Va.

JOS. A. TURNER,
Hollins, Va.

HON. J. B. WATKINS,
Midlothian, Va.

HON. J. D. EGGLESTON, (*Ex-officio*),
Blacksburg, Va.

C. I. WADE, *Secretary and Treasurer*,
Christiansburg, Va.

J. G. FERNEYHOUGH, *State Veterinarian*,
Richmond, Va.

A. D. LIVESAY, *Sec'y, State Veterinarian*.

Miller Cattle Dead in the Ditch.

Contractor Luck Digging the Ditch for the Miller Cattle.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF VIRGINIA'S EXPENSES COMBATING FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

MILLER BROTHERS, Richmond, Va.:

Cattle slaughtered, 270 dairy cows; valuation \$16,-
000.00. Paid by State\$ 8,000 00

A. C. CAMPBELL, Winchester, Va.:

Cattle slaughtered, 35; hogs 23; valuation \$1,983.50
Paid by State 991 75

JOHN M. LARRICK, Chambersville, Va.

Cattle slaughtered, 26; hogs slaughtered, 29; valuation,
\$1,528.00. Paid by State 764 00

M. L. MILLER, Opequan, Va.

Cattle slaughtered, 18; hogs slaughtered, 22; valuation,
\$958.00. Paid by State 479 00

CARSON LIVE STOCK CO., Richmond, Va.:

Cattle slaughtered, 10 dairy cows; valuation, \$650.00.
Received for dressed products, \$355.00. Total,
\$295.00. Paid by State 147 50

General office expenditures, veterinary inspections, in-
vestigations, disinfectants, and general expenses in-
cluding labor and police 3,472 67

Amount paid by State\$ 13,854 92

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE ILLINOIS GENERAL ASSEMBLY, JANUARY 19, 1915, BY PROFESSOR V. A. MOORE, DEAN OF THE VETERINARY DEPARTMENT, CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, NEW YORK, ON
FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

Mr. Chairman: When I was invited to be here today, it was my understanding that I was to appear before a committee and be questioned rather than to make an address to a body of this kind. However, on consultation with the Governor and the State Veterinarian, it seems to be their wish that I make a statement to you concerning the Foot and Mouth Disease.

Foot and Mouth Disease, while new to the people in the middle and farther western section of this country, is not new to the veterinary profession. It is supposed to have had its origin in the Orient and to have gradually traveled westward until by the middle of the eighteenth century it had spread over the entire continent of Europe and to the British Isles. Since that time great effort has been made on the part of the European governments to eradicate it from their countries. It has, on five previous occasions, made its way to this country. These occurrences were in 1870, between 1880 and 1883, 1884, 1902, 1908, and 1914.

Foot and Mouth Disease is perhaps the most easily spread infectious and communicable disease of domesticated animals. It attacks chiefly ruminating animals and pigs, although other species are not entirely exempt from it. It is caused by some specific agent, the exact nature of which we do not know. It will pass through a Berkfeldt filter and for that reason its cause is known as a filterable virus. It is an eruptive fibre and belongs to the class of exanthematous diseases akin to smallpox, measles, scarlet fever, and the like. It begins with a rise in temperature, which after one or two days is followed by the eruption of vesicles on the lips, gums, inside of the cheeks, and tongue; in cows on the teats and on the inter-digital spaces; in swine it frequently does not attack the mouth. In a few days these vesicles break, leaving a raw and usually deeply reddened surface. After the vesicles have broken the characteristic of the disease has disappeared and its diagnosis becomes more difficult. Unlike other infectious dis-

eases of this class, immunity following it is very slight; cattle often suffer from a second attack within a few weeks.

The period of incubation is said by most authorities to be from three to six days. In the present outbreak evidence has been accumulated to show that it may be much longer.

Another point of interest is the rapidity with which the disease runs its course and the promptness with which the lesions in the mouth will disappear. The mortality is very slight. It is given by different authorities at from one-half of one per cent. to ten per cent., but occasionally there are outbreaks in which the mortality is very high. The sequelae of the disease may be varied. While many animals recover, a considerable percentage of them develop abscesses in the udder and in other cases the hoofs drop off. This latter seems to be particularly true of hogs.

While the disease is not, in the beginning, very serious the secondary lesions that follow, together with the loss of milk and flesh during the disease, render it one of the most serious of the infectious diseases of animals.

Dr. Cope (Seventh International Congress of Veterinary Surgeons, Baden Baden, 1899, vol. 1, p. 184) stated at the International Veterinary Congress at Baden Baden in 1899, as follows:

"It is true that Foot and Mouth Disease rarely assumes a fatal character, but the fact that nearly all classes of animals on the farm are susceptible renders the neighborhood losses much greater in the case of Foot and Mouth Disease, than rinderpest or pleuropneumonia, which only affects cattle. In my country, where it has existed for at least 50 years, it has caused enormous loss and inconvenience, greater than that of all the other contagious diseases combined."

This is an exceedingly important statement when we call to mind the statement of Dr. Gangee, that because of the neglect on the part of the British government, rinderpest and pleuro-pneumonia had cost Great Britain and her colonies more than four hundred million dollars.

Hafner stated, at the same congress, concerning the ravages of this disease in southern Germany, that:

"Foot and Mouth Disease had prevailed almost continually in Germany for a long series of years and it had caused losses much greater than all other episodic diseases combined. It had also been found that the disease, instead of following a benign course as formerly, had, during recent years, become very malignant. In

fact in numerous sections hundreds of cattle had suddenly died and certain estates had lost from a third to a half of their stock."

The seriousness of the secondary lesions that follow this disease may be understood from the following statement from the report of the outbreak in New England in 1902 (Report of Bureau of Animal Industry, 1902):

"In Massachusetts a number of herds were preserved which had the disease in a mild form and which had apparently recovered at the time the inspection was made. In about one-third of the cases where the owners afterwards came in with the statements that relapses had occurred with their animals, some were again affected with a formation of vesicles and most of those had abscesses in the udders which made them unfit for milk production. At the time these cattle were slaughtered the udders of many of them were so distended with pus that they were ruptured as the animals fell and discharged vast quantities of this liquid."

