

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

Section 53, Pages 1561 - 1590

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

Callnumber: Livestock Sanitary Commissioner, correspondence, 1924-1926

KSHS Identifier: DaRT ID: 310283

Item Identifier: 310283

www.kansasmemory.org/item/310283

KANSAS
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY



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

CLASS	SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram		
Day Letter		Blue
Night Message		Nite
Night Letter		N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

The filing time as shown in the date line on full rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME. 1925 SEP 5 PM 10 46
RECEIVED AT 505 KANSAS AVE., NEW ENGLAND BLDG., TOPEKA, KAN. ALWAYS OPEN.

KA580 49 COLLECT NL

KANSASCITY. KANS. 5

J. H. MERCER

LIVESTOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER OF KANSAS. TOPEKA. KANS

RECEIVED YOUR LETTER. TOO LATE FOR SPECIAL DELIVERY WOULD LIKE TO MEET
DR CHRISTONSON EIGHT AM AT BANK SHAWNEE KANSAS MUST GET EARLY START
AS TUESDAY IS OBSERVATION DAY FOR INJECTION MADE TODAY TO MOST OF
HERD REPORTED TO YOU COOPERATION WITH COUNTY AGENT SATISFACTORY
LETTER WILL FOLLOW

C E BASSLER..

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

September 12th, 1925.

Dr. Wm. Payton,
Savonburg, Kansas.

Dear sir:

Answering your letter of the 10th instant.

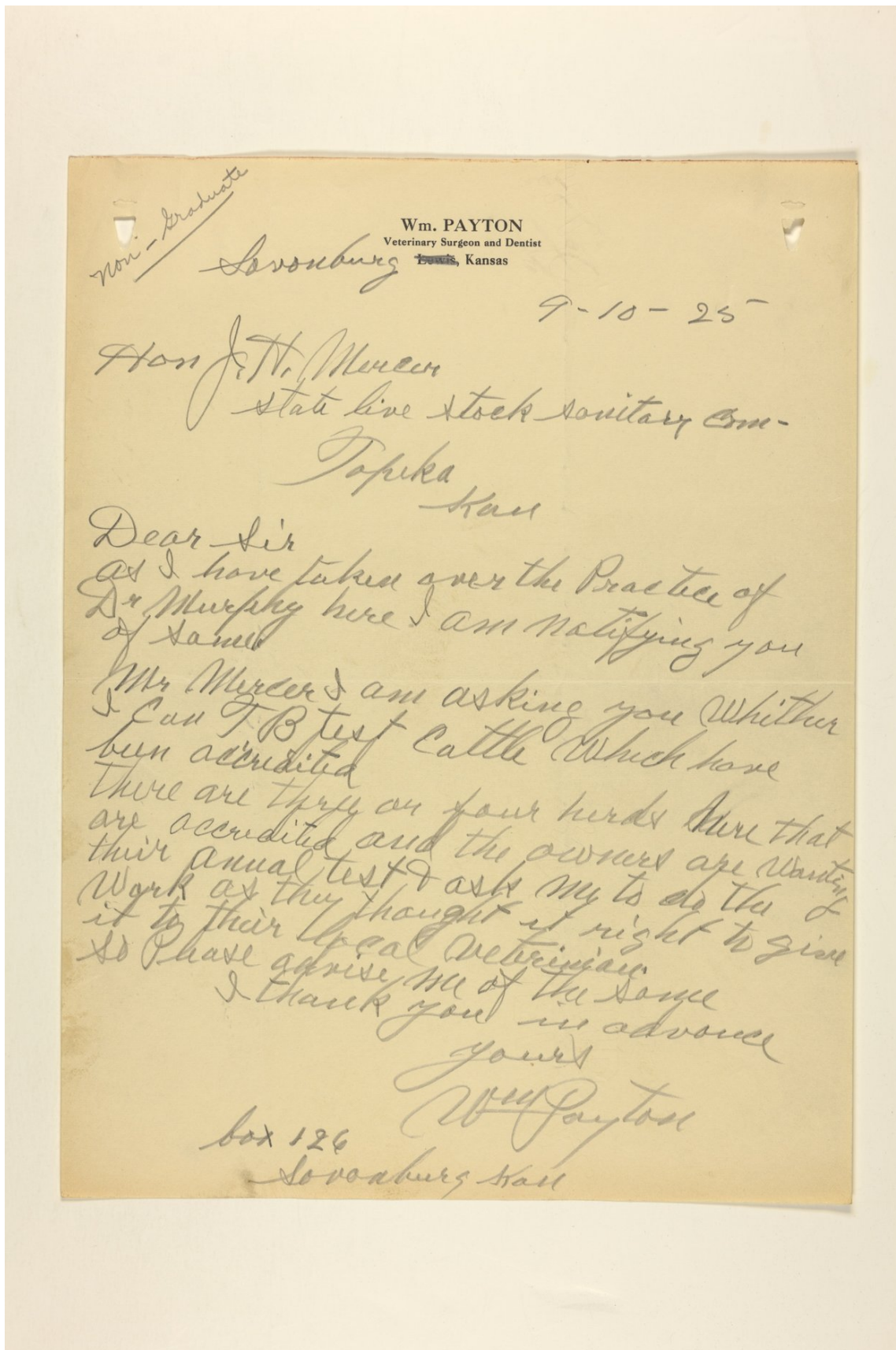
The records in this office show that you are a non-graduate veterinarian and my knowledge of your work would warrant me in authorizing you to test accredited herd cattle for tuberculosis but from the fact that the federal government requires that all accredited herds be tested by a graduate veterinarian bars you from testing accredited herds.

