

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1915-1919

Section 54, Pages 1591 - 1620

This collection contains correspondence regarding indemnities for cattle killed by tuberculosis, concerns over the findings of veterinary inspection, discussion of an outbreak of rabies among Kansas dogs that affected cattle, complaints of veterinary treatments killing animals, and general discussion about livestock diseases. The correspondence is mostly between the Livestock Sanitary Commissioner and various livestock owners throughout Kansas.

Creator: Livestock Sanitary Commissioner

Date: 1915-1919

Callnumber: Livestock Sanitary Commissioner, Correspondence, 1915-1919

KSHS Identifier: DaRT ID: 310226

Item Identifier: 310226

www.kansasmemory.org/item/310226

KANSAS
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1915-1919

Car loads live stock received by Commission firms, 1915-1916 and 1917.
-----AT KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.-----

| 1917 | | 1916 | | 1915 | |
|---|---------|--------|--------|------|-------------------|
| Rank | Cars | Rank | Cars | Rank | Cars |
| Clay Robinson | 1 9850 | 1 | 9720 | 1 | 9766 |
| National | 2 7485 | 2 | 6829 | 2 | 6400 |
| Swift & Henry | 3 6974 | 3 | 6396 | 3 | 5807 |
| Witherspoon McM | 4 6214 | 5 | 5131 | 6 | 4081 |
| Cassidy | 5 6109 | 4 | 5235 | 5 | 4377 |
| Drumm | 6 5298 | 6 | 5068 | 7 | 3698 |
| Crider | 7 4795 | 8 | 4048 | 8 | 3517 |
| Lee | 8 4515 | 7 | 4590 | 4 | 4852 |
| Evans-Snyder-Buel | 9 3232 | 10 | 3059 | 11 | 2566 |
| Ehrke-Martin | 10 3005 | 9 | 3388 | 10 | 2853 |
| Ryan-Robinson | 11 2955 | 14 | 2517 | 14 | 2079 |
| Robinson-Hoover | 12 2822 | 13 | 2520 | 13 | 2123 |
| Liggett-Stuart | 13 2812 | 15 | 2491 | 12 | 2128 |
| Zook & Zook | 14 2512 | 16 | 2365 | 18 | 1945 |
| Hall-Morgan | 15 2477 | 25 | 1731 | 27 | 1360 |
| Carnes-Ratliff | 16 2380 | 18 | 2148 | 25 | 1428 |
| Moffett Bro.&A. | 17 2357 | 19 | 2138 | 21 | 1718 |
| Bowles | 18 2327 | 17 | 2272 | 15 | 2025 |
| Ragland | 19 2244 | 11 | 3058 | 19 | 1887 |
| Cox-McAdams | 20 2218 | 22 | 1994 | | 1002 (May to Dec) |
| Byers Bros., | 21 2216 | 12 | 2833 | 9 | 3165 |
| Curtis & Wright | 22 2121 | 24 | 1734 | 28 | 1347 |
| Dixon | 23 2014 | 23 | 1981 | 17 | 1965 |
| Tamblyn | 24 1880 | 39 | 1258 | 38 | 1045 |
| Woods-Egan | 25 1829 | 20 | 2093 | 20 | 1846 |
| Stagner McG & P | 26 1826 | 27 | 1662 | 24 | 1455 |
| Smith & Wester | 27 1717 | 21 | 2070 | 22 | 1646 |
| Haggart | 28 1652 | 36 | 1403 | 44 | 832 |
| Farrar D & C | 29 1619 | 26 | 1676 | 26 | 1374 |
| Jones Bros., | 30 1617 | 29 | 1573 | 30 | 1293 |
| Long Perry & W. | 31 1612 | 54 | 286 | 53 | 316 |
| Vernon | 32 1555 | 37 | 1400 | 43 | 905 |
| Trower C. McC. | 33 1553 | 32 | 1506 | 29 | 1328 |
| Verner-Kelly | 34 1446 | 31 | 1556 | 23 | 1463 |
| Hanks Com. Co. | 35 1398 | 30 | 1571 | 39 | 1023 |
| Elmore C. & R. | 36 1328 | 34 | 1480 | 31 | 1156 |
| Harrington P&McC | 37 1309 | 33 | 1505 | 33 | 1111 |
| Pierson & H., | 38 1198 | 35 | 1417 | 37 | 1047 |
| Page & Woodford | 39 1169 | 42 | 1188 | 48 | 722 |
| H. Thies | 40 1166 | 40 | 1247 | 42 | 943 |
| Geo. E. Cole, | 41 1159 | 44 | 1088 | 36 | 1047 |
| J.W. Olander | 42 1140 | 43 | 1137 | 49 | 705 |
| Leitch Sheep Co. | 43 1086 | 38 | 1291 | 34 | 1055 |
| Cherry-Tilden | 44 1067 | 41 | 1194 | 45 | 829 |
| All others - - | 7049 | | | | |
| Received at Packing houses direct: | | | | | |
| Wilson & Co. | 1443 | 1487 | 637 | | |
| Swift | 954 | 465 | 55 | | |
| Cudahy | 431 | 421 | 1520 | | |
| Morris | 334 | 197 | 23 | | |
| Armour | 38 | 52 | 688 | | |
| Fowler | 23 | 22 | 18 | | |
| Total 1917 - | 129548 | 123527 | 107838 | | |
| Total Does not include horses and mules received. | | | | | |

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1915-1919

Sept. 10, 1918.