In order to show that the general character of the disease is not always mild it should be stated that it was not until 1875 that it was classified in Denmark as a "malignant, infectious disease." It is now regarded in that country as one of the most harmful diseases among domesticated animals, and the greatest efforts are now being made to keep it in check.

In addition to the serious udder and feet trouble, Professor Bang makes the further statement:

"It may be added that in nearly all outbreaks some cows contract inflammation of the udder, with the result that many of these cows become more or less worthless for milking; some cows get a malignant and persistent hoof complaint which weakens them generally. Furthermore a number of young calves and pigs die, as well as adult animals occasionally; abortion is also liable to occur; and all this without taking into account the emaciation caused by the disease. There is thus every reason for treating the disease and doing everything possible to prevent its gaining firm footing."

It is important to understand the means by which this disease is disseminated. As already stated, it is one of the most infectious diseases of which we have knowledge. As the virus or "seed" of the disease is discharged from the infected animal, it is readily understood that the diseased animal is the most important means of carrying the infection. It is also recognized, and very extended experiments by Professor Hess, of Berne, Switzerland, prove that

animals that have recovered from the disease are still able to transmit it for a variable length of time. Professor Hess found that animals that had apparently recovered gave off the germ of the disease five months later. Here, then, we have a carrier exactly similar to the typhoid carriers, or the diphtheria spreaders, of which you are all familiar. In addition to the diseased animals and those that had apparently recovered the germs of the disease are transmitted frequently on the clothing of men who are caring for them, and by pigs, cats, and birds. As the germ is able to live for considerable length of time it can be carried on hay, grain, feed bags, or any other articles that may come in contact with the diseased animal. Milk from infected herd and milk cans that have come in contact with such animals also spread the virus. It is necessary, therefore, that every article that may become contaminated by the diseased animals should be kept from sound cattle.

Although the cause of Foot and Mouth Disease is not definitely known, it has been shown that it will be destroyed in the saliva of the diseased animals when it is kept at a temperature of 37 degrees centigrade for a short time, but it has been known to retain its power to produce disease for a period of several months when kept at zero temperature centigrade.

The economic importance of Foot and Mouth Disease is not generally understood. Because it has a low mortality, people sometimes think it is of not much importance. Professor Bang has pointed out that where dairy cows recover, the cost from the loss of milk, etc., in Germany, has been 50 marks (twelve and one-half dollars). In the Netherlands it has been shown that it cost \$20 for every sick animal that recovered. Professor Bang has pointed out that "there are many instances of the disease developing a very malignant character, with a mortality of from 5 to 50 per cent. among adult animals, and from 50 to 80 per cent. among young animals. Malignant Foot and Mouth Disease of this kind is most apt to attack dirty and overcrowded farms, but they may occur in a very malignant form with numerous sudden deaths reminiscent of anthrax. Such epidemics have been observed in many different countries, both in former and recent times. In 1839 2,000 head of cattle died in the cantons of Berne and Fribourg in Switzerland; in 1872 in the French Department of Nievre, more than 20 per cent. of the calves and over 22 per cent of the pigs were destroyed by the disease in the course of two months. In the summer of 1892 there died in Bavaria, over 3,000 head of cattle, and in 1896

in Wurttemberg, 1,500; at Barcelona, in Spain, there died in 1901 50 to 70 per cent. of the young cattle. In Transylvania 711 out of 7,498, or 9.4 per cent., were destroyed in 1899."

He also mentions a number of other places in Europe where the mortality ranges from 10 to 50 per cent. He then continues:

"However, it is not these apparently rare cases of great mortality that cause the chief trouble. It is the acutely infectious nature of the disease which makes it so serious. When it is left alone it spreads to an enormous number of farms and with the present quick and easy means of communication it might quite easily extend to nearly all the farms of a country or province, with the result that the aggregate of numerous small losses represents in the end an enormous sum. Thus the loss suffered by Germany in 1892, when over 1,300,000 head of cattle, over 2,000,000 sheep and goats, and over 400,000 pigs were reported to be infected, was estimated at over one hundred million marks (\$25,000,000). And this year, 1911, the loss is sure to be much greater."

The most important question before the people of the United States is the method of control. There are but two methods that are possible, namely, quarantine and eradication by slaughter. The quarantine method is the one that is adopted in Europe, and after years of trial it was reported at the International Congress at Baden Baden in 1899, by Hess, of Berne, who stated:

"The diseased animals should be destroyed completely, including the heads and hair, and the exposed slaughtered under police supervision."

Dr. Cope, of England, speaking of an outbreak in that country, says:

"It was eventually stamped out in the county of Kent by the purchase, slaughter, and burial of several of the affected flocks."

Professor Dammann, of Hanover, at the same Congress mentioned, said:

"Without an absolute quarantine of the infected farms, preventing even the movement of persons, the control of Foot and Mouth Disease is not to be thought of"; "but this measure," he says, "cannot be executed."

He further said that the "very severe requirements of the sanitary law has not succeeded in eradicating the disease, and notwithstanding the quarantine of the infected stables, reinforced in many cases by the quarantine of the districts and even of a large zone around these; notwithstanding the very extended prohibition of

animal markets and the supervision exercised over the abattoirs, dealers, stables, and railroad cars, the disease continued to prevail."

We have, then, the evidence that in countries where the disease has grown up its control has been found to be impossible through any quarantine that can be imposed, and in place of this Europeans have recommended slaughter of infected and exposed animals, and a thorough disinfection of the infected premises.

