

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1924-1926

Section 12, Pages 331 - 360

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: Kansas. Livestock Sanitary Commission

Date: April 1924-May 1926

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KANSAS
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

Eudora Kan
July 7-24
Mr R.C. Jackman
Lawrence Kan
Dear Sir

I in regard
to the hogs will say, that
the morning that we
commenced vaccinating, I noticed
a few that looked stupid
& made the remark to Mr
Mueki^{on}, caught a few & took
them to the home at
noon, as he had no
thermometer with him, we
put them in a pen &
they got out before we got
to take care of them,
so he didn't take

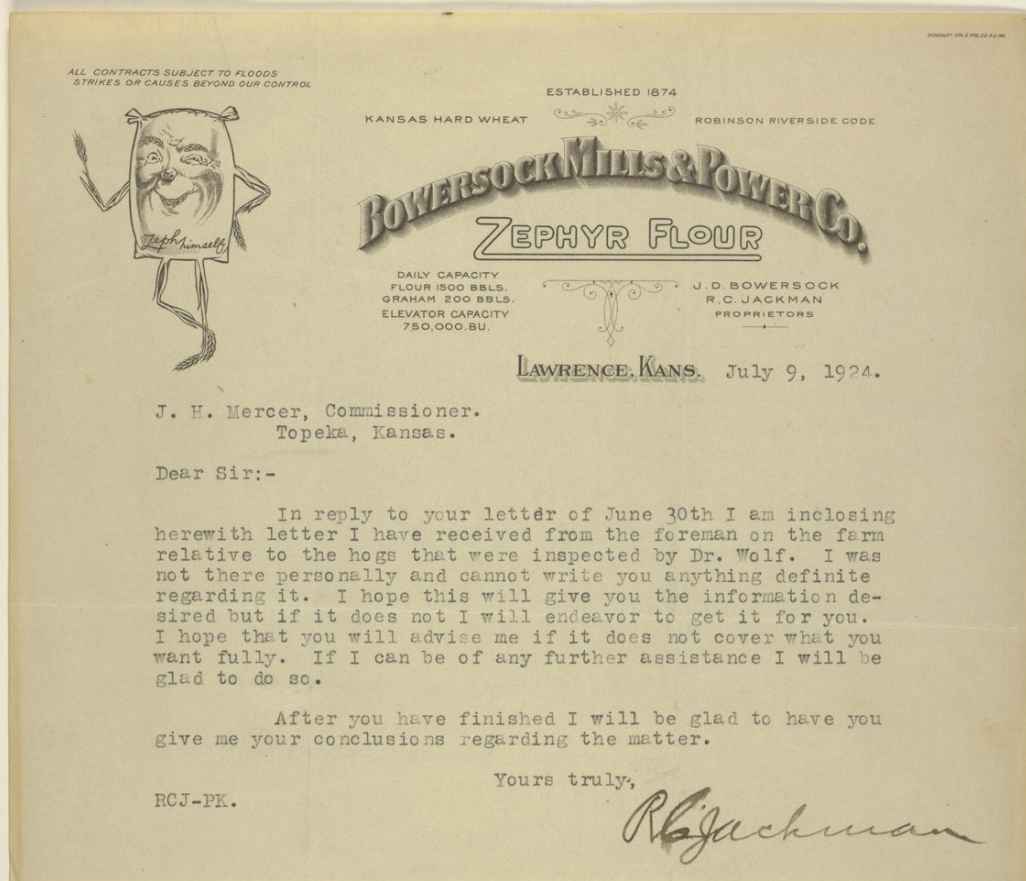
Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1924-1926

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any temptation of them
what ever, & it is my
opinion that where the
trouble started, they were
not in condition to stand
the treatment. There are
still a few dying every day
but as bad as at first.

Yours Respect
O. Alderman
Eudora Kan
R#4

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1924-1926



Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1924-1926

June 30, 1924.

Mr. Halderman, Manager,
Zephyr Ranch,
Lawrence, Kansas.

Dear sir:

Last week Dr. McClelland phoned this office advising that you had had your herd of hogs, consisting of 1800 or 1900 head, vaccinated with hog serum and virus and that after a certain period of days had gone by that your hogs began to die, and requested that we send a representative of the state to assist in making a diagnosis, etc.

I sent Dr. Wolf of Ottawa and he reported to me last week over the phone that he met a Dr. Meyers of the Fowler Serum Company and Dr. McClelland at your ranch and made a thorough investigation. He gave me as his opinion that the veterinarian that vaccinated the hogs advised that he did not take any temperatures of the hogs at the time of vaccination and that you stated a few of the hogs showed some signs of bowel trouble and after securing this information that it was his opinion that the cause of death was not due to either impotent serum or virus but the debilitated condition of a few of your hogs when treated and their vitality low, therefore the effect of the vaccination caused the losses.

I wish you would write me fully with respect to this matter and as to whether or not you advised the representative of the Fowler Serum Company you had seen any signs of any sick hogs on your farm and also as to his method of treating your hogs. I am asking for this information for the reason that we want to determine from the reports furnished us of the investigation made as to who might be to blame in connection with the trouble. Let me hear from you at your very earliest convenience. Also as to the present health condition of your herd.