I am sorry that this condition prevails as I am quite sure you would be entirely satisfactory to the herd owners of your locality and I am also sure you could do the work correctly, but for you to test these herds would destroy their accredited herd standing. Therefore, it would be best for your people to employ the services of a graduate veterinarian to test their accredited herds.

Very truly yours,

JHM:P

Commissioner.





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

H. J. W.
September 31, 1925.

Mr. Harry Switzer,
Emporia, Kans.

Dear Sir:

Since writing you on the first inst., I have had quite a little correspondence with the Peters Serum Company with respect to the car of hogs you bought through the Peters Serum Company at Kansas City.

Mr. Peters advises that he did not guarantee the hogs he sold you to be immune from cholera. He also stated you had not notified him with respect to the matter and requested that he be permitted to send some one down to your place to make an investigation. I suggested that he do so. I received a letter from him a few days ago advising he had sent a representative and he had secured specimens from hogs posted on your farm and that they had been sent to the laboratory for analysis, and he would advise me soon as to results.

He states that his representative pronounced the trouble Hemorrhagic Septicemia, and that he had sent you 150 doses for your use. As soon as I get his laboratory report, I will write you further.

Yours very truly,

Commissioner.

M/W



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

PHONE VICTOR 2053

W. G. PETERS, MANAGER

PETERS HOG SERUM COMPANY

PETERS FAMILY WERE FIRST MANUFACTURERS OF HOG SERUM

LOBBY OF LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE BLDG.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

September 12, 1925.

State House
Mr. Joseph Mercer,
Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner,
Topeka, Kans.

Dear Mr. Mercer:-

We sent a representative to the farm of Mr. Harry Switzer at Emporia, Kansas. You recently wrote us about a loss among Mr. Switzer's hogs. Our representative made a post-mortem examination and has sent the viscera to the Kinsley Laboratories for analysis. We are not telling Dr. Kinsley anything about the case, in fact he knows absolutely nothing about the origin of this viscera so Dr. Kinsley's analysis and findings are bound to be absolutely unbiased. Our Dr. Penay, who has been with us eight years or more found absolutely no trace of hog cholera but in its stead found hemorrhagic septicemia. The lungs of the pigs he posted were very congested and had reached that form of disease where they even adhered to the ribs.

It seems that Mr. Switzer is feeding garbage. He bought one load from these public stock yards in April. He bought this load through some commission firm and did not use Peters Serum. His infection seems to begin with this load as he had a loss of over thirty pigs from this load. He then bought a load from us July 2nd. Then he bought another load sometime between July 2nd and the present date. He has had a loss on all three loads. Peters' Serum was used only on the second load and we do not know whose serum was used on the other two loads. Mr. Switzer informs our representative that the veterinarians, who called on him before our man was there, did not sufficiently advise him as to what to do to stop his loss. Mr. Switzer's loss seems to be about over with.

We are sending Mr. Switzer 150 doses of hemorrhagic septicemia aggressin. We have the utmost confidence in this aggressin and believe it would have minimized his loss if it had been used on all three loads of hogs.

We will apprise you of Dr. Kinsley's findings.