In view of the unsatisfactory experience in Europe under the quarantine system, this government adopted the policy of permitting eradication by means of the slaughter of the infected and exposed animals. This was first applied in the outbreak in 1884 in Portland, Me.: it was successfully employed in the 1902 outbreak in New England, and in the 1908 outbreak. It is this method that the government has adopted in the present most serious of all outbreaks in the United States. It has been largely successful and it is believed that it will be entirely so. There seems to be no other way by which this disease can be rooted out of the country, other than to destroy every carrier of the virus and the disinfection of all contaminated places. It should be clearly understood that in eradicating this disease the first cost is the least. Should Foot and Mouth Disease be allowed to remain in any section of this country it would cause a quarantine to be placed upon the whole country by other nations, and in this country it would very likely cause the State or States in which the disease continued to remain, to be quarantined by other States. We cannot afford to have the disease in our land. Thrice it has been entirely eradicated by this method, and there is no reason to expect that for the fourth time it will not be entirely removed from this country, and the lessons that I hope we have learned from it will enable both States and Nation to adopt such measures in the future as are necessary to forever keep it away.

I thank you for your kind attention and trust that these somewhat rambling remarks on the nature and control of this disease may be of some assistance to you.

MYCOTIC STOMATITIS.

This is a sporadic, non-contagious disease, affecting cattle of all ages while on pasture, and especially milch cows.

It is characterized by inflammation and ulceration of the mucous membrane of the mouth, sore and swollen feet, salivation and loss of appetite, and in cases erosions of the skin on the teats and

udders of cows, with a chapped or scabby appearance of the muzzle. The temperature is often elevated, and the affected animal loses flesh and falls off in milk to a marked degree.

Cause—(Etiology).

This disease is caused by fungi, or moulds, which infest the forage, and with which the animal comes in contact while pasturing on grasses containing such fungi or moulds.

The disease gets its name, as can be seen, from the fact that it is the result of some irritating fungi—hence mycotic stomatitis. The fungus of rape, etc., (according to Dr. John R. Mohler, of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry), and other fungi, too, are held responsible for this trouble in cattle.

As a rule the disease appears when a hot dry spell in the grazing season is followed by rainy spells, thus the conditions which are best suited for the production of fungi on the pastures.

The disease is not fatal unless the animal affected is allowed to suffer from lack of attention, while its mouth and feet are too sore for the said animal to get food and water. The cow with this trouble will, as a rule, eat, if the food is placed back on her tongue so she can handle it. But she is not able, in many cases, to take the food up alone, and get it into her mouth, owing to the very sensitive sore mucous membranes. Potatoes, corn, etc., placed back on the tongue will be readily eaten by the sick animal as a rule.

Treatment consists in placing the affected animal in good comfortable quarters, in a cool barn, feeding her by hand for the reasons just given, and then local applications of borax in water, or even salt water, will in a week or less time, restore the animal to her normal condition. Creolin in water, about ten per cent. solution, is best for the feet. While this disease yields to treatment without much difficulty, yet if the animal is allowed to remain in the hot, wet pastures without treatment, the result is often a loss of one or more of the animal's hoofs, and other serious constitutional complications may arise. This, however, will not be the sequel to Mycotic Stomatitis if the animal is properly looked after. It will cause a rapid loss of both milk and flesh during the attack, though, in the majority of cases.

Second Section Dead in the Ditch.

*The Difference Between Mycotic Stomatitis and Contagious
Foot and Mouth Disease.*

In the first place, mycotic stomatitis is very similar to contagious Foot and Mouth Disease, as far as the symptoms to the eye are concerned, when examining affected animals.

History and Cause Quite Different.

Mycotic stomatitis affects cattle only, while on the other hand contagious Foot and Mouth Disease spreads rapidly to all exposed cattle, hogs, sheep and goats. Again the most important fact is that by inoculation with contagious Foot and Mouth Disease (merely mop the mouth of an affected animal, then introduce the said mop into the mouth of a healthy calf), the disease known as Foot and Mouth Disease is easily produced. While in mycotic stomatitis the healthy animal does not become infected by association with, or inoculation from, an affected animal.

In mycotic stomatitis the disease often occurs in a few animals in widely separated pastures, and then only a few animals in a herd are affected at the same time. While in contagious Foot and Mouth Disease all susceptible animals exposed, develop the disease about the same time, as this disease spreads rapidly to all such animals, and is carried for miles by persons, dogs, feed, vehicles, bags, and anything which has been exposed to the animal affected with contagious Foot and Mouth Disease.

In fact, in mycotic stomatitis the animal shows far more stiffness in gait, and has a bad-looking, scabby formation on the muzzle (which we do not have in contagious Foot and Mouth Disease). While the sores in the mouth are not so extensive, and they heal more rapidly in mycotic stomatitis than in contagious Foot and Mouth Disease.

Mycotic stomatitis is a common disease in this State during the mid-summer and early fall, though it is not contagious, therefore it should not be mistaken for contagious Foot and Mouth Disease.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND.

INTRASTATE QUARANTINE PROCLAMATION.

Against Shipments of Live Stock Received in Virginia from City
of Chicago Since October 1, 1914, to Prevent Spread
of Foot and Mouth Disease.

WHEREAS, it has been determined by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry that the virus of a contagious, communicable disease known as Foot and Mouth Disease, exists in the Union Stock Yards, in the city of Chicago, State of Illinois, and notice of same has been furnished the State Veterinarian of Virginia by said Bureau; and

WHEREAS, by authority conferred by Section 1599, paragraph 4, of an act of the General Assembly, approved March 12, 1908, authorizing the Virginia State Live Stock Sanitary Board to establish and maintain such quarantine rules and regulations as it may deem necessary to protect the domestic animals of this State against all contagious diseases affecting live stock, said Board has, through Dr. J. G. Ferneyhough, State Veterinarian, declared quarantine against shipments of live stock from the city of Chicago, since October 1, 1914:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, H. C. Stuart, Governor of Virginia, do hereby proclaim that all shipments of live stock received in the State of Virginia from the city of Chicago since October 1, 1914, are from this date under quarantine, and are not to be allowed to mingle with other live stock and not to be moved until permission is given by the State Veterinarian, or until this order is rescinded.