Very truly yours,

JHM:P

Commissioner.



Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1924-1926

C. B. McCLELLAND, D. V. S.

VETERINARIAN

Lawrence, Kansas, June, 23, 1924. 19

Mr. J. H. Mercer.
Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

I wish to report my findings on the sick hogs at the Zephyr Ranch. Dr. Meyers, of the Fowler Serum Co., Dr. Wolf, and myself, visited the ranch on June 21st. We found that something over 1800 shoats, weighing from 30 to 90 pounds had been vaccinated to prevent Cholera on June 5, 6, 7th., by a representative of the Fowler Serum Co. These hogs were, at the time of vaccination, widely-scattered over the ranch in bunches of from 200 to 400. On the 14th. of June the first hogs showed signs of sickness.

Up to the time of our visit they had lost about 100 hogs, losing some from each bunch. Mr. Halderman, manager of the ranch, reported that some hogs showed slight symptoms of bowel infection before vaccination. This infection had a tendency to lessen the resistance of hogs

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1924-1926

C. B. McCLELLAND, D. V. S.

VETERINARIAN

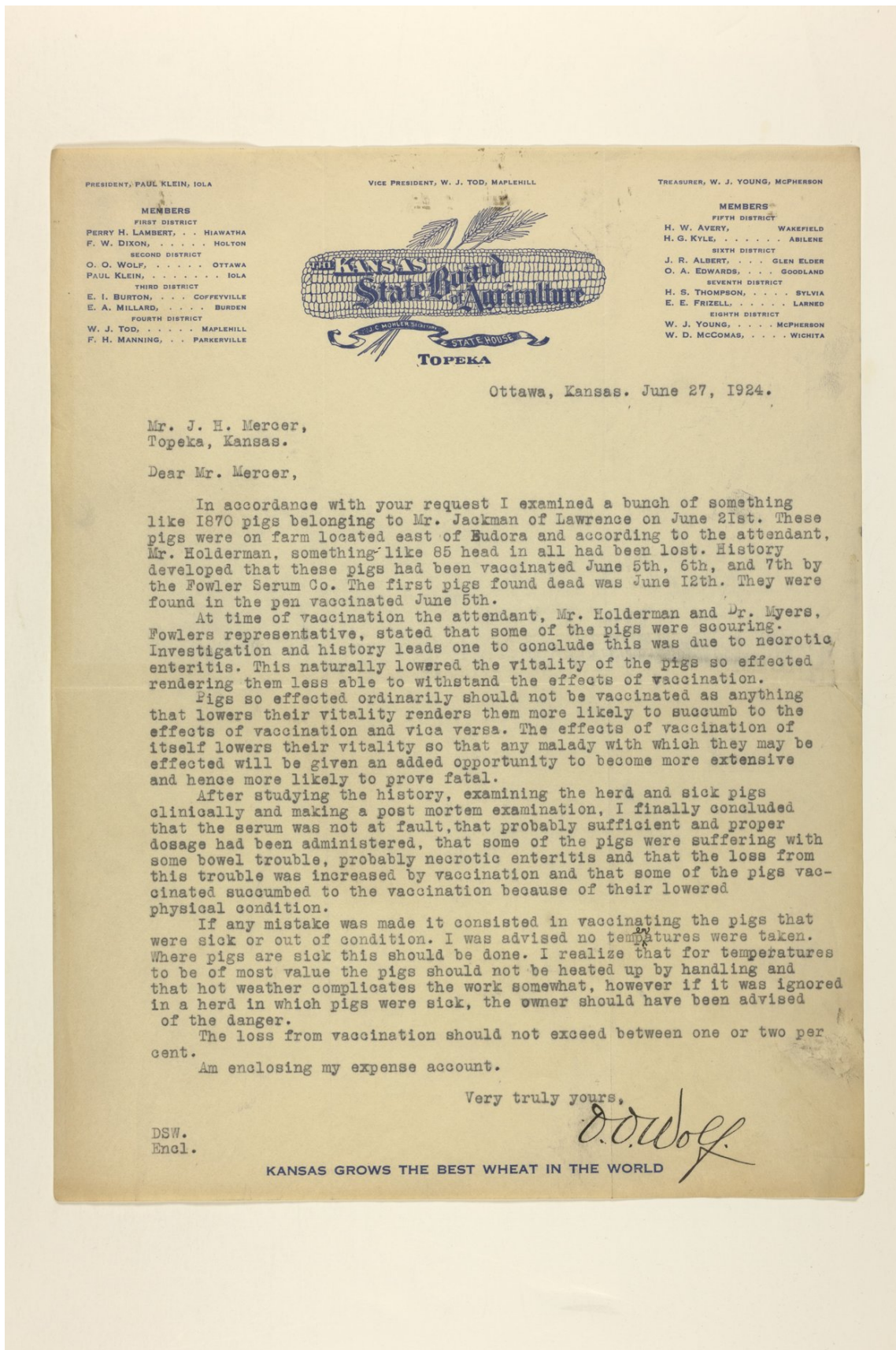
Lawrence, Kansas, _____ 19__

to disease. The result was a Cholera break. I believe that the worst is over and that they will soon quit loosing hogs from this trouble. If I were to critise anyone it would be the man who did the vaccinnating. He failed to take any temperatures or to make any autopsies, when he found sickness in the herd.

