

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

### Section 47, Pages 1381 - 1410

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.

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KANSAS  
HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY

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

August 6th, 1926.

Mr. Sam Fenton,  
Bonner Springs, Kansas.

Dear sir:

It has been reported to this office that you recently shipped 10 head of hogs to Kansas City. Government report shows 4 head of these hogs were retained on account of being infected with the contagious disease tuberculosis.

Since your hogs were shipped from a free area county it is necessary to investigate the conditions on the farm where these T. B. hogs originated. Therefore, please give us a history as to how you have handled the hogs and whether or not you ever had any reactor cattle on your farm, and any other information in connection with the history of the hogs in question.

Let us hear from you right away.

Very truly yours,

P

Commissioner.

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

August 7th, 1925.

Hon. Geo. W. P. Hunt, Governor,  
Phoenix, Arizona.

Dear Governor Hunt:

In your letter to me under date of May 11, 1925, you stated that you had been advised by the State Livestock Sanitary Board of Arizona that the present outbreak of scabies in Arizona which had spread to numerous sections of the state, had been traced directly to a shipment of bull calves from Plains, Kansas. We have asked the Sanitary Board of Arizona, the State Veterinarian on two or three occasions for the information with respect to the shipment of calves in question. Will you please have the Sanitary Board of the State Veterinarian furnish us the information by giving us the date and name of the shipper of the calves you claim carried mange into your state. We want this information so we can have the representative of the department stationed in southwest Kansas make an inspection of the herd of cattle out of which the calves may have been shipped.

Thanking you in advance for this information.

Very truly yours,

JHM:P

Commissioner.





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

*Chaney*  
August 21st, 1926.

Dr. H. F. Dotson,  
Livestock Exchange,  
Wichita, Kansas.

Dear doctor:

I have yours of the 19th instant with respect to the investigation of the trouble among sheep on the John Chaney farm at Denton, Kansas. Also received a report from Dr. Frick of the college, who also made an investigation.

I am enclosing you copy of Dr. Frick's report. It would appear from his report and also from Dr. Kinsley's conclusion that this trouble was caused by either a poisonous fungus on the grass or weeds where these sheep were grazing or some poisonous weed they have eaten.

From the fact that no other sheep of the 6000 were found to be infected with a similar disease it is sufficient evidence that the sheep were not infected with a contagious or infectious disease. I think there are a great many of these spasmodic happenings among livestock in pastures that are due to poisonous substance and, of course, both the government and the state should be continuously investigating outbreaks of trouble of this kind to determine the actual cause. I have suggested same to President Farrell of the State Agricultural College and he assures me they will have their laboratory men follow up investigations of this kind.

The Executive Committee of the Kansas Live Stock Association is called to meet at the Lassen hotel next Friday and I expect to spend a day or two in Wichita next week and will see you at that time and go over several matters with you.

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

P. S. I sent Mr. Chaney a copy of Dr. Frick's report.

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

August 21st, 1925.

Mr. John Chaney,  
Denton, Kansas.

Dear sir:

Several days ago Dr. H. F. Dotson, a representative of this office stationed at the Wichita Stock Yards, phoned the department advising that you were losing your sheep and that they had been unable to determine fully what the cause might be and asked that we send someone to assist. I sent Dr. E. J. Frick of the State Agricultural College to assist in the investigation and to secure specimen for laboratory findings.

I am enclosing you copy of the report of the investigation. It would appear from the conclusion he reaches on his investigation so far that the cause of the loss of your sheep was due to some fungus poisoning or poisonous weeds in the pasture. I wish you would advise me as to how the sheep are doing at this time and also give me a complete history as to how you have handled them and as to what kind of feed they have eaten. If your sheep continue to die please advise me and we will have a further investigation made.

Very truly yours,

JHM:P

Commissioner.



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



J. H. MERCER  
COMMISSIONER

### State of Kansas

OFFICE OF  
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER  
TOPEKA

Livestock Exchange Building,  
Wichita, Kansas,  
August 19, 1925.

Mr. J. H. Mercer, Commissioner,  
State House,  
Topeka, Kansas,

Dear Sir:

Reporting further on the outbreak of disease in sheep on the farm of John Chaney, Benton, Kansas, that I talked to you about over the telephone the other day.

Dr. Frick, from the college, was here today and we went out to the farm, but he was unable to give us any enlightenment as to what might be causing the trouble. We found some evidence today of grubs in the head, which no doubt is aggravating the condition, however these grubs will be found in nearly all sheep this time of the year, and I do not believe this to be the primary cause of the trouble in these sheep.

<sup>have</sup> The intensity of the condition seems to ~~be~~ subsided, and probably the disease has passed the worst stage. I am enclosing some correspondence which is self explanatory, and descriptive of conditions found in these sheep. Dr. Frick no doubt, will make a report to you.