Given under my hand, and under the Lesser Seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this the ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and of the Commonwealth the one hundred and thirty-ninth

H. C. STUART,

Governor.

By the Governor:

B. O. JAMES,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND.

QUARANTINE PROCLAMATION.

Against States Under Federal Quarantine, to Prevent Spread of
Contagious Foot and Mouth Disease in Cattle, Sheep,
Other Ruminants and Swine.

WHEREAS, it has been determined by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, and notice has been duly given to the State Veterinarian of Virginia, that a contagious, communicable disease known as Foot and Mouth Disease, exists in live stock in the States of Michigan, New York, Ohio, Iowa, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts, Illinois and Wisconsin; and

WHEREAS, by authority conferred by Section 1599, paragraph 4, of an act of the General Assembly approved March 12, 1908, authorizing the Virginia State Live Stock Sanitary Board to establish and maintain such quarantine against all contagious diseases affecting live stock in other States, as said Board may deem necessary to protect the domestic animals of this State, said Board has issued such order establishing quarantine against the States hereinbefore named, and has issued same through Dr. J. G. Ferneyhough, State Veterinarian;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, H. C. Stuart, Governor of Virginia, do hereby proclaim that the State of Virginia is quarantined against the States of Michigan, New York, Ohio, Iowa, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts, Illinois and Wisconsin, and that no cattle, sheep, other ruminants or swine shall be moved into Virginia from said States until this order is officially rescinded.

Given under my hand, and under the Lesser Seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this the ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and of the Commonwealth the one hundred and thirty-ninth.

H. C. STUART,

Governor.

By the Governor:

B. O. JAMES,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE QUARANTINE PROCLAMATION.

Against the County of Loudoun, in This State, to Prevent Spread
of Contagious Foot and Month Disease in Cattle, Sheep,
Other Ruminants and Swine.

WHEREAS, it has been determined by the State Veterinarian of Virginia, acting in connection with the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, that a contagious, communicable disease, known as Foot and Mouth Disease, exists in live stock in the county of Loudoun, in this State: and

WHEREAS, by authority conferred by Section 1599 of the Code of Virginia, as amended by paragraph 4 of an act of the General Assembly, approved March 12, 1908, authorizing the Virginia State Live Stock Sanitary Board to establish and maintain such quarantine against all such contagious diseases as said Board may deem necessary to protect the domestic animals of this State, said Board has issued an order establishing a quarantine against the county of Loudoun, and has accordingly given instructions to Dr. J. G. Ferneyhough, State Veterinarian, to enforce same:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, H. C. Stuart, Governor of Virginia, do hereby proclaim a quarantine against the county of Loudoun, in the State of Virginia, and do direct that no cattle, sheep, other ruminants or swine shall be moved out of said county of Loudoun to any point until this order is officially rescinded.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Lesser Seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, at the Capitol in Richmond, this the twenty-sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and of the Commonwealth the one hundred and thirty-ninth.

H. C. STUART,
Governor.

By the Governor:

B. O. JAMES,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND.
QUARANTINE PROCLAMATION.

Against States Where Contagious Foot and Mouth Disease Exists
in Cattle, Sheep, Other Ruminants and Swine.

WHEREAS, it has been determined by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, and notice has been duly given to the State Veterinarian of Virginia, that the contagious, communicable disease known as Foot and Mouth Disease exists in live stock in the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin; and

WHEREAS, by authority conferred by Section 1599, paragraph 4, of an act of the General Assembly approved March 12, 1908, authorizing the Virginia State Live Stock Sanitary Board to establish and maintain such quarantine against all contagious diseases affecting live stock in other States, as said Board may deem necessary to protect the domestic animals of this State, said Board has issued such order establishing quarantine against the States hereinbefore named, and has directed its enforcement by Dr. J. G. Ferneyhough, State Veterinarian:

NOW THEREFORE, I, H. C. Stuart, Governor of Virginia, do hereby declare the State of Virginia quarantined against the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin. No cattle, sheep, other ruminants or swine shall be moved into Virginia from any of said States for any purpose until this order is officially rescinded or modified. No hides, skins, wool, hair, horns or hoofs of such animals, and no hay, straw or similar fodder, manure or litter shall be moved into Virginia from any of said States except shipments accompanied in each instance by a Federal permit, issued by an officer of the Bureau of Animal Industry in accordance with the regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture, until this order is officially rescinded or modified.

Given under my hand, and under the Lesser Seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this the fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and of the Commonwealth the one hundred and thirty-ninth.

H. C. STUART,

Governor.

By the Governor:

B. O. JAMES,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,

RICHMOND.

QUARANTINE PROCLAMATION.

Quarantining Union Stock Yards, Richmond, Va., Said Yards
Having Been Exposed to Infection of Contagious
Foot and Mouth Disease.

WHEREAS, in the opinion of the Virginia State Veterinarian and the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, the Union Stock Yards, Richmond, Va., have been exposed to the infection of the contagious communicable disease known as Foot and Mouth Disease; and

WHEREAS, by authority conferred by Section 1599, paragraph 3, of an act of the General Assembly approved March 12, 1908, authorizing the Virginia State Live Stock Sanitary Board to establish and maintain such quarantine against all contagious diseases affecting live stock as said Board may deem necessary to protect the domestic animals of this State, said board has issued an order quarantining said Union Stock Yards, and has directed its enforcement by Dr. J. G. Ferneyhough, State Veterinarian;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, H. C. Stuart, Governor of Virginia, do hereby issue this proclamation quarantining said Union Stock Yards, Richmond, Va., and do prohibit the movement of Cattle, sheep, other ruminants or swine into said yards except shipments in transit and now within the borders of the State of Virginia, until this order is officially modified or rescinded. All live stock

now in said yards may be slaughtered in the adjacent abattoirs under direct inspection of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry. No live stock now in said yards or in transit shall be moved out of said yards except for slaughter as above provided.