Yours very truly,

PETERS HOG SERUM COMPANY

WGP:D

BY

W. G. Peters

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



THE PETERS FAMILY OF SERUM MANUFACTURERS

MASON S. PETERS was the father of the anti hog-cholera serum business, the pioneer producer of commercial Serum. He brought about the official Government test of 1908, at Kansas City, at which time serum was recognized by the press the world over as a sure preventive of hog cholera. Following this test the Daily Drover's Telegram said:

"This immunizing agent is perhaps the most useful service that veterinary science has rendered live stock and the world."

Hon. Charles F. Scott, the Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture in Congress, wrote:

"For the service rendered by Mason S. Peters to the farmers of this country they should erect a monument to him a mile high."

MASON S. PETERS
WAS THE FOUNDER OF THE HOG SERUM BUSINESS

PETERS HOG SERUM COMPANY

LOBBY OF
LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDING

KANSAS CITY, MO.

(OVER)

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

September 8th, 1925.

Mr. W. G. Peters,
c/o Peters Hog Serum Company,
Lobby of Live Stock Exchange Bldg.,
Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Mr. Peters:

Answering your letter of the 4th instant.

I hardly think it worth while for us to send a veterinary representative from this office to make any further investigation with respect to the Harry Switzer herd of hogs at Emporia. Investigation has been made and findings reported. However, I am certainly in accord with your suggestion in sending Dr. Kinsley to Emporia to make an investigation. I realize that it would be your last thought to sell anyone stock hogs that were not properly immunized or in which a loss might incur. It would injure your business in every respect. However, these things do happen and it is best that we all investigate as much as possible in order that we might guard against a reoccurrence of the happenings.

According to Mr. Switzer's letter to me of a few days ago he had 10 or 12 sick hogs on his place at that time. He no doubt has sick hogs there at this time. At any event you could phone and find out and if he has I think you should, in justice to yourself, send Dr. Kinsley down to make an investigation. He could confer with Dr. Babcock of Emporia who has made an examination on the hogs several different times.

I certainly regret that Mr. Switzer did not notify you soon after the disease developed in his herd, which should have been done. In most cases we write the owners of hogs advising them as to how to handle the hogs and also to keep us posted with respect to conditions. Apparently in

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

Page 2 - Mr. W. G. Peters

this instance no letter was sent to Mr. Switzer. Should you send Dr. Kinsley to make an investigation I would be pleased to have a copy of his findings.

Very truly yours,

JHM:P

Commissioner.

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

PHONE VICTOR 2053

W. G. PETERS, MANAGER

PETERS HOG SERUM COMPANY

PETERS FAMILY WERE FIRST MANUFACTURERS OF HOG SERUM

LOBBY OF LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE BLDG.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

September 4, 1925.

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

Dear Mr. Mercer:-

We write in answer to your letter of September 3rd, relative to a load of stock pigs which we shipped July 3rd to a Mr. Harry Switzer at Emporia, Kansas. These hogs were bought on July 2nd from Graybill & Stephenson from the Stock Yards at Kansas City. They were sorted for quality, size and health out of several hundred head. They were delivered at the vaccinating chutes of the Kansas City Stock Yards Company where they were temperatured and vaccinated under the direct supervision of the United States Government. Each and every hog was temperatured and there were no rejects as the Government found every temperature normal. They were vaccinated by Dr. Watkins, whom you know vaccinates all of the hogs that leave the vaccinating chutes under Government supervision. These hogs were vaccinated with serum bearing serial 191 and virus bearing serial 66, both of which were manufactured under serum plant carrying United States Government License No. 54.

These same serials 191 and 66 have been used on thirty-one different farms and there has been no other complaints reported to us on the serials. Among the users of these serials has been Mr. John T. Sutliff of Huntsville, Missouri, well known as a pure bred breeder of Spotted Poland Chinas and one of the owners of the Spotted Poland China Journal. Mr. John Tough of Lawrence, Kansas a director of the Stock Yards National Bank here, who has used Peters Serum for many years, also used the same serial of serum and virus on his herd. The same serials were used by Joe K. Jenkins of Sedalia, Missouri. Mr. Jenkins has bought serum from us several times since he used this same serial of serum and virus. He even bought serum from us at the Sedalia Fair last week.

In your letter you say something about Mr. Switzer saying that we guaranteed these hogs to be immune from cholera. As you know the writer has been in the serum business and stock hog business for seventeen years and you know that he would not think of guaranteeing any hogs to be immuned from cholera. The writer sold these hogs personally to Mr. Switzer. As far as guaranteeing hogs to be immune, the writer does not even use the word "IMMUNE" in any of his correspondence or on any of his stationery but in its place always substitutes the word "VACCINATED" for immune.

