

REG5/310.1/1899-1900

c.1

# BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

## State Veterinary Sanitary Board

AND THE

## State Veterinary Surgeon

OF THE

STATE OF COLORADO.

1899-1900.



DENVER, COLORADO  
THE SMITH-BROOKS PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS  
1901

COLORADO STATE PUBLICATIONS LIBRARY  
REG5/310.1 local  
Colorado. State Vet/Biennial report of t



3 1799 00019 5248

# BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

## State Veterinary Sanitary Board

AND THE

## State Veterinary Surgeon

OF THE

STATE OF COLORADO.

1899-1900.



DENVER, COLORADO  
THE SMITH-BROOKS PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS  
1901



LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

---

The State Capitol,  
Denver, Colorado, December 15, 1900.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY,

CHARLES S. THOMAS,

GOVERNOR OF STATE OF COLORADO.

Sir—Herewith we have the honor to submit to you the  
biennial report of the State Veterinary Sanitary Board.

Hoping the same will meet with your approval, we are,

Very respectfully,

B. H. DU BOIS,  
President.

CHAS. S. OWENS,  
Vice-President.

E. R. STARK.

SOLOMON BOCK, Secretary.  
State Veterinarian.

BIENNIAL REPORT  
OF THE  
STATE VETERINARY SANITARY  
BOARD.

---

INTRODUCTION.

---

We have the honor to report that there has been a marked increase in the number of cattle and sheep shipped into the state during the past two years, and a marked improvement in the breed of both native cattle and sheep. Owing to the increased demand for horses caused by our recent wars and the demand from foreign countries, the native horses have increased in price beyond anything we could have expected. Both our own and foreign governments have concluded that the best type of cavalry horse is raised in the western part of America and have been willing to pay for them. Colorado has exceptional advantages for providing this class of horse, and nowhere in the world can a better cavalry horse be raised.

The hog industry is not of much importance in this state and an effort should be made to stop the feeding of garbage and offal.

The increase in the number of our live stock, and the departure from old-time methods of handling it, has increased the duties of this board and added to its importance as a conservator of the wealth of the state. Losses from disease are always an important factor, and can not be estimated in this state at less than five per cent. per annum of the gross valuation.

This percentage can be greatly reduced or allowed to increase, according to the manner in which the statutes em-



powering the actions of this board, are executed. The proper execution depends largely upon the provision made for the payment of salaried help and other expenses. As matters now stand, the owners of stock imported from other states and territories pay these costs, and if it were not for this provision absolutely no protection could be given to the stock owners of this state against imported disease, which on several noted occasions would have caused heavy losses.

---

## DETAILED REPORT.

### CATTLE.

TEXAS FEVER.—It is a matter of great satisfaction to us to report that no case of Texas fever has been communicated to Colorado cattle during the past two years.

TUBERCULOSIS.—Owing in great part to the natural climatic advantages of this state against tuberculosis, the occurrence of this disease among our live stock is wholly confined to dairy cattle where the stables are not well ventilated. It is practically unknown on the range. Its importance, therefore, here lies more in the danger to the public health and the contamination of the milk supply. Its suppression comes more under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Health. Wherever we have been able to render the said board any assistance we have gladly done so. The use of tuberculin as a certain test of the existence of this disease is endorsed by all authorities, and the discovery of the disease is now simply a question of trouble and expense. There is one danger to be guarded against, however. Where an animal has reacted under the test and the temperature is again normal, if a second test were applied it would probably not react, and therefore probably pass the state line as a healthy animal, whereas it is a diseased subject. This is a hard matter to guard against. Therefore the only absolute test is a post-mortem examination.

Tuberculosis is, unlike most of the other contagious diseases, so much influenced in its spread by general conditions of breed and management, and those conditions in Colorado are so generally unfavorable to the propagation of the germ and favorable to the partial cure of the affected animals, that the subsequent danger to our live stock interests from a



pecuniary point of view is very small. We are apt, in consequence, to lose sight of the importance of the disease as affecting the public health, as we can not impress too urgently upon our legislators the necessity of proper provision being made by which the State Board of Health can undertake its entire suppression in this state, now that it can be done here at such small cost compared to the vast sums expended for this purpose by the guardians of the public health in other states and countries.

