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PUBLIC HEARING

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On ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 437,
which regulates Garbage-
Feeding Hog Farms

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Held:

Assembly Chamber, State House
Trenton, New Jersey
Monday, May 24, 1954

BEFORE:

N. J. Legislature Assembly.
Committee on Agriculture, Conservation and Economic Development

MEMBERS PRESENT:

C. William Haines, Chairman
Raymond E. Bowkley
Douglas Rutherford
John A. Waddington
Benjamin Franklin, III
William F. Hyland

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We have only one name so far, Mr. James McIntyre, of those who wish to testify. I think the first order of business is for those who wish to testify, or who have a prepared statement to present, to take a sheet from that little red, sign it, and give it to us so that we will know how to arrange the meeting.

(Registration of Names)

MR. BOWKLEY: Gentlemen, we are going to call this hearing to order. My name is Bowkley, Assemblyman from Hunterdon County, acting for Assemblyman Haines, Chairman of this Committee, who incidentally will be here later. He asked me to get the meeting started.

Now, I am going to ask all those here who wish to testify - I have left a little pad on the second desk - if you will please come up and take a piece of that paper, sign your name and whom you represent on the paper so that we will know who you are and so that the Secretary and Stenographer will have a record of your name. I am asking that this front chair (indicating) be used as, you might call it, a witness chair. Since we don't have the public address system connected I will ask those who are going to testify to come up, when you are called, to the front and take this chair.

First, I would like to introduce the Members of the Committee who are present this evening to hear this testimony. On my right is Assemblyman Franklin from Morris County and Assemblyman Waddington from Salem County, and on my left Assemblyman Rutherford from Sussex County.

We have only one name so far, Mr. James McIntyre, of those who wish to testify. I think the first order of business is for those who wish to testify, or who have a prepared statement to present, to take a sheet from that little pad, sign it, and give it to us so that we will know how to arrange the meeting.

(Registration of Speakers)

MR. BOWKLEY: I am going to call off the names we have received of people who are going to speak this evening and if there are any others, before we get started, I would appreciate it if they would fill out one of these slips: Mr. Germanio, Mr. Lechman, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Lauderdale, Mr. Brainard, Mr. Leslie. Are there any others who intend to speak or present a statement?

MEMBER OF AUDIENCE: Mr. Chairman, Dr. McCoy, Secretary of the New Jersey Veterinary Medical Association, is supposed to be here but he has not arrived as yet.

MR. BOWKLEY: Well, suppose we put his name down. Whom did you say he represents?

MEMBER OF AUDIENCE: The New Jersey Veterinary Medical Association.

MR. BOWKLEY: Well, the Committee has decided that inasmuch as the proponents of the Bill are livestock people, that is dairymen and cattlemen, we have decided to call on the proponents of the Bill first and then the representatives of the swine industry. Then we will call on the individuals. So, if Mr. William W. Brainard will please come forward we will get started.

MR. WILLIAM W. BRAINARD, JR.: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: I am William W. Brainard, Jr. of Bedminster Township, Somerset County, a beef cattle producer, representing the dairy and livestock interests of this State as President of The Cooperative Interbreed Cattle Association of New Jersey.

I have a prepared statement which I should like to read

into the record.

The Cooperative Interbreed Cattle Association of New Jersey is composed of the various cattle organizations established in this State and represents the combined interests of both the dairy and the beef cattle industries. The Directors of our Association are sponsoring Assembly Bill No. 437 with certain reluctance and only after becoming convinced that we must do so in order to protect the average New Jersey milk and beef producer. We believe that the record of our attempts to protect ourselves and the products of our industry must be made clear in the public interest, so that if Foot and Mouth Disease should become established in this State as a result of being thought to be only Vesicular Exanthema - a swine disease - then we can come before the public with a clear conscience, and a clean record.

Vesicular Exanthema was originally discovered in California in April 1932. It was contained there for twenty years. In June 1952 it broke out and has now been diagnosed in at least 40 states. It is not a simple disease. If the bill under discussion tonight was to be made law tomorrow, it would be at least two years before the livestock industry of this State, including the garbage feeders, would begin to be relieved of the dangers now present. That is why 43 states have laws or regulations which require the heat treating of garbage before being fed to swine plus other provisions designed to control and eradicate Vesicular Exanthema. The only State not now having such laws or regulations are California, Vermont, North Dakota, New Mexico,

and New Jersey. Of these only California and New Jersey have any significance in swine production. But that does not mean that California has not now gone into action against the disease. After an average expenditure of \$107,000 each year for inspections to make sure that VE disease was not Foot and Mouth Disease, and because the entire state has been quarantined by the Federal Government, the more than 19,000 swine ranches which do not feed garbage, as compared to approximately 450 ranches which do feed garbage, asserted themselves and the State took action. The result is:

ORDER ADOPTING ARTICLE 6 (VESICULAR EXANTHEMA QUARANTINE IN SWINE) TO SUBCHAPTER 2 (LIVESTOCK DISEASE CONTROL) OF CHAPTER 2 (ANIMAL INDUSTRY) OF TITLE 3 (AGRICULTURE) OF THE CALIFORNIA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, dated November 2, 1953.

This is a straight-forward regulation to control and eradicate Vesicular Exanthema. This leaves New Jersey as the only major swine producing and feeding state, which has refused to face the problem. It might be added here that there is reason to believe the present agricultural laws of this State could be employed to control VE disease. Up to this time however, no action has been taken to so do. Therefore, specific legislation has now been introduced.

The results of the California order are beginning to be seen. As of February 28, 1954, 511 premises were feeding raw garbage and none were cooking. One month later, 534 premises were feeding raw garbage but 76 were cooking. In this connection it should be noted

that 70.9 per cent of all garbage feeding premises in the United States were cooking during March 1954 and that 51.6 per cent of the swine were fed cooked garbage. These were increases of 4.2 per cent and 4.4 per cent respectively during the month of March throughout the country. So cooking must be possible and satisfactory for some producers.

New Jersey had 510 premises feeding raw garbage and only one cooking. This feeder by the way has now been released from Federal quarantine.

The Directors of the Inter-Breed realize that this is a very complicated subject. We have been studying it carefully for more than eighteen months. The danger to the cattle industry is the very real danger of Foot and Mouth Disease. It is impossible to distinguish Foot and Mouth Disease from Vesicular Exanthema, except by diagnostic tests. The longer we have Vesicular Exanthema, the greater the danger that Foot and Mouth Disease could become established in this State. Here we are situated close to one of the greatest ports in this nation. Ships arrive from all over the world every day. We import tons of garbage into New Jersey every day from New York, as we do from Philadelphia. The recent outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease in Canada, so costly to the agriculture of that nation, is believed to have been caused by the introduction of the virus in sausages brought in by a farm worker recently arrived from Europe where at that time there was a most virulent outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease. The best informed authorities in this country, the

men who spend their lives dealing scientifically with disease and disease problems will tell you that in their opinion, it is not a question of "if" we have another outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease in the United States, it is a question of "when". We have an elaborate livestock transport system which moves cattle, sheep and swine by truck across vast distances in a very few days. Trucks carry our produce far more speedily than was possible in 1914. Forty years ago, an outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease, originally thought to be only a mild Vesicular infection of swine, broke out in the stockyards in Niles, Michigan, and before this could be controled, Foot and Mouth Disease spread into twenty-two states including the State of New Jersey. The Union stockyards in Chicago were closed. The movement of agricultural products, including hay and straw were closely confined and the cost of eradicating the disease alone was better than \$9 million, not including the loss to the livestock industry of the animals which had to be destroyed. Is it imprudent therefore to protect ourselves, as well as the rest of the country by taking such measures as this bill includes to begin to control and eradicate this Vesicular Exanthema epidemic?

At the moment here in New Jersey, periodic inspections are being made of garbage-feeding premises. That is the best that we can do at the moment. I am sure that Dr. Porteus, Veterinary in Charge of the USDA's Animal Disease Eradication Branch in New Jersey and Dr. Crouse, Chief of the Bureau of Swine Disease Control of the New Jersey

Department of Agriculture will advise that this is not a satisfactory situation. It seems to be the best that can be done. Still, these inspections are made at various periods in accordance with the manpower available to make the inspections. They are costly. It is quite possible that between the dates of such inspections an outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease could be considered to be only another outbreak of Vesicular Exanthema. We have no basic plan to control and eradicate the disease. The garbage-feeders have declared publicly that they want to live with it. The Directors of the Inter-Breed are certain that there must be those among these garbage-feeders who realize the continuing danger, not only of additional costly outbreaks of Vesicular Exanthema among their hogs, but of one final disaster, because Foot and Mouth will put them out of business while it puts the New Jersey dairymen and cattle feeder in bankruptcy. Perhaps the difference is that all the swine in New Jersey are worth in dollars, less than 8 per cent of the cattle in New Jersey, and I might add that the livelihoods at stake are not even in the same proportion.

The Cooperative Inter-Breed Cattle Association has been watching and waiting for almost two years. When three bills were introduced in the Assembly more than fourteen months ago, the cattle industry urged a workable program for the control and eradication of Vesicular Exanthema. We offered to do anything reasonable to cooperate. You will recall that when Chairman Haines appointed

a Conference Committee of representatives both of the garbage-feeders and of the cattle industry to discuss that controversial legislation a compromise bill was reported back to the Agricultural Committee after a series of meetings under the chairmanship of Secretary Allen. This bill was defeated in the Legislature. The cattle industry had no relief from the danger which surrounded it then and continues to surround it.