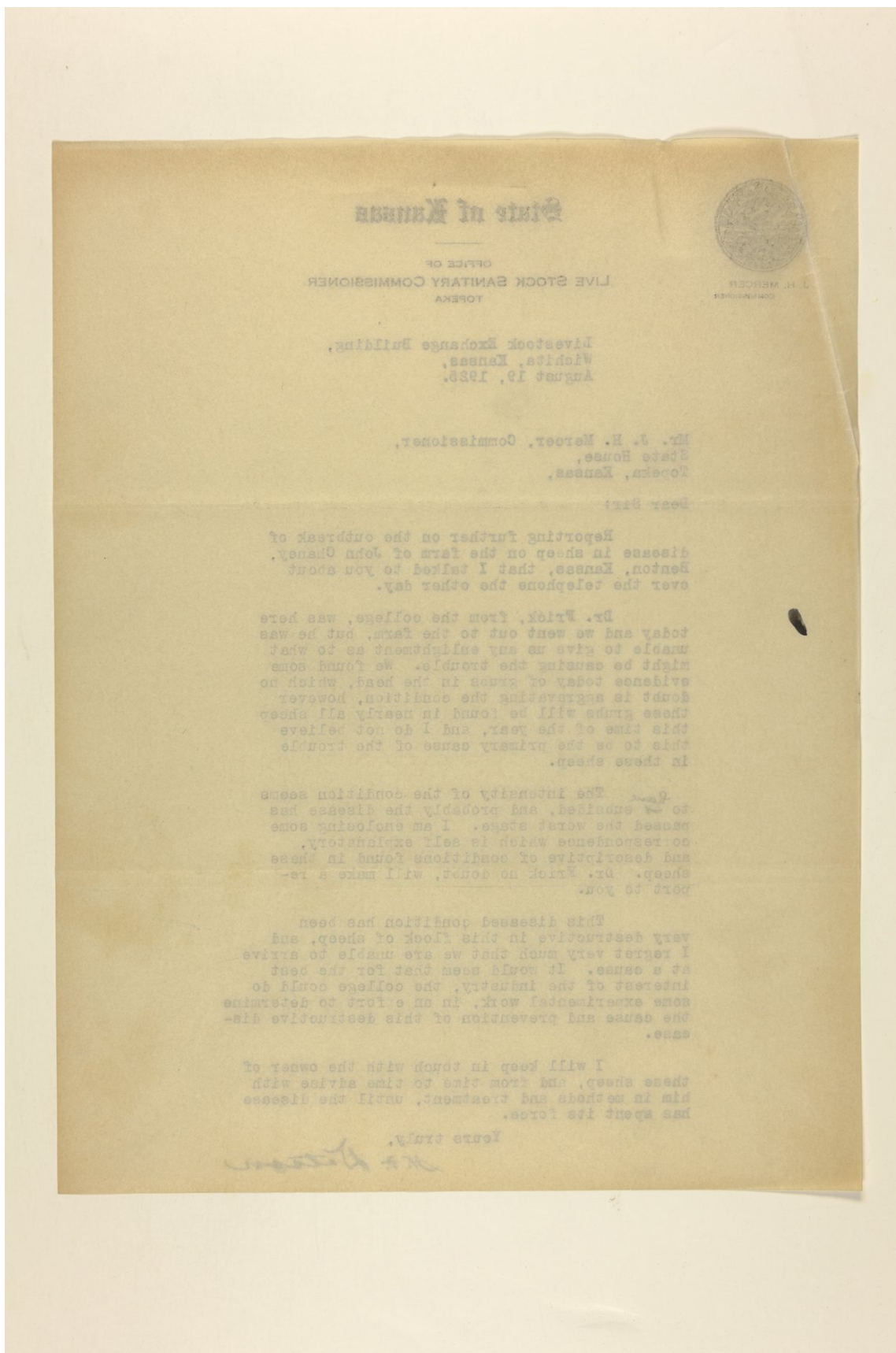
This diseased condition has been very destructive in this flock of sheep, and I regret very much that we are unable to arrive at a cause. It would seem that for the best interest of the industry, the college could do some experimental work, in an effort to determine the cause and prevention of this destructive disease.

I will keep in touch with the owner of these sheep, and from time to time advise with him in methods and treatment, until the disease has spent its force.

Yours truly,

*H. F. Dutton*

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





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

COPY.

Livestock Exchange Building,  
Wichita, Kansas,  
August 17, 1925.

Dr. A. T. Kinsley,  
400-406 New Centre Building,  
Kansas City, Missouri.

Dear Doctor:

I am writing you for some information relative to a diseased condition in sheep, the history being as follows.

They are part of a shipment of 2000 head, shipped in from Texas, arriving here about a month ago, passing through the market here. Ten days after arriving home, they began to get sick. Their ears and nostrils become swollen, and edematous about the throat latch, discharge from the nostrils and eyes. Intense swelling of the conjunctiva and mucus membranes of the nasal cavity and marked photophobia. In about five days to a week the eye balls burst, animals become weaker and die in a state of exhaustion. In some instances the air passages become completely occluded and they die from suffocation. On post-mortem there is no evidence of disease, except a gelatinous exudate in the inter lobular spaces of the lungs, and a few subcutaneous hemorrhages in the region of the head.

