

REPORT OF THE

**Live Stock Sanitary Board**

1901-1902

— AND —

REPORT OF THE

**Territorial Veterinarian**

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**BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD FOR THE  
FISCAL YEARS 1901-1902.**

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The livestock law now on our Statutes, (Title 42. Revised Statutes of Arizona, 1901.) is a most excellent measure, and has been of inestimable benefit to the Territory and especially to those engaged in the raising of live stock. It is a modification of the law of 1897, and has been subject to some minor changes at the hands of every legislature since its enactment, and although the changes made from time to time have been directly in the line of improvements, the practical application of the measure has shown there are still some very radical modifications necessary in order to place around the livestock industry that protection, and immunity from losses by theft, etc., that have been inseparably associated with this important industry in the past.

Pursuant to the requirements of paragraph 2990, Title 42, R. S. A., 1901, the Board will submit to the 22nd Legislative Assembly of Arizona a bill embodying all the changes that are "in its judgment" necessary to perfect the present law, as near as may be.

A brief synopsis of the most radical ones are here given, with the reasons for their necessity.

The present system of inspection for health, and for brands and marks, of livestock, at all railroad stations within the Territory, and of all stock about to be shipped or driven out of the Territory, is an excellent one, but its utility is seriously curtailed owing to the difficulty of securing inspectors at the numerous points where the number of cattle handled is small, and the per capita fee allowed by law does not adequately compensate responsible men to devote the necessary time to the work.

Another serious drawback to the present administration of the law is the difficulty of successfully prosecuting criminal violations of the law, owing mainly to the fact that as a rule the District Attorneys of the various counties are not familiar with the laws governing, and the usages obtaining in the

livestock business; or are unable to devote the necessary time to familiarize themselves with this class of practice. Owing to the magnitude of this, the second in importance of the Territory's resources, we believe that the Sanitary Board should be empowered to employ competent council to assist in the conduct of all criminal cases that arise under the stock laws.

That the provisions of the law relating to the recording of brands and marks, is entirely too lax, is generally conceded, and to this fact much of the irregularity that exists may be charged. There are now upon the Territorial Brand Book upwards of 8700 brands, a large number of which are no longer in use, and still the Board has no way of knowing which they are. The law provides that no person shall keep up more than one brand or mark, but may own a number, having acquired them by purchase or other lawful means; the result is that a person may record brands from time to time for the purpose of stealing and no check can be brought to bear for the reason that the law does not vest in the Board the power to question the right of any person to record any number of brands.

We therefore believe that a tax should be imposed on branding irons in an amount of not less than \$2.50 per annum, and that the revenue so derived should be placed in a special fund, together with the fees derived from butchers' licenses, unclaimed strays, etc., and that such fund should be available by the Board for the employment of the necessary persons to make the law applicable to the extent that the legislature in its wisdom contemplated. Aside from the revenue derived, this system would have many advantages, it would enable the proper authorities to keep in touch with the owners of recorded brands, and would also confine the individual to the use of one specific iron.

The force and effect of the bond of live stock inspectors should be made contingent on the failure to discharge the duties of the office and not be available only to meet financial loss sustained through such failure, for the reason that the action of our present law can only be brought by an aggrieved party at great personal expense, while under the system above suggested suit could be brought by the Territory at the instance of the Board. The moral effect of this change would in our opinion greatly enhance the efficiency of the inspection service.

The butchers' license as at present provided for, is for one year from the date of its issuance, this makes a great deal of unnecessary work in the office of the Board as, licenses expire at irregular intervals, we would therefore recommend that all licenses be operative for the calendar year.

The volume of work passing through the office of the Board is far in excess of what was contemplated by the original framers of the law. The correspondence alone claims a large part of the time of the Secretary of the Board. Heretofore an assistant has been employed and paid mostly by the Board out of the fees derived from the brand recording, this, however, is a most unsatisfactory method, as the efficiency and utility of the office should not be made contingent on an uncertain source of revenue; we therefore recommend that the Board be specifically empowered to employ the necessary clerical help to maintain the office in its most useful and efficient form.