Given under my hand, and under the Lesser Seal of the Commonwealth, this eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and of the Commonwealth the one hundred and thirty-ninth.

H. C. STUART,
Governor.

By the Governor:

B. O. JAMES,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND.

MODIFIED QUARANTINE PROCLAMATION.

Against States Where Contagious Foot and Mouth Disease exists
in Cattle, Sheep, Other Ruminants and Swine.

WHEREAS, it has been determined by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, and notice has been duly given to the State Veterinarian of Virginia, that the contagious, communicable disease known as Foot and Mouth Disease exists in live stock in the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin; and

WHEREAS, by authority conferred by Section 1599, paragraph 4, of an act of the General Assembly approved March 12, 1908, authorizing the Virginia State Live Stock Sanitary Board to establish and maintain such quarantine against all contagious diseases affecting live stock in other States, as said Board may deem necessary to protect the domestic animals of this State, said Board has issued such order establishing quarantine against the States hereinbefore named, and has directed its enforcement by Dr. J. G. Ferneyhough, State Veterinarian:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, H. C. Stuart, Governor of Virginia, do hereby declare the State of Virginia quarantined against the States

of Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Wisconsin. No cattle, sheep, other ruminants or swine, and no hides, skins, wool, hair, horns or hoofs of such animals shall be moved into Virginia from any of said States for any purpose until this order is officially rescinded or modified.

Hay, straw or similar fodder may be received in Virginia from quarantined States, from areas defined by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, "Modified" or "Restricted:"

Provided, that the owner or consignor shall first file an affidavit with the transportation company at point of shipment certifying that the hay, etc., was harvested in "Modified" or "Restricted" area.

Provided, further, that waybill is endorsed with the statement that the affidavit aforesaid is on file at point of shipment, a copy of which affidavit shall also be attached to said waybill.

Provided, further, that waybill is endorsed that a statement from the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, is on file at the office of the railway issuing said waybill, certifying that the county in which such shipment originated is in "Modified" or "Restricted" area on date of said shipment, a copy of which statement shall also accompany said waybill.

No hay, etc., from any area classified by Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, on date of shipment as "Closed" or "Exposed" area, shall be received in Virginia.

All modifications of the original quarantine against the live stock of the States above mentioned are hereby revoked, and absolute quarantine is hereby declared against all live stock, either for immediate slaughter or otherwise, coming through or from the States named in this proclamation, including also live poultry of all kinds.

Given under my hand, and under the Lesser Seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this the twenty-sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and of the Commonwealth the one hundred and thirty-ninth.

H. C. STUART,

Governor.

By the Governor:

B. O. JAMES,

Secretary of the Commonwealth

Miller Cattle on the Way to the Ditch to be Shot.

Second Section on the Way to the Ditch.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN HENRICO COUNTY
QUARANTINE PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, an extensive outbreak of a malignant and communicable disease, known as Foot and Mouth Disease, has been located and now exists on the premises of Miller Brothers, in the County of Henric, near Stop 17 of the Richmond and Rappahannock River Railroad Company, about three miles east of the limits of the city of Richmond; and

WHEREAS, there is grave danger of the spread of this highly contagious disease to the great detriment and practical ruin of the live stock and dairy interest of Henrico county, and possibly adjoining counties; and

WHEREAS, the disease as already developed, to say nothing of further development, will cost the State of Virginia a very large sum of money if adequate steps are to be taken to prevent the spread of this contagion;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, H. C. Stuart, Governor of Virginia acting in conjunction with the Virginia Live Stock Sanitary Board, and under authority conferred in Section 1599, paragraph 3 of an act of the General Assembly approved March 12, 1908, do hereby declare a quarantine against the premises of the said Miller Brothers, and against all the territory within a radius of five miles thereof in all directions, and do prohibit the movement of cattle, sheep, other ruminants or swine on or over the public highways within said radius, whether the said live stock originates within or without the said radius, and whether it is being driven into, out of or through the said radius;

Provided, however, that live stock within the said five mile area above described may be moved under a special permit given in writing by the State Veterinarian or his duly authorized deputy. This permit, signed as above stated, shall be in the hands of the person in charge, and shall accompany any live stock moved within the said five miles area.

Quarantine is also declared against all hay, straw or similar fodder, hides, skins, wool, horns, hoofs, litter or manure within the said area, except by written permit of the State Veterinarian or his deputy, accompanying the movement, as above stated.

For the purpose of supervision of stock and enforcement of these rules and regulations, and for the granting of permits, headquarters have been opened by the State Veterinarian, Dr. J. G. Ferneyhough, at Murphy's Hotel, Richmond, Va., where he can be reached in person or by written communication.

Given under my hand, and under the Lesser Seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and of the Commonwealth the one hundred and thirty-ninth.

H. C. STUART,

Governor.

By the Governor:

B. O. JAMES,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,

RICHMOND.

MODIFIED QUARANTINE PROCLAMATION, NO. 2.

Against States Where Contagious Foot and Mouth Disease Exists
in Cattle, Sheep, Other Ruminants and Swine, and
Against the District of Columbia.

WHEREAS, it has been determined by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, and notice has been duly given to the State Veterinarian of Virginia, that the contagious, communicable disease known as the Foot and Mouth disease exists in live stock in the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, West Virginia, and Wisconsin, and the District of Columbia; and

WHEREAS, by authority conferred by Section 1599, paragraph 4, of an act of the General Assembly, approved March 12, 1908, authorizing the Virginia State Live Stock Sanitary Board to establish and maintain such quarantine against all contagious diseases affecting live stock in other States, as said Board may deem neces-

sary to protect the domestic animals of this State, said Board has issued such order establishing quarantine against the States hereinafore named, and against the District of Columbia:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, H. C. Stuart, Governor of Virginia, do hereby declare the State of Virginia quarantined against the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, West Virginia, and Wisconsin, and the District of Columbia. No cattle, sheep, other ruminants or swine, and no litter or manure of such animals shall be moved into Virginia from any of said States or from the District of Columbia, for any purpose, until this order is rescinded or modified.