Cutaneous Hemorrhagic Septicemia, was suspected, and vaccination resorted to. A 5 cc dose of your bacterin was administered, followed in five days with a ten cc dose. To date there has been 46 deaths, and fully 100 head more that have become partially or wholly blind, and they are dying at about the rate of two to four per day.



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

Dr. A. T. Kinsley,

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8-17-25.

It has been ten days since the last vaccination and no improvement noticed. New cases are coming down and old ones that have shown improvement seem to have recurrent attacks. Plant poison was thought of, but an examination of the pasture does not reveal any weeds or plants that would be poisonous, unless it is the so called lily of the mountain plant, a sort of milk weed. The pasture is not native grass, but stubble field, and in addition to the above mentioned flower or weed, there is considerable dwarf rag weed about a foot high, and also quite a bit of water grass and some sensitive rose.

In addition to the vaccination, the affected sheep are being kept in a dark shed during the day time, daily applications to the eyes and nostrils of weak antiseptic solution, while lard and fish oil is applied to the head parts, to prevent flies and screw worms, and medical inhalation for the worst ones that choke up, but no improvement seems to follow.

What can you suggest? Might add that I have had two other veterinarians in consultation and have had bacteriological examinations made of blood with negative results. Would appreciate your comment when you find it convenient.

Yours truly,



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

A. T. KINSLEY, M. Sc., D. V. S.  
ASHE LOCKHART, B. Sc., D. V. M.

J. D. RAY, B. Sc., D. V. M.  
J. S. BARBEE, Ph. G., D. V. S.

### KINSLEY LABORATORIES

SUITE 400-406 NEW CENTRE BUILDING  
15TH STREET AND TROOST AVENUE

OFFICE PHONE:  
HARRISON 8112

NIGHT PHONES:  
LINWOOD 6479  
LINWOOD 2071  
HARRISON 6280  
HILAND 1035

KANSAS CITY, MO.

August 18, 1925.

Dr. H. F. Dotson,  
Rm 39, Livestock Exchange Bldg.,  
Wichita, Kansas.

Dear doctor:

Your kind letter of the 17th inst.,  
describing the condition in sheep received.

From your description, it is my  
judgment that the sheep are affected with so called  
pollen poisoning, or an anaphylaxis of some description.  
In this section of the country a similar condition  
not infrequently occurs in sheep that are turned in  
oat stubble and corn fields.

I would suggest that the pasture or  
food of the sheep be changed, and it is my judgment  
you will find that the trouble will disappear. It  
is very probably also that a good rain or change in  
the weather conditions will be favorable to the sheep.

Assuring you that if any further  
information is desired, it will be cheerfully given,  
we are,

Yours very truly,

KINSLEY LABORATORIES.

ATK:J

By

*A. T. Kinsley*



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

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE  
MANHATTAN, KANSAS  
DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY AND MEDICINE  
August 20, 1925

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

Dear Mr. Mercer:

Acting on advice from your office on August 19, together with Dr. H. F. Dotson of Wichita, I visited the farm of Mr. John Chaney at Denton, Kansas.

Mr. Chaney about three weeks previous had bought some 220 head of sheep out of a lot of 6000. These sheep were in good condition and appeared healthy. About a week after they had been out on his pasture he noticed symptoms of swelling of the head with profuse discharging from the nose and eyes. At the time of my visit about 50 head had died with about 100 head visibly sick. The sick animals ran a temperature of 106°F., but most of them seemed to be markedly improving according to the report of the owner and Doctor Dotson, who had previously examined them.

One of the sickest blind animals was autopsied, as were also two that had died the night before. The findings on these three autopsies were similar and only the first one will be described:- The organs in the abdominal and chest cavity appeared normal. There were no lesions referable to the symptoms displayed that could be traced to the intestinal or lower respiratory systems. All the lesions were in the head. The first sheep had no less than six mature larvae of *Oestrus ovis* (grub in head), and the dead sheep also had these parasites. There was an intense diffuse inflammation of the lining membrane of the nose present in all cases together with a marked inflammation of the mucous membrane of the eyes. This was due to some irritant other than the *Oestrus ovis*.

A sample of the heart blood was taken, though there were no hemorrhages or evidence of a septicemia throughout the body. A number of questionable pasture plants that are thought to have an irritating action were collected for identification. Evidence tends to suggest that the trouble is most likely an irritating poisonous plant. The sheep have improved since they have been off pasture. Reports from the rest of the 6000 head have not shown any losses. A procedure for nursing the sick

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

JHM

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8-20-25

animals was demonstrated with an explanation of a treatment to remove the larvae in the nasal passages.