**BLACKLEG.**—The actual losses from this disease, while greatly reduced by vaccination, are still considerable. If the carcasses of animals that die from this disease were burned, the disease could be easily stamped out in the state. In cases where they are buried the spores are brought to the surface by grass and seepage waters and the disease is propagated in this manner.

**ERUPTIVE CATARRHAL FEVER.**—We have had an outbreak of this disease, commencing about the last of July this year and continuing until about the 1st of November, undoubtedly caused by climatic conditions; however, where alfalfa pastures were available and the cattle placed therein they quickly recovered. Where they were kept on the range, where the feed was dry, about three per cent. of them died. I found that where the cattle were domesticated and could be fed calcium sulphide in teaspoonful doses twice a day, and their mouths washed with a saturated solution of sulphate of copper, it assisted them greatly in their recovery.

**Symptoms**—High fever; sluggish movements; in many cases animals refuse to move; drooling at mouth and discharge from nose. Ulcers on mucous membranes of mouth and nose, and occasional ulcers on coronet and between the cleft in foot. Bowels constipated.

**CORN STALK DISEASE.**—During the month of November, 1900, corn stalk disease broke out in the eastern part of the state and at least one hundred cattle and fifty horses died before the parties interested took our advice and kept cattle out of the corn.

**FOX TAIL GRASS.**—There is considerable loss among cattle from this grass where it is eaten after it becomes dry. The sharp spiculae of the grass penetrates the soft tissues of the mouth and forms fistulas and abscesses. These abscesses cause many people to believe that the cattle are suffering from big-jaw (actinomycosis), and the steers suffering from

the effects of this disease are sometimes condemned in the market for being affected with big-jaw. The importance of putting up hay with as little fox-tail grass as possible is strongly urged, also the destroying of patches of fox-tail grass by cutting and burning before they seed.

DIARRHOEA AND DYSENTERY.—Diarrhoea among calves, especially those raised by hand in dairies and on ranches where they milk for the creamery, is a source of considerable loss. The treatment recommended where the calf is first attacked is a purgative of castor oil. After that has acted, all the milk that the calf receives should contain at least a table-spoonful of lime water to a quart of milk, and the pens where they are kept should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, and all the discharge should be destroyed with quick-lime.

#### HORSES.

INFLUENZA.—There has been a mild attack of influenza among the range horses during the last two summers, with but little loss.

GLANDERS.—Only four cases of glanders have been brought to our attention during the past two years. These were destroyed and certificates issued. The following is a list of the horses condemned and the valuation as made by the regularly appointed board of appraisers according to law:

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	KIND	VALUE
1899				
June 26.....	Jay Platt.....	Eaton.....	One mule.....	\$ 20 00
1900				
March 10.....	Strass Bros.....	Greeley.....	One horse.....	25 00
June 14.....	John Carroll.....	Eaton.....	One mare.....	15 00
October 10.....	W. A. Sloan.....	Berthoud.....	Two mares.....	50 00
				\$ 110 00

Five animals, average valuation, \$22 per head.

The board recommends the appropriation of a sufficient sum to pay these amounts.

It is a very difficult matter to properly handle this disease so important to the horse industry and the safety of the public, on the present plan of issuing certificates for con-



demned stock with no appropriation to meet them. The only method we can enforce for the destruction of horses or mules affected with this disease is an absolute quarantine of the premises, allowing no horses to come in or go out of the ranch or stables so quarantined. The parties then owning the horses affected are willing to have them destroyed at their own expense rather than undergo a quarantine for an indefinite period.

#### SHEEP.

**SHEEP SCAB.**—It gives us pleasure to state that there is very little sheep scab at present on our ranges, and I think that the next two years, if we are allowed to enforce the quarantine laws in this respect, we will eradicate it from the state.

This disease is a great drawback to the whole sheep industry. It is at present almost eliminated from the state, but great care, however, is necessary, especially in the western and southern borders, to keep thorough inspection for the trail herds. We have been greatly assisted by the federal government inspectors working on the railroads; however, they do not keep watch on the trail, not having inspectors enough. The men who do this work have a great deal of hard riding and exposure and many extra expenses not encountered by the inspectors who work on the railroads. We have made six arrests for violation of state inspection laws, and in all cases we have allowed the guilty parties to go on their plea of guilty and promising to not violate the law again, and paying all costs. The arrests, however, had a wholesome effect, and I think we will have no further trouble on the southern border.