Hides, skins, wool, hair, horns and hoofs of such animals may be received in Virginia from quarantined States, and from the District of Columbia, from areas defined by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, "Modified," "Restricted," or "Free";

Provided, that the owner or consignor shall first file an affidavit with the transportation company at the point of shipment certifying that the hides, skins, wool, hair, horns, or hoofs were taken from the animals in "Modified," "Restricted," or "Free" area:

Provided, further, that the waybill is endorsed by the agent of the transportation company accepting said shipment, with the statement that the affidavit aforesaid is on file in the office of the said transportation company at the point of shipment, a certified copy of which affidavit shall also be attached to said waybill:

Provided, further, that said waybill is endorsed that a statement from the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, is on file at the principal office of the transportation company issuing said waybill, showing that the county in which such shipment originated is in "Modified," "Restricted," or "Free" area on date of said shipment, and giving the name of the county, a certified copy of which statement shall also be attached to said waybill.

Hides, skins, wool, hair, horns and hoofs of cattle, sheep, other ruminants and swine may be received in Virginia from quarantined States and from the District of Columbia, from areas defined by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, "Closed" or "Exposed."

Provided said hides, skins, wool, hair, horns or hoofs of such

animals are disinfected prior to shipment under the supervision of an inspector of the said Bureau of Animal Industry;

Provided, further, that the waybill is endorsed by the agent of the transportation company accepting said shipment with the statement that a certificate, signed by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, showing that he supervised the disinfection of the said hides, skins, wool, hair, horns or hoofs, is on file in the office of the said transportation company at the point of shipment, a certified copy of which certificate shall also be attached to said waybill;

Hides, skins, wool, hair, horns and hoofs of cattle, sheep, other ruminants and swine which have received antemortem and post-mortem Federal inspection may be received in Virginia from quarantined States and from the District of Columbia, from areas defined by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, "Closed" or "Exposed" without disinfection;

Provided, the owner or consignor shall first file an affidavit with the transportation company at the point of shipment, certifying that the said hides, skins, wool, hair, horns or hoofs are from animals which have received Federal inspection as aforesaid;

Provided, further, that the waybill is endorsed by the agent of the transportation company accepting said shipment with the statement that the affidavit aforesaid is on file in the office of the said transportation company at the point of shipment, a certified copy of which affidavit shall also be attached to said waybill.

Hay, straw, or similar fodder, may be received in Virginia from quarantined States and from the District of Columbia, from areas defined by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, "Modified," "Restricted," or "Free";

Provided that the owner or consignor shall first file an affidavit with the transportation company at the point of shipment, certifying that the hay, straw, or similar fodder, was harvested in "Modified," "Restricted," or "Free" area;

Provided, further, that the waybill is endorsed by the agent of the transportation company accepting said shipment with the statement that the affidavit aforesaid is on file in the office of the said transportation company at the point of shipment, a certified copy of which affidavit shall also be attached to said waybill.

Provided, further, that said waybill is endorsed that a statement from the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Depart-

ment of Agriculture, is on file at the principal office of the transportation company issuing said waybill, showing that the county in which such shipment originated is in "Modified," "Restricted," or "Free" area on date of said shipment, and giving the name of the county, a certified copy of which statement shall also be attached to said waybill.

No hay, straw, or similar fodder, shall be received in Virginia from quarantined States and from the District of Columbia, from any area defined by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, on date of shipment, "Closed" or "Exposed," except.

Hay or straw used for packing purposes, and which has been disinfected with formalin gas in the manner described in Farmers' Bulletin 345.

Provided, that the owner or consignor of such hay or straw used for packing purposes shall first file an affidavit with the transportation company at the point of shipment certifying that the facilities for disinfection have been approved by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and that the said hay or straw has been disinfected as aforesaid.

Provided, further, that the waybill is endorsed by the agent of the transportation company accepting said shipment of hay or straw for packing purposes with the statement that the affidavit aforesaid is on file in the office of the said transportation company at the point of shipment, a certified copy of which affidavit shall also be attached to the waybill.

Grain for seed and milling purposes, and stock feed in new bags or containers which have not been previously used for any purpose may be received in Virginia from quarantined States and from the District of Columbia;

Provided, that the owner or consignor shall first file an affidavit with the transportation company at the point of shipment certifying that the bags or containers in which grain for seed and milling purposes, or in which stock feed, is offered for shipment, are new and have not been used for any purpose up to that time and have not been exposed to contamination through live stock, their excretions, or by-products;

Provided, further, that the waybill is endorsed by the agent of the transportation company accepting said shipment with the statement that affidavit aforesaid is on file in the office of said transportation company at the point of shipment, a certified copy of which affidavit shall also be attached to said waybill.

No bags or similar containers which have been previously used shall be received in Virginia from quarantined States or from the District of Columbia.

All modifications of the original quarantine against the said live stock of the States above mentioned are hereby revoked, and absolute quarantine is hereby declared against all such live stock, either for immediate slaughter or otherwise, coming through or from the States named in this proclamation, and from the District of Columbia, including also live poultry of all kinds.

Given under my hand, and under the Lesser Seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this the tenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and of the Commonwealth, the one hundred and thirty-ninth.

H. C. STUART,

Governor.

By the Governor:

B. O. JAMES,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND.

QUARANTINE PROCLAMATION.

Against States Where Contagious Foot and Mouth Disease Exists
in Cattle, Sheep, Other Ruminants and Swine, and
Against the District of Columbia.