Respectfully,

C. B. McClelland

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1924-1926



Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1924-1926

July 16, 1924.

Mr. R. C. Jackman,
Lawrence, Kansas.

Dear sir:

Answering yours of the 9th instant.

I received a written report from Dr. O. O. Wolf, who recently made an investigation of trouble among your hogs on what is known as the Zephyr Ranch in Douglas county. Also have a report from Dr. McClelland, who reported the trouble to this office.

In order that you may know the contents of the case I am enclosing copy of letter I have just written to the Fowler Serum Company that explains itself.

According to Dr. Wolf's and Dr. McClelland's reports we can come to no other conclusion but that the negligence on the part of the Fowler Serum Company was indirectly if not directly the cause of the loss of the hogs on your farm.

If there is any further assistance we can give you will be glad to have you write us.

Very truly yours,

JHM:P

Commissioner.

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1924-1926

July 16, 1924.

Fowler Serum Company,
Kansas City, Kansas.

Gentlemen:

On or about June 20th Dr. C. B. McClelland of Lawrence, Kansas, phoned this office advising that there was trouble among hogs on what is known as the Zephyr Ranch, east of Lawrence, Kansas, and explained that there were about 1800 head that had been recently vaccinated against cholera by a representative of your company. He stated that it was at the request of the owner of the hogs that we send a representative of this office to make investigation.

On June 21st I sent Dr. O. O. Wolf of Ottawa, Kansas, to make the investigation. I have received a written report from both Dr. McClelland and Dr. Wolf advising that they had met at the Zephyr Ranch on June 21st and make a thorough examination of the trouble and that your representative, Dr. Meyers was present. They both advised that cholera did not exist and they did not consider the trouble caused by any outbreak of a disease. That the history they received was to the effect that some of the pigs were not in the best of condition when the hogs were treated and by reason of a low vitality of a few of these shot the effect of the serum and virus was detrimental to a 2% loss of the herd. According to this report it would appear that your representative did not give due consideration to the treating of this herd of hogs. I am advised that no particular attention was paid to the health condition, no temperatures taken. Therefore, it seems to me that by reason of this neglect on the part of your representative that a loss was sustained. In order that you might keep within the jurisdiction of the law of the state and the rules and regulations of this department your representatives must use all due diligence in protecting the health condition of hogs when vaccinating in this state and if necessary to take temperatures of all hogs in question it must be done.

Very truly yours,

JHM:P

Commissioner.

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1924-1926

July 24, 1924.

Mr. R. C. Jackman,
Lawrence, Kansas.

Dear sir:

Following up communication from this office of recent date with respect to the vaccination of your herd of hogs on what is known as the Zephyr ranch.

I am enclosing you letter I received this date from the Fowler Serum Company in answer to my letter of July 16th, copy of which I sent you.

I will be pleased to have you read this letter over carefully and if you have any comments to make on same, do so, and return to me at your earliest convenience. I want this before I write my final answer in the case to the Fowler Serum Company.

Please do not fail to return the Serum Company's letter as we did not make any copy of it.

Very truly yours,

JHM:P

Commissioner.

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1924-1926

FOWLER SERVM COMPANY

PHONE MAIN 6490



EXPERIENCED VETERINARIANS
IN CHARGE
U.S. VETERINARY LICENSE NO. 103

KANSAS CITY, KANSAS July 22, 1924.

J. H. Mercer, Commissioner,
Topeka, Kans.

Dear Sir:

We have your letter of July 16th relative to trouble in pigs subsequent to vaccination on Zephyr Ranch each of Lawrence. You state the history of these pigs would indicate that some of them were not in the best of condition when treated. This, no doubt, is true. In fact, we have information to the effect that the owner of this herd was negotiating with a party to treat his pigs for necrobacillosis before we had a thing to do with the pigs and having this information our man went on the job with instructions to point out any pigs that were off condition both as a protection to ourselves and to the owner and we let the owner be the judge as to what he wanted vaccinated. We are advised by our man that our instructions were carried out. Our man advises that the man caring for these pigs knocked some of the pigs on the head as they went along, because he deemed it good judgment rather than vaccinating them in the condition they were in.