## LIVESTOCK AND RANGE CONDITIONS.

The livestock industry still easily maintains its place as second in importance amongst the great industrial resources of the Territory.

The last two years have been peculiarly unfavorable to the business of stockraising, by reason of the long protracted drouth, and in the more arid sections considerable loss has been sustained, but, as if to compensate for this condition, during the past year nature has contributed probably the heaviest calf crop ever known in this section, conservative estimates placing it at over 90 per cent.

The assessment rolls of the various counties show a marked decrease in the number of livestock, especially cattle, in fact this tendency has been apparent for the past four years, and is attributable to numerous causes. Arizona has not suffered alone from shortage of water and range feed, the same conditions have obtained in all the range states and territories, and in most instances have been felt more acutely than here. As a natural consequence the demand for both feeders and beef cattle has been abnormally heavy and has taxed the cattlemen to the utmost to meet it. The result is that almost every available animal has been disposed of that could be spared without depleting the range of the necessary nucleus for breeding purposes.

Interest and activity have revived among breeders generally, and the tendency to improve the native stock by the importation of blooded stock is more evident than ever before.

In no section of the United States is the general health of livestock so nearly perfect as in Arizona. The climatic conditions, altho so varied over the vast territory involved, are exceptionally unfavorable to the development of most of the contagious diseases common to livestock. This, coupled with our excellent sanitary laws, and the rigidity with which they are enforced, has resulted in excluding from our ranges the influx of any but the healthiest of cattle.

Occasional slight outbreaks of disease have occurred, which have been traced to stock that has been brought in or has strayed in from adjacent countries, and in every instance the most drastic measures have been successfully employed to stamp out such attacks.

The assessment rolls of the various counties for the last year show that we still have livestock with an assessed valuation of \$4,314,231.80, notwithstanding the fact that our ranges are in a comparatively depleted condition, and these figures, are to say the least, conservative, this taken in connection with the bounteous rains that have recently fallen and the generous calf crop of the last year make the outlook for the stockmen exceedingly bright.

The attached report to the Board by its Secretary will give an idea of the working of the law so far as the office and inspection service is concerned; a similar report by the Territorial Veterinarian, which is appended hereto will convey an intelligent idea of the sanitary conditions that obtain.

Respectfully submitted,

W. S. STURGES,  
Chairman Live Stock Sanitary Board.

Phoenix, Arizona, December 1st, 1902.

To the Live Stock Sanitary Board:

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to submit herewith the following report, embodying a brief review of the work accomplished in your office for the fiscal years of 1901 and 1902.

The amendments made in the stock laws by the Twenty-first Legislative Assembly greatly increased the volume of work in the office, by adding to its functions the apportionment for disbursement of the "License and Inspection Fund," which is made quarterly. The license law become operative on the 21st of March, 1901. The following figures show the amount of business and the monies derived and disbursed from this source to the end of the fiscal year of 1902:

March 21 to June 30, 1901. Licenses issued, 72.....		\$5,070.00
June 30, 1901. Paid to inspectors.....	\$1,031.91	
June 30, 1901. Transferred to General Fund.....	184.33	
June 30, 1901. Balance in hands of Treasurer.....	3,853.76	
	<u>\$5,070.00</u>	<u>\$5,070.00</u>
July 1, 1901. Balance in hands of Treasurer.....		\$3,853.76
Licenses issued, 95.....		5,280.00.
Paid to inspectors.....	\$4,985.53	
Transferred to General Fund.....	1,170.67	
June 30, 1902, Balance in hands of Treasurer.....	2,977.56	
	<u>\$9,133.76</u>	<u>\$9,133.76</u>

There are two features of this provision that should command your attention for alteration by the next Legislative Assembly. First. All licenses should be issued to expire at some specific time, say the end of the calendar year. Second. The last six lines of paragraph 3011, Title 42, R. S. A., 1901, should be stricken out. This clause permitting the killing of two head of cattle, or six head of hogs, sheep or goats in any one month for the sale of meat by parties not coming within the jurisdiction of the license law, works a great hardship on the legitimate butcher, besides depriving the public of the protection extended by the inspection of the meat product, to say nothing of the incentive that is held out to the unscrupulous to butcher cattle they do not own for the sale of meat at remote camps and settlements.