Mr. John Fuller, 3rd,
Seneca, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

Received yours of the 7th and note same. I do not recall any conversation I have had with Mr. Amos Smith, but if I told him he did not have any cholera on his farm, it was based on information given me by some one in charge of the work, as I have no recollection of ever being at Mr. Smith's farm, making any investigation myself.

Dr. Murphy is not here today but will be here in the next day or two, and I will get a report concerning the condition at the Smith farm. I think the best thing for you to do would be to get Mr. Smith interested to the extent of cleaning up his premises, regardless of whether he has had cholera on his farm or not, if not in a sanitary condition. Of course if he has had cholera on his farm and refuses to have his farm cleaned and disinfected, we will take steps to see that he complies with the law, etc. However if he has not had cholera on his farm, we could not force him to clean and disinfect his farm, unless he did it of his own free will, but if the sanitary conditions are bad, it would be advisable to encourage him all you can, and help him all you can in cleaning up his place.

Relative to the work of the veterinarians in Nemaha county, as you know, I am not keeping in touch with their work, as that is Dr. Murphy's part of the work. However if you know of any facts as stated in your letter, relating to any veterinarian's work in Nemaha county, give me their names and all the particulars connected with the case, and we will have an investigation made, and if they are not complying in every particular with our requirements, and are indifferent and careless as to their work, most assuredly they will not vaccinate any more hogs in Kansas, at least for a while. Just because a man is a practitioner is no reason he has any right under the law to use the virus, any more than a layman has, and we expect more of a veterinarian than we do of a layman, and are not slow to act when we hear of a veterinarian that is careless and not complying with our requirements, and

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1915-1919

John Fuller 3rd.--3--

we will see that he stops his work, if we get the facts in the case of his carelessness.

I will mention to Murphy also about sending you a list of the veterinarians' work, etc.

When writing concerning any one's work, always give me the name, whether or not it is hearsay or otherwise. I do not know what veterinarian you refer to, and of course could not make any inquiry concerning his work until I know who he is. Therefore it is necessary that you do this, and your name will not be used in connection with any of these affairs unless it is done after an investigation is made.

Yours very truly,

Commissioner.



J. H. MERCER
COMMISSIONER

State of Kansas

OFFICE OF
LIVE-STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER

*Seneca Kans.
Sept 7-18.*

*Mrs J. H. Mercer.
Topeka. Kans.*

*Dear Sir:- I have called on several farmers
this week who live in the neighborhood of
Amos Smith and find that they have infected
farms but they dont feel as though they should
clean and disinfect untill we have done
the same for Amos.*

*Now I agree with them because Amos has had
the mixed infection for over a year and I have
been there several times and have found it in a
very unsanitary condition*

*Now these new cases have just started in the
last 3 weeks and I am satisfied the pigeons
have carried it because Amos has a large
flock and the day I was visiting this*

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1915-1919



J. H. MERCER
COMMISSIONER

State of Kansas

OFFICE OF
LIVE-STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER
TOPEKA

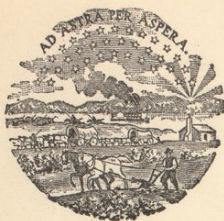
neighbor his barn and yard had a number
in it and I spoke to him about it and he
said, yes, they come from Amos Smith's.

I saw Amos yesterday and he said that
Mr. Mercer, said, he had no cholera among
his hogs.

Now I have his name on my list for some
kind of infection.

Dr Murphy has been experimenting out there
for nearly a year and there has been sick
hogs there nearly all that time so I have
had no chance to disinfect for him.

Amos told me yesterday the experiment was
off and he had no sick hogs so please advise
me what to do.



J. H. MERCER
COMMISSIONER

State of Kansas

OFFICE OF
LIVE-STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER
TOPEKA

Amos did not refuse to clean and disinfect
but said he didnt think he had to when
you told him he had no cholera.
Now he did have a mixed infection that
was contagious.

He says he intends to rack all his building
and sheds and build new ones.

Now shall I let him go?

You might talk to Dr Murphy about the
case because he has been or had a man
visit this place every week all summer.

Another thing I have reasons to believe that
all the Vets - are not sending in their reports.
and one from Sabitha is not vaccinating
according to the rules.

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1915-1919



State of Kansas

J. H. MERCER
COMMISSIONER

OFFICE OF
LIVE-STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER
TOPEKA

He did not disinfect a hog before inserting the needle and of course nearly all the hogs some 50 or 60 have large abscesses.

He upset a bottle of virus on the place and did not disinfect it.

I would consider that very careless

Now my informant didn't come from the man he vaccinated for but from a neighbor who helped do the work.

Will you please have Dr Murphy send me a report of vaccinations done after July 1.

I never had a report for July.