On October 21, 1953, following the regular meeting of our Board of Directors, the Inter-Breed issued a press release which stated:

"WHEREAS the cattle industry of New Jersey has watched and waited with sympathetic interest trusting that the swine garbage-feeders would want to take necessary steps to control and eradicate Vesicular Exanthema in their own interest"

and this went on to point out that we resolved to use all available means to urge and aid proper regulations for the eradication of the disease. We still hesitated to introduce legislation hoping against hope that the swine industry would take effective action. On February 5, 1954, at the annual meeting of the Veterinary Medical Association of New Jersey, I urged that the garbage-feeders might find it to their advantage to follow the pattern of the cattle Tuberculosis eradication program and voluntarily undertake such measures as have been proven to be effective in eradicating Vesic-

ular Exanthema, and that they themselves propose an accredited Vesicular Exanthema swine herd program. On February 25, 1954, in an attempt to show our good faith and to ascertain if there were any reasonable grounds on which to base a new approach to control and eradicate the disease, I had a private meeting with Mr. Charles Schoch, President of the Secaucus Stock Farmers Association. At that time we were agreed on the fundamentals of a program. Mr. Schoch stated he would take this program back to Secaucus and he thought it would meet with the approval of his group. I assured him that if this was the case, I would then go with him to the USDA Veterinary Livestock Inspector in this State, Dr. Porteus, to Secretary Allen, to the Directors of the Inter-Breed, and if these agreed that this was a practical program, I would go with him to Washington and urge its adoption by the USDA and the release from quarantine of individual premises as they complied. No word was heard from Mr. Schoch. I wrote to him on March 19, 1954, after hearing the garbage-feeders were proposing legislation here in Trenton. His reply dated March 25th included the following:

"At our last meeting * * * * * a resolution was passed to consider a program along the lines you suggested to me. In order to bring this into more concrete form, two members are presently traveling in this area to see first-hand, the methods that are pointed out as successful and satisfactory. On their return, their views, coupled with your sugges-

tions, I am sure will meet with your approval and be mutually acceptable to all of us."

Nothing further has been heard from Mr. Schoch. We waited and then we decided it was time to place the cattle industry on record before the public. It might be of some interest to the Committee to know that at the conclusion of my meeting with Mr. Schoch, he casually inquired if the cattle industry would support a garbage-feeder for the State Board of Agriculture.

Perhaps a word about Foot and Mouth Disease should be written into the record. This is a highly contagious disease, chiefly confined to cloven footed animals. Mortality runs as high as 30 to 50 per cent of adult animals. In addition, great losses are sustained as the result of the animals having had the disease. Cattle lose weight. There is a loss of milk flow. The udder becomes inflamed and ruined in many cases. The value of dairy cattle is permanently impaired. Inflammation of the feet causes many animals to become permanently lamed. Abortion is frequent.

Foot and Mouth exists in at least three distinct forms, Types O, A, and C. Recovery from attack by one form gives no protection against attack by another. A new form seems to be developing known as Type A-5. There is suspicion that another type is in existence. There is nothing static in disease control. Vaccination for one form gives no protection against any other, although in South America, my friends tell me that they use one vaccine for all types,

but that they are quite certain it is not specifically as effective as the individual vaccines. Last Summer it was my opportunity to visit a number of the livestock centers of Great Britain and to discuss the problems of Foot and Mouth Disease with farmers who had actually suffered. Great Britain, like the United States has carried on eradication methods of quarantine, inspection, slaughter of diseased and exposed animals and disinfection of the premises. In Europe, vaccination has been the plan. New Jersey's garbage-feeders have stressed that the cattle industry should not bother about Vesicular Exanthema, but should work for "a needle" for Foot and Mouth. In Europe, the disease is permanently present and sometimes gets out of hand. In the last outbreak in Germany, 80,000 animals had to be destroyed. The recent outbreak in England is thought to have resulted from migrating birds, straw and hay used for packing purposes and imported foreign meat carcasses. Between 1943 and 1945 in England 85 per cent of the outbreak started in pigs. Perhaps the best reply to the question of vaccination for Foot and Mouth Disease comes from Denmark's veterinary chief. When he was asked whether Denmark, which had developed the first vaccination, was now convinced of its efficiency, he replied that it was the best protection open to them, but he added that if Denmark had the advantage of sea boundaries as a natural protection against the disease, he would be inclined to return again to the slaughter policy as the quickest way of bringing the disease under control.

The Committee realizes that our Government has spent more than \$130 million in cooperating with the Mexican Government in trying to wipe out Foot and Mouth Disease south of our border. The Committee realizes we are sure what Foot and Mouth Disease would cost the New Jersey farmer, and the agricultural industry of our State. This is a very important hearing. The Directors of the Inter-Breed are not alarmists. We cannot dismiss the problem with just a "it can't happen here" attitude.

Word filters back that a meeting was held in the Westville area last week at which the garbage-feeders are supposed to have decided that they would oppose any bill designed to establish legislation for the control and eradication of Vesicular Exanthema. In addition, it is alleged that they believe themselves sufficiently powerful to have this bill No. 437 die a natural death in this Committee. We have been told that our attempts to make sense out of this Vesicular Exanthema are useless. We have been told that the garbage-feeders are sufficiently well organized and sufficiently powerful politically to nullify any efforts of New Jersey's dairy farmers and beef producers to protect themselves. We do not want to believe that this is the case. We do not want to believe that the garbage-feeders are sufficiently selfish to continue to expose the livestock of this State to the present danger. It said that one of the garbage-feeders privately admitted that he was convinced that garbage cooking is essential if we are to control and eradicate Vesicular Exanthema. It is said that he further

indicated that he believed practical facilities for cooking garbage could be arranged. However, the way the story goes, he added that if he was to admit this publicly he would ruin the case of the raw garbage feeders, therefore he would continue to deny that he believed that garbage cooking was essential to the eradication of the disease or that it was possible.

May I refer the Committee to a report of the Los Angeles County Residential Garbage Heat-Treatment and Feeding Trial dated April 27, 1954. The \$9 million swine industry in Los Angeles County depends upon 1700 tons of waste food that daily originates in Los Angeles County. It is estimated that 30 million pounds of pork are produced annually from this waste. The County and the City realize revenue from the sale of the waste food. If feeding of garbage were to be discontinued Los Angeles County and the municipalities would be faced with a costly disposal program. Therefore, it was decided to conduct a garbage-cooking trial to demonstrate the results from cooking Los Angeles residential garbage and feeding it to swine. The objectives were to demonstrate gains from feeding raw garbage relative to gains made from feeding an equal amount of cooked garbage and to determine the economic feasibility of cooking residential garbage for swine production. The Feeding Trial started December 11, 1953. The report is very specific as to methods and costs. The figures indicated a per ton cost for proper heat-treatment of garbage to be about .80

per ton. It further indicated that residential garbage can be properly heat-treated and remain a good or better feed. It indicated that hogs will eat properly heat-treated Los Angeles residential garbage and will gain equally as well from a smaller quantity of cooked garbage as hogs fed the same type of raw garbage. It indicated that Los Angeles residential garbage can be economically heat-treated and fed to swine.

This bill which is now before the Committee for action should not prove a detriment to the garbage-feeders. Even if they should have the mistaken idea that they can control the actions of New Jersey in planning for the control and eradication of Vesicular Exanthema, it must be apparent that they cannot control the actions of the United States. If this bill does not pass; if some suitable plan to protect the cattle industry and to control and eradicate this epidemic is not established, then not only will the cattle industry have at least put its case before the public and demonstrated that it tried to protect itself and the food products which it produces, but it might be that the garbage-feeders themselves would suffer immeasurably from a quarantine of the entire State of New Jersey just as was done in California.

This bill No. 437 has been approved by the USDA, by the Division of Animal Industry of the New Jersey Department of Agriculture, by the Dairy Council of the New Jersey Farm Bureau, by various cattle breed associations of the State of New Jersey, and by the New Jersey

Veterinary Medical Association. It is not haphazard legislation. Our Secretary of Agriculture, the Honorable W. H. Allen, at the meeting of the Inter-Breed Board of Directors held April 22, 1954, urged us to place our position on record. As Secretary Allen wrote me on April 7th, 1954:

"It has surprised me that the livestock people of this State have not been more aggressive in developing a bill for introduction in the Legislature and having it passed, which would require cooking of garbage before feeding, in the interest of protecting the livestock industry from the possibility of serious disease problems. It certainly would place on record the attitude of the livestock people as recognizing the problem.

"The compromise bill which the garbage feeders may introduce, in my judgment, is not nearly as satisfactory as a law on the statute books stating clearly that one requirement of feeding garbage must be the cooking of the garbage as a preventative of disease introduction. I am sure that gradually cooking is coming, but a law would very likely bring it faster. Certainly there is sufficient proof that the spread of Vesicular Exanthema could be kept at a minimum by cooking. The Federal Government is willing to lift the quarantines on farms that are heat-treating garbage satisfactorily, and although that is not much of an incentive at the present time with prices so high for pork, still I am inclined to think it will be a big factor

if prices are materially reduced as they likely will be in the next eighteen months."

And in the name of the dairymen and cattlemen in this State, we urge the Committee to report this legislation favorably and to move for its passage in the Legislature.

Thank you very much.

(Chairman Haines and Assemblyman Hyland arrived during the course of Mr. Brainard's speech.)

MR. BOWKLEY: We will declare a two minute recess.

(Discussion by Committee Members)

MR. BOWKLEY: Inasmuch as Mr. Brainard took approximately a half hour in presenting his brief, and in order to give all those persons who would like to be heard an opportunity, the Committee thought that we would now call upon the spokesman for the Hog Feeders.

I would like to know - Mr. McIntyre, do you represent the hog people?

MR. McINTYRE: Yes, sir.