As to taking temperatures, our man never goes on a job vaccinating without being fully equipped to take temperatures, etc. In this case, however, Temperatures would have been of no value on account of the way the pigs were confined and the high temperatures that prevailed while this work was being done. We are advised it was quite hot where the pigs were rounded up and held for the work and from excitement and exertion the pigs were panting hot. Any one having much to do with hog temperatures knows their temperatures will rise above normal under conditions as described above. We have done the vaccinating for Mr. Jackman for the last year or so and we do not recall ever vaccinating pigs for him that some of them were not sick. On one occasion our man made a trip back into Lawrence from one of Mr. Jackman's places to inform Mr. Jackman that some of the pigs were sick and Mr. Jackman instructed our man to go back and vaccinate them. We are informed that they at one time had a man out from the Manhattan School who advised them regarding the trouble they were having from time to time in their pigs and he found their place infected with necrobacillosis. Having the history, as stated above, we believe you will agree that we were trying to do our work in a manner satisfactory to the owner, and also comply with the state regulations and we cannot understand how Mr. Jackman could have expected us to have handled his work any different than we did with this past history in mind.

Our man, R. B. Meeks, is a licensed, graduate veterinarian, was in active practice in Kansas prior to the world war and served as army veterinarian in the war, and now having several years experience



Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1924-1926

FOWLER SERUM COMPANY

PHONE. MAIN 6490



EXPERIENCED VETERINARIANS
IN CHARGE
U. S. VETERINARY LICENSE NO. 103

KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

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in the production and administration of anti-hog cholera serum and virus and we believe him to be competent and also conscientious in his work.

We want to thank you for your letter and will assure you that any vaccinating we may do in Kansas in the future will be done in a manner that should not cause your office any annoyance.

Yours very truly,

FOWLER SERUM COMPANY

C. Matthews
Manager.

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1924-1926

August 12, 1924.

Mr. H. C. Jackman,
c/o Bowersock Mills & Power Co.,
Lawrence, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 11th instant received and
contents noted.

In reply wish to advise that Mr. Mercer is now
out of the city and will be for about two weeks. Upon
his return to the office your letter will be called to
his attention and he will arrange at that time to meet
with you at Lawrence.

Very truly yours,

Chief Clerk.

A

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1924-1926

July 30, 1924.

Mr. J. F. Myers,
c/o Fowler Serum Co.,
Kansas City, Kansas.

Dear sir:

Answering your letter of the 28th instant.

You perhaps know that Dr. Wolf is candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Kansas and ofcourse, do not think there would be any chance to have him meet in conference until after the primaries are over next Tuesday, August 5th.

I will be in Kansas City on Friday of this week and will be at the Exchange Building about all day. If you will try and drop over at our office in room 804 Exchange Building, I will talk this matter over with you in order to find out just what will be the need of Dr. Wolf's presence. I expect to be in Chicago next Wednesday and after that time I could have a conference here in the office any time. Try and see me at Kansas City Friday.

Very truly yours,

JHM:P

Commissioner.



Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1924-1926

FWLER SERVM COMPANY

PHONE MAIN 6490



EXPERIENCED VETERINARIANS
IN CHARGE
U. S. VETERINARY LICENSE NO. 103

KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

July 28, 1924.

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

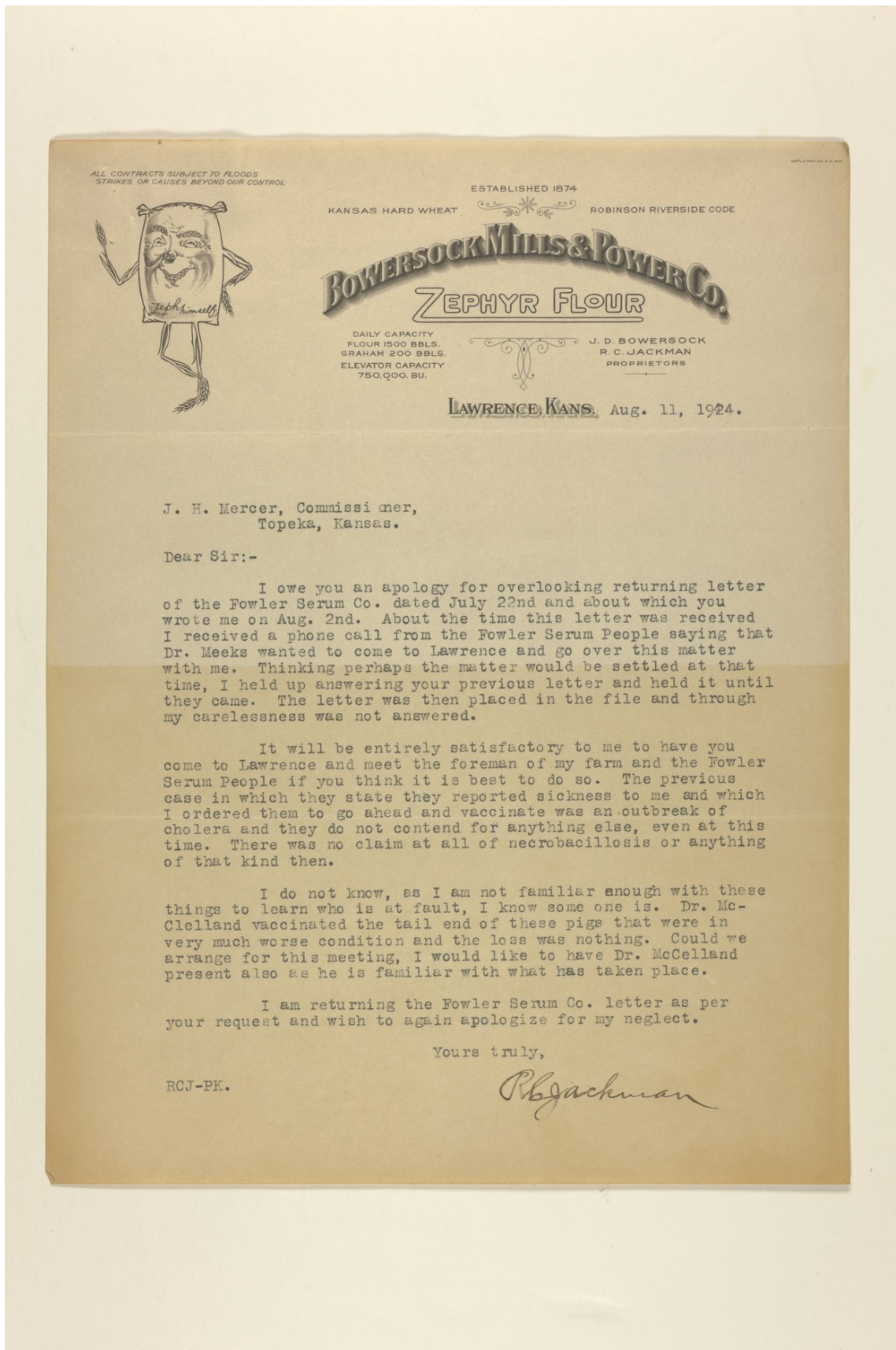
Dear Sir:

Referring to previous correspondence relative to sickness in pigs on Zephyr Ranch east of Lawrence. We went over this matter with Mr. Jackman last Saturday 26th and after learning of the statement your office issued to Mr. Jackman we are of the opinion that you are not familiar with all the facts. We therefore respectfully request that you give us an opportunity to discuss this subject with you and your investigator, Dr. Wolfe. Any date convenient to yourself and Dr. Wolfe to meet us in Topeka will be agreeable to us if you will kindly advise us accordingly.

Very truly yours,
Fowler Serum Company

J. H. Myers

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1924-1926



Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1924-1926

August 9, 1924.

Mr. R. C. Jackman,
Lawrence, Kansas.

Dear sir:

On July 24th I sent you a letter addressed to me from the Fowler Serum Company with respect to the vaccination of your herd of hogs. I requested you to return the letter to me as soon as you had read same. Up to this writing I have not received it. Will you please look it up and send it to me.

I am enclosing you a copy of a letter that was sent to me by Mr. Myers of the Fowler Serum Company from their Representative Mr. Meeks. In this connection I saw Mr. Myers at the stockyards in Kansas City the latter part of last week and he tried to convince me that his representative had done his part in every particular when he ~~sent~~ ^{had} your herd of hogs with serum and virus last June. I advised him that all I could go by in the case were the records I had before me. Hence the reason that he sent me this written statement from Dr. Meeks. I also suggested to him at our conference in Kansas City that I would be willing to run down to Lawrence most any time and meet with both you and Mr. Myers and talk this matter over with you. If this is done I would also like to have your foreman present in order that I might ask him several questions.

My interest in this matter is to protect you against any irregularities or inefficient methods on the part of anyone administering serum and virus to hogs in Kansas, as we would not permit a serum company to send a representative into this state and use serum and virus in the treating of hogs as against cholera if it was shown that they were negligent in doing their work in an efficient and complete manner, and the evidence I have in this case is that this company's representative was negligent and unless he can prove to the contrary I will not change the position I have already taken in the case. Please do not fail to return to me the letter in question.

Very truly yours,

JHM:P

Commissioner.



Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1924-1926

October 10th, 1924.

Mr. L. E. Melchers,
Dept. of Botany and Plant Pathology,
Kansas State Agricultural College,
Manhattan, Kansas.

Dear sir:

Answering your letter of the 2nd instant.

I hardly know just what you refer to as to letters we might have in our files with respect to poisonous weeds. The only report that we would have in matters of this kind would be where owners of livestock had made a request of the department to have investigations made concerning losses that were occurring among the livestock, but we have no letters that I recall from anyone that would be an advantage to you so far as giving you information as to the existence of poisonous weeds. I do not believe you would have a great deal of trouble in getting an appropriation for experimental purposes in determining what might be classed as poisonous weeds in our pastures and also as to devising ways and methods of disposing of the weeds. I will be glad to give you any help in this matter that we can. I think that an investigation should be made of what we call our blue-stem pastures in the central part of the state with respect to poisonous weeds. I don't believe there has been a time since I have been in this office, now going on 14 years, that we have not had more or less trouble in the spring of the year among cattle turned out in our pastures. In a great many instances there have been quite heavy losses and while there has not been any definite diagnosis made yet investigations all show that the cause of the loss was attributed to forage poisoning. I think a searching investigation of this kind would be of great benefit to the livestock owners in Kansas and we will do everything we can toward getting the college an appropriation for such an investigation.