I wish to express to you my appreciation of the courteous treatment shown me by Dr. H. F. Dotson and I assure you he has handled this outbreak in a very capable manner.

Yours very truly,

*Edwin J. Frick*

E. J. Frick  
Assoc. Professor

EJF:GEC

P.S. Report from the Botany Department on the commonest plant submitted, *Euphorbia Marginata*, "snow on the mountains". This causes a swelling and irritation of the skin and in Texas the juice is used for branding cattle.  
E.J.F.





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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ADDRESS REPLY TO  
"CHIEF OF BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY,"  
AND REFER TO  
C-1.212

August 21, 1925.

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

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of August 12, 1925, with reference to a shipment of dairy cattle made by Mr. C. F. Kellner of St. Francis, Kansas, from Buffalo, Texas, to Kanorado, Kansas, upon a permit issued by you allowing the tuberculin test to be applied at destination. It is noted you state you have been giving your citizens this right for a great many years and you question the wisdom of the regulation of this Department requiring the testing of dairy cattle in the State of origin before they are allowed to be shipped out of that State.

The Secretary of Agriculture, as you know, is not only authorized but is directed, by the act of Congress of March 3, 1905, "to quarantine any State \* \* \* or any portion of any State \* \* \* when he shall determine the fact that cattle or other livestock in such State \* \* \* are affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease," and to prescribe the regulations which shall govern the movement of livestock from the area so quarantined. By the act of February 2, 1903, the Secretary of Agriculture is further authorized "to make such regulations and take such measures as he may deem proper to prevent the introduction or dissemination of the contagion of any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease of animals \* \* \* from one State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia to another." As you know, tuberculosis exists in cattle in every State in the Union. Therefore, were the Secretary to literally carry out the command of Congress as set forth in the act of March 3, 1905, he would have placed an absolute quarantine upon the entire forty-eight States of the Union for tuberculosis in cattle, and immediately upon that being done no cattle whatever could lawfully be moved out of any State except in strict compliance with such regulations as the Department should prescribe for such shipments, but, as you know, such action has never been taken. However, when the Department, in cooperation with the various States in 1917 began its work of attempting to eradicate tuberculosis from cattle it was considered necessary, for the protection of the areas in which the eradication of this disease was in progress, to adopt some means of preventing tuberculous cattle from being shipped into those areas from outside the State. Hence Regulation 7 was promulgated to accomplish this end and to assist both the State and the Federal Governments in maintaining clean areas. While it is



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true, as you state, that all cattle offered for shipment interstate are not infected, nevertheless, the Bureau has no means of knowing that they are free from tuberculosis except they be given the tuberculin test prior to their movement, and since Congress has specifically prohibited, by another law, namely, that of May 29, 1884, the interstate shipment of diseased animals, it follows that some reasonable measure should be adopted to determine that only healthy cattle should be moved in interstate commerce. There can be no question, therefore, as to the validity of the Department's Regulation 7 and of its supremacy over any State regulation to the contrary. Accordingly, if you supply a permit to any of the livestock breeders of Kansas authorizing them to go out into other States and buy dairy cattle to be shipped into Kansas without first being given the tuberculin test, you are thereby aiding those breeders, and the railroad companies as well, to violate our Regulation 7 and rendering them liable to prosecution therefor. The Bureau fully recognizes the authority of the States to control and regulate the entrance of livestock into their respective territories, but it must be conceded that where interstate commerce is concerned the regulations prescribed by the Federal Government are supreme. It does not perhaps seem just that residents of the States, or railroad companies, should be prosecuted for violating a Federal regulation and law when they have been advised in substance by State officials that those regulations do not apply in a particular case. Nevertheless, if the State officials continue to furnish such erroneous information after their attention has been repeatedly called to the matter, there is nothing else left to do for the Department, in order to secure observance of its regulations, which, as above stated, are considered very reasonable, but to secure the necessary evidence to prosecute both the shippers and the transportation companies. It is believed, however, that the fullest cooperation of the State officials with the Bureau would obviate the necessity for taking such action.

With regard to your suggestion that it is incumbent upon the Department to furnish the inspector to make the necessary tests at the Government's expense, there are two reasons why this practice cannot and should not be followed: First, the funds provided by Congress are by no means adequate to supply all the necessary men with which to apply the extremely large number of tests which are required; second, even were the funds ample for this purpose, it is believed that the private, local veterinary practitioners throughout the country, who are on the ground and can render both satisfactory and prompt service for a reasonable fee, should be permitted to make these tests.

In view of the foregoing facts, the Bureau hopes that you will endeavor to cooperate with it to the fullest extent by insisting to the livestock owners of your State that they carefully observe the regulations of this Department whenever they make interstate shipments.

Very truly yours,

*U. S. Houder*  
Acting Chief of Bureau.





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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ADDRESS REPLY TO  
"CHIEF OF BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY"  
AND REFER TO

W-9.212.4

August 24, 1925.