Any one properly familiar with the disease of hog cholera would be inclined to doubt the diagnosis of the two Doctors whom you mention in your letter--correct as they might or might not



THE PETERS FAMILY OF SERUM MANUFACTURERS

MASON S. PETERS was the father of the anti hog-cholera serum business, the pioneer producer of commercial Serum. He brought about the official Government test of 1908, at Kansas City, at which time serum was recognized by the press the world over as a sure preventive of hog cholera. Following this test the Daily Drover's Telegram said:

"This immunizing agent is perhaps the most useful service that veterinary science has rendered live stock and the world."

Hon. Charles F. Scott, the Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture in Congress, wrote:

"For the service rendered by Mason S. Peters to the farmers of this country they should erect a monument to him a mile high."

MASON S. PETERS
WAS THE FOUNDER OF THE HOG SERUM BUSINESS

PETERS HOG SERUM COMPANY
LOBBY OF
LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDING KANSAS CITY, MO.

(OVER)

I
you will note that these hogs
started to die after 7 days from
the time they were received at
Mr. Switz's farm and have continued
to die. and in my opinion
my diagnosis was hog-cholera
and complications which is
most likely to occur in chronic
hog-cholera.

2
I believe Mr. Petrus is right
about the use of Hemorrhagic
Septicemia aggression on hogs
that come off of any stock yards.

Christensen

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

PHONE VICTOR 2053

W. G. PETERS, MANAGER

PETERS HOG SERUM COMPANY

PETERS FAMILY WERE FIRST MANUFACTURERS OF HOG SERUM

LOBBY OF LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE BLDG.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

September 4, 1925.

Continued#2)

be. If hogs were vaccinated under Government supervision July 2nd and at that time given hog cholera virus and also exposed to pen hog cholera infection in these yards--does it seem possible that Dr. Babcock could on August 26th find an outbreak of cholera? This would be fifty-four days after vaccination. Does it seem possible that Dr. Christensen would find hog cholera, with seven or eight sick hogs more than fifty-four days after vaccination? Mr. Switzer at this time has not reported his case to us. In fact your letter was the first knowledge that we have had of any complaint or loss in the Switzer hogs. We believe that it would have been more fair if we had been notified so that we could have had a representative to inspect these hogs at the time of the reported outbreak.

As you are aware there is an extreme prejudice harbored against Peters' Serum by the average veterinarian. Reasons for the prejudice are no doubt obvious to you. The writer would like to engage some veterinarian, like Dr. Kinsley, whom you know is competent and have him at the farm of Mr. Switzer at the same time that a representative from your office is there. Would it be asking too much for you to again have a representative at the Switzer place when the veterinarian whom we select is there?

Kindly let us hear from you.

Yours very truly,

PETERS HOG SERUM COMPANY

WGP:D

BY

W. G. Peters

P. S. It is our understanding that Mr. Switzer's hogs are garbage fed hogs. We fed garbage taken under contract from the Hotels Muehlebach and Baltimore all of last year. We found it almost a physical impossibility to make hogs live that were taken from these yards unless they were given at time of serum and virus vaccination, at least 5 c.c.'s of hemorrhagic septicemia aggressin (not bacterin). We believe that the use of aggressin on hogs taken out of the public stock yards is deserving of careful consideration. We believe that aggressin has wonderful merit in checking so-called breaks following the use of serum and virus from public stock yards. As you probably know this aggressin is the natural product and is manufactured under the same methods as is blackleg aggressin. We find it very beneficial as a prophylactic and unquestionably has some curative properties. We are advocating its use on stock pigs and use it whenever the purchaser of hogs is willing to have us use it. We do not advocate its use for the profit that there might be in it for us, but we believe



THE PETERS FAMILY OF SERUM MANUFACTURERS

MASON S. PETERS was the father of the anti hog-cholera serum business, the pioneer producer of commercial Serum. He brought about the official Government test of 1908, at Kansas City, at which time serum was recognized by the press the world over as a sure preventive of hog cholera. Following this test the Daily Drover's Telegram said:

"This immunizing agent is perhaps the most useful service that veterinary science has rendered live stock and the world."

Hon. Charles F. Scott, the Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture in Congress, wrote:

"For the service rendered by Mason S. Peters to the farmers of this country they should erect a monument to him a mile high."