The inspection service has been greatly improved since the operation of the license law, owing to the fact that there has been a fixed compensation for inspectors at all points where regular butchers are established. However, great difficulty has been experienced to secure competent inspectors at the small shipping points and also at points where no regularly licensed butchers are installed, owing to the inability of the Board to provide the necessary compensation for the work. The following list of inspection districts, together with the number of cattle reported as slaughtered and shipped, but owing to the conditions already alluded to, fails to express the actual

number of cattle handled in the Territory at large. The totals are for the two fiscal years covered by this report:

District.	No. Shipped 1901.	No. Shipped. 1901.	No. Shipped. 1902.	No. Shipped. 1902.
Arivaca .....		127		119
Apache Ft. ....		152		536
Arizola .....	2359		458	
Agua Caliente .....		146		84
Ash Fork .....	646	29	253	
Aztec .....			28	
Benson .....	14708		3818	210
Bowie .....	2179		1851	
Bisbee .....	4868	2098	3712	2774
Bloody Tanks .....				12
Buckeye .....		8		151
Buenos Aires .....		21		14
Cordes .....			42	
Calabasas .....	9724		907	
Congress .....	1762	130	323	432
Clifton .....	370	1465	1539	
Casa Grande .....		45	324	145
Crittenden .....	218	172		
Chloride .....		121		107
Castle Dome .....		3		
Cochise .....	883	49	3828	216
Douglas .....			14005	735
Des Cabezas .....		66		17
Duncan .....		76	*2758	21
Del Rio .....	1150		857	31
Don Luis .....			15583	
Fairbanks .....				106
Florence .....		569		106
Flagstaff .....	306	198	1560	747
Globe .....	1953	1021	1786	1541
Glendale .....	252	94	159	92
Gila Bend .....	370		417	
Grand Prize .....				8
Gleeson .....				151
Geronimo .....	4043	6	2794	20
Grant, Ft. ....		162		328
Dudleyville .....				8
Hackberry .....	6483		2363	
Harrisburg .....				29
Huachuca .....	1427	117	1154	150
Helvetia .....				56
Holbrook .....	6198	122	826	207
Jerome .....		1539		1468
Junction .....				262
Kingman .....		35	278	26
Kofa .....		52		208
Klondike .....		112		
Kirkland .....	3129	16	944	44
Lochiel .....		164		
Mellin .....	24	39		74
Mesa .....		550		557
Mohawk .....		4		27
Morenci .....				98

District.	No. Shipped 1901.	No. Slaughtered. 1901.	No. Shipped. 1902.	No. Slaughtered. 1902.
Mammoth		274		303
Mayer	2451	112	1412	683
Naco	1358	209	1956	312
Navajo	2067	88	1281	28
Nogales	946			171
Old Glory				37
Octave				292
Phoenix	6813	4826	12772	7242
Payson		9		20
Prescott	111	801	108	2515
Peach Springs	125		152	11
Palomas	29	32		82
Pearce		326		259
Patagonia				134
Pantano	6558	95	2384	
Redington		275		60
Russelville		112		75
Solomonville	3184		1100	146
St. Johns				36
Seligman	7181	16	1784	13
Safford				396
San Carlos		126		828
Troy				104
Tucson	26538	5170	10189	4982
Tombstone		336		425
Tempe	5546	613	9266	715
Thomas, Ft.		10		12
Williams	313	532	264	797
Winslow		480	202	577
Wickenburg	867	65	23	22
Washington				116
Willeox	22641	276	9303	332
Walnut Grove		72		14
Yuma	89	1585	76	1698
Blue			598	

Giving a total of 126,272 head of cattle shipped out of the Territory for the year 1901, and 105,235 for 1902. Slaughtered in 1901 for home consumption, 23,468, and in 1902, 33,077, in addition to which there were exported from the Territory in 1901 horses and mules to the number of 4234, and in 1902, 4587, and hogs in 1901, 1799, and in 1902, 2404. These figures do not include shipments from point to point in the Territory of Arizona.