*C. F. Keller*

Hon. J. H. Mercer,  
State Livestock Sanitary Commissioner,  
Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of August 12, 1925, regarding the payment of Federal indemnity for bulls that are not registered, you are advised that under the present regulations this can not be done. The advisability of amending the regulations in this particular is now being considered, but payment of Federal indemnity for unregistered bulls can not be made prior to such change.

Very truly yours,

*H. G. Houck*  
Acting Chief of Bureau.

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

August 12th, 1925.

Mr. C. F. Kellner,  
St. Francis, Kansas.

Dear sir:

I have your letter with enclosures and have noted carefully same.

I am very much surprised at the contents of Dr. Houck's letter and I have written him this date with respect to the matter and am enclosing you copy of the letter. As soon as I receive a reply from the Washington office I will write you with respect to future matters in shipping cattle of this kind. I am returning your charts and also the Houck letter.

Very truly yours,

JHM:P

Commissioner.





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

August 12th, 1925.

Dr. U. G. Houck, Acting Chief,  
Bureau of Animal Industry,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear sir:

On the 9th instant a letter was received from C. F. Kellner of St. Francis, Kansas, enclosing a letter signed by you under date of July 29th, 1925, file W-1.212.

Your letter has reference to Mr. Kellner offering to ship a car load of dairy cattle from Buffalo, Texas to Kanorado, Kansas, on a permit issued by the Livestock Commissioner of Kansas, granting the movement of the cattle in question subject to tuberculosis test at destination by an accredited state or federal veterinarian. I would take it from Mr. Kellner's letter the reason he was routed through Fort Worth was not because of his failure to comply with the federal tuberculosis regulations but because of the federal requirement routing all cattle from certain territory in Texas either through, Fort Worth, Houston or San Antonio, Texas, as a convenience for Texas tick inspection and that when his cattle arrived in Fort Worth, Texas, he was notified by a Dr. Warner that he would not only have to have his cattle dipped but he would have to have them tuberculin tested likewise and that he referred him to the local veterinarian Dr. Cloud, who could make the test and that he was charged \$1.10 a head for the testing of his cattle. Mr. Kellner had been notified by this department if he bought cattle at public markets it would be necessary for him to have them tuberculin tested before they could be moved into Kansas excepting to other market centers and the permit issued him was given for the reason that he buys a few dairy cattle and supplies his people with same; he is a reliable man; and the cattle he brings into this state are tested by accredited veterinarians and is done at a great saving to Mr. Kellner, both in the cost of the test and the expense of holding his cattle at point of origin.



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

Page 2 - Dr. U. C. Houck, Acting Chief

We have been giving our citizens this right for a great many years. We claim to have the right to do so. We take the position that if you are going to issue a restriction against the movement of commerce that you do not know to be infected with a disease that it is an incumbent upon your department to furnish the inspector and make the necessary test of the cattle in question at the government's expense before your regulation would be valid or mean anything. Furthermore, we are at a loss to understand why you raise the technical question and also why you concern yourself so much about a matter of this kind. In instances of this kind you absolutely ignore the state, the authority in the state and by writing such a letter as you wrote leaving the impression with the individual that the state has no significance and any act of the state authorities is of no consequence. I note you advised Mr. Kellner that it would be the purpose of your department to gather evidence in this case and prosecute the guilty parties who, more than likely, would be the railroad companies. If this is going to be the position of the B.A.I. with respect to matters of this kind we sincerely trust you will go ahead with your prosecution and it will be the purpose of Kansas, in this case at least, to support the defendants in every way possible by showing that enforcement of your regulations in the manner in which is indicated in this letter is a menace to the free movement of commerce.

It seems most unfortunate indeed that the great B.A.I. would be concerning itself by disturbing such people as Mr. Kellner, who is a good citizen and has no intention of violating any law and was only acting in the interest of economy in the handling of an industry that is of much concern to his community and the state of Kansas. You should know that there are many localities in the United States where there could be dairy cattle assembled for shipment that the cost of seeking services of a local veterinarian to make the test would be almost prohibitive and you also should know that by movement of cattle in the manner prescribed in Mr. Kellner's permit from this office to be tested at destination jeopardize in no way the health of the livestock of the country.

We would like to know also why Dr. Warner did not test Mr. Kellner's cattle for him, free of charge, when he ordered them held up for dipping and testing at Fort Worth, instead of turning the matter over to the local veterinarian who made the charge of \$1.10 a head for the work. We would take it from Mr. Kellner's letter that Dr. Warner is a federal representative at the Fort Worth Stock Yards.



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Page 3 - Dr. U. G. Houck, Acting Chief

I would be pleased to have you write me giving  
me the reasons for the technical action you have taken in  
this case.

Very truly yours,

JHM:P

Commissioner.