MASON S. PETERS
WAS THE FOUNDER OF THE HOG SERUM BUSINESS

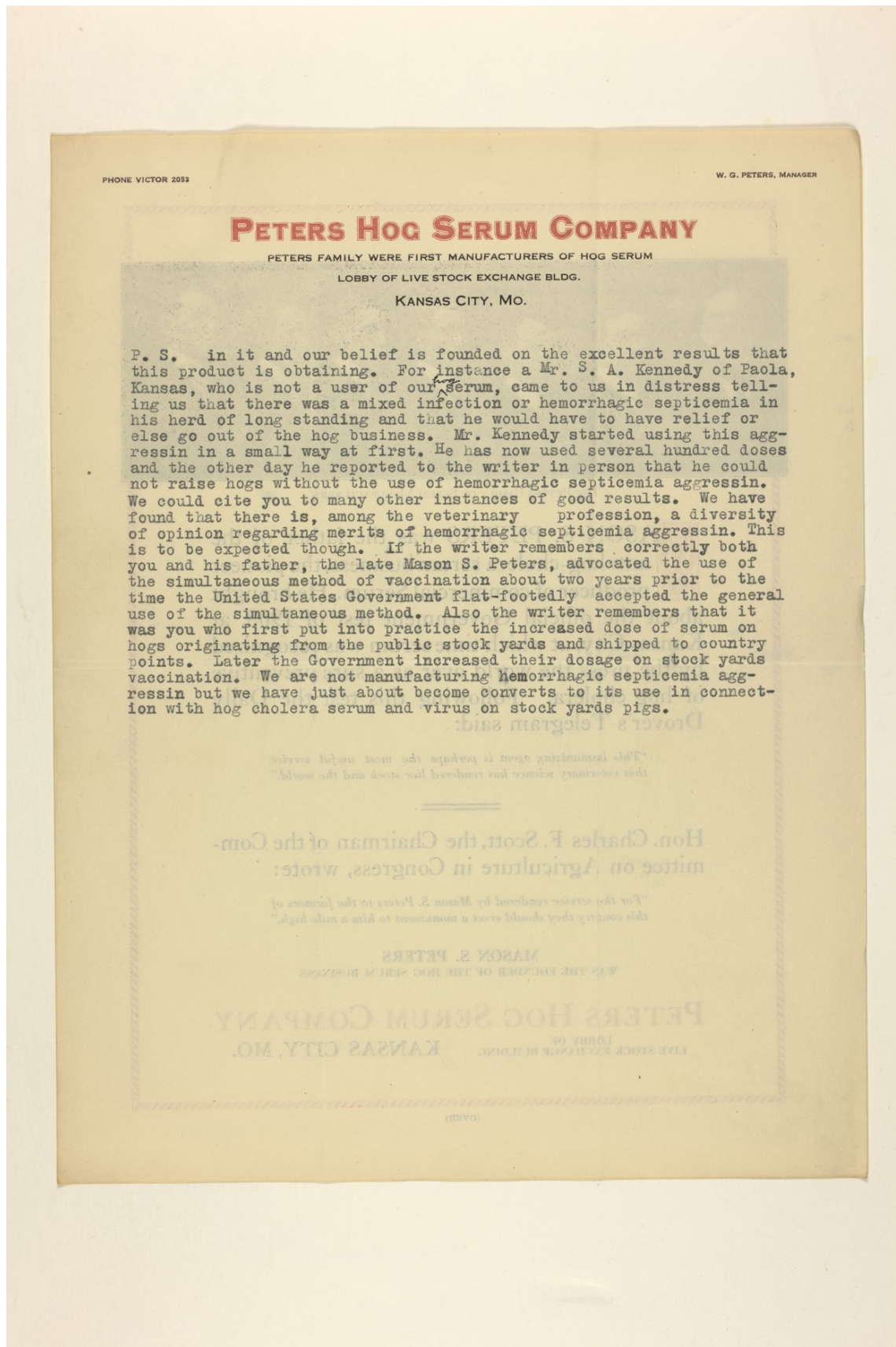
PETERS HOG SERUM COMPANY

LOBBY OF
LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDING

KANSAS CITY, MO.

(OVER)

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





THE PETERS FAMILY OF SERUM MANUFACTURERS

MASON S. PETERS was the father of the anti hog-cholera serum business, the pioneer producer of commercial Serum. He brought about the official Government test of 1908, at Kansas City, at which time serum was recognized by the press the world over as a sure preventive of hog cholera. Following this test the Daily Drover's Telegram said:

"This immunizing agent is perhaps the most useful service that veterinary science has rendered live stock and the world."