Very truly yours,

JHM:P

Commissioner.

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1924-1926

Kansas State Agricultural College
Manhattan, Kansas

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY

October 2, 1924

Dr. J. H. Mercer,
State Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner,
State House,
Topeka, Kansas.

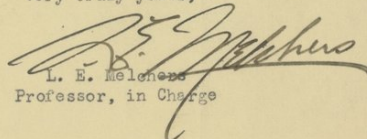
Dear Dr. Mercer:

We have had considerable complaint about loco weed and its effect on stock here in Kansas the last few months. No doubt this is continually coming to your attention also. Dr. F. C. Gates of our department has had under preparation for the last three years an extensive publication on the Poisonous Plants in Kansas and Their Effect On Livestock. This will not, however, be ready for some time. In consultation with Dean Dykstra they believe that a little single sheet circular on loco weed poisoning would be a valuable thing for distribution in the state.

The cost of publication of the Poisonous Plants in Kansas will be considerable and it appears that it will be necessary to ask for a special appropriation for its publication. Dean Farrell has suggested that we get together a few typical letters pertaining to poisonous plants and their effect on stock which are coming in to various departments. This might be necessary to have available to show the importance of such problems.

I wonder if you have in your files a few letters which express the importance of any poisonous plants--loco weed correspondence would be satisfactory. If you have a few letters that you would be willing to have a copy made that we could use, we certainly would appreciate it. It would help us greatly in getting across the program that we have in mind.

Very truly yours,


L. E. Melchers
Professor, in Charge

LEM:NEJ

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1924-1926

October 10th, 1924.

Dr. W. R. Barnard,
Belleville, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Barnard:

Have your good letter of the 1st instant and note carefully same.

I am glad to note you expect to make us a visit in the near future. When you come down I will discuss the proposition with you with respect to the need of tuberculosis eradication work applying to the poultry industry as well as the cattle and hogs.

I think the political situation is getting better every day in Kansas. No question but what the state will be strong for Coolidge and it looks very favorable that we might elect the entire republican delegation to Congress, although it is going to be close in two or three districts. While Mr. White, no doubt, will get quite a lot of votes it is my judgment he will pull as many from the democratic party as he will from the republicans, and while he may lower Paulen's majority yet I feel Paulen will be elected by a substantial majority.

With kindest regards and best wishes.

Very truly yours,

JHM:P

Commissioner.

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1924-1926

North Central Kansas Free Fair

AGRICULTURE
R. B. DONHAM, Pres.
J. G. LOFY, Vice-Pres.
G. H. BRAMWELL, Treas.
W. R. BARNARD, Sec.

OFFICIAL A. P. A. SHOW
SEPTEMBER 2, 3, 4, 5, 1924

BELLEVILLE, KANSAS
CROSS ROADS OF AMERICA

AMUSEMENTS
BELLEVILLE CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE
CONCESSIONS
DR. E. V. KALIN.

October 1st, 1924.

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

Dear Mr Mercer:

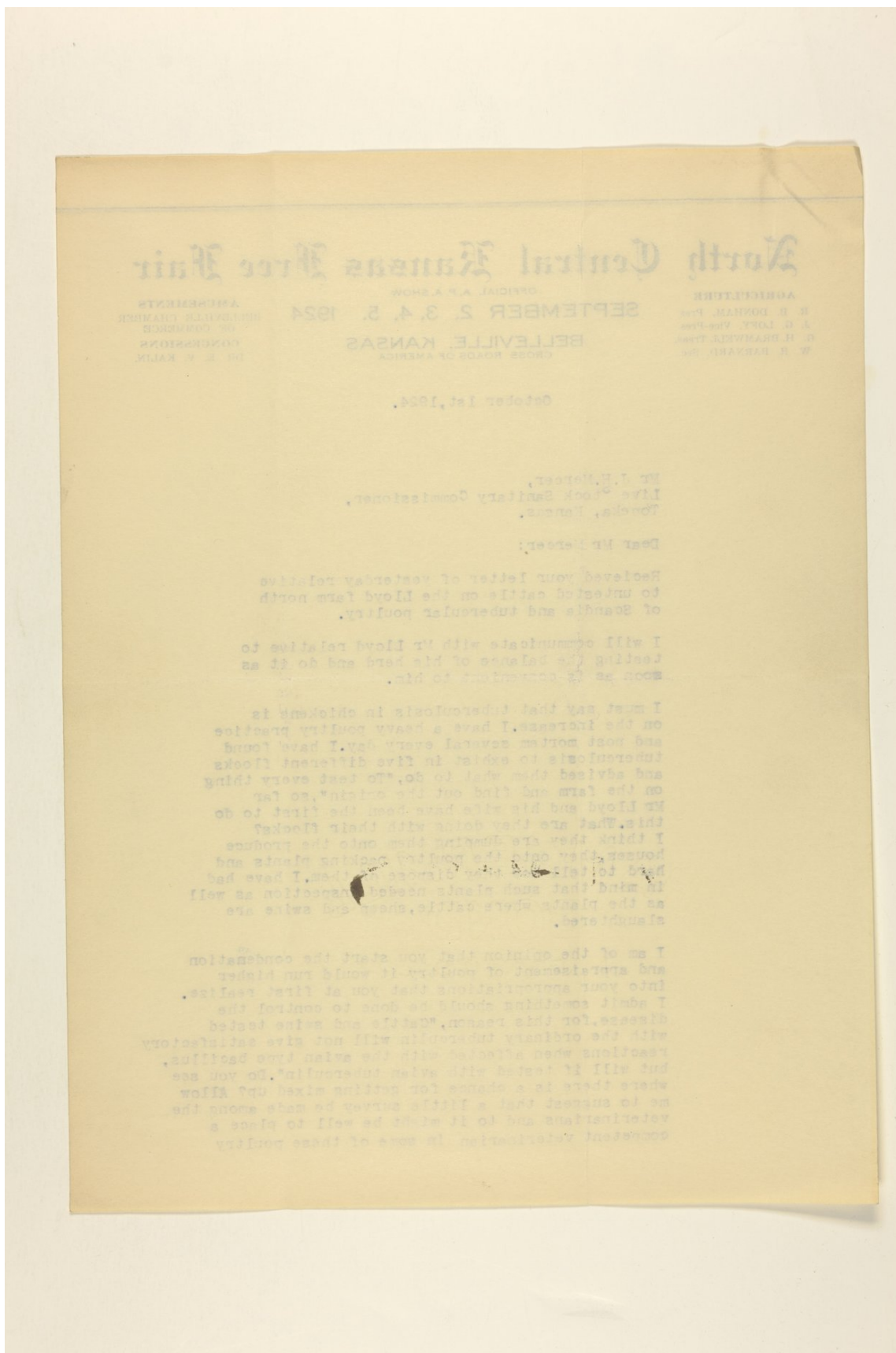
Recieved your letter of yesterday relative
to untested cattle on the Lloyd farm north
of Scandia and tubercular poultry.