St. Francis Kansas  
Aug. 9. 1925

Mr J. H. Mercer  
Topeka Kansas

Dear Mr Mercer  
Your letter came yesterday  
Now I did not Bill these  
cattle to go through  
Fort Worth on my acct.  
The R. R. Co. would not  
receive them any other  
way they claim to have  
a ruling this year  
to not let stock leaving  
Texas go out only through  
three points Fort Worth  
San Antonio and Houston  
at these 3 places they  
are inspected by a



Federal man<sup>2</sup>  
 When I got to Fort Worth  
 the Federal man there said  
 I had no tickle on either  
 load I had one load  
 load that Palestine and  
 one at Buffalo the one  
 from Buffalo had been  
 dipped just before loading  
 the one from Palestine  
 had been dipped 8 days  
 before loading and the  
 Federal man at Fort Worth  
 Dr. Warner I think his  
 name was would not let  
 the stock leave Fort Worth  
 with out being dipped  
 and tested for T. B.  
 the load from Buffalo  
 he was going to hold 7 days  
 but the load from Palestine

having been dipped 3 days  
 sooner they could be dipped  
 and bratted right out  
 only for the J. B. Test  
 as I showed him your  
 wire also your letter  
 and he just laughed  
 at me and said  
 Juncer is sold in Kansas  
 and not in Texas and  
 he kept a copy of your  
 letter and wire but said  
 he would not let the stock  
 leave Fort Worth till tested  
 and said it would  
 cost me \$110 each and  
 phoned for Dr. Blair  
 he came to the office and  
 said he would go right  
 at it which he did but  
 said they might know



a temperature from the dip  
at the afternoon diet  
and waited me to wait  
a day or two till he  
started the test but  
I was in a hurry and  
told him I would rather  
take the test and go  
on and he gave the 24  
hour test and claimed  
I had a temperature of 104  
and Dr. Warner would  
not let them go on  
with out feeling that  
they to the webbed to  
the Packer P. M.  
and one of them was  
head before they got time  
to kill them the other one  
was found far by the Packer

5  
the load from Buffalo  
which they were going to  
hold 7 days I sold  
on the market then  
I bought another load  
12 miles north of Fort Worth  
which were tested  
and the 2 loads left  
on the same train  
I would of sold both  
loads on the market  
only I had some Regester  
stock and did not  
wish to sell them at  
a big loss.  
I was very much put out  
over the treatment I  
received at Fort Worth  
the clip that they used  
they was so strong that  
it burned the hair out



6  
 blistered the cattle very  
 bad in fact they are  
 a sort of halt up  
 bunch at Fort Worth  
 and I don't ever expect  
 to fall into this hands  
 again it is much  
 nicer to test these cattle  
 at home the cattle are  
 in our own yards there  
 and we have good pens  
 and places to test and  
 it only cost about 1 third  
 as much as they charged  
 me there and then the money  
 stays here at home.  
 Since I wrote you I received  
 a letter from Washington  
 which I will enclose to you  
 with the list of papers  
 I got at Fort Worth

7  
I don't understand  
what Washington has  
to do with cattle coming  
in to Kansas I thought  
each state made laws  
and Rules for its  
self Please write me  
and explain these matters  
to me and return these  
papers and letter I send  
I want to get some more  
cattle from Texas but  
don't want any more  
Fort Worth

Yours Truly  
C. F. Kellner



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

August 4th, 1925.

Mr. C. F. Kellner,  
St. Francis, Kansas.

Dear sir:

The mistake that was made was that you unloaded your cattle at the Fort Worth Stock Yards. The federal government regulations require a tuberculin test certificate governing the shipment of cattle moving from public stockyards. What you should have done, however, was to demand that the government veterinarian test your cattle as I presume you had to pay the state man for the work. Had you not unloaded in a public stockyards the permit I issued you would have been all right for you to come on to destination without the test. The record we have in this office shows that you had 42 head of cattle tested at the Fort Worth Stock Yards on May 28th and the record is signed by Dr. Leon C. Cloud. The chart also shows that one reactor was found. So the test was made to meet a federal government requirement and not a state requirement and the federal government should have made the test. I wish you would let me know what was done with the reactor; also what they charged you for the work done and also whether or not they gave you a certificate of the test record and who signed same. In this connection, if you want to bring any dairy cattle into the state from other states on a permit from this office to be tested on their arrival you must not route them through any public stockyards. If you do, of course they will be held up and tested.

Let me hear from you with respect to this matter at your earliest convenience.

Very truly yours,

JHM:P

Commissioner.

St. Francis Kansas Aug. 1 1925-

Mr. J. H. Murcer  
Topeka Kansas

Dear Sir You will remember  
writing me last wire saying  
a permit to ship I load  
of hairy comb & hump  
to Kansas. These  
cattle were shipped but  
as we came through  
Fort Worth Dr. Warner  
held us up and made  
us test these perhaps  
he reported to you of the  
shipment.