Hon. Charles F. Scott, the Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture in Congress, wrote:

"For the service rendered by Mason S. Peters to the farmers of this country they should erect a monument to him a mile high."

MASON S. PETERS
WAS THE FOUNDER OF THE HOG SERUM BUSINESS

PETERS HOG SERUM COMPANY
LOBBY OF
LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDING KANSAS CITY, MO.

(OVER)

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

September 3rd, 1935.

Peters Serum Company,
Livestock Exchange,
Kansas City, Mo.

Gentlemen:

On August 26th Dr. F. M. Babcock of Emporia, Kansas, phoned this department advising that there was an outbreak of cholera on the farm of one Harry Switzer near Emporia, Lyons county, and asked that we send a veterinary representative of the department to assist in the diagnosis and control of the disease. On the same date we sent Dr. R. B. Christenson, veterinary inspector of the department, to Emporia to make an investigation.

His report states that the hogs were infected with hog cholera and that Mr. Switzer reported that he had lost 56 head of hogs up to date and that there were 7 or 8 more sick. Mr. Switzer also reports that he got this car load of hogs from you over the telephone on or about the 1st of July and that you advised him over the phone that they would be vaccinated and would be immune from cholera and he paid you \$14.25 per hundred for the hogs in question.

He states that he has never notified you with respect to the matter but from the fact that you had guaranteed the hogs to be immune from cholera he has requested of me as to what steps he should take. Therefore, I am not writing him until I hear from you as to this transaction. Please advise me as to where you purchased these hogs, how they were handled and all particulars concerning the case.

Thanking you in advance for an early reply.

Very truly yours,

JHM:P

Commissioner.

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

September 2nd, 1925_

Hon. J. H. Mercer,
Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner,
Topeka, Kansas_

In Re:
Peters Serum Co.,
Cholera_

Dear Sir:

Your letter of September 1st at hand in reference to cholera Hogs bought through Peters Serum Company of Kansas City, Missouri, some time ago and the facst in connection with this purchase are as follows:

The hogs were bought on or about July, 1st, 1925. Previous to the purchase of these hogs I went to Kansas City, along the latter part of June, 1925, and had a long talk with the men there in the office of the company. They told me that if a well hog be vaccinated with good serum with right amount that the hog would not have the cholera and that there would be no loss on account of cholera if I bought that kind of hogs.

At that time I was in the market for hogs and they suggested that I purchase a load of hogs that at that time were vaccinated. I came on back home. I talked with them over the phone after that time and some telegrams passed and later and about the 1st of July, 1925, he phoned me that he had a good load of hogs and that he would vaccinate them and send them out here to me. I again asked him about the liability of their being subject to Cholera and he told me that they would vaccinate them; that they would test them for temperature and that none would be vaccinated that showed any fever or sign of cholera; That these would be shipped me as Cholera immune and that I would lose none of them from Cholera.

Later and from time to time out of this load I lost 56 Hogs and Seven are now in condition to die and with others affected.

I have never had the matter up with the Peters Serum Company.

Anything you may be able to do for me will be appreciated and I thank you for the interest manifest by your letter.

Resp'

Harry Switzer.

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

September 1st, 1925.

Mr. Harry Switzer,
Emporia, Kansas.

Dear sir:

On August 26th Dr. R. B. Christenson, a veterinary representative of this department, was at your place and investigated the trouble you had been having with your hogs.

He reported that you bought these hogs from the Peters Serum Company at Kansas City on or about July 1st and in about a week they showed signs of disease and from that time to the present time you have lost something like 50 head. He advised the hogs were sold to you as cholera immuned hogs and that you paid Peters & Co., \$14.25 per hundred. He does not state, however, that you have ever had the matter up with Peters Serum Company with respect to your loss and if so, as to what they had to say.

Therefore, please write me on receipt of this letter and give me the full particulars about the buying of the hogs and whether or not you had reported the outbreak of the disease to Peters Serum Company and if so, what action they have taken to give you any help.

Furnish me all these particulars then I will advise you as to whether or not, in our judgment, you might have any claim against this company for your losses.

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

Mr J. H. Mercer
Liv. Stock Commissioner
Topeka Kans
Dear Sir:

Topeka Kans
Aug 27, '25

On August 26th I made an investigation of a condition among hogs on the farm of Harry Switzer of Emporia.

Mr Switzer purchased 146 head of hogs from the Petrus Serum Co of K.C. Mo, they arrived in Emporia July 1st and on July 6th one of the hogs was dead, since that time he has lost 50 head and there are 12 sick now.