I will communicate with Mr Lloyd relative to
testing the balance of his herd and do it as
soon as is convenient to him.

I must say that tuberculosis in chickens is
on the increase. I have a heavy poultry practice
and post mortem several every day. I have found
tuberculosis to exist in five different flocks
and advised them what to do, "To test every thing
on the farm and find out the origin", so far
Mr Lloyd and his wife have been the first to do
this. What are they doing with their flocks?
I think they are dumping them onto the produce
houses, they onto the poultry packing plants and
hard to tell how they dispose of them. I have had
in mind that such plants needed inspection as well
as the plants where cattle, sheep and swine are
slaughtered.

I am of the opinion that you start the condemnation
and appraisement of poultry it would run higher
into your appropriations that you at first realize.
I admit something should be done to control the
disease, for this reason, "Cattle and swine tested
with the ordinary tuberculin will not give satisfactory
reactions when affected with the avian type bacillus,
but will if tested with avian tuberculin". Do you see
where there is a chance for getting mixed up? Allow
me to suggest that a little survey be made among the
veterinarians and to it might be well to place a
competent veterinarian in some of these poultry

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1924-1926





Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1924-1926

North Central Kansas Free Fair

AGRICULTURE

R. B. DONHAM, Pres.
J. G. LOFY, Vice-Pres.
G. H. BRAMWELL, Treas.
W. R. BARNARD, Sec.

OFFICIAL A. P. A. SHOW

SEPTEMBER 2, 3, 4, 5, 1924

BELLEVILLE, KANSAS
CROSS ROADS OF AMERICA

AMUSEMENTS

BELLEVILLE CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE

CONCESSIONS

DR. E. V. KALIN.

packing plants and see what they are grinding out. Probably the B.A.I. would have men for that. I am making my spill a little sooner than I expected too, I intended doing some more testing first and then call your attention to the matter, the way it seems to be complicating things.

Mr Henderson has ask me to test his chickens and cattle, but he had to take his wife to the hospital and now wishes to wait until she is able to be at home and see the work done. I had informed him of my findings.

I expect to leave on my vacation in a week or ten days. Am planning on taking my wife to her folks at Lyndon and going to to K.C. to the stock yards and watch some of the work that is done on the yards and visit some of the laboratories, also to come to Topeka and pay you a little visit and pass the time of days with L.T. Russey and other political friends. No I'm not seeking any office but you know I have some friends that I want to see elected and I expect you do too. White won't hurt Paulin here.

Hoping to see you soon I am,

Very truly yours,

W R Barnard



Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1924-1926

October 18th, 1924.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra, Dean
Veterinary Department,
Kansas State Agricultural College,
Manhattan, Kansas.

Dear doctor:

Answering your letter of the 13th instant.

The compensation for livestock destroyed on account of foot and mouth infection is paid by the federal government and the state alike.