Yours truly
John Fuller III



Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1915-1919

, Kansas,

September 13, 1918.

Mr. Clay McKibben,
Dodge City, Kansas.

Dear Sir:-

I have advice from Jack McFall, and inspector of this department in mange eradication work in western Kansas, that you had some infection in your herd.

For some reason or other, mange has spread quite a little in western Kansas and we attribute this condition to the indifference on the part of some owners in not cleaning up the infection that breaks out in their herds.

The United States Government has indicated to me several times recently that unless the owners of cattle in the western part of the State are more active in keeping their herds clean, it would become necessary for them to place an interstate quarantine against that section of the State.

Therefore, I am writing you, urging you to cooperate in every way with not only the Government but State inspector in getting rid of this infection, and the only way to do this is to arrange and dip your cattle that are infected or that might be exposed.

I trust you will give this the consideration it deserves, for the reason that I am sure no farmer that has even a half a load of cattle would want Kansas to be tied up again in a quarantine, and by all of us working together and cleaning up the infected herds, there will be no necessity for such action.

If there is anything we can do to help you in the matter, or you have any suggestions to offer, would be pleased to hear from you.

Yours very truly,

Commissioner.

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1915-1919

September 14, 1918.

Mr. R. W. Sonnenmoser,
Weston, Missouri.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter of the 13th, while I have not talked with Mr. Allison of Troy regarding the matter of losing the hog that he purchased of you, yet he has written me very fully on the subject, and I would take it that his position was that he purchased these hogs from you on a guarantee that they were immune against cholera, and since it appears this one was not immune against cholera, he feels that you ought to make the contract good by furnishing him another shoat.

I think this is a matter that rests entirely with you and Mr. Allison. There is no doubt you sold him the hog in good faith, believing that the hog was immune, since you had paid for having same immunized, yet sometimes hogs are not always made immune by the immunization method of vaccination, and if the diagnosis of this case made by the veterinarian is correct, it appears that this hog was affected at least with hog cholera infection.

My opinion is, in matters of this kind, that both parties should give and take. I am offering this suggestion to you that you advise Mr. Allison that you will be willing to sell him another hog, and fix the price on same, and that you will allow him a certain amount for his loss on the transaction. In that way you will be getting a part of the price for the hog you furnish in the place of the one he lost, and he will be losing some on the transaction also.

This is my suggestion, and I believe this is the way I would offer to settle the transaction. I am sending a copy of this letter with your letter to Mr. Allison, and trust that you will both look at this in this light, and adjust this matter without any dissatisfaction on the part of either of you, which as business men you can do and should do.

Yours very truly,

Commissioner.

Enc.



Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1915-1919

COOPERATIVE TUBERCULOSIS ERADICATION IN KANSAS

TOPEKA, KAN., Sept. 16, 1918.

DEAR SIR:

There is enclosed a publication entitled "Control and Eradication of Tuberculosis in Cattle," which contains a list of herds officially accredited as free from tuberculosis, and of herds that have passed successfully one test with a view to certification. We are also enclosing for your information and use a copy of the agreement for the tuberculin testing of your herd. You will note upon reading this agreement that the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture is cooperating with us in the work of stamping out tuberculosis from our herds.

The plan, as proposed, has in view the application of a tuberculin test, the removal from the herd of animals which react, and the keeping of the herd under such conditions thereafter that it will remain free from tuberculosis. It is further proposed that after a herd has passed two annual tests without reactors, and has fulfilled the conditions named in the enclosed agreement, that it will be listed upon the accredited register, as have the herds in the bulletin enclosed, and be widely distributed among the breeders of pure-bred cattle.

Buyers of breeding stock will naturally go to those states where there are accredited herds to make their purchases. It will mean dollars to the breeder to have his herd on the accredited list. It will also help to stamp out this dreadful disease from Kansas herds.

We will be pleased to have you apply for a tuberculin test under this agreement, and we will send one of our veterinarians as soon as possible. We try to plan the work so that it will be as economical in travel as possible; therefore, it may be some little time before we can reach your herd. There will be no expense to you for the test, but we will ask you to transport our veterinarian from the railroad station to your farm and to keep him while he is making the test. For further information address the undersigned.

Yours very truly,

J. H. MERCER,
Livestock Sanitary Commissioner,
TOPEKA, KAN.

T. J. EAGLE,
Inspector in Charge,
Tuberculosis Eradication,
KANSAS CITY, KAN.,
312 Wyandotte Building.

P. S.—Please return enclosed agreement.

7-4423

My Dear Mercer;—

I have sold all but about 10 head of registered stock that I had, and these are about to be transferred—I think your proposition is a good one and if I were able to handle the registered stock longer I would be glad to become one of your patrons—I am returning the application blank as per the request—herein— I am,

Yours very truly—

Wichita, Kansas—
Oct- 24, 1918—

H. E. Edwards



Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1915-1919

LEONARD W. GOSS, D. V. M., PROFESSOR
R. R. DYKSTRA, D. V. M., PROFESSOR
GEO. M. POTTER, D. V. M.,
VETERINARY SPECIALIST IN EXTENSION

Kansas State Agricultural College
Manhattan, Kansas

W. M. JARDINE, PRESIDENT

DEPARTMENT OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

J. M. BURT, D. V. M., ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR
J. B. GINGER, D. V. M., INSTRUCTOR
C. W. HOBBS, V. S., FIELD VETERINARIAN
CECIL ELDER, D. V. M., ASSISTANT
J. P. SCOTT, D. V. M., ASSISTANT

September 16, 1918.