The system as now carried out by this board consists of maintaining a quarantine against all other sections where scab is known to exist, and in the state itself, of the imposing of local quarantines from time to time, as the case may be, by local county inspectors. Although this system, as carried out, is far from perfect and scab always exists in the state to some extent, it may be stated as a fact that we are gradually improving the condition of our herds, and as fast as can be expected, considering there is no appropriation from the state whatever for this purpose. It is to be noted that of late years the board has been far better supported by the owners of sheep in its efforts to control the disease, which has materially increased the efficiency of the regulations.



QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.—All sheep from other states and territories known to be affected with scab are prohibited from entry into the state for feeding or grazing, unless they are, after inspection, found to be free from disease. The maintenance of this system of quarantine and the payment of the large force of inspectors necessary, is accomplished by a fee charged of one cent per head on all sheep coming into the state for grazing and feeding purposes, under the provision of the law which prescribes that the owner of the stock requiring inspection shall pay the costs of same.

The constant and repeated objections made to this fee make the carrying out of the regulations at times a very unpleasant duty, both to the board and its inspectors; but as the state makes no other provision for the maintenance of this quarantine, it has no other alternative.

For the protection of the home sheep industry, and in order to comply with the United States regulations, there is no doubt whatever as to the necessity of the continuance of the regulations, and the good already accomplished will be vouched for by the sheep ranger of the state; and, some few contrary opinions notwithstanding, the great benefit to the sheep feeding industry of a compulsory cleanliness of their sheep before entry into Eastern markets, is sufficiently attested by the higher quality and higher value these fed sheep of Colorado attain over those of states not so protected.

All the arguments advanced as to the uselessness of the quarantine can be easily refuted. The only question in doubt is as to who should pay the cost, and all arguments in favor of relieving the owners of this small burden equally apply to cattle as to sheep. Consequently the whole matter of the protection now afforded to the live stock interests of this state by the successful maintenance of its various quarantines in respect to cattle and sheep, at practically no cost whatever to the general taxpayer, must be raised from these objectors. If the fee system is abolished, the legislature must appropriate a sum of not less than ten thousand dollars a year for these purposes, or revert back to the old system of no protection, which, we venture to say, would be bitterly opposed by all the general stockmen of the state. It is unreasonable to think of an exception being made in favor of the sheep feeders. They pay no tax to the state or county, as lambs fed for Eastern markets come in after the levy is made and ship out before the next levy is made.



Although the board would much prefer the assistance of the state in maintaining the quarantine, it hesitates to recommend this course, owing to the well known cramped condition of its financial resources. The issue, however, is plainly put before the public as one of expense alone. The millions of dollars invested in live stock in the state must be protected, and export products of the state must be kept up to their highest standard, and the cost of protecting this industry from outside contamination alone necessitates the employment of many men and much office work. For the past few years this has been successfully done at the expense of owners of stock emanating from outside states and territories.

In view of the increased vigilance on the part of other states towards the eradication of this disease, and of the importance attached by the federal government to the condemnation of all infected stock entering the interstate trade, we recommend that it would be extremely unwise to take any backward steps in this matter in Colorado, and in any way relax at present our quarantine regulations.

There has been a marked improvement in the condition of sheep coming from New Mexico, especially since the adoption of sanitary laws in that state, but the sheep from the North and West are badly affected with scab at present.