During this period the regular correspondence of the office has been over 5,000 letters, exclusive of circular letters to inspectors and official reports from inspectors. All blank forms and books used in the work of inspecting cattle have been forwarded to the inspectors by mail, as that has been found to be the cheapest way of transmitting them.

There have been recorded 932 brands, for which a corresponding number of certificates have been issued. Supplements to the brand book have also been compiled and issued, bringing that publication up to date.



The condition of the Stray Fund is as follows:

July 1st, 1900. Cash on hand .....	\$ 911.29
July 1st, 1900, to June 30, 1902. 78 strays sold.....	1136.29
July 1st, 1900, to June 30, 1902. Paid for 38 strays.....	\$ 598.25
July 1st, 1902. Balance on hand .....	1449.35
	<hr/>
	\$2047.58      \$2047.58

I will attach hereto a synopsis of the recommendations for new legislation that you have suggested as per your instruction, for ready reference.

1st. That a tax of \$2.50 per annum be levied on all recorded brands, and that the use of any brand upon which the tax has become delinquent shall be unlawful.

2nd. That all monies that accrue from the brand tax, butchers' licenses, inspection fees and unclaimed strays be placed in the "License and Inspection Fund" and be at the disposal of the Board for the payment of inspectors, Attorney's fees, help, etc.

3rd. That all persons operating meat markets in which is offered for sale, or who shall offer for sale, the meat of domestic animals that have not been butchered under the supervision of the laws of the Territory of Arizona; imported fresh meats from other states or countries that have not passed the United States Government inspection, shall be subject to the same license, and inspection regulations as applies to persons slaughtering in the Territory of Arizona.

4th. That all fees received by inspectors for the inspection of livestock, and hides of cattle slaughtered be turned into the livestock and inspection fund.

5th. That the butchers' license be modified as follows, that in all towns of over 3000 inhabitants the license fee be made \$250.00 per annum, and in all other cases \$100.000; and that every person who offers for sale the meat of any domestic animal shall be considered a butcher within the meaning of the law. And further that all licenses be issued to the end of the calendar year.

6th. That the offices of the Live Stock Sanitary Board are entirely too small to transact the business of the Board, and that there is absolutely no filing facilities or other necessary furniture for preserving the records of this office, a condition that should at once be remedied.

Very respectfully,

H. HARRISON,

Secretary Live Stock Sanitary Board.

Office of the Territorial Veterinarian,  
Phoenix, Arizona, Jan. 7, 1903.

To the Live Stock Sanitary Board of Arizona:

I have the honor to submit the following brief report of my work as Territorial Veterinarian, under your direction, for the two years ending December 31, 1902, together with a statement of present live stock sanitary conditions in the Territory.

Very respectfully,

J. C. NORTON,  
Territorial Veterinarian.

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#### REPORT OF TERRITORIAL VETERINARIAN.

To the ravages of the dread contagious disease, pleuro pneumonia, must be given credit for the passage of many sanitary laws, which have been very beneficial. When that disease, which was imported with cattle from European countries, spread from the New England States west to Illinois in 1884, and our country's large export trade was seriously threatened, the United States Bureau of Animal Industry was established as a branch of the Department of Agriculture, and about that time many States passed stringent sanitary laws for the protection of their live stock interests.

In about five years' time, with an expense to the United States of a trifle over \$1,500,000 (less than four per cent of our annual export trade in live cattle alone) the last trace of pleuro pneumonia was blotted from our country, a work which many European countries have not yet succeeded in accomplishing.