Hon. J. H. Mercer,
State Live Stock Sanitary Com.,
Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Mercer:

A few days ago I was in Topeka for the purpose of inspecting the Shawnee Company's serum plant located at 27th and Lincoln streets. They were desirous of obtaining a state license for selling and distributing serum in the State of Kansas. On investigation I found that they had moved into a building which had formerly been a barn, and made some changes on the inside, using boards and then covering it with a coat of paint. In fact, it is inadequate in every way for a serum plant. They have made no preparations in regard to complying with the federal and state requirements, using the same room for bleeding, hypering, and killing virus pigs. The room for the laboratory is also handled in the same manner, open cracks and all made of boards. In fact, it was impossible to make potent, reliable serum in such a building. I believe it would be your duty to inquire into the matter and see that the Shawnee Serum Company does not sell any serum until they have complied with the federal and state requirements.

Very truly yours,

CWH/PEP



Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1915-1919

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

LOCAL OFFICE 312 Wyandotte Bldg.,
Kansas City, Kansas,
September 16, 1918.

file

Dr. J. H. Mercer,
Livestock Sanitary Commissioner of Kansas,
Topeka, Kansas,

Sir:

I enclose herewith sample copy of letter to be sent out to breeders over the State, and would be pleased to have you give same your consideration. If the letter meets with your approval, please have a couple of thousand copies printed for our use.

Trusting to have your early reply in the matter, I am,

Very respectfully,

T. Hagley

Inspector in Charge.

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1915-1919

CO-OPERATIVE TUBERCULOSIS ERADICATION IN KANSAS.

Kansas City, Kans., Sept. 16, 1918.

Dear Sir:-

There is enclosed a publication entitled "Control and Eradication of Tuberculosis in Cattle", which contains a list of herds officially accredited as free from tuberculosis, and of herds that have passed successfully one test with a view to certification. We are also enclosing for your information and use a copy of the agreement for the tuberculin testing of your herd. You will note upon reading this agreement that the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture is cooperating with us in the work of stamping out tuberculosis from our herds.

The plan, as proposed, has in view the application of a tuberculin test, the removal from the herd of animals which react and the keeping of the herd under such conditions thereafter that it will remain free from tuberculosis. It is further proposed that after a herd has passed two annual tests without reactors and has fulfilled the conditions named in the enclosed agreement, that it will be listed upon the accredited register, as have the herds in the bulletin enclosed, and be widely distributed among the breeders of purebred cattle.

Buyers of breeding stock will naturally go to those States where there are accredited herds to make their purchases. It will mean dollars to the breeder to have his herd on the accredited list. It will also help to stamp out this dreaded disease from Kansas herds.


We shall be pleased to have you apply for a tuberculin test under this agreement and we will send one of our veterinarians as soon as possible. We try to plan the work so that it will be as economical in travel as possible, therefore, it may be some little time before we can reach your herd. There will be no expense to you for the test, but we will ask you to transport our veterinarian from the railroad station to your farm and to keep him while he is making the test. For further information address the undersigned.

Very truly yours,

J. H. MERCER,
Livestock Sanitary Commissioner
of Kansas

T. J. EAGLE,
Inspector in Charge,
Tuberculosis Eradication.
312 Wyandotte Bldg.,
Kansas City, Kansas.

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1915-1919

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|--|------------|--|---------------|--|--------------|--|--|---|----------------|-------|------------|
| <p>CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Fast Day Message</td> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Day Letter</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Night Message</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Night Letter</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p><small>Patrons should mark an X opposite the class of service desired; OTHERWISE THE TELEGRAM WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FAST DAY MESSAGE.</small></p> | Fast Day Message | | Day Letter | | Night Message | | Night Letter | | <h1 style="margin: 0;">WESTERN UNION</h1>  <h1 style="margin: 0;">TELEGRAM</h1> <p><small>NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT</small></p> | <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">Form 1207</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="height: 20px;">Receiver's No.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="height: 20px;">Check</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="height: 20px;">Time Filed</td> </tr> </table> | Receiver's No. | Check | Time Filed |
| Fast Day Message | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Day Letter | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Night Message | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Night Letter | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Receiver's No. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Check | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Time Filed | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Topeka, Kansas, September 18, 1918 191

To W. H. Scruggs,

921 Live Stock Exchange Bldg.,

Kansas City, Mo.

This will permit shipment one or more cars cattle

from Clay McKibben Dodge City to Kansas City Stock

Yards immediate slaughter.

J. H. Mercer

Commissioner.