The control of this disease among our own native sheen is in the hands of the county sheep inspectors appointed by this board, but paid according to services rendered, by the county commissioners of their respective counties. During the last two years, the following are the appointees:



COUNTY	NAME	ADDRESS
Archuleta	J. P. Archuleta	Edith
Arapahoe	H. Lamborn	Denver
Bent	John McIntosh	Las Animas
Baca	Scott W. Peck	Las Animas
Conejos	J. A. Garcia	Conejos
Costilla	J. M. Pacheco	San Pablo
El Paso	W. L. Shoup	Colorado Springs
Eagle	N. Bucholz	Red Cliff
Elbert	Duncan Matteson	Resolis
Delta	H. E. Perkins	Delta
Gunnison	H. E. Perkins	Cimarron
Huerfano	Ramon Pacheco	Walsenburg
Kit Carson	G. H. Hobart	Claremont
Kiowa	G. R. Wilson	Lamar
Logan	W. L. Henderson	Sterling
Lincoln	L. M. Lauri	Hugo
Las Animas	Blos Martinez	Trinidad
Larimer	J. G. Moon	Fort Collins
La Plata	H. G. Goulding	Durango
Morgan	Nathan Lamborn	Deuel
Montrose	Fred Donley	Montrose
Otero	Joseph C. Miller	Rocky Ford
Phillips	J. C. Elder	Holyoke
Prowers	Scott W. Peck	Las Animas
Rio Grande	Librado Martinez	Del Norte
Saguache	J. D. Espinosa	Saguache
Weld	J. A. Slayton	Carr
Dolores	James Morrison	Dolores

It is the duty of these inspectors to inspect and quarantine such sheep as are found infected with scab or other contagious disease, when such are duly reported to them. In making these appointments, it has been the custom of this board to consult and obtain the approval of the county commissioners, in order to insure their support in the carrying out of the regulations, and this custom has had the good result of increasing the efficiency of the system.

The use of lime and sulphur is recommended as a dip, and experience in this state strongly supports this recom-

mentation, as the most economical and practical agent to use under the present condition of handling sheep in Colorado.

#### HOGS.

The hog industry of the state is of small importance, but it is gratifying to be able to report that no outbreak of hog cholera has been reported from the farming sections since the last bad outbreak in 1894. A valuable lesson was learned in that year of the bad result of importing hogs from sections where the disease is now indigenous, and but few importations for stock purposes have been made since. The disease is almost wholly confined to the garbage and offal-feeding ranches, in which it must always be a constant factor, and the board strongly recommends their total abolition.

#### RABIES.

Last year an epizootic of rabies occurred in this state, but the outbreaks in all cases have been vigorously handled by the local health authorities, and at the time of making report the epizootic may be considered to be effectually suppressed.

#### LEGISLATION.

As it is impossible, with the present appropriation of seven hundred and fifty dollars a year to investigate outbreaks of contagious disease among an estimated number of over two and a half million-head of stock, the board respectfully urges the necessity of an increase in the present appropriation more in accordance with the importance of the stock industry, and with the much larger amounts appropriated by other states and territories in which the industry is not of anything like the same importance.

#### CONCLUSION.

The value of the work done by this board during the past two years must be judged by the results which may be summarized briefly as follows:

No outbreaks of Texas fever among Colorado cattle.

No cases of sheep scab have been reported as caused by the introduction of outside sheep, though many thousands have passed into the state. No such good record for cleanliness is obtained in the eastern states for fattened lambs as



that now possessed by Colorado, whereas other states feeding lambs, with the same interests at stake, but without sanitary regulations, do not obtain the same record for cleanliness.

This board has for two years succeeded in coming to an agreement with the state of Kansas, whereby cattle are jointly inspected by the two states, to the great convenience of shippers. For the last six years it has had a similar understanding with the state of Montana. Other states also now accept the bill of health of Colorado without further inspection of through cattle. In addition to the maintenance of the outside quarantines, the board has given advice and organized protection at home against many outbreaks of disease which would otherwise have caused great losses, and in local cases of minor interest has repeatedly advised treatment.

With more money to employ the necessary help, a vast deal more could be done at home than has been attempted, and many thousands of dollars could have been thereby saved the stockgrowers; but we respectfully submit that we have done what we could with the means at our disposal.

The losses from preventible disease in all countries amount to two and three per cent. of the gross value, and well organized means will save a percentage, with but very little inconvenience or interference with the liberty of individual action in the treatment of such diseases.

Some hardship, it is true, will always result from the imposing of necessary quarantines; but it is frequently found that the greatest objector against restraint of any kind is the first to advocate the restraint of a dangerous neighbor when he is likely to be made the victim instead of the aggressor.