I was so right in holding  
up this shipment to test  
when I had the message  
from you to let them go in  
Yours truly G. H. Kellum





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

N<sup>o</sup> 3890

OWNER C. P. Killip **Livestock Sanitary Commission**  
 Address Lawrence, Kan. **OF TEXAS**  
 Consignee C. P. Killip **OFFICIAL HEALTH CERTIFICATE FOR CATTLE**  
 Address Lawrence, Kan.  
 Test applied at H. Worth **RECORD OF TUBERCULIN TEST OF CATTLE.**

QUADRUPPLICATE  
 (To be mailed Live Stock Sanitary authorities state of destination.)  
 Total number of animals in herd 44  
 Herd assembled for sale: Yes    No     
 Number passed 42  
 Number reacted 2  
 Number suspicious     
 Number tested 44

Ear Tag or Register No.	Sex	Age	Weight	Breed	Date <u>5-25-25</u> Temperature before injection			Time and amount of tub. in.	Date <u>5-26-25</u> Temperature after injection							Maximum temperature		REMARKS Healthy Suspect Reacted
					P.M.	M.	P.M.		M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	Before	After		
78032	♀	9m		Jersey	100	101	101	4.5	101.4	100.8	100.6	101.2	102.2	112.8		101	102.8	H. 7/1
33	♀	1y		"	1.2	0.4	0.8	"	1.2	1	1	1.2	2.2	2.8		11.2	10.8	"
34	♀	3		"	1.2	1.4	1	"	0.8	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.8	2.6		1.4	2.4	"
35	♀	1		"	0.4	1	1.4	"	1.6	1.6	1	1.8	2.4	3.2		1.4	3.2	"
36	♀	2		"	1	1	1.6	"	2.4	1.6	1.2	1.4	2.4	3.4		1.6	3.4	"
37	♀	3		"	0.4	0.8	1.2	"	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.4		1.2	1.4	"
38	♀	3		"	1	1.8	2.6	"	2.4	2.4	2.2	3.4	4.8	5.2		2.6	5.2	Reaction
39	♀	2		"	1.4	1.6	2	"	1	1.2	0.6	0.2	2.4	3.2		2	3.2	H. 6/1
40	♀	1		"	0.2	0.6	1	"	1.6	1.4	1.8	2	3	3.4		1	3.4	"
41	♀	3		"	1	1	2	"	1.8	1	0.8	0.8	1.6	1.8		2	1.8	"
42	♀	2		"	0.6	1.6	1.6	"	1.4	1.2	1	1.8	2.4	3.2		1.6	3.2	"
43	♀	1		"	1	0.6	1	"	2.2	2.4	1.2	2.4	2.8	3		1	3	"
44	♀	1		"	0.8	1	1.6	"	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.8	3.2		1.6	3.2	"
45	♀	1		"	0.6	1	1.6	"	2	1.4	1.6	2	2	2.2		1.6	2.2	"
46	♀	1		"	0.2	0.8	1.6	"	2.8	2.2	2.4	3	2.8	3.2		1.6	3.2	"

I HEREBY CERTIFY That I have inspected and tested with tuberculin the 42 animals above described, and have found them to be free from tuberculosis or symptoms of contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, and that I am authorized by the State of Texas and the Bureau of Animal Industry to conduct tests on cattle intended for interstate purposes.

Approved: E. M. WIGGS, State Veterinarian of Texas.

Signature E. M. Wiggs  
 Address H. Worth, Kan.  
 Graduate from    College: Class 1915



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

N<sup>o</sup> 3891

OWNER C. P. Helling **Livestock Sanitary Commission**  
 Address W. H. Helling, Texas **OF TEXAS**  
 Consignee C. P. Helling **OFFICIAL HEALTH CERTIFICATE FOR CATTLE**  
 Address W. H. Helling, Texas  
 Test applied at W. H. Helling, Texas **RECORD OF TUBERCULIN TEST OF CATTLE.**

QUADRUPPLICATE  
 (To be mailed Live Stock Sanitary authorities state of destination.)

Total number of animals in herd 44  
 Herd assembled for sale: Yes    No     
 Number passed 44  
 Number reacted     
 Number suspicious     
 Number tested 44