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| SENDER'S ADDRESS FOR ANSWER | SENDER'S TELE- PHONE NUMBER |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|



Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1915-1919

ALL TELEGRAMS TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a telegram should order it REPEATED, that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this one-half the unrepeat rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, THIS IS AN UNREPEATED TELEGRAM AND PAID FOR AS SUCH. In consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the telegram and this Company as follows:

1. The Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any UNREPEATED telegram, beyond the amount received for sending the same; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any REPEATED telegram, beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same, unless specially valued; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of the lines; nor for errors in cipher or obscure telegrams.
2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for any mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery, of this telegram, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond the sum of FIFTY DOLLARS, at which amount this telegram is hereby valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing hereon at the time the telegram is offered to the Company for transmission, and an additional sum paid or agreed to be paid based on such value equal to one-tenth of one per cent, thereof.
3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this telegram over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.
4. Telegrams will be delivered free within one-half mile of the Company's office in towns of 5,000 population or less, and within one mile of such office in other cities or towns. Beyond these limits the Company does not undertake to make delivery, but will, without liability, at the sender's request, as his agent and at his expense, endeavor to contract for him for such delivery at a reasonable price.
5. No responsibility attaches to this Company concerning telegrams until the same are accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a telegram is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for this purpose as the agent of the sender.
6. The Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the telegram is filed with the Company for transmission.
7. Special terms governing the transmission of messages under the classes of messages enumerated below shall apply to messages in each of such respective classes in addition to all the foregoing terms.
8. No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY
INCORPORATED
NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

CLASSES OF SERVICE

FAST DAY MESSAGES

A full-rate expedited service.

NIGHT MESSAGES

Accepted up to 2.00 A.M. at reduced rates to be sent during the night and delivered not earlier than the morning of the ensuing business day.

DAY LETTERS

A deferred day service at rates lower than the standard day message rates as follows: One and one-half times the standard Night Letter rate for the transmission of 50 words or less and one-fifth of the initial rate for each additional 10 words or less.

SPECIAL TERMS APPLYING TO DAY LETTERS:

In further consideration of the reduced rate for this special "Day Letter" service, the following special terms in addition to those enumerated above are hereby agreed to:

A. Day Letters may be forwarded by the Telegraph Company as a deferred service and the transmission and delivery of such Day Letters is, in all respects, subordinate to the priority of transmission and delivery of regular telegrams.

B. Day Letters shall be written in plain English. Code language is not permissible.

C. This Day Letter may be delivered by the Telegraph Company by telephoning the same to the addressee, and such delivery shall be a complete discharge of the obligation of the Telegraph Company to deliver.

D. This Day Letter is received subject to the express understanding and agreement that the Company does not undertake that a Day

Letter shall be delivered on the day of its date absolutely and at all events; but that the Company's obligation in this respect is subject to the condition that there shall remain sufficient time for the transmission and delivery of such Day Letter on the day of its date during regular office hours, subject to the priority of the transmission of regular telegrams under the conditions named above.

No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

NIGHT LETTERS

Accepted up to 2.00 A.M. for delivery on the morning of the ensuing business day, at rates still lower than standard night message rates, as follows: The standard day rate for 10 words shall be charged for the transmission of 50 words or less, and one-fifth of such standard day rate for 10 words shall be charged for each additional 10 words or less.

SPECIAL TERMS APPLYING TO NIGHT LETTERS:

In further consideration of the reduced rate for this special "Night Letter" service, the following special terms in addition to those enumerated above are hereby agreed to:

A. Night Letters may at the option of the Telegraph Company be mailed at destination to the addressee, and the Company shall be deemed to have discharged its obligation in such cases with respect to delivery by mailing such Night Letters at destination, postage prepaid.

B. Night Letters shall be written in plain English. Code language is not permissible.

No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1915-1919

, Kansas,

September 18, 1918.

Mr. W. W. Scruggs,
921 Live Stock Exchange Bldg.,
Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Sir:-

I just returned to the office this A. M. and find your letter of the 18th, and wired you permit for the shipment of the McKibben cattle from Dodge City.

If the McKibben cattle have been quarantined by either the State or Government and they are infected with scabies, the rule is to have them dipped twice under State or Government supervision. I might add that it is the policy of the State to cut out all cattle that do not show any infection and dip them once. The infected cattle, in order to be sure that the infection is killed, must be dipped twice, and they can be cut out and kept separate from the others and handled in that manner. In fact, cattle that Mr. McKibben might have can be shipped in line with the message sent you for immediate slaughter, and it is not necessary that they should go to the quarantine pens, as they can be inspected out by the inspector at that point and shipped as clean exposed cattle.

If I can give you any further information regarding this, would be glad to do so, and also would be glad to have you write me on receipt of this letter whether or not Mr. McKibben expects to have a State or Government inspector present when he dips the cattle next Friday.

Yours very truly,

Commissioner.



Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1915-1919

WESTERN CATTLE LOAN CO.

W.D. J. SON, PRESIDENT
R.M. CLAY, VICE-PRESIDENT
W.W. SCRUGG, SECRETARY & TREASURER

J.L. ASERNATHY
JAMES BURTON, JR.
W.D. JOHNSON, JR.
J.L. JOHNSON
F.P. NEAL
CHAS. K. WARREN
F.W. ZEA

CAPITAL \$200,000.00
SURPLUS AND PROFITS \$40,000.00

921-925 LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Sept. 16, 1918.