The general conditions for the maintenance of healthy stock in this state are far better than the average, and the majority of contagious diseases are comparatively easy to handle, and we trust that the maintenance of a system of prevention will be supported in proportion to its importance as a money saving institution for a class of heavy taxpayers.

In conclusion, I am glad to say during the year 1900 the state of Colorado has been remarkably free from all epizootic diseases, both in cattle, horses and sheep.

EXHIBITS.

---

The following exhibits are appended :

“A.” List of southern cattle inspected during the years of 1899 and 1900.

“B.” List of sheep inspected and admitted into Colorado from other states and territories during the years of 1899 and 1900.

“C.” List of state inspectors appointed for the carrying out of the quarantine regulations.

“D.” Account of expenditure of appropriation.

B. H. DuBOIS, President.

CHAS. OWENS, Vice President.

E. R. STARK.

SOLOMON BOCK, Secretary,  
State Veterinarian.



## EXHIBIT A.

## SOUTHERN CATTLE ADMITTED INTO AND THROUGH COLORADO.

Point of Origin—	1899.	1900.
Arizona .....	105,623	72,630
New Mexico.....	73,402	75,341
Old Mexico.....	25,044	30,443
Texas .....	71,699	78,272
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	275,768	256,686

Destination—	1899.	1900.
Colorado .....	77,736	93,405
Montana .....	26,861	36,107
Kansas .....	101,340	37,975
South Dakota .....	36,129	35,187
Wyoming .....	10,181	31,376
Nebraska .....	18,963	13,037
Texas .....	4,558	5,370
Iowa .....		478
Arizona .....		208
Illinois .....		30
Missouri .....		3,511
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	275,768	256,686

EXHIBIT B.

SHEEP ADMITTED INTO COLORADO FOR FEEDING AND GRAZING.

States—Point of Origin—	1899.	1900.
New Mexico.....	242,636	274,463
Wyoming .....	36,016	93,250
Utah .....	79,984	85,112
California .....		28,648
Arizona .....	1,755	18,078
Oregon .....	55,072	12,430
Idaho .....	37,025	9,880
Oklahoma .....		1,800
Texas .....	3,600	.....
	455,099	523,661

Counties—Point of Destination—	1899.	1900.
Larimer .....	123,092	183,802
Pitkin .....	46,135	65,962
Weld .....	16,958	68,715
Otero .....	20,643	48,043
Conejos and Archuleta.....	73,383	62,792
Bent .....	21,269	19,436
Eagle .....	44,034	19,347
Las Animas.....	14,178	10,670
Morgan .....		10,619
Dolores .....		8,700
Prowers .....	26,350	7,889
Logan .....	5,276	7,630
Arapahoe .....	11,964	6,856
Montrose .....		3,150
Lake .....	38,257	.....
San Miguel.....	6,600	.....
La Plata.....	3,700	.....
Chaffee .....	1,600	.....
Others .....	1,049	.....
Huerfano .....	350	.....
El Paso.....	250	.....
	455,088	523,661



## EXHIBIT C.

Following is a list of state inspectors appointed for the purpose of carrying into execution the quarantine regulations:

- P. J. Towner and assistants, East Las Vegas, N. M.  
 J. B. Walker and assistants, Amarillo, Texas, and Folsom, New Mexico.  
 Alexander McKenzie, Kenton, Oklahoma.  
 H. G. Ballard and assistants, Thompsons, Utah.  
 John A. Slayton and assistants, on northern border of Colorado, Fort Collins, Colorado.  
 J. S. Hoy, Ladore, Colorado.  
 J. A. Garcia, Conejos, Colorado.  
 J. P. Archuleta, Edith, Colorado.  
 Scott W. Peck, Las Animas, Colorado.  
 J. G. Moon, Fort Collins, Colorado.  
 James Morrison, Dolores, Colorado.  
 Chas. F. Hartman, Denver, Colorado.

## EXHIBIT D.

## GENERAL EXPENSE ACCOUNT FOR 1899 AND 1900.

By appropriation, \$750 per year.....	\$1,500.00
Services stenographer, two years.....	1,500.00

RECEIVED

JAN 28 1997

STATE PUBLICATIONS  
Colorado State Library