MR. BOWKLEY: We would like to extend to you the same length of time that has been extended to Mr. Brainard; however, there are other speakers. In view of the fact that we want to finish this evening we thought you could limit it to 10 minutes.

MR. JAMES McINTYRE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I hope I don't take any longer than Dr. Brainard.

I am speaking for the President of the New Jersey Livestock Association, Sam Miseridino. He had a statement prepared - he is

under a doctor's care and was ordered not to be here tonight, so I will read his statement.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Assembly Committee on Agriculture, Conservation and Economic Development.

I am the President of the New Jersey Livestock Association, an association of hog farmers having our places of business in Gloucester County, in South Jersey.

The association, I represent, is composed of approximately 100 farmers with a total investment in Gloucester County exceeding \$5,000,000.

We have members who represent all phases of the livestock industry. The business of some is limited to the breeding and raising of shoats, or small hogs, and of course a majority of our members fatten hogs for market.

The great majority of our members have been in business for years, I suppose 20 to 25 years would be average for our members. Needless to say and, I am sure, you gentlemen know that our type of farming requires hard work, long hours and an investment much greater than most of our citizens realize.

I wanted to give you this brief background to tell you why we are and should be interested in Assembly Bill #437, which is before you tonight and I certainly want to thank you for extending to us the privilege of giving you our views on this subject.

The members of our association are strongly opposed to this bill and went on record in opposition to it.

First: Because it is too broad and does not make adequate provisions for home rule. It seems to us that local licensing should be provided for, because after all the local governing body and local Board of Health are the ones who are more familiar with the farms and are better able to make and enforce the proper regulations required. In Deptford Township where I live and have my business, the Township has for years had an ordinance limiting and regulating the hog farms, and only recently has amended that ordinance to require clean farms, safe and sound buildings, limiting the number of pigs to a reasonable space in the pens and to require proper and prompt removal of the waste. A Committee authorized to oversee and enforce the rules and regulations is also provided. We repeat, we believe the best job can be done exclusively at the local level.

Secondly: We believe the bill has been drawn in haste and without a complete knowledge of the situation regarding the feeding of garbage and its relationship to the hog disease known as Vesicular Exanthema.

One of the most important parts of the bill deals with the cooking of garbage and requires it to be heated to a temperature of 212 degrees before feeding. I would like to point out to you some facts regarding this subject.

First, let me say that ever since V. E. disease came into this State, about two years ago, a great many people, some in authority, have indicated in many ways that the hog farmer who feeds garbage is responsible for bringing it in and for its spread, and also that if the garbage was cooked the disease would be wiped out over night. Nothing could be further from the truth.

Canada has required the cooking of garbage for many years and from all reports which I have read, Canada is still infected to a great extent with V. E. disease.

Coming closer to home on a trip to Washington last year, a group of farmers accompanied by a leader of Agriculture in this State drove out to a hog farm in Virginia where a heat treatment plant for garbage was installed and had been in operation for some time, I assume under the supervision of the Federal Department of Animal Husbandry. The operator talked to us very honestly and frankly and told us that the cost of cooking was very high, that it did not prevent the V. E. disease from breaking out and that they were considering very seriously the possibility of going out of the hog business.

Coming still closer to home, a garbage cooking installation under the supervision of the Federal and State authorities has been in operation for the past eight or ten months on the farm of Miller Brothers in Secaucus, New Jersey. During this period of time, V. E. has broken out in this farm on at least one occasion during the operation of the very same cooking treatment called for

under this bill.

Gentlemen, there are more examples I could give you, but these, I am sure, prove to you that cooking or heating of garbage is not the answer to this disease. This is probably why those who prepared this bill that is before us used the words that they did in the statement attached to this bill, when they said, "One of the sources of this disease is believed to be garbage which has not been handled or otherwise treated to kill disease organisms."

I ask each of you in all fairness if you had a business which you had built up over long years by hard work, long hours, and many a sleepless night, to a point where you had an investment of up to \$100,000 or more, would you want to see legislation enacted which would require you to spend thousands of dollars when there isn't one single proof anywhere that what you were required to do would accomplish what was desired - but, on the contrary, only what somebody believed might help the situation?

To be more specific, there isn't one bit of evidence produced anywhere that cooking or heating at 212 degrees is the correct heat. No tests have been run anywhere that I know of that will show this is the correct temperature and not 240 or 180. The same thing applies to the length of time required and the size of the load you are cooking.

Then consider the cooking of the garbage itself. How would you like to eat celery, lettuce and other greens of that kind that

had been cooked or, for that matter, consider the condition of your own table food after it had once been cooked, to then cook it all over again for a half hour at 212 degrees. Has anyone run tests to show what the end product looks like, let alone what it tastes like to a hog.

I have been in this business for 25 years and I know what a hog will do when fed garbage, but before I am required to go into debt and set up an elaborate cooking plant, I think I have a legitimate right to ask someone to show me what a pig will do that has been fed on re-cooked garbage that has been heated for at least half an hour at 212 degrees temperature.

There are many other points that I could point out about this bill, but just let me close by saying: we are businessmen in what we have always considered was a legitimate business. We have never attempted to tell anyone else how to run his business. I will say now, however, we don't mind someone else telling us how to run ours, but we would certainly appreciate it very much if before they tried to regulate our business they would be able to show by actual facts, not by someone's belief, that what they want us to do will actually accomplish the desired results.

We stand ready and willing to cooperate with anyone or any group that has a sincere desire to stamp out V. E. disease in hogs because, remember, this disease affects only our business. It is not contagious to other animals. It is not harmful to human beings.

We are the only ones who suffer. We are more anxious than anyone else to see the day when we do not have to contend with it. But let all interested groups join hands in trying to find the answer after proper experimental tests and real research - not by forcing on our industry a bill which, if enacted, could well ruin many hog farmers in this State.

Thank you.

MR. BOWKLEY: Now, you are also indicated as wishing to appear for yourself.

MR. McINTYRE: Yes. That will be brief.

MR. BOWKLEY: Do you want to add your statement to this?

MR. McINTYRE: Yes, sir. I am now speaking for myself as a hog raiser and, I think, for every hog raiser in this room who feeds garbage.

I am opposed to Assembly Bill No. 437 for the reasons I will outline:

1. It is a controversial bill because, in the statement to the bill, the authors say it is believed the heating of garbage will control the spread of the various animal diseases.
2. It has never been proven to my knowledge that the cooking or heating of garbage will accomplish the results the authors of this bill hope to accomplish.
3. To pass legislation of this nature without proof it will accomplish the desired results is discrimination against one segment of agriculture.

I know you men are and want to be fair, but you will not be if you pass legislation of this kind when there is a doubt, and such a strong doubt, as to whether it will accomplish the desired results.

Thank you very much for this opportunity to present our case.

MR. BOWKLEY: I was wondering whether any Members of the Committee had any questions to ask Mr. McIntyre or the previous speaker.

MR. HAINES: I have. Are you familiar with Committee Substitute for A-205 of last year?

MR. MCINTYRE: Not clearly right now. It has been a year since I have been close to that bill.

MR. HAINES: I just wondered how you felt about that.

MR. MCINTYRE: Speaking for myself or for the Association?

MR. HAINES: For yourself, if you can't speak for the Association.

MR. MCINTYRE: Well, for myself, I would like to see this Vesicular Exanthema wiped out. How, I don't know, but from everything we can find out cooking does not seem to be the answer. I have urged, and I think the Secretary can bear me out on this, at the very early meetings we had we asked the State or someone to appropriate money to run some tests in the State to find out what it would do to garbage when you cooked it, that is the food value I am speaking of; also whether or not it was the answer in wiping out Vesicular Exanthema. The only answer we ever got when we proposed that was we don't have the money to do it with. And, as an individual, I don't feel that I should be asked to do the experimenting on my part. I don't think that is fair. If and when cooking is proven to be the answer, I don't think you will have one garbage feeder.

MR. HAINES: The Substitute for A-205 does not require the cooking of garbage but it puts the whole thing in the hands of a Committee, which would be well represented by your group, to handle the whole situation. I thought maybe that might be the answer.

MR. MCINTYRE: Speaking for myself, it might be the answer. I cannot speak for the rest of the hog men but speaking for myself it might be the answer to do some experimental work and research and find out if cooking garbage is the answer. Then I don't think one hog man in this room would be opposed to it.

MR. BOWKLEY: Are there any other questions? (No reply)

Incidentally, I would like to introduce the other Members of the Committee - Mr. William Haines, Chairman of the Committee, and Mr. Hyland, Assemblyman from Camden County.

At this point Mr. Haines has asked that I read into the record a letter addressed to him from The New Jersey Guernsey Breeders' Association, which reads as follows:

"Dear Mr. Haines:

"The New Jersey Guernsey Breeders' Association asked to go on record as in favor of the passage of Bill 437. This is to protect the livestock interests of the State of New Jersey.

"The diagnoses between Vesicular Exanthema and Hoof and Mouth Disease are very close. I went through the Hoof and Mouth Disease epidemic of 1914 at the National Dairy Show at Chicago and saw what it did to fine herds of cattle. I also had a chance to see

Hoof and Mouth in Mexico.

"This last Fall I spent some time in California. The livestock people are in full accord with the swine people who are feeding cocked garbage.

"I am sure that no one in the livestock business today wants to inflict or cause economic hardship on another segment of the industry. But we are certainly concerned about the outcome if a break should come in Hoof and Mouth for this section of the Country.

"The dollar value of the swine industry in the State of New Jersey is 8 per cent of the dollar value of the cattle industry. The only thing that we are concerned about is that all segments of the industry are properly safeguarded for everyone's mutual benefit.