Mr. J.H. Mercer. Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner.

Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Sir;

A customer of ours, Clay Mc Kibben, of Dodge City, Kansas, has a bunch of cows about 25 miles Southwest of Garden City, Kansas. They are reported by the Inspector to have mange, which is, I suppose scabies, and he has been notified to dip them.

These cattle are cows and heifers in good flesh, and there are about two loads of cows fat enough to ship now. I have been talking to the Deputies, who have offices here in the Live Stock Ex. Bldg. and they tell me that the fat end of them could be shipped for sale to killers only, on the quarantine side, with your permission.

If this is true, would like to get your permission to ship two loads of these cows, the latter part of this week, to be on the market the first part of next week. Will you kindly wire me collect, permission to Clay Mc Kibben. Dodge City, Kansas, to ship these two cars of cows? *and I will mail telegram to him*

In regard to the dipping of the other cattle. They are to be dipped next Friday. Is one dipping enough, or should they be dipped twice?

Thanking you in advance, we are,

Very truly yours,

WWS G

W.W. Scrugg
Sec'y & Treas.



Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1915-1919

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

LOCAL OFFICE 312 Wyandotte Building,
Kansas City, Kansas,
September 18, 1918.

Mr. J. H. Mercer,
Livestock Sanitary Commissioner,
Topeka, Kansas,

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of the 14th instant received this A.M. I note that the envelope is stamped at Rosedale, Kansas, also Argentine Station, September 16th and 17th. Also note that the envelope was addressed to 312 Wyandotte Street instead of 312 Wyandotte Building, which accounts for the delay.

However, I note that you are of the opinion that I am not thoroughly organized as to what I am doing. In our previous conferences, I have tried to abide by your instructions in regard to working out certain Districts.

It becomes necessary at times for our men to do work other than testing cattle in Kansas, but in this instance it has only been necessary to send Dr. Cannon to another District for work referred to, and to date Dr. Cannon has been very busy in District No. 1 testing cattle. I had received no reports from Dr. Rostetter, and was not aware of the fact that he had left the District until you advised me of same.

We started into this District with the opinion on my part that Mr. Burdick was acquainted with the Breeders and the conditions existing here, and we expected much of the organization from him.

It has been necessary for Dr. Cannon to go backward and forward, especially to disinfect the premises, as it was understood that Mr. Burdick would do. In this work, at times it becomes necessary to go backward and forward, as the pure bred Breeders are scattered, and they are not signing agreements upon the first presentation.

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1915-1919

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY
LOCAL OFFICE

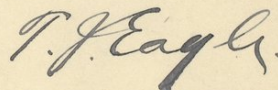
Mr. J. H. Mercer, Page 2.

In regard to the veterinarian that you will assign to the work, there is no doubt but what we can keep them all busy, and if you secure this veterinarian, we can now give him a list that will keep him busy for some time. I met Mr. Burdick Monday, and have agreed to meet him at Hiawatha.

I am enclosing report of agreements signed to date, with notations of those tested so far. I consider that the work for September has been very satisfactory.

My office is beginning to be established, and I will be glad to arrange to meet you for a conference on other phases of the work as soon as a few more of the details here can be worked out.

Very respectfully,



Inspector in Charge.

P.S. It is my opinion that a report like the enclosed will be the best way of arranging the information shown, until you can arrange for the printing of agreements, as the present supply is limited.

T.J.E.

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1915-1919

September 27, 1918.

Hon. W. M. Jardine, President,
Kansas State Agricultural College,
Manhattan, Kansas.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of the 26th inst. reached the office this date. Mr. Mercer is in Washington, D. C. at this time, where he was called by Mr. Hoover and others to confer on the meat situation, and we do not look for him to return to the office until Monday of next week. Just as soon as he returns, your communication will be brought to his immediate attention.

Respectfully,

Clerk.



Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1915-1919

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
MANHATTAN

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

September 26, 1918.

Mr. J. H. Mercer,
Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner,
Topeka, Kansas.

My dear Mr. Mercer:

Doctor Goss is in my office at this moment and informs me that they will be up against it in the manufacture of blackleg vaccine for ten days. This is very disappointing to me after telling you that we would take care of all requests that came to us from the Kansas live stock and breeders associations.

These are some of the factors that have contributed to our difficulty in the manufacture of this vaccine. Dr. J. P. Scott was called into the service some time ago. He was Doctor Goss's immediate assistant. Our college year began on the ninth of this month and Doctor Goss has been unusually busy with the students who are coming to us in large numbers. In addition to this, we have been experiencing difficulty in obtaining calves susceptible. Out of fourteen brought in recently, only two have become infected with blackleg. Then, too, the manufacturers of filters have been unable to fill any orders except war orders. Of course, no firm can make vaccine properly without suitable filters. We have some filters here but they are not the kind suitable to putting out a perfectly sterile product and therefore a safe product. I do not know how other manufacturers are getting along, but we are unable to get them now.