During this time (1887) Arizona Legislature passed her first sanitary laws, and though they were not needed to guard off pleuro pneumonia, yet other equally serious problems have threatened our stock interests and have been protected by the provisions of these laws.

On account of the heavy losses to cattlemen of Northern States due to Texas fever infection carried North by Southern cattle, a quarantine line was established across the United States by the Department of Agriculture, and Arizona is today the only State or Territory touching the Southern border of the United States not included in the Federal quarantine orders. This is due alone to the continued enforcement of stringent sanitary laws in Arizona, as the following report will show.

Arizona's location between Texas and California, parts of both of which are under Federal quarantine, and joining Mexico on the South all of which ship stock into and through the Territory, make it necessary to guard well all entries of live stock.

It has been the aim of the sanitary officials of Arizona to eradicate any contagious diseases existing within her borders, but more especially to prevent the introduction of infection, for certainly the greatest success would be to keep the Territory free from all contagious diseases. The degree of success attained is partly indicated by the fact that no Federal or State quarantines are now in force against any class of live stock in any part of the Territory.

The following is a brief statement of the sanitary work of the Board and Territorial Veterinarian during the past two years in behalf of the principal classes of live stock in the Territory (cattle, sheep, swine and horses) with a statement of present conditions:

#### CATTLE.

It is gratifying to report that, though this, the most important class of livestock in Arizona at present (Census of 1900 showing 744,873 head), has been threatened with quarantine of late, yet it has been favored in many way.

Tuberculosis, Texas fever (tick fever), anthrax, foot and mouth disease and scabies cannot develop spontaneously and therefore cannot affect our cattle interests unless infection is introduced from without. The strict supervision that has been kept over all live stock entering the Territory during the past years has lessened our quarantine difficulties materially, but as the climatic conditions in a large portion of the Territory are favorable to the continued propagation of some form of contagion, if introduced, and as Arizona is joined on the west by quarantined California and the south by the Republic of Mexico, with few sanitary laws, we must continue this vigilant work, or diseases will be introduced causing losses and bringing quarantines which greatly lessen the value of our stock, which is healthy.

The Territory is still free from anthrax and foot and mouth disease, though Dr. Blemer, State Veterinarian of California, reports several severe outbreaks of anthrax in that State during the past year, two men even contracting the disease.

Blackleg (symptomatic anthrax) has caused some losses, mainly in the irrigated valleys, where feed is good. It attacks only stock under two years of age that is in thrifty or fat condition, and can be prevented almost entirely by vaccination. During the past two years this office has distributed free among the cattlemen of the Territory over 14,000 doses of blackleg vaccine, secured from the United States Department of Agriculture. Some has been administered by the Territorial Veterinarian, but most of it by the owners of the cattle, who were furnished explicit directions. For the reference of the stockmen and satisfaction of the Department of Agriculture careful records of the results of vaccination have been kept and filed, which show that the loss after vaccination has been less than one per cent in herds that had been losing from five to twenty and even forty per cent before vaccination.

Tuberculosis, which was eradicated from the dairy herds in Maricopa county in 1894-5 with great loss and expense, has caused no losses during the past two years. The value of radical measures enforced at that time, when

the infection was limited, cannot be estimated, for many Eastern and Middle States are spending tens of thousands of dollars annually to eradicate tuberculosis from their herds and have not entirely succeeded, because the infection is so widely spread.

Especial attention has been given during the past years to guard against the introduction with breeding stock of cattle scabies, or itch, which has recently caused considerable damage to cattle in certain parts of Colorado, Kansas and Texas. The disease is due to an animal parasite (*Psoroptes bovis*) similar to the mite causing scabies in sheep and is very hard to eradicate from range cattle, because of the difficulty in treating same.

The close quarantine placed on the cattle, sheep, other ruminants, and swine of four of the New England States by the Federal authorities on November 27 last on account of the prevalence of contagious foot and mouth disease indicates the radical measures that will be enforced to stamp out disease regardless of the cost or loss to the stock interests of those States. The quarantine will no doubt be rigidly enforced until all infection is eradicated. Fortunately these States have laws that will enable the sanitary officials to accomplish this result speedily. Though this method causes great loss in value of stock, yet it is far cheaper in time than to have the disease spread to adjoining States and the entire country be quarantined by other nations.