"We are asking your Committee for full consideration of Bill 437.

Yours very truly

THE NEW JERSEY GUERNSEY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, INC.

(Signed) George W. Newlin, Chairman
Breed Promotion Committee."

MR. BOWKLEY: The Committee has indicated that, if any of the other speakers have prepared statements, they submit the prepared statement but instead of reading the full statement, as has previously been done, if you would merely point up the highlights of your statement and the complete statement will be available to the Committee when the stenographer's report is typed.

I am now going to call on another proponent, Mr. William J. Lauderdale, and I would ask that Mr. Lauderdale state his name clearly and the organization he represents.

MR. WILLIAM J. LAUDERDALE: My name is William J. Lauderdale and I am representing the New Jersey Dairymen's Council and the Hunterdon County Board of Agriculture.

I think, Mr. Chairman, I might just take a moment and state for the benefit of the Committee, if you don't all know, who comprises the New Jersey Dairymen's Council. It is made up of representative dairymen from every one of the agricultural counties of the State, representatives of the various Breeder Associations of the State, representatives of the various Milk Producers Associations in the State, and representatives from the Department of Agriculture, the Experiment Station, the Board of Health, and all other groups interested in dairying in the State.

I don't have a prepared statement, Mr. Chairman, and what I have to say will be to a considerable extent a repetition of what Mr. Brainard has said, but I don't think it will take me more than 10 minutes at the most and possibly less than that to say what I would like to say.

As Dairymen of the State - I might say also I am a dairyman from Hunterdon County operating my own farm, which I have operated for the past 50 years and at the present time I am running a sizeable dairy, I do not raise any hogs at the present time because

with the incident of the Federal decision in the State of New Jersey my market, which was the Flemington Auction Market, was discontinued as a market for hogs and therefore I have no market for hogs - we are vitally interested in this legislation because the United States Bureau of Animal Industry and the New Jersey Bureau of Animal Industry told us that without exhaustive tests it was impossible to tell the difference between VE disease - and I will say VE disease instead of Vesicular Exanthema because that's quite a mouthful - VE disease in hogs and Foot and Mouth disease in cattle as the first symptoms are almost identical and an outbreak of Foot and Mouth disease would wipe out large areas where it occurred and, in addition to the loss to individual dairymen, it would cost the State and Federal government a very large amount of money.

We are informed that 43 states have passed legislation requiring the licensing of garbage feeding hog establishments and, as a part of the licensing procedure, requiring the cooking of garbage as contemplated in A-437; and that in areas where these laws have been in effect for any length of time the incidence of VE disease has practically disappeared.

From the health standpoint, we believe the cooking of garbage at a proper temperature would also control Trichinosis which is a disease transmissible to man.

You are going to be told that the regulations as proposed in this legislation will put garbage feeders out of business; that it

will not stop VE disease; and that the dairymen have nothing to fear and, furthermore, it is none of their business.

We have a very large stake in milk production and distribution in New Jersey and certainly have accepted in the past 25 years many requirements for producing milk of quality which brought an almost total disappearance of tuberculosis in our herds by the installation of cooling equipment, sanitary stables and equipment, and we are now actively proceeding with the eradication of TB from our herds. We point with pride to the fact that the disease is disappearing in some cases. The North Bergen Stock Farms, having installed the proper facilities, is now enjoying immunity from VE disease quarantine.

Now, the question was brought up as to whether the hog grows as good on cooked garbage as on garbage that wasn't cooked. I don't know, Mr. Chairman, but I am reasonably sure, based on my past experience with raising and feeding hogs, that hogs that never get sick, never get any disease, grow and prosper a lot better than hogs that might have VE even as they get older. I am sure I would like to, and maybe I will, raise some again some of these days after we get rid of these things in the State of New Jersey. I would like to have them free from disease.

There is one other thing. I think the local option provision of this law certainly protects every person in the business. If the governing body and the people in the municipality in which the farms are located want them, and they are meeting the requirements, they certainly ought to be allowed to continue. I see no reason why they should not be continued. If they are in a

municipality where people are not interested in having garbage feeding hogs in their municipality, then I think they should not be allowed to do it. I believe there are plenty of places in the State where garbage feeding hogs can operate under proper supervision and they should be allowed to continue to operate.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman

MR. BOWKLEY: Thank you, Mr. Lauderdale. Do any Members of the Committee have any questions?

MR. WADDINGTON: I have. It has been stated twice that 43 states have the cooked garbage requirement.

MR. LAUDERDALE: Yes.

MR. WADDINGTON: Are any of those states at present under quarantine, as is New Jersey?

MR. LAUDERDALE: I don't know whether I can answer that directly. I don't think, Mr. Waddington, that I have the answer to that but I believe that the quarantine areas in the State have been, in the last six months or so, very much reduced. We are following that very carefully. We get a report through the publication put out called The American Farm Bureau Weekly which lists the areas in the United States which are under quarantine and those in which the quarantine has been lifted and any new quarantines that may have been put on. I wouldn't know how to answer your question any plainer than that.

MR. WADDINGTON: Mr. Allen, do you have any information

MR. WILLARD H. ALLEN: Mr. Assemblyman, there are other states where there are small areas that are quarantined, but where they have introduced cooking regulations or legislation and it is being carried out the amount of area that was under quarantine is materially reduced in practically all states. The only two states, I think, where the area is about as large as it has ever been, are New Jersey and California. They are the only two.

MR. WADDINGTON: Thank you.

MR. LAUDERDALE: May I leave with the Committee, you might have a copy of this, a publication by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry entitled "Raw Garbage Spreads Animal Diseases".

MR. BOWKLEY: If you will leave it with the Stenographer we can avail ourselves of it.

MR. LAUDERDALE: All right.

MR. BOWKLEY: Thank you.

We would now like to call on Mr. Lester Germanio, President of the Cape May County Swine Growers Association.

MR. HENRY WHITE: Mr. Germanio isn't here but he wants me to read his statement.

MR. BOWKLEY: That is acceptable if you will identify yourself for the record.

MR. WHITE: Mr. Lester Germanio, President of the Cape May County Swine Growers' Association is not here but the Vice President and Secretary are and I am the County Farm Agent, Henry White, and I am also Treasurer.

The statement is very brief but I will omit part of it and here is what he says:

"What I have to say represents the strong majority opinion of the members of our Association. It has 38 members, 35 raising hogs, 22 being garbage feeders. 18 of the 22 garbage feeders raise hogs as their chief enterprise but have small enterprises.

"Cape May County is a resort area. Great quantities of garbage are available in July and August. 5000 or more hogs are fed annually, - 85 to 90 per cent on garbage.

"Our Association is opposed to Assembly Bill 437 with respect to the requirement to cook garbage. We are not opposed to licensing and to supervising general sanitary conditions on garbage-feeding hog farms, nor as to stated standards of construction and sanitation. We have confidence in the Division of Animal Industry, State of New Jersey, and believe that any Bureau of Swine Control established in that division would supervise garbage feeders in fair and practical manner.

"Our Association opposes the requirement to cook garbage because:

(1) The 22 small garbage feeders in our Association and perhaps as many more who are not members could not cook garbage economically and would be forced out of business.

(2) And because several of our beach cities do not have tank trucks and personnel for collecting garbage and do not have land

on which to bury garbage if not able to sell collected garbage to a feeder able to cook it.

(3) And because we are not convinced that a law requiring cooking of garbage can be enforced so that all garbage is heated to required temperatures at each and every cooking.

(4) And because we do not consider that the feeding of raw garbage has been proved to be of critical importance as a means of transmitted swine VE disease.

"Many of the small garbage feeders in our Association collect garbage and haul away trash from the City of Cape May. We discussed Assembly Bill 437 with the following officials of Cape May City, - City Clerk Schellenger, and Mr. Sol Needles, Director of Public Safety. They stated that their city faces great expenses for sewer renovation and that it would be very unwelcome to be obliged to finance any system of garbage collection and disposal if, through inability of cooking garbage, the present garbage feeders should cease collecting it.

"In closing may I state that we have always been impressed by the fact that, in United States as a whole, the percentage of garbage fed hogs is very small yet the VE epizootic of 1951-1952 spread across the country with great rapidity; also that in this state most of the establishments which were feeding raw garbage at the time of the New Jersey outbreak of VE disease continued to feed it yet the numbers of cases decreased all through 1953." Signed by Lester Germanio.

MR. BOWKLEY: Is there anything you wish to add to the statement?

MR. WHITE: I don't have anything to add.

MR. BOWKLEY: Do any of the Members of the Committee have any questions? (No reply)

MR. BOWKLEY: All right, thank you.

We will now call Dr. McCoy. Will you please state for the stenographer your full name and the organization which you represent.

DR. JOHN R. MCCOY: I am Dr. John R. McCoy, Secretary of the New Jersey Veterinary Medical Association.

This Association, recognizing its responsibilities to the public, to the cattle, sheep, swine and goat industries, and to the veterinary profession, proposes to set forth its convictions, namely:

That it is the best interests of all the above to see that the operators of the garbage fed swine herds stay in business and prosper; that to do so they must conduct their operations in a manner that will, in the long run, promote their own interests, assure them of their proper place in our economy, meet with public approval and serve the common good; that they should take steps and enter into cooperative plans to rid the swine industry from the hazards of the spread of vesicular disease, such spread being accomplished through the feeding of raw garbage and through unordered movements of infected or exposed swine and through other channels; that to fail to

take such steps will, in the long run, lead either to severe compulsory restrictions applied by various authorities or to misfortunes that could wipe out the garbage feeding industry completely and finally.