In view of all these conditions, you can readily understand our position. However, we hope to overcome all of these difficulties rapidly. By persistent effort we have succeeded in getting an order for the filters filled and hope to have same within a day or two. You can count on our being able to take care of you by October 10th at least, and then I think that I can again assure you that we can be counted upon. I regret very much that I have not been able to make good my word. However, you may depend upon the product you get. We will not send you anything that is not exactly right.

Very truly yours,

W. M. J. J. J.
President.

WMJ/EF



Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1915-1919

Copy

September 28th, 1918.

Doctor E. W. Murphy,
Post Office Building,
Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Doctor Murphy:

On your recent trip to Atchison County I believe you met Doctor T. A. Case of Sterling, Kansas, who has been selected Specialist in veterinary medicines in the extension division to devote his time to educational work in regard to hog cholera.

Mr. Case has been spending this month in getting acquainted with what has been done in this State and in October will be ready for the educational field work. Tentatively we are making arrangements for him to go to Douglas County the third and fourth weeks of October and to Clay County from the week beginning October 28th through the week ending November 9th. I will ask him to call at your office in Topeka sometime in the next week when he goes through so that he may get fully acquainted with your work and with the names of the men of your force who are in it. Doctor Case will devote his entire time to the hog cholera education work during this season so that he ought to be able to cover quite a number of counties. Doctor Potter also may be available for some of this work but other lines are being planned for him. He is working now to shape up these plans in cooperation with the Veterinary Department. As soon as we have them ready, we shall be glad to submit them to you and Mr. Mercer for further suggestion. He probably will devote most of his time to the subject of contagious abortion.

I shall be glad to hear from you as to what counties should first be handled from the stand point of hog cholera educational work.

Very truly yours,

E. C. J.
Dean, Division of Extension

M

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1915-1919

Sept. 30, 1918.

Dean E. C. Johnson,
Manhattan, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

On my arrival at the office today after a week's absence in Washington in conference with the Food Administration on the meat situation, I find a copy of your letter under date of September 28th to Dr. Murphy, relative to Dr. Case's work in hog cholera.

I note that you stated to Dr. Murphy that Dr. Case would be going through Topeka to go to work in Douglas county, and that he would call on Dr. Murphy.

I regret to call your attention to this, but if Dr. Case is going to take up the hog cholera eradication work in Kansas, or any one that is expecting to go into the hog cholera work from any phase, must first come to this office and confer with me. I thought I made it plain to you the other day when in the office that this whole proposition of the hog cholera work was in this department's hands, and we are responsible for its success or failure, and expect, at least in a measure, to dictate the policies.

Now my suggestion is that you have Dr. Porter and Dr. Case come down to Topeka, and advise me a day or two before hand, so I can have Dr. Murphy here to meet with us. There are some very important matters connected with the hog cholera control work that I shall insist be taken up by whoever carries on the educational part of the program, and I know by past experience that these important things have not been touched upon by any one that has classed himself as performing the educational part of the work, unless it be the representatives of this department, and occasionally by a representative of Murphy's department.

If you are considerate enough of our position in this matter to attend a meeting as above suggested, so that we will fully understand our duties as to this work, I shall be more than glad to let the educational work go on, and help it along in every way I possibly can. However I shall insist this work must be done in line with the former program, and in line with our own

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1915-1919

Dean Johnson-3--

knowledge of how it should be carried on. I will be
here all week excepting Thursday, and will be glad to
meet you at any time.

Yours very truly,

Commissioner.

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1915-1919

69

_____, Kansas,

September 24, 1918.

Quartermaster,
410 Scarrit Building,
Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Sir:-

Your circular letter of September 21st, signed by A. N. McClure, Colonel, Cavalry, reached this office in due time. Mr. J. H. Mercer, State Live Stock Commissioner of Kansas, is in Washington, D. C. at this time, conferring with Mr. Hoover and others relating to the meat situation, and we do not look for his return to the office before the first of next week, at which time, your communication will be brought to his immediate attention.

Respectfully,
State Live Stock Commissioner.



Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1915-1919

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO
QUARTERMASTER
410 SCARRITT ARCADE
KANSAS CITY, MO.

OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER
ROOM 410 SCARRITT ARCADE
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
September 2, 1918.

State Veterinarian of Kansas,
Topeka, Kans.

Sir:-

No doubt you have been informed that the War Department has inaugurated throughout the greater part of the United States a campaign against influenza and allied diseases among horses and mules.

With the assistance of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry and state officials we believe that a great deal of good has already been accomplished and in a furtherance of our plans to control these diseases we ask you and your deputies throughout the state of Kansas to render all possible assistance in requiring barns and stock yards to be cleaned and disinfected and kept in a sanitary condition. All places of assembly, or even a few animals, should be included in this work - livery stables, boarding barns, dealer's barns, contractor's stables, public and privately owned hitching pens, one of which will be found in nearly every small town, and even farms on which strangles or influenza is even suspected - should be included.

The managers of the Railway Companies have amply signified their willingness to cooperate with us and large feed and rest stations along the railroads are now in fairly good condition.

It is necessary to begin, as you readily understand, at the origin - even with the farm - to prevent spreading of these diseases and it is in these remote places that are beyond reach of the War Department, in which we have asked the state officials to assist.