WHEREAS, it has been determined by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, and notice has been duly given to the State Veterinarian of Virginia, that the contagious, communicable disease known as the Foot and Mouth Disease exists in live stock in the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, West Virginia, and Wisconsin, and the District of Columbia: and

WHEREAS, in pursuance of authority conferred by the statutes

in such cases made and provided, the Live Stock Sanitary Board of the Commonwealth of Virginia, the Governor, the Chairman of said Board, and the State Veterinarian have established a quarantine and have prescribed certain orders, rules and regulations for the protection of live stock in this Commonwealth.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, H. C. Stuart, Governor of Virginia, in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided, do hereby and herein proclaim the boundaries of said quarantine and the said orders, rules and regulations prescribed as aforesaid, to-wit: The State of Virginia is declared to be quarantined against the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, West Virginia, and Wisconsin, and the District of Columbia. No cattle, sheep, other ruminants or swine, and no litter or manure of such animals shall be moved into Virginia from and of said States or from the District of Columbia, for any purpose, until this order is rescinded or modified.

Hides, skins, wool, hair, horns and hoofs of such animals may be received in Virginia from quarantined States, and from the District of Columbia, from areas defined by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, "Modified," "Restricted," or "Free":

Provided, that the owner or consignor shall first file an affidavit with the transportation company at the point of shipment certifying that the hides, skins, wool, hair, horns, or hoofs were taken from the animals in "Modified," "Restricted," or "Free" area;

Provided, further, that the waybill is endorsed by the agent of the transportation company accepting said shipment, with the statement that the affidavit aforesaid is on file in the office of the said transportation company at the point of shipment, a copy of which affidavit, certified by the said agent of the transportation company as a true copy, shall also be attached to said waybill;

Provided, further, that said waybill is endorsed that a statement from the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, is on file at the principal office of the transportation company issuing said waybill, showing that the county in which such shipment originated is in "Modified," "Restricted," or "Free" area on date of said shipment, and giving the name of the county, a copy of which statement, certified by the

said agent of the transportation company as a true copy, shall be attached to said waybill.

Hides, skins, wool, horns and hoofs of cattle, sheep, other ruminants and swine may be received in Virginia from quarantined States and from the District of Columbia, from areas defined by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, "Closed" or "Exposed."

Provided said hides, skins, wool, hair, horns or hoofs of such animals are disinfected prior to shipment under the supervision of an inspector of the said Bureau of Animal Industry;

Provided, further, that the waybill is endorsed by the agent of the transportation company accepting said shipment with the statement that a certificate, signed by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, showing that he supervised the disinfection of the said hides, skins, wool, hair, horns or hoofs, is on file in the office of the said transportation company at the point of shipment, a copy of which certificate, certified by the said agent of the transportation company as a true copy, shall also be attached to said waybill;

Hides, skins, wool, hair, horns and hoofs of cattle, sheep, other ruminants and swine which have received antemortem and postmortem Federal inspection may be received in Virginia from quarantined States and from the District of Columbia, from areas defined by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, "Closed" or "Exposed" without disinfection:

Provided, the owner or consignor shall first file an affidavit with the transportation company at the point of shipment, certifying that the said hides, skins, wool, hair, horns or hoofs are from animals which have received Federal inspection as aforesaid.

Provided, further, that the waybill is endorsed by the agent of the transportation company accepting said shipment with the statement that the affidavit aforesaid is on file in the office of the said transportation company at the point of shipment, a copy of which affidavit, certified by the said agent of the transportation company as a true copy, shall also be attached to said waybill.

Hay, straw, or similar fodder, may be received in Virginia from quarantined States and from the District of Columbia, from areas defined by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, "Modified," "Restricted," or "Free";

Provided, that the owner or consignor shall first file with the transportation company at the point of shipment an affidavit, certi-

ying that the hay, straw, or similar fodder, was harvested in "Modified," "Restricted," or "Free" area; or, in lieu thereof, an affidavit as described in Bureau of Animal Industry Order No. 236, general regulation No. 12:

Provided, further, that the waybill is endorsed by the agent of the transportation company accepting said shipment with the statement that the affidavit aforesaid is on file in the office of the said transportation company at the point of shipment, a copy of which affidavit, certified by the said agent of the transportation company as a true copy, shall also be attached to said waybill.

Provided, further, that said waybill is endorsed that a statement from the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, is on file at the principal office of the transportation company issuing said waybill, showing that the county in which such shipment originated is in "Modified," "Restricted," or "Free" area on date of said shipment, and giving the name of the county, a copy of which statement, certified by the said agent of the transportation company as a true copy, shall also be attached to said waybill.

No hay, straw, or similar fodder, shall be received in Virginia from quarantined States and from the District of Columbia, from any area defined by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United State Department of Agriculture, on date of shipment, "Closed" or "Exposed," except

Hay or straw used for packing purposes, and which has been disinfected with formalin gas in the manner described in Farmers' Bulletin 345.

Provided, that the owner or consignor of such hay or straw used for packing purposes shall first file an affidavit with the transportation company at the point of shipment certifying that the facilities for disinfection have been approved by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and that the said hay or straw has been disinfected as aforesaid.

Provided, further, that the waybill is endorsed by the agent of the transportation company accepting said shipment of hay or straw for packing purposes with the statement that the affidavit aforesaid is on file in the office of the said transportation company at the point of shipment, a copy of which affidavit, certified by the said agent of the transportation company as a true copy, shall also be attached to the waybill.

Grain for seed and milling purposes, and stock feed, in new bags or containers which have not been previously used for any

purpose, may be received in Virginia from quarantined States and from the District of Columbia;

Provided, that the owner or consignor shall first file an affidavit with the transportation company at the point of shipment certifying that the bags or containers in which grain for seed and milling purposes, or in which stock feed is offered for shipment, are new and have not been used for any purpose up to that time and have not been exposed to contamination through live stock, their excretions, or by-products;

Provided, further, that the waybill is endorsed by the agent of the transportation company accepting said shipment with the statement that affidavit aforesaid is on file in the office of said transportation company at the point of shipment, a copy of which affidavit, certified by the said agent of the transportation company as a true copy, shall also be attached to said waybill.