Furthermore, that vesicular exanthema of swine, together with the feeding of raw garbage, constitute one of the greatest dangers that has ever threatened the entire livestock industry and that continued temporizing with this condition and failure to deal with it decisively and soon will lead to disaster to this large segment of the agricultural economy and to the food resources of this country;

That the reasons for this danger which reasons are often misunderstood, distorted or belittled, include the following:

(a) A vesicular disease is often not reported or discovered until it has existed for some time, -- the owner meanwhile may assume it is vesicular exanthema. If, or when it is found, time consuming tests are required to ascertain whether it is vesicular exanthema or foot and mouth disease. Now, during all this time when the disease was not discovered at all or was discovered belatedly, affected swine may have been sold and slaughtered and scraps of meat from the affected swine returned in raw garbage to be fed to swine in entirely different areas to set up new centers of infection. Now when and if it happens that the disease was foot and mouth disease and not vesicular exanthema, it will be a case of too little and too late and

we shall see our whole livestock industry, farms, auctions, fairs, sales, shows, transportation of livestock, slaughter houses, crippled for an indeterminate time;

(b) Even if vesicular exanthema did not exist at all, the practice of feeding raw garbage in itself is one of the most perfect methods that could be devised for the spread of foot and mouth or any disease affecting swine. Thousands of tons of garbage containing meat scraps fan out all over our country from all of our cities daily. Thus the danger is twofold - vesicular exanthema being visibly a perfect copy of the dreaded foot and mouth disease, and raw garbage containing meat scraps the perfect disseminator of either vesicular exanthema or foot and mouth disease.

We call attention to the cattle industry which for its own good and in the public interest entered into voluntary plans for the eradication of tuberculosis and brucellosis, the one being completed and the other completed in some states and rapidly approaching completion elsewhere. We sincerely believe that those who advise against corrective measures are not farsighted and are doing a disservice to the raw garbage feeder which would eventually lead to the impairment of his means of livelihood.

MR. BOWKLEY: Any questions by any Member of the Committee?

(No reply) Well, I have one.

Dr. McCoy, we have heard that no definite information is available which relates to the cooking of garbage and the

outbreaks of this disease. Can you elaborate on that for me?

DR. McCOY: In regard to its being a source of infection?

MR. BOWKLEY: Yes.

DR. McCOY: Well, I have a map back there if I may get that.

MR. BOWKLEY: Surely.

DR. McCOY: This map concerns the spread of Vesicular Exanthema in the United States from June 16, 1952, to April 1, 1954. It demonstrates the areas in which infection was reported. In these areas (indicating) garbage feeding is common and it is one of the few possible sources of spread of the infection. Actually the spread by contamination carried from one farm to another by personnel may be open to some question, but the presence of raw scraps of meat would indicate that the virus can be carried from the farm containing infected hogs into a city center and a lot of scraps come back again into that area which may be free of infection, or into a herd which has not become infected yet and set up a center.

Following quarantine and the cooking of garbage, we have a map - I won't attempt to show this around - we have a map that is clear of the infection with exception of partial quarantine remaining in Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York and Pennsylvania, with two heavy areas of infection, namely, New Jersey and California.

(Map shown to Committee)

MR. HYLAND: You made some reference to the possible

contamination and spread of this virus by personnel or transportation - say from one area to another. Just how substantial is that?

DR. McCOY: I can't answer that.

MR. FRANKLIN: It is your opinion then that cooking garbage, as set forth in the provisions of this Bill, does help in the prevention of spread.

DR. McCOY: Yes. I don't believe that it contributes to a black and white picture. We are not going to get rid of the disease just because we are cooking garbage but, on the other hand, it is a weak link in the disease. We know the virus that causes it. We know this is part of its life cycle at which we can hit and interrupt its natural history, and in this way we at least take a big step forward in interrupting its transmission.

MR. BOWKLEY: I believe it was Mr. Brainard who made reference to vaccine being used in South America. Are you familiar with that vaccine?

DR. McCOY: As far as I know there is no successful vaccine. I don't say that in contradiction but simply from ignorance.

MR. BOWKLEY: Also reference was made to some controls in the European countries. What do they consist of? Do you know?

DR. McCOY: The European attitude toward disease is a little different than ours in that they tend to be content to live with their diseases - and I don't say that in a critical sense - but with regard to Tuberculosis and Foot and Mouth Disease they prefer

to go along with it as an endemic disease. I have heard of no control that is successfully in use in Europe.

MR. BOWKLEY: One further question - Is there some manner or method generally accepted in lieu of vaccine to prevent the spread of disease other than by garbage cooking?

DR. McCOY: I would say that at present there is no other practical way to interrupt the life cycle of this particular organism.

MR. RUTHERFORD: Could you shed any light on whether or not the food value of garbage is impaired by the cooking of it?

DR. McCOY: That experiment is being run on about 6,000 farms right now. There are over 12,000 farms in this country that are feeding garbage and about half of these have signed up to cook. That is an excellent experiment because you have the work being done under field conditions.

Now, in my own field - we can often get a fine result in the laboratory but when we move out into the field with it our answers are not always the same as those gotten in the laboratory. This is being done now on a field basis and the results seem to indicate that not only does it interrupt the subject disease, Vesicular Exanthema, but it eliminates such things as Trichinosis - I should not say "eliminates", it helps control such diseases as Trichinosis and Hog Cholera - and that the food value of the garbage actually increases so that, per unit of garbage fed, be it pound

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or ton, the net result is more weight on the hog and, therefore, a better return.

MR. HAINES: What temperature is needed to raise it to this control?

DR. McCOY: My understanding is that it should be boiling because it gives an easy check on whether or not you have reached the proper temperature, that is a few degrees higher than the temperature that will kill the virus; but it is not practical to run around putting a thermometer into a cooking bin of garbage. It is a visual test to see that it is materially boiling and if it is kept boiling for a half hour that will do the job and apparently not interfere with the nutritional value if it is of good nutritional value when started. You can't make better garbage out of poor garbage.

MR. HAINES: Do you have any costs on cooking?

DR. McCOY: Yes, I have some. You mean figures on the cost of cooking.

MR. HAINES: Yes.

DR. McCOY: There are two graphs here. This is "Equipment for Heat-Treatment of Garbage to be used for Hog Feeding" - Supplement No. 1, dated February, 1954, issued jointly by the United States Department of Agriculture, Agriculture Research Service; and the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Public Health Service. On Page 5 there are graphs No. 1 and 2. Graph No. 1

pertains to the average cost of direct fire garbage cooking equipment, and the figures are taken from 182 installations. The graph shows an increasing cost for increased amounts of garbage. I will give you some figures from here.

Four hundred pounds of garbage per day ran the installer about \$400; 1200 pounds ran him about \$125; 2000 pounds or 1 ton of garbage a day ran him about \$230; and 2400 ran him about \$290 to install direct fire garbage cooking equipment.

The average cost for steam garbage cooking equipment, which apparently is used if great quantities of garbage are to be cooked, - the figures in Graph No. 2 are based on tons per day -- The man feeding 1 ton per day will have spent approximately \$1700 to install steam equipment. The man feeding 4 tons of garbage per day will spend to install equipment approximately \$2390, almost \$2400. A man feeding 6 tons will have to spend just about \$2800 to install this equipment.

MR. BOWKLEY: Do your figures indicate, Doctor, what the per diem cost per unit is per ton and per pound? Those figures you have given us are the cost of installing the equipment, is that correct?

DR. MCCOY: That is right. Apparently this pamphlet doesn't describe any per diem cost.

MR. BOWKLEY: I wonder if you would be willing to leave that book with us, which will be returned to you after we have had a chance to look at it.

DR. McCOY: Surely.

MR. FRANKLIN: I notice this applies to areas quarantined and not quarantined - the map dated April 1, 1954; and this map shows areas where VE infection is spotted. Where VE infection is reported, do you necessarily have a quarantine?

DR. McCOY: Well, I believe it is the practice of the veterinarians to quarantine premises on which they find this infection.

MR. FRANKLIN: In other words, on this map dated April 1, 1954, these areas which are shown as not being quarantined would not have any VE infections reported.

DR. McCOY: That is correct.

MR. WADDINGTON: On the other map - they were infected and have been cleared up.

DR. McCOY: Right.

MR. BOWKLEY: This book on page 4 indicates - I was wondering whether I interpreted it correctly - reports received indicate the average cooking cost with direct fire cooking equipment is 7.73 per ton, and 2.71 per ton using steam cooking equipment. That would answer my question.

DR. McCOY: Yes, that would answer your question.

MR. BOWKLEY: I guess that is all. Thank you.

I will now call Mr. Charles B. Leslie.

MR. CHARLES B. LESLIE: My name is Charles B. Leslie, Deptford Township, Gloucester County.

I think I am the oldest hog raiser in this room or the State of New Jersey residing on the same farm in the State of New Jersey.

Gentlemen, the Bill you have before you - every provision there about sanitation I am 100 per cent for, you can make it 150 per cent. There can be no dollar of any hog man's money spent on sanitation that he will not get \$1.00 back or \$2.00 back. Make it more than that.

Gentlemen, the farm I operate today, not in conjunction with my brother but we are both associated in the same place, he keeps his and I keep mine. I have 600 sows and today over 1,000 pigs from date of birth to 42 pounds. The sows range anywhere from - 200 from 150 to 250 pounds; 200 from 250 to 300 pounds; and the other 200 better than 400 pounds. The reason I bring that up is somebody in here said something about the weights of these pigs that get VE. I have all weights and plenty of numbers.

Gentlemen, I stood here before the Chairman and you before and told you I never had VE and never would have. I have documentary proof that I don't have. Last week I went to another pigman's yard and encountered a Federal doctor. We were talking and I asked for an inspection. I was cocky. I still feel cocky about it. I feel that Vesicular Exanthema is nothing but sanitation, believe me.