We therefore request that you take the matter up within your own state, independent of the War Department and irrespective of the territory assigned to War Department representatives and begin at once active, energetic work with the one object in view: that is elimination of influenza.

Due to influenza alone the United States government and the people of the United States have suffered a great financial loss among horses and mules since the War began. Future loss can be greatly reduced, if not eliminated entirely.

We expect to continue the campaign of cleaning, disinfecting and educating, and when no regulation does literally apply, will appeal to the patriotic spirit of the people to conserve the horse and mule supply of the country and to render assistance in maintaining a healthy condition of horses and mules wherever they are and regardless of the their owners are.

We would appreciate it if you will furnish this office the name and full address of State Veterinarian and all of his deputies or assistants in your state. It sometimes occurs that our inspecting boards discover a case of glanders and all such cases we intend to report direct to the state authorities. It is for this reason that we desire the names and addresses of the state authorities in order to save time and avoid confusion.

Very truly yours,

A. N. McCune
A. N. McCUNE
Colonel - Cavalry.

AMS-a



Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1915-1919

, Kansas,
October 1, 1918.

Quartermaster,
410 Smarritt Building,
Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Sir:-

Following up a communication from this office of the 24th in answer to your form letter of September 21st, relative to the cleaning and disinfecting of infected premises where horses and mules are held, you are advised that we will be very glad to cooperate with you in every way in the elimination of diseases among horses and mules in the State of Kansas, and would be pleased to have you advise us at any time of any information you might have relative to infected premises or infected feed yards or shipping stations.

Any assistance we can render at any time, feel free to call upon us.

Yours very truly,

Commissioner.

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1915-1919

October 2, 1918.

Mr. George Williams,
Rock, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your communication relative to the shipment of a car of hogs from The Standard Com. Co. at Wichita to you at Rock, Kans., I have had an investigation made of the shipment, and find the records in this case show that you had 150 head of hogs vaccinated at the Wichita stockyards July 16, 1918.

Under order of the Standard Com. Co. these hogs were treated by Dr. L. E. Hobbs, part of them under date of July 12th, and the remainder under date of July 16th, serum and virus used furnished by the Wichita-Oklahoma Serum Co., license number 10, serial number 793, and they were sprayed on July 16th, and you were present.

The records further show your commission company could not secure clean and disinfected car in which to ship these hogs, and secured permit from the representative of this office to ship them in what is classed as a 'dirty' car, and therefore, under the rules, they had to be unloaded from this car into wagons, instead of through the stockyards.

The above is an outline of the history of the hogs leaving the Wichita stockyards.

It would appear from the records in this case that the Wichita-Oklahoma Serum did not immunize your hogs, and that by reason of same, necessitated a revaccination of the herd at considerable expense to you.

It is unfortunate that you did not call your commission company, or the Wichita-Oklahoma Serum Co. and advise them of the outbreak of the disease in your herd of hogs, and ask them to revaccinate them, which they in all probability would have done at their expense.



Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1915-1919

Geo. Williams--3--

The only suggestion I have to offer is that you take the matter up with the Wichita-Oklahoma Serum Co. and ask them to at least furnish you serum to the amount of the cost of the revaccination, or refund you money to that amount.

I see no irregularity in the handling of these hogs that would warrant any action other than as above suggested. I want to be frank with you and advise you that under the law there is no chance for you to recover anything from the Wichita Serum Company for the loss of your hogs, and the only thing to do is to get as much out of it as possible, and I would suggest that you present the Wichita Serum Company with this bill or claim, and if they do not give you any consideration in the matter, write me again.

I am returning the papers you sent me, also I would like to know the condition your hogs are in at this time.

Yours very truly,

Commissioner.

P.S.

I am having the government make an investigation of the serum used on your herd of hogs, and will advise you as to their report.

J. H. M.

Enc.



Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1915-1919

, Kansas,

October 2, 1918.

Dr. M. D. Serrot,
Medicine Lodge, Kansas.

Dear Sir:-

In line with your telephone conversation yesterday, I sent you under separate cover tuberculin and intradermal test charts. We have no printed rules for the intradermal testing.

I have seen the test applied a great many times, as it is the method we use all together at the Kansas City Stock Yards, where there are a great many cattle tested every day.

Dr. Kinsley of the Missouri Veterinary College and Dr. E. W. Little of this department, do the work at the Kansas City Stock Yards, and they have advised me that it is a very technical test, and that any veterinarian who is not careful in administering the intradermal test can secure no efficient results. Therefore, about the only thing I could say is to be extremely careful in administering the test, and that is to see that the tuberculin is injected in the folds of the skin and not through under the skin.

I would suggest that you write to Dr. E. W. Little at Room 804 Live Stock Exchange Building and have him write you a letter on this subject. You can mention that I suggested that you write him a letter so he will give you the entire matter in detail.

The tuberculin we sent you is the same as is used in the temperature method of testing, but is all right and there is no special amount mentioned, only they say to use all that you can inject, which would be perhaps $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 cc of tuberculin.

Yours very truly,

Commissioner.