#### TICK FEVER (Texas fever).

Because Arizona has always remained above the United States quarantine line, many will be surprised to learn that since January, 1891, there has been some fever tick infection in the center of our Territory. Not until April, 1902, has there been a time in the past eleven years when there were no quarantined tick infested cattle in the neighborhood of Tempe, Maricopa county.

By the persistent efforts of the sanitary officials, assisted by stockmen, as fast as they learned the great danger their interests were in while Texas fever infection remained in any portion of the Territory, all infection has been stamped out of Maricopa county and the last quarantine was lifted on December 10 last. This result has been brought about quietly and with little expense or loss to anyone.

A year ago, when it was thought that finally all fever infection in the Territory would be destroyed and the shadow of Federal quarantine would be removed, to our surprise tick fever infection was found on some 12,000 head of cattle ranging in Cochise county. The infected cattle were owned by Mr. J. H. Slaughter and ranged on the San Bernardino range, located in the extreme Southeastern corner of the Territory, adjoining New Mexico and the Republic of Mexico. The infection was found November 19, 1901, and the infected range, containing about 200,000 acres was placed in quarantine. Careful investigations were made by the Territorial Veterinarian and later by Dr. A. D. Melvin, Assistant Chief of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry and other Federal Inspectors. It was determined that the infection was probably introduced on cattle from Sonora, Mexico, as a part of the range was located in Sonora and tick infection was found in certain parts of that State. As Cochise county is the banner cattle county of the

Territory, having over 125,000 head of cattle on her ranges, the threatened Federal quarantine was a serious question, especially as feed conditions in that county were so poor last spring that stockmen were expecting to reduce the number of cattle on the range.

Concessions were finally secured from the Federal authorities allowing all of Arizona to remain above the Federal quarantine line, provided the cattle on the infected range should be held in close quarantine under Territorial laws and that no cattle from other range in Cochise county would be shipped except such as would pass the inspection of the Territorial Veterinarian, and be accompanied by his certificate.

Fortunately the range that was known to be infected was quite well surrounded by drift fences, which were of great assistance in maintaining the quarantine. Permission was received from the Federal authorities and sanitary authorities of California to ship cattle from the quarantined range to infected districts below the quarantine line in California. Nearly 4500 head of quarantined cattle have been shipped to California under these conditions during the past year. This has made it possible to hold the balance of the cattle on the range more easily, and also by fencing to keep them off from certain parts of the range where the infection was most likely to resist the winters. Though the infection has lived through at least two winters on this range it is hoped that this winter will be cold enough to kill all infection.

During the past year 35,000 head of cattle have been shipped from Cochise county to various States under the inspection and supervision of the Territorial Veterinarian. These inspections were made without expense to the owners of the cattle, the mileage allowed by the Territory covering the expense. As these 35,000 head of cattle, valued at upwards of \$650,000, have been shipped from the county, that would otherwise be under Federal quarantine, preventing their shipment, it is certainly evident that Arizona sanitary laws are beneficial, and that the small cost of maintaining them is but a trifle as compared with the saving to the stock interests of the Territory. On account of Texas fever infection parts of fourteen States of the Southern portion of the United States are held under close Federal quarantine nine months in the year and only cattle that pass inspection are allowed shipment North during the other three months.

Through the assistance of Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, and Dr. Salmon, Chief of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, permission has been granted by the Secretary of the Interior to allow the drift fences surrounding the San Bernardino range to remain for at least two years, and it is hoped that within that time all infection on the range can be eradicated.

Continued supervision of the movements of cattle from Cochise county will no doubt be required, in fact necessary for our own protection, for fear there may be infection outside of the San Bernardino range, for if a single infected animal is shipped North from Arizona it will no doubt lead to the Territory being quarantined, as we adjoin quarantined country on the South and West. As more than 90 per cent of the cattle shipped from Arizona are sold as feeders during the spring months, to be quarantined would be disastrous.