I never found it anything else and Mr. Allen has a record right in the Department of Agriculture. I have been examined by doctors since this broke out, by 10 Vets beside the State and Federal Vets. My place is open for inspection at all times - tomorrow morning from 7 o'clock to midnight. I beg any doctor to come in. I will even pay them a fee because if any doctor would find that disease in my place he would do me a favor. I can't make money with disease.

You can recall when they started examining trucks almost everybody hollered they didn't want their cars examined, what is the State doing, taking over the business? And today what is the cry - for a half dollar where can you get such an inspection. The Motor Vehicle boys are saving the motor vehicle operators millions of dollars a year.

Gentlemen, about cooking - I never heard one Federal doctor, one State doctor, or one private doctor say that is the answer. Not one, and I have talked to them all. They hope it is the answer. They just hope. For that costly experiment, Gentlemen, they give me nothing. They pray it is the answer. I say that this disease is a simple disease, the most simple disease in the world, and it can be stopped with sanitation.

Gentlemen, I think Mr. Brainard said he was representing the breeders, the cattlemen and the dairymen - is that right, Mr. Brainard? I hate to bring this up but you heard him make the insinuation that we thought we had power. I never asked an Assemblyman, a Senator, or anybody for a favor. I would like to

have this thrashed out on merit. Not so long ago on these same floors you asked for leniency for your business and you were treated with the utmost leniency and I refer to Bangs Disease which is infectious to human beings. You are worried about animals. It is time somebody in the State of New Jersey worried about human beings. Now, the reason I brought that up, Gentlemen, - I hate to attack another business but in Home and Garden a woman had an article not so long ago that she would have to feed infected milk to her baby until 1958. Naturally, I got curious. After talking to veterinarians and other people I found out that the milk from Bangs Diseased cattle had been - I never found it to be the truth, I have no documentary evidence to prove it but it was going into the milk stream. Mr. Brainard is so busy watching the hog industry that he is not watching his own industry and I think a man should get his own business in order before he protests against another one.

That is all, Gentlemen.

MR. HAINES: May I ask a question?

MR. BOWKLEY: You may.

MR. HAINES: Are you feeding garbage?

MR. LESLIE: Raw garbage.

MR. HAINES: Are you under quarantine?

MR. LESLIE: Never.

MR. HAINES: You never have been under quarantine?

MR. LESLIE: Never. I want to make one distinction. They

never found any infection at no time by a doctor or a layman, no federal, state, private or layman, but there for a while they had a layman representing the State and he came in a couple of times. The boy was very fair and very square. He thought he found lesions. He thought, he wasn't sure. It was a fellow by the name of Butterhof. The boy spoke what he thought was the truth and nothing but the truth. But, gentlemen, I think it is a sorry state when any person worries about animals and they don't worry about human beings.

MR. BOWKLEY: To answer Mr. Haines' question, to follow it up, after this young man found what he suspected to be VE was there a subsequent examination by a doctor or veterinarian made?

MR. LESLIE: There has been at the rate of about 2 a month, sir, and you will know if you recall, if you read the law, Mulheron put it out, you could not have a VE and it could not be cleared up in less than 8 months. That is why the Federal authorities passed the 8 months law. No hog could be shipped out of the State for 8 months. I had not only my private doctor - I imagine he would be favorable to me, you understand that, naturally doing my business, but I have had men that I had never seen before come in. There was one Dr. Scott. I had never seen him until he came in that day, and we have had other doctors and I had never seen them. After I made that assertion I took it for granted Mr. Brainard would like to clarify that. If that is not true about infection to cows and milk it is a terrible rumor. I stand here fair and square.

MR. BOWKLEY: All right. Any other questions? (No questions)

Now, there are two individuals who have given their names, Mr. Litchman and Mr. Bennett. Mr. Litchman would you, for our own information, tell us whether you will speak on behalf of or in opposition to the Bill. Just tell us so that we will know how to call you.

MR. LITCHMAN: I am opposed.

MR. BOWKLEY: Mr. Bennett?

MR. BENNETT: Opposed.

MR. BOWKLEY: Then I guess Mr. Litchman, if you want to come over here and make your statement.

MR. NORMAN LITCHMAN: My name is Norman Litchman, Gloucester County.

I am in opposition to this bill, Assembly 437, because I believe this bill is incomplete. The bills passed by other states - Illinois, Nebraska, Ohio, all the states other than Pennsylvania, have a compensation program with an eradication program. First they got rid of the disease and then they went into cooking. Here in this State they talk cooking first.

Now, I asked if I would cook would I be released. I have two farms, one in Burlington and one in Gloucester County. It looked like we were going to get a release and then they told us no they wouldn't release us. We were going to cook. We are cooking at one farm now about 95 per cent. At the other farm we are not cooking at all.

Now, we asked to be released if we told them we would cook. Then they made an examination, a careful study, and they said they would not release us whether we cooked or not.

Now, as far as cooking is concerned, under this Bill, 437, you might just ask the farmers to cook but you still are going to have VE disease because the way I am told from the professional man, not the practical man - what I mean, the professional man is the one that gets it more from the book than off the farm. Now this VE - they say we are feeding 9200 head as of today - we have on both farms no active VE. One farm is very clean, the other farm has active lesions but minor, very low, but still if we did cook at both farms we would have to wait 8 months and maybe we would be released. We have no guarantee from our Federal Government that we would be released. It is just based on - well, we asked Mulheron, he is a Federal man on VE, for a letter almost a year and a half ago on some questions on VE, to put it on paper, like if we would cook what would happen. We never received a letter from Washington.

Now, Mr. Brainard you said you had meetings with the farmers. When Mr. Brainard met the farmers he met the Secaucus group. Now he believes when he met the Secaucus group he was talking to all Jersey. That is what he thought.

Now, Illinois and Ohio and the other states that have hogs have bills on cooking, and I am sure Florida has, they are cooking,

some are and some are not. Virginia shot their animals and then cleaned up and put the boilers in. Here we are still going to have the VE in hogs which you cannot get rid of. What is the difference whether you cook the garbage and keep our hogs. We are told to send our hogs for processing and told to cook our garbage at the same time. It makes no sense.

We should have a program worked out as a good committee of hog farmers. There could be a dairyman put in there if he wants some voice, and it should be worked out in a more practical way to get the Federal Government to tie themselves down to - if we are going to cook what kind of a deal are we going to have. We have no deal so far. They had a TB program compensated in New Jersey, I believe, and the Bangs program in New Jersey has compensation, but on VE if there is going to be a program on cooking it has no financial program. I believe our farm alone would take a half million dollars to take care of VE if it is worked out like other states that cleaned up VE.

MR. BOWKLEY: You said you had a case of VE on one farm and not on the other. On which farm did you have the VE, the farm on which you cooked garbage?

MR. LITCHEMAN: No. Both farms had VE. We were the second farm in South Jersey to get VE and we were 95 per cent cooked. The pigs that broke down were the ones that were getting cooked garbage

but we brought it in through transportation. Our neighbor, Sam Miseridino, next door never got it and he was feeding raw garbage. Our other neighbor, Nick Shuber, never got it and he was feeding raw garbage, but there are other ways of bringing it in.

MR. HAINES: How did the other states eradicate VE?

MR. LITCHMAN: The State of Illinois first came in and quarantined your herd. They said your herd is through. There was a special processing for the larger animals and the small animals were killed off. There was a program set up where the state and the federal government and the farmer worked out a money program, perhaps one-third farmer, one-third state, and one-third federal government. Our federal government today is waiting with a checkbook for our State of New Jersey to say they will accept the program and our State is negligent in not accepting the program.

MR. HAINES: Are you familiar with A-205 as amended last year, the substitute bill? I think you served on the committee that set up that bill.

MR. LITCHMAN: No, I wasn't on that committee.

MR. HAINES: It sets up a committee of 4 garbage feeders, 1 breeder, 1 dairyman, and 1 livestock man, to work this problem out.

MR. LITCHMAN: Yes.

MR. HAINES: It still seems to me that this one is the

answer. But we won't go any further on that.

MR. LITCHMAN: The answer to that one was this - you want to clean VE up and the first thing you asked us to buy a boiler.

MR. HAINES: That is what this works toward.

MR. LITCHMAN: I say clean out the disease first. Disinfect with a program between the State of New Jersey and the federal government, not just the farmer by himself.

MR. HAINES: We, up here in the Legislature, cannot do that. It is up to the swine breeders themselves to start a clean-up program. We will assist but we can't clean up the job for you. You have got to take the initiative if you want it cleaned up. It is not only important to you but it is important to everybody in the State because the towns are having trouble getting garbage removed, so it is important to everyone; but you are the ones involved the most and you are the ones who should take the initiative. That is the purpose of A-205, to implement a program so that you could straighten your own condition out. Let's don't go any further on that.

You have had experience in cooking garbage and I would like to ask two questions through the Chairman - one is, What was your cost on that? Can you give us a general idea on the cost?

MR. LITCHMAN: Our net setup on cooking garbage ran thirty to thirty-five thousand dollars, that is cooking 30 tons a day.

MR. HAINES: About \$35 a day, a little over a collar a ton.

MR. LITCHMAN: A little over a dollar a ton? A little over a thousand dollars a ton.

MR. HAINES: That is the first cost. What do you figure it costs to cook a ton of garbage?