No bags or similar containers which have been previously used shall be received in Virginia from quarantined States or from the District of Columbia.

All modifications of the original quarantine against the said live stock of the States above mentioned are hereby revoked, and absolute quarantine is hereby declared against all such live stock, either for immediate slaughter or otherwise, coming through or from the States named in this proclamation, and through or from the District of Columbia, including also live poultry of all kinds.

Given under my hand, and under the Lesser Seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this the sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and of the Commonwealth, the one hundred and thirty-ninth.

H. C. STUART,

Governor.

By the Governor:

B. O. JAMES,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

VIRGINIA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD,
OFFICE OF STATE VETERINARIAN,

Richmond, Va., April 22, 1915.

WHEREAS, by the provisions of an act of the General Assembly approved March 15, 1915, the State Veterinarian is authorized,

by and with the consent of the Governor, to suspend temporarily the quarantine rules and regulations of the State as to Foot and Mouth Disease, in particular cases or classes of cases, whenever in the opinion of the said Veterinarian and the Governor public interest may so require.

NOW, THEREFORE, the undersigned, J. G. Ferneyhough, State Veterinarian, acting with the consent of the Governor, hereby modifies the rules and regulations heretofore enacted by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, and the Governor of Virginia, acting in his own official capacity, hereby modifies his several proclamations to the effect that second-hand bags or similar containers whether empty or filled with unquarantined food stuffs may be received in Virginia from *quarantined States*, or from the District of Columbia, when such bags or sacks have been disinfected with formalin gas in the manner prescribed in Farmers' Bulletin 345.

Provided that the owner or consignor of such sacks shall first file an affidavit with the transportation company at the point of shipment certifying that the facilities used for disinfection have been approved by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and that the said sacks have been disinfected as aforesaid.

The rules and regulations of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board and the several proclamations of the Governor shall remain in full force and effect, except as herein and heretofore amended or modified.

J. G. FERNEYHOUGH,

State Veterinarian.

By consent of the Governor,

H. C. STUART,

Governor.

VIRGINIA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD,
OFFICE OF STATE VETERINARIAN,

Richmond, Va., June 18, 1915.

NOTICE TO TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES AND
OTHERS OPERATING IN THE STATE OF
VIRGINIA.

WHEREAS, by the provisions of an act of the General Assembly approved March 15, 1915, the State Veterinarian is authorized, by and with the consent of the Governor, to suspend temporarily the quarantine rules and regulations of the State as to Foot and Mouth Disease, in particular cases or classes of cases, whenever in the opinion of the said Veterinarian and the Governor public interest may so require.

NOW, THEREFORE, the undersigned, J. G. Ferneyhough, State Veterinarian, acting with the consent of the Governor, hereby modifies the rules and regulations heretofore enacted by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, and the Governor of Virginia, acting in his own official capacity, hereby modifies his several proclamations to the effect that hay, straw or similar fodder, and bags or similar containers used for grain or stock feed, may be received in Virginia without any restrictions whatever from those States in which the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry, has reduced all counties to areas described as "modified," "restricted," or "free," which at this time includes the States of Delaware, Iowa, Indiana, Montana, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Michigan, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia. In the future Virginia State restrictions will change automatically to conform to modifications made by the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture as above described, without official notice thereof from this office, relative to other States now under Federal and State quarantine on account of Foot and Mouth Disease.

*States From Which Federal Quarantine Has Been Entirely
Removed.*

Since an order, signed by the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture has declared the following States entirely free area: Delaware, Iowa, and New Hampshire, the Virginia quarantine against the said States is hereby also removed.

In the future, when an entire State is declared to be *free area* by the Secretary of the United State Department of Agriculture, Virginia quarantine restrictions are thereby automatically removed on the said Federal free States without official notice thereof, from this office.

The rules and regulations of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board and the several proclamations of the Governor shall remain in full force and effect, except as herein and heretofore amended or modified.

J. G. FERNEYHOUGH,
State Veterinarian.

By consent of the Governor,
H. C. STUART,
Governor.

VIRGINIA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD,
OFFICE OF STATE VETERINARIAN,

Richmond, Va., February 22, 1916.

NOTICE TO TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES AND
OTHERS OPERATING IN THE STATE OF
VIRGINIA.

WHEREAS, by the provisions of an act of the General Assembly approved March 15, 1915, the State Veterinarian is authorized, by and with the consent of the Governor, to suspend temporarily the quarantine rules and regulations of the State as to Foot and Mouth Disease, in particular cases or classes of cases, whenever in the opinion of the said Veterinarian and the Governor public interest may so require.

NOW, THEREFORE, the undersigned, J. G. Ferneyhough, State Veterinarian, acting with the consent of the Governor, hereby modifies the rules and regulations heretofore enacted by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, and the Governor of Virginia, acting in his own official capacity, hereby modifies his several proclamations to the effect that cattle, sheep, other ruminants or swine originating in Federal free areas may be shipped into Virginia for immediate slaughter. Such shipments must be made in accord-

ance with the regulations of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry.

Cattle, sheep, other ruminants or swine originating in Federal "closed," "exposed," "modified," or "restricted" areas are forbidden to enter the State of Virginia for any purpose.

The rules and regulations of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board and the several proclamations of the Governor shall remain in full force and effect, except as herein and heretofore amended or modified.

J. G. FERNEYHOUGH,

State Veterinarian.

By order of the Governor,

H. C. STUART,

Governor.

Makers
Syracuse, N. Y.
PAT. JAN. 21, 1908

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