These hogs were sold to Mr Switzer as immunized hogs, which were immunized with Petrus Serum.

Mr Switzer paid \$14.25 per 100 for these hogs, which was \$1.00 stopgap hog price at that time. The hogs cost \$2423.42, at \$14.25 per 100 they would weigh 116 pounds at the time he purchased them.

The sick hogs are weak, have a staggey gait, and run a temperature from 104 to 105.4°F.

I killed a hog with a temperature of 105.4°F and found the following lesions, congested lymph glands

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



J. H. MERCER
COMMISSIONER

State of Kansas
OFFICE OF
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER
TOPEKA

throughout the body, petechial hemorrhages on the lungs, lungs, kidneys and bladder. The lungs were very much infected and solidified.

Dr Badcock was present and advised me that the hog he held a post-mortem examination on the day before had practically the same lesions.

My diagnosis was chronic hog cholera with a secondary infection of swine plague. I believe all of the hogs are sick now that will get sick and that treating them is useless, so did not advise treatment of the remainder of the herd.

Mr Switzer had sold 5 of the sick hogs.

I advised him not to sell the sick ones as it is very liable to spread hog cholera.

very truly
R. B. Christensen



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

Poultry

September 22, 1925.

Mr. Ole Salthe, Secy.,
250 W. 57th St.,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Answering yours of recent date, late last fall this department, in cooperation with the inspector B.A.I., made a very careful inspection of all the poultry feeding stations in Kansas, and required a thorough cleaning and disinfecting of same.

Since receiving your letter we are making inquiry of those in charge of the poultry feeding stations as to the matter and also having investigation made in the state with respect to the general health condition of poultry. Since the poultry industry is of great consequence to Kansas, we assure you we are ready to do anything we can to prevent losses in connection with the industry in any way.

Thanking you for your letter, and will be pleased to have you advise us at any time you feel that any diseased poultry that comes into your hands, originated in this state.

Yours very truly,

Commissioner.

M/W



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

NEW YORK LIVE POULTRY
COMMISSION MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION, INC.

250 WEST 57TH STREET • NEW YORK CITY

PHONE CIRCLE 10282

OLE SALTHER
Secretary and General Manager

E. V. DWYER
President
HERBERT FRANKEL
Vice President
P. J. SCHWAB
Treasurer

Executive Committee
GEORGE G. BROWN
SAMUEL WERNER
HERBERT FRANKEL
ARTHUR HILLMAN
CHARLES SAHN

September 14, 1925.

My dear Dr. Mercer,

Within the past two weeks the poultry arriving in this city has shown an abnormal percentage of diseased poultry. All of this poultry is examined by trained veterinarians, and some of it has also been examined by the local Health Officials, State Officials, and representatives of the Federal Government.

While they all agree that the disease is not fowl plague, still there is a condition among the poultry which is causing an abnormal amount of disease and greater loss than we should be having at this time of the year.

The history of this poultry shows that in every instance where we have had trouble, the poultry has originated from a feeding station. It would appear, therefore, that the trouble we are having is due entirely to improper feeding of poultry which results in a lowering of the vitality of the birds so that they cannot withstand the rigors of travel, and the changing temperatures to which they are subjected while in transit, and thus they are susceptible to secondary invaders of the germs of the common poultry diseases.

In order to avoid a tie-up of the poultry industry such as occurred last winter, I am wondering whether or not it would be possible for you to have all the feeding stations in your particular state kept under close supervision so as to see that only birds that can stand the rigors of travel are shipped from these stations. Any assistance you can render in this matter, insofar as the feeding stations are concerned, is bound to be very helpful not only to the live poultry industry but to the entire industry. If we have more of these losses we may again be troubled with unnecessary embargoes, and then of course we have considerable commercial loss which the entire industry suffers.

I would greatly appreciate any assistance you can give in this matter with respect to the feeding or gathering stations that may be located within your state.

Very truly yours,

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

1925
41926

Miss Stans
Sept 30 - 25

Hon. J. H. Meyer

Dear Sir

I just rec'd
a letter from H. F. Reinhardt
in regards to a dog head
I sent to him for examination
for Rabies. The finding were
Positive Rabies.

Mr Reinhardt said I should
report to you on the case
This was a Lowellian Sister
about 2 years she bit her
owners. Walter Batton of
Leavenworth, Mo. and
also one of the other pups.

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

Mr. Batten said he was
going to kill the other pup
as it was the only one
known to be bitten. There
has been 2 or 3 bad dog
scars in this part of the
State this year.