MR. LITCHMAN: I am speaking particularly about can house garbage, the Campbell Soup Company, Seabrook, and that type, it's a lot of vegetable waste. It is nothing like residential garbage. I have been experimenting on that and its rough. It just doesn't work out. Now cooking is done all over the country. I have spent as much as 500 hours on different farms. I have been in California, Georgia, Virginia, Illinois and Ohio visiting different cooking establishments and what they are cooking there is restaurant garbage. In the Town of Haddonfield I believe if cooking came in they would have to pay up to \$35,000 for their contract. The City of Camden spends now \$20,000 a year and I believe they wouldn't get a bidder in there for less than seventy-five to a hundred thousand a year. It would mess up the whole political, as well as economic, progress of your city. The budgets would be outrageous.

MR. BOWKLEY: Mr. Litchman, Mr. Haines asked whether or not you had a breakdown in your own operation, your per ton cost, do you have any ideas on that?

MR. LITCHMAN: The cost is \$350 a month on fuel. That is around \$10.00 a day. And the general maintenance of the two boilers - one boiler roughly is \$1,000 a year. And we changed our way of

cooking around and it is costing us another \$2500 just experimenting. Cooking today is a new business. We are spending money where the average farmers I believe couldn't cook. Now in that Dr. Jones, or not Dr. Jones, - May I show you the one I mean? I was told by Dr. James, not "Doctor", Professor James that the steam generally talked about in here for \$2,000, he told me it is impractical, it is just a waste of time and money on this cooking.

MR. HAINES: Your \$35,000 investment, what is that good for, 10 years?

MR. LITCHMAN: Yes, with around \$3,000 maintenance.

MR. HAINES: And \$3500 depreciation?

MR. LITCHMAN: No, that is \$3,000 a year for just the man to cook.

MR. HAINES: Yes.

MR. LITCHMAN: You would have to hire an engineer if we were going to cook everything in our yard. You mean to cook 100 per cent?

MR. HAINES: Does that depreciate the value of the garbage or appreciate it?

MR. LITCHMAN: Our garbage must be cooked. If it is fed raw you won't come out.

MR. HAINES: Your garbage is worth more after you cook it.

MR. LITCHMAN: We have raw carrots, potatoes - we are the only ones I believe in Jersey today buying a lot of potatoes. Last

week I had 3 loads from Philadelphia. If they are fed to hogs raw it gives them diarrhea as well as anything else. It throws them out of condition.

MR. HAINES: Then, really, you improve your garbage by cooking it.

MR. LITCHMAN: Our garbage, yes. It is can house garbage - raw peas, lima beans, carrots, potatoes, straight lots of raw produce. I cooked a lot of turnips the other day and mixed them with potatoes, but if you fed them raw turnips they won't eat them raw. I cooked street garbage but it doesn't work out so well. I would say maybe it will take another six months before we get something out of it. I think you put more in it than you could get out of it.

MR. BOWKLEY: Any other questions? (No questions)
Thank you. We will now hear Mr. Reginald Bennett.

MR. REGINALD A. BENNETT: My name is Reginald A. Bennett from Marlton, New Jersey, a hog grower and garbage man.

I will try to be as brief as possible and get to the point. I think everything has been covered quite completely but there are a few loopholes that I think should be clarified and simplified a little bit in opposition for the Pure Breeders' Association. Therefore, with reluctance, I will have to accept the confusing statistics and misleading statements of the Pure Breeders' Association.

I am going to be as brief as possible. For instance, I believe the country has states that are cooking. At a previous meeting the State of New York had a bill and it was signed, the day after it was signed we read the bill in part and that in part said - if an adjacent county is affected with VE they will cook; if the neighboring county is not, they will not be required to. I think that was important and the Secretary read that bill. And, of course, the Pure Breeders' Association has, I thought, shown a little prejudice in this. Maybe I am mistaken. The statement that I think it is important to clarify is the one made about the garbage men that there is enough weight to kill any bill. I have no knowledge of hearing that remark. I don't think anyone did make it. And about the remark about the man who said he was better satisfied with cooking but afraid to make his statement - well, that could be. Also, I believe two members of the Farm Bureau said there was no need for the bill in balancing that situation out.

They talk about raw garbage. There are two forms, street and restaurant garbage or can house garbage. There is just as much difference between day and night. There is as much difference between street garbage and restaurant garbage as there is between day and night. I have seen street garbage cooked and it is not satisfactory, it certainly isn't.

I do think, gentlemen, the Committee should take into full consideration that we farmers depend on professional knowledge.

I think we all do. We pay enough for it.

Now, there is no question that absolutely the State Veterinarian had full knowledge of the first case of VE to come into the State of New Jersey and made no effort to do anything about it. I say that with all due respect to the Veterinary profession. I have some very good friends who are Vets. Now, after this was spread, what happens? The farmer is the guinea pig. I don't think that is fair. I think if cooking was even a fair degree of the eradication of VE there would not be a question of cooking garbage. That is my honest opinion.

Now, as far as the gentleman here who told us that it cost around \$2800 to cook - I will give him \$5,000 if he can put up an outfit for cooking 5 tons and no questions about it.

Gentlemen, in conclusion, I sincerely hope the Committee will take into consideration the merits of the testimony and facts rather than the confusing statistics or the title of a person. I say that and I want to repeat it. Let's not say you have got to do something whether it is going to bring results or it isn't going to bring results. I say show us and we will do it. I am sure every farmer would do it.

Therefore, gentlemen, I am definitely without any reservation opposed to this bill. First of all the hogman doesn't sell the product of the hog, he sells the hog. Since there are confusing statistics

here, shouldn't you go over that? The dairyman does sell the product of his animal, not the animal. How about the chicken men? They sell the product of the bird, not the bird. I have this to say - I hope the testimony is weighed and the facts, and there will be common logic, and that preference will not be given to the title of a witness. Then the law will be a service to the people instead of the people being a slave to the law.

Thank you, gentlemen.

MR. BOWKLEY: Any questions? (No questions) Thank you.

Is there anyone else present who would like to be heard?

MEMBER OF AUDIENCE: Mr. Chairman, I didn't leave a calling card but after listening there is a point I would like to bring out.

MR. BOWKLEY: State your name, please.

MR. CHARLES C. ARNOLD: I am Mr. Charles C. Arnold, Cape May, New Jersey.

MR. BOWKLEY: I will ask you, Mr. Arnold, to confine yourself to the bill and to bring to our attention only that which has not already been called to our attention.

MR. ARNOLD: The point I wanted to bring out was - it has been mentioned that the main way to carry disease is through uncooked garbage. We have had two outbreaks, which have been slight, in the County, and that was spring a year ago. Last summer I expected that most of my neighbors and friends that fed raw garbage

would break down but we have had no outbreaks whatsoever on record and none that have been on the quiet that I know of. And through the influx of people and the summer trade, naturally food is imported from all directions, I felt personally that we would have one outbreak after another. My belief is that it is unclean transportation which is the main cause of the trouble.

MR. BOWKLEY: Thank you, Mr. Arnold.

Mr. Brainard, I believe you had some statistics.

MR. BRAINARD: I have some figures that might be of interest to the Committee.

MR. BOWKLEY: I will ask you to be as brief as possible.

MR. BRAINARD: I will try to be.

In the first place I should like to file with the Committee the Los Angeles County Residential Garbage Heat-Treatment and Feeding Trial. I should like to point out that one of the findings in this trial was that cooked garbage, just plain Los Angeles County garbage - "Component parts of cooked garbage do not lose their identity. Citrus peels usually remain whole, but are easily mashed or crumbled and serve as a fair method of determining whether or not garbage has been cooked. For the trial the swine were divided into two equal groups of 250 animals each. One group received regular Los Angeles residential cooked garbage (designated as group #1) and the other received Los Angeles residential raw garbage (designated as group #2). To follow good feeding, weighing,

and handling conditions, each group was further divided into five lots of 50 pigs per lot.

"No difficulty was encountered in getting the hogs to eat the cooked garbage. The animals were not as selective as those on raw garbage and less activity was noted on the feed floor. Feeding hot garbage, immediately after cooking, did not injure the hogs in any way. They quickly learned to eat from the edges as the garbage cooled.

"The hogs preferred cooked breads, cabbage, potatoes, and other vegetables. Since these items were eaten more readily, more garbage was consumed and less refuse was left on the feeding floor. Some of the pigs would eat a few orange and grapefruit rinds; however, hogs on a full ration of cooked garbage ate relatively small amounts of citrus rinds.

"When the garbage was fed cool, the pigs ate much the same as when fed raw garbage. They worked completely through the feed. However, they were still not as selective nor as active on the feed floor."

It was found that Group 2 outgained Group 1, the cooked garbage fed hogs, in the first month. However, the group fed cooked garbage outgained Group 2 in the second month. They made up the .14 pound average daily gain difference and showed a .09 pound average daily gain more. I believe this report will give you all the figures on that.

Further than that, I should like to point out that we recognize it will be two years, if this bill is passed, before we get results. It falls to my lot to present the case for the cattle industry and I would like to make sure that the Committee understands that we are reasonable people and we want to put the cattle industry on record.

You have asked about cooking and the cost of it. You will find in this report that the average cooking came down to approximately 80¢ per ton cost. I believe I should also say at one time in Secaucus they had a contractor set up a central cooking plant on an 85¢ per ton basis.

I also have figures on herd and swine under inspection of our own Department of Agriculture, dated April 30. I quoted some of these figures. They are not misleading, they are actual figures furnished to me on request.

I would like to point out also that I took the 10 questions and the 10 ideas most often expressed to the United States Department of Agriculture and asked them for a statement on these 10 questions. One statement was - How effective can you prove garbage cooking insofar as eradicating the disease? They have listed 8 states highest in swine production and the lowest cooking in any of those 8 states is 91 per cent. At the moment some should be 100 per cent. Most of them you will find had less infection in the spring of 1953. And the Department went on to state that during the past six months

disease has been chiefly confined to California and the East Coast raw garbage feeding area. If the Committee would like these figures I will see that you get them.