Ear Tag or Register No.	Sex	Age	Weight	Breed	Date <u>5-25-25</u> Temperature before injection				Time and amount of tub. inj.	Date <u>5-26-25</u> Temperature after injection								Maximum temperature		REMARKS
					M.	M.	M.	M.		M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	Before	After	
78047	F	2		Jersey	101	100	101.2	40.9		10.2	10.16	10.16	10.24	10.24	10.26		10.2	10.26	11.5	
48	F	2		"	0	0.2	1	"		1.2	2	2.4	2.6	2	1.8		1	2.6	"	
47	F	2		"	2.8	0	0.4	"		0	0.8	0.4	0	1.4	2.4		0.4	2.4	"	
78050	F	1		"	14	1.5	2	"		2	1.8	2	1.6	2.4	2.2		2	2.4	"	
78601	F	2		"	1.2	1	1.6	"		1.2	1	0.8	1.4	2	2		1.6	2	"	
02	F	2		"	1	1	1.4	"		2.6	2.4	2	1.8	1.8	2		1.4	2.6	"	
03	F	1		"	0.4	0.8	1	"		2.4	3	2.6	1.6	1.8	2.8		1	3	"	
04	F	2		"	0.2	0.4	1.2	"		1	1.2	0.8	0.4	1.4	3.2		1.2	3.2	"	
05	F	3		"	0.8	1.2	2.2	"		3.6	3	2.4	1.6	2.4	2.4		2.2	3.6	"	
06	M	2		"	1	0.6	1.6	"		0.4	0.4	1	1.8	1.6	3		1.6	3	"	
07	F	1		"	1	1	1.4	"		2.2	2	1.5	2	2	2.8		1.4	2.8	"	
08	F	4		"	1	0.6	1.4	"		1.4	1	1.2	1.4	1.6	2.4		1.4	2.4	"	
09	F	3		"	0.4	0.8	1.2	"		1	0.4	0	0	0	1		1.2	1	"	
10	F	4		"	1	1.2	1.6	"		1.8	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.8		1.6	1.8	"	
11	F	1		"	0.6	0.6	1.2	"		1.8	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.6	2.4		1.2	2.4	"	

I HEREBY CERTIFY That I have inspected and tested with tuberculin the 44 animals above described, and have found them to be free from tuberculosis or symptoms of contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, and that I am authorized by the State of Texas and the Bureau of Animal Industry to conduct tests on cattle intended for interstate purposes.

Approved: E. M. WIGGS, State Veterinarian of Texas.

Signature E. M. Wiggs  
 Address W. H. Helling, Texas  
 Graduate from    College: Class 1925





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

No. 3892

OWNER C. F. Williams  
Address Houston, Tex.  
Consignee C. F. Williams  
Address Houston, Tex.  
Test applied at H. W. Smith Co.

Livestock Sanitary Commission  
OF TEXAS

OFFICIAL HEALTH CERTIFICATE FOR CATTLE

RECORD OF TUBERCULIN TEST OF CATTLE.

QUADRUPLETE  
(To be mailed Live Stock Sanitary authorities state of destination.)  
Total number of animals in herd 44  
Herd assembled for sale: Yes No  
Number passed 42  
Number reacted 2  
Number suspicious 0  
Number tested 44

Kind of Tuberculin used:	Ear Tag or Register No.	Sex.	Age.	Weight	Breed	Date before injection				Time and amount of tub. inj.	Date after injection								Maximum temperature		REMARKS
						M.	M.	M.	M.		M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	Before	After	Healthy Suspect Reacted		
	75612	F	1			100.8	102.6	102.2	4.8	102.4	102.8	102.6	102.2	102.9	102.9	102.2	102.2	"			
	13	F	3		"	1	0.2	0	"	0.6	0	0	0.2	1.8	2.4	1	2.4	"			
	14	F	1		"	0	0.4	1	"	1.4	1	0.8	0	0.6	1	1	1.4	"			
	15	F	1		"	1.4	2.4	2.6	"	2	2.4	2	1.4	1.6	2.2	2.6	2.4	"			
	16	F	3		"	0.2	0.2	0.6	"	1.2	1	1	0.8	0.8	2	0.6	2	"			
	17	F	3		"	0.6	1.6	2.8	"	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.6	1	1.6	2.8	1.6	"			
	18	F	1		"	0	0.6	0	"	2.4	2.4	1.8	1.6	1	2.4	0.6	2.4	"			
	19	F	1		"	1	0	1.2	"	1.2	1	0.6	0	1	1.3	1.2	1.3	"			
	20	F	5		"	1	0.6	1.4	"	1	0.4	9	0.8	0.8	3.6	1.4	3.6	"			
	21	F	1		"	0.8	1.4	1.8	"	1	2	2	2	2.4	2.8	1.8	2.8	"			
	22	F	2		"	0	0.4	1	"	0.4	0.8	0.2	2.8	2.6	2.4	1	2.6	"			
	23	F	4		"	1.4	1.6	1.6	"	1.6	1	1.2	1.6	2	2.2	1.6	2.2	"			
	24	F	1		"	1	1.4	1.6	"	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	4.2	3.2	1.6	4.2	Healthy			
	75625	F	3		"	1.4	1.4	1.6	"	0.8	0.6	0.8	1	1.4	2	1.6	1.4	Healthy			

I HEREBY CERTIFY That I have inspected and tested with tuberculin the \_\_\_\_\_ animals above described, and have found them to be free from tubercularis or symptoms of contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, and that I am authorized by the State of Texas and the Bureau of Animal Industry to conduct tests on cattle intended for interstate purposes.

Approved: E. M. WIGGS, State Veterinarian of Texas.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Graduate from \_\_\_\_\_ College: Class \_\_\_\_\_