Well that is about
all I know in regards the
case

Yours

E. J. Goas
Deer Creek

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

October 2nd, 1925.

Mr. C. J. Goss,
Weir, Kansas.

Dear sir:

Answering your letter of the 30th ultimo.

Mr. W. G. West, a representative of this department,
will be in Cherokee county the first of the week and
will confer with you and others with respect to this
trouble and take whatever action seems best.

Very truly yours,

JHM:P

Commissioner.

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

rabies even though some of their dogs
should develop rabies.

Conclusions.

After considering quite
thoroughly the eastern half of Cherokee
County, I feel that there is possible
rabies infection in localities of Columbus
Galena, and Seamon. The usual period
of incubation has nearly elapsed since
the last ^{definite} rabies outbreak at Columbus,
and Galena and the residents of Seamon
are alert to the situation there. I would
recommend that no state quarantine be
established in Cherokee County at this
time but that the state live stock commission
be advised if further developments indi-
cating other outbreaks occur.

I would suggest that the County Com-
missioners of Cherokee County carry
in the county publications for the next
two weeks, notices advising the residents
of the County to watch their dogs carefully
and destroy all tramp or stray dogs.
It would also be well for the commissioners
to emphasize the importance of listing all
dogs in the county when assessors canvass
the county next spring.

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

October 2nd, 1925.

Mr. R. N. Book,
City Clerk,
Augusta, Kansas.

Dear sir:

Mr. W. G. West, a representative of this department, will be in Butler county sometime next week and will call on and confer with you with respect to the outbreak of rabies in your locality. I can not say now just what day he will reach Augusta but probably Tuesday or Wednesday.

Very truly yours,

JHM:P

Commissioner.



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

R. N. BOOK
CITY CLERK
J. W. OHMART
POLICE JUDGE
R. A. COX
CITY ATTORNEY
M. H. BLAINE
SUPT. OF UTILITIES
R. B. VARNER
CITY TREASURER

G. M. SMITH
MAYOR

COUNCILMEN
C. W. PENLEY
W. B. JONES
J. M. COOPER
W. W. CRON
CHAS. HOLMES
A. A. ROBBINS
FRED SCHULTZ
E. F. GORDY

The City of Augusta

Augusta, Kansas

October, 1, 1925.

Mr. H. H. Mercer, Commissioner.

Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Sir;

In reply to your letter of September 30th., which was in reply to my letter of the 26th., I wish to advise I have taken this matter up with the Mayor and Chief of Police, and both are of the opinion that something should be done in regards to the situation here. When the dog went mad, that was killed, after he had bitten one man, we issued a notice in the daily paper here, explaining the circumstances to the public asking them to tie up or shut up all dogs running at large, they complied very well for a few days, but now they are letting the dogs run again, since this dog was killed, the police have killed five other dogs that were acting very strangely, killing one this morning, there is no question but what that mad dog has bitten several other dogs, while he was running loose for nearly two days, before he was killed, the trouble is our Ordinance here does not give us the power to kill dogs running at large, but says they must be taken up and held for two days before they can be killed, and it is very hard to catch these dogs that are running loose, so we are not in a position to cope very well with the situation, especially if people will not keep their dogs up. In view of the fact that five dogs have been killed the past ten days that were acting strange, it looks as though something ought to be done to compel the public to keep their dogs up until all danger has passed. I have now endeavored to explain the situation to you as it is here, so you can take action in the matter.

Yours Truly,

R N Book

City Clerk.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE CITY OF AUGUSTA

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

October 2nd, 1925.

Dr. H. H. Brookhart,
Columbus, Kansas.

Dear sir:

Referring to correspondence with respect to outbreak of rabies in your locality. Mr. W. G. West, a representative of this department, will be in Cherokee county Monday and will confer with you and others with respect to this trouble and take whatever action seems best.

Very truly yours,

JHM:P

Commissioner.

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

Dr. H. H. Brookhart
Columbus, Kas.

Sept. 15 - 1925

Mr. H. Mercer

Dear sir. On Sept. 3rd I saw a dog
act as a sewer dog, I had him killed and in-
closed is a report on head. I do not believe all
these dogs have been properly taken care of.

My opinion is there is entirely too many cases
of rabies in this County. My information is
there has been ten persons in this County bitten
this year. and not telling how much stock

I believe if your office would come, and take
this up with County officials, they would take
this problem more serious.

Yours truly
H. H. Brookhart