Gentlemen, insofar as the dairy industry and Brucellosis and Tuberculosis are concerned, it is common knowledge that the dairy and cattle industry have been subject to regulations for years. Mr. Lauderdale, whom you know well, I think is more familiar with the dairy end of the business and he will discuss that for you in a minute.

I should like to point out that any farm has to have costly machinery and equipment to do business. We amortize the cost and depreciate it over a period of years. I do not say from what I can see from national reports and Los Angeles that the cost is very excessive. I should like you to look at the report and get the facts from it.

Mr. Lauderdale will answer any questions as far as the dairy industry is concerned.

MR. BOWKLEY: I think, gentlemen, we should get back to the hearing and we must keep it orderly. Will the gentlemen with his hand raised please state his name.

MR. CHARLES SCHOCH: My name is Charles Schoch, President of the Decaucus Stock Farmers' Association.

I was going to sit by and listen this evening until Brainard brought in one of my men, the North Bergen Stock Farm. The North

Bergen Stock Farm started cooking garbage in October and they broke down in November. Today the quarantine was lifted. For how long, we don't know. We hope forever but that isn't it. VE was brought into Secaucus and I stated some time ago that it came in with grain fed hogs, not garbage, and it can come in again with grain fed hogs because that is definitely the way North Bergen got it. I cleaned my place so well, every hog in the place has been cleaned up. I put in a new herd last August. I am feeding raw garbage by the ton. My place hasn't broken down since.

Mr. Brainard comes out and says that I had asked him to have a man on the Board of Agriculture. Gentlemen, it is not true. I showed Mr. Brainard a program that we people in Secaucus submitted to the Federal Government and to the State which was turned down and I think that is the only way, gentlemen, that you are ever going to get rid of VE, not cooking alone. I don't think cooking is 100 per cent in getting rid of VE. It isn't. Transportation, contacts from one farm to the other, I would even say flies, and I would even say some of the inspectors going from place to place if they are not careful.

Now, let's get down to business. I don't want to say anything for the simple reason I have done a little traveling and had two men on the road to investigate. We find all these great cookers all through Minnesota. Check on them. What have they got? Out of 26 garbage feeders, gentlemen, there are 2 left because it is

mostly all house garbage. Let's go into Connecticut. What have you got? Farmers with an iron drum with some wood around it, and all kinds of contraptions. One man I saw was cooking the same can of garbage for the last 3 months. It was completely black. It smelled terrible. We wouldn't feed that. If those things are around us, cooking garbage isn't going to help us one bit because if you buy one pig from there where are you. Let's say it is the answer, cooking garbage, but not this way, it can't be.

Now, how far can we go. Gentlemen, we oppose the program that the Federal Government had with the State. That we were sincere with. Mr. Brainard said we have never done a thing. Nine Board Directors of my Association signed that. If they weren't sincere I don't think they would have signed it, would they? I don't want to take a lot of time. I could go on for months. What have they got in Massachusetts today? What have you got in New York State today? I put in a cooking plant for a good friend of mine up near Poughkeepsie. It cost him \$15,000 six months before New York State passed a law. It was only here a short time ago that that man had VE. What does he get? Tags on his hogs' ears. They had to go for processing and he had to sell them for 8¢ a pound less and today he is broke. That is what will happen to all the farmers in the State.

Gentlemen, don't pass a cooking bill unless you have a definite program to iron out the whole thing. If you do, you are

just going to have what they've got in the Mississippi River. It is polluted, it is flooded. Then the people get sick and then Brainard and some other fellows say - how did they get it? We are going to have a clean slate. Gentlemen, don't let this happen in this State because the Mississippi is polluted, the Missouri is polluted; let's go to Washington, you can see it being ground up and running into the Potomac. Don't let that go into the Delaware and Hudson Rivers.

Thank you.

MR. BOWKLEY: Any questions? (No questions) Thank you.

Mr. Lauderdale, do you want to say something?

MR. LAUDERDALL: Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee: The question was brought in to the hearing as to Brucellosis and Tuberculosis in cattle. I simply want to say that the Dairymen of the State have been using every possible method to clean their herds. We are using every method recommended to us by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the State and by the United States of America. We expect to have this cleaned up just as soon as we get the personnel to do that. We are not trying to make this the only thing.

I would like to call the attention of the Committee to this - and this is the last thing I have to say - The Dairymen of the State are just plain scared to death of Foot and Mouth Disease. We feel this is one method to assure us in some degree that we won't have it in New Jersey.

MR. BOWKLEY: Any other remarks?

MR. BENNETT: Just one word in reference to cleaning up and improvement - there are several thousands of dollars in the South Jersey area spent to do just that, to properly install concrete and steel, which is a solution for sanitation in the hog industry; and as far as the Gentleman here saying all he wants to do is protect the herd, surely if Hoof and Mouth Disease was going to break out it would have happened in 22 years. There are farmers in South Jersey with several thousand head of hogs and with sheep, cows, horses, goats, all mingling with the herd and Hoof and Mouth hasn't broken out yet. Thank you.

MR. LESLIE: A simple way for this Committee to do away with VE is just to lock up our borders for three months so no pig could come across. Some of these men blame it on the importation of hogs. These men that import hogs all admit it. We don't want any other VE hogs to come into the State. You can stop it in 90 days. To what avail or what purpose are they coming in? They are not coming in for breeding stock, they are coming in for the primary purpose of making a dollar. In 90 days it would be a matter of past history in the State of New Jersey, or less, using the proper antiseptic methods. Gentlemen, I know years ago I helped train a boy who made the last two Olympic teams. He was a cross country boy. Every time he went into the locker room we would make him wait till last and wash out the shower

with Lysol. They all had Athletes feet, and he had no trouble.

The whole trouble is importing into the State. We haven't bought a pig up to this year for 10 or 11 years and I am not afraid of VE at all. My records will prove it.

MR. HAINES: You mean to keep the sucklings out, the feeder pigs?

MR. LESLIE: The feeder hogs.

MR. HAINES: Not the big ones that go to market?

MR. LESLIE: I think they should be kept out too if they are bringing in VE. Packers complain that on the way in at least 20 per cent have broken down. Mr. Chairman, they were put on the car through Federal inspection, clean, clean of all disease, then they go through a state and get VE. That is a matter of record. Two or three of your packing companys have made that claim. They have taken it up with the Department of Agriculture and they were thousands of miles from the State of New Jersey.

MR. HAINES: Can you detect VE?

MR. LESLIE: I don't know. I never saw it. I am the oldest hog raiser on the same farm in this State and I have never seen it and I don't go hunting for it. I have said: "Chick won't see it." and I never want to see it.

MR. HAINES: I would like to ask Dr. McCoy in what stages can you detect VE?

DR. McCOY: In the vesicular stage, I believe, is the earliest stage you can catch it by ordinary inspection methods. In other words it has to be beyond the clinical symptoms before you can detect the disease. You cannot pull hogs out of a shipment and put them through some laboratory test and arrive at more than fairly presumptive evidence that they are suffering from VE disease. This you might do by blood count but due to the shock induced by handling the changes in the blood count would be unreliable, I think, and therefore the hogs are in the stage of showing vesicular vessels, etc. before you can say they have such a disease.

MR. McINTYRE: Just a word, as we come near the end in this deliberation, about something I think you have to consider also. I think from everything brought out tonight there is doubt as to whether cooking or heating garbage is the answer. We have a lot of small men in the business. Mr. Schoch made reference to them raising suckers and feeders and heating only street garbage. I have talked with Dr. Mulheron from Washington and Dr. Crouse and they will say they don't think street garbage can be properly cooked. Now, with that doubt, to pass a law of this nature - we heard some figures on the cost of installing cookers and the daily cost - I think the small men should be considered with that doubt there because there are a lot in South Jersey, especially, making a living out of this business, and just a living, and I think a lot of them would be driven out of business.

MR. BOWKLEY: Has anyone anything new to add. We don't want to prolong this. We want to get through quickly. Will you give your name, please.

MR. LESTER GERMANIO: I am Lester Germanio, President of the Cape May County Swine Growers Association. About rules and regulations for disinfecting vehicles when swine are transported. You see 4 per cent sal soda solution is more or less a soap. If any of the boys speaking of garbage - if they realized what garbage was, you will find garbage has a greater percentage of soap than 4 per cent sal solution or the stuff they use to disinfect the vehicle with. I don't think VE is from raw garbage, I think you have enough soap and soapy water in the garbage to kill VE without cooking it.

MR. LITCHMAN: We have a program in our state requiring that all new pigs brought into this State be quarantined for 10 days or 20 days, whatever it is. If VE breaks in that area where you have quarantined a bunch of pigs you would know it right away. It is inspected by the State doctor and laymen and our own doctor. That part about bringing in pigs is well taken care of so that we don't bring VE in this State.

MR. BOWKLEY: Is there anyone else who has anything to add?

MR. WM. C. AUPPHE: We have been feeding raw garbage, that is plain garbage, for four years and we have no VE.

MR. BOWKLEY: Thank you. I am sure that Mr. Haines, as

Chairman, and the rest of the Committee want to thank you gentlemen for attending this hearing and I would like to tell you that when we receive the transcript of this testimony we will consider everything said here this evening, and I think you must realize that all of us come from rural areas and that we are aware of the problems that exist on the farms from both the dairymen's viewpoint and the swine raisers' viewpoint and we will try to do the best we can for the State generally.

With that, I would like to declare the meeting adjourned.

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