The federal government furnishes a representative to the state appraising board for the appraisal of the livestock destroyed. The amount agreed upon by the cooperative appraising board is paid one-half by the federal government and one-half by the state. In Kansas the appraising board would be the chairman of the board of county commissioners of the county where the disease prevailed, the owner of the livestock and the livestock commissioner of the state and a representative of the bureau of animal industry, United States Department of Agriculture. In a few of the states where foot and mouth disease outbreaks have occurred, provision is made for the governor or sanitary board to select state representatives on the appraising board. In every instance where an outbreak of foot and mouth has occurred in the United States in the last 15 years at least, the payment for livestock destroyed has been as above indicated and the records will show that the various state legislatures have provided a fund to pay for the condemned livestock and Congress has done likewise. The records show that there were a few cases in the early history of the trouble in this country where cattle were appraised and exterminated and the owners never received any money for the livestock destroyed but nothing of this kind has happened in the last 15 to 20 years as in every instance state legislatures and Congress have appropriated sufficient funds to pay for the livestock destroyed as shown by the value furnished

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1924-1926

#2 R. R. Dykstra

by the appraising boards of the different states.

If there is any further information I can give you with respect to this matter will be glad to do so.

Very truly yours,

JHM:P

Commissioner.

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1924-1926

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
MANHATTAN, KANSAS
DIVISION OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

October 13, 1924.

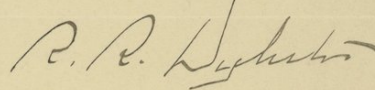
Hon. J. H. Mercer,
State Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner,
Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Mercer:

I have been asked to talk to a group of students in agriculture, on the subject of foot and mouth disease in cattle. Amongst other things, I would like to give them a clear cut and definite information as to the method of compensation when cattle are slaughtered on account of having been exposed to foot and mouth infection. I shall appreciate it if you can inform me the source of the funds, the basis on which compensation is made, and any other information that may have a bearing on this point.

Thanking you for this service and with kindest personal regards, I remain

Very truly yours,



R. R. Dykstra,
Dean of Division.

RRD:PEP

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1924-1926

October 17, 1924.

Mr. M. Tate,
Miltonvale, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

We are just in receipt of a tuberculin test record covering your herd of cattle, sent in by Dr. S. E. Rose, which shows that one heifer was classed as a suspect. Dr. Rose advises that this heifer will be held for a retest.

It will be satisfactory with this department for you to handle the suspect in this way. For your information, wish to say however, that until this animal is retested and classed as clean she cannot be disposed of for any purpose other than immediate slaughter. In case you should decide to ship her to market and sell her for immediate slaughter without waiting to retest her, it will be necessary for you to notify this office giving date of shipment, name of shipper and name of commission firm to which consigned.

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

A



DR. ALBERT BRIGHT
VETERINARIAN
PLAINVILLE, KANSAS

J. H. Mercer
Commissioner
Topeka, Ks.

Oct 20 - 24

Wm. Zeigler

Dear Sir:

Received your letter of Oct 18 - today and will try and give you a report on the Zeigler cattle as requested.

Three head had died before I saw the herd which consisted of twelve head before he lost any. Mr. Baxter a non graduate practitioner of Natoma had been called on there first three cases. There was two sick and one of these sick ones was down and about dead so I destroyed her and on postmorg her decided it was Hemorrhagic Septicemia and vaccinated the balance also the sick one. The next day another was sick which died two or three days later but the other sick one is getting well and no more sick ones for about a week. So looks like we had it under control.

DR. ALBERT BRIGHT

VETERINARIAN

PLAINVILLE, KANSAS

These cattle were raised by Mr. Leigler and were running on a low pasture on the creek and were being fed corn fodder, coffee fodder and Alfalfa. I advised him to change pastures and feed only alfalfa for awhile, which was done. As to the source I do not know ~~and~~ unless the low pasture might of been responsible.

In phoning to your office I requested that a man be sent out this was when the last one died and the neighbors who are ranchmen who had large numbers of cattle in adjoining pastures and requested me to phone for help. I was disappointed that you didn't send a man out to see the herd because of the attitude of these neighbors.

In your letter of Oct 17 you stated that instructions for testing the Birch, Henderson, House and Art Hays Exp. Sta. herds ^{were being sent me} I haven't received those instructions yet.

Very Respectfully
Albert Bright

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1924-1926

October 18, 1924.

Mr. Wm. Zeigler,
Natoma, Kansas.

Dear sir:

It has been brought to our attention by Dr. Bright that you have lost several head of your cattle and that he has diagnosed the trouble as hemorrhagic septicaemia.

I presume that Dr. Bright directed you as to the disposition of the dead animals. The law of the state requires that any animals dying with a contagious or infectious disease be buried at least three feet under ground or burned. Hemorrhagic septicaemia is a contagious disease, therefore it will be necessary for you to be careful and dispose of the dead animals in accordance with the law. Burning the carcass, of course, is the best and also it is a good protection if these animals died around your barns or sheds to take up the litter or trash and burn it. This is a requirement of the law and I hope you will give it careful consideration and do the best you can in protecting yourself and others in the spread of this disease. If it breaks out anew in your herd of cattle and you will let us know we will send someone to make further investigation of the matter.

Very truly yours,

JHM:P

Commissioner.