Because the tick infection found on the San Bernardino range in Arizona came from Sonora, Mexico, the Federal authorities have quarantined against the admission of cattle from nearly all parts of that State to any part of the United States.

#### SWINE.

The swine breeders of most of the Mississippi Valley and Eastern States expect to suffer serious losses from the effects of hog cholera and swine plague at least every alternate year. The annual loss of swine in Iowa alone, according to reports, is several million dollars. Isolated as is our Territory and limited as swine breeding has been, it has been possible by close inspection and quarantine of all breeding hogs shipped into the Territory to prevent entirely the introduction of the greatest enemy of swine—hog cholera.

Swine plague, a contagious disease that may originate spontaneously under favorable circumstances appears among our hogs occasionally, but only in 1896 has the loss been serious. During that year it was estimated that the swine breeders of the Salt River Valley sustained a loss of about \$150,000.

Mainly by the breeders learning proper methods of feeding and caring for their swine and by radical measures of suppression has the loss during late years been reduced to the minimum. The breeding of good swine in Arizona has proven very profitable for many, and no State or Territory is better located to protect this industry.

#### SHEEP.

The Legislature of 1900 passed a special sanitary law for the protection of the sheep interests of the Territory, and a part of the responsibility of enforcing that law was placed upon the Territorial Veterinarian. Scabies, the only disease that has seriously affected the sheep of the Territory, was at one time quite generally prevalent among our flocks. The Federal authorities issued an order a few years ago preventing the moving of sheep from one State or Territory to another unless found free from infection by an inspector appointed by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry. This stimulated many of the careless breeders to endeavor to stamp out the disease from among their flocks, as their more progressive neighbors had done for years. During the last two years inspectors have been appointed and paid as provided by law by the supervisors in some counties. The Wool Growers' Association has given liberal assistance in enforcing the laws and even paid the expense for some two months of an inspector deputized by this office and located at Cordes to inspect and supervise the dipping of all sheep en route from Salt River Valley to the mountains. Nearly all sheepmen now realize that scabies can be stamped out, as it is due to an animal parasite, and that then much needless expense and annoyance would be avoided. This result can and should be brought about soon by systematic work.

#### HORSES

Reports from many States show that the dread disease, glanders, which affects principally horses and is always fatal when contracted by man, is

still prevalent to a considerable extent. Since the campaign against this disease in the Tempe and Mesa vicinity in 1894, when 49 glandered horses and mules were destroyed, not a single case has been found in those districts. Some ten horses were destroyed in 1898, about Phoenix, but the infection was traced to a horse that had been driven into the Territory from California.

No glandered horses have been detected during the last two years, except eleven head of horses and mules which have been condemned and destroyed near Yuma. This infection was also introduced by horses that were brought into the Territory overland from California. The horses were used on canal construction work near Yuma and afterward sold to farmers. Because many horses were exposed to the infection and then scattered about the neighborhood before the matter was brought to the attention of the Veterinarian, it would not be strange if some cases would still be found. As far as possible all exposed animals were traced up and examined and many were tested with mallein.

Three horses were destroyed this year by a rancher living fourteen miles southeast of Yuma. One of these animals had no doubt been harboring the disease for over a year and had given the infection to the others. The Board has allowed no compensation for glandered horses, but has allowed from three to six dollars per head for destroying the carcasses.

Shipments of horses as well as all shipments of live stock entering the Territory by rail are now usually accompanied by health certificates, and are always reported by railroad officials to the Territorial Veterinarian before admission and examined by him when practicable. No disease has been introduced during late years, except by stock driven into the Territory overland, which is a matter hard to control. It is now generally known by Government and State Sanitary officials, and most stockmen of Arizona and adjoining States that Arizona is particular about the condition of stock entering the Territory, and questionable animals are seldom offered for entry.