

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1926-1929

Section 1, Pages 1 - 30

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: June 1926-September 1929

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Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1926-1929



J. H. MERCER
COMMISSIONER

State of Kansas

OFFICE OF
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER
TOPEKA

June 2, 1926.

Mr. J. Orr Chubb,
Route 3,
Baxter Springs, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

We are enclosing herewith order drawn on the Board of County Commissioners of Cherokee County for \$127.50, same being one-half the appraised value of your 3 cows--No. 29-30-31 recently condemned on account of being infected with the contagious disease, tuberculosis.

You will go before a notary public and qualify to this order and then present same, together with the attached copy of appraisal, to your Board of County Commissioners, and they will issue you warrant on your County Treasurer covering same.

Yours very truly,

Commissioner.

11-2765

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1926-1929



J. H. MERCER
COMMISSIONER

State of Kansas

OFFICE OF
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER
TOPEKA

June 4, 1926.

County Treasurer,
Saline County,
Salina, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

We are inclosing herewith account sales with check attached in the amount
of \$43.80, sent to this office by the
Butzer Packing Company
covering net proceeds from the sale of 2 cows--No. 7516-7517
originally belonging to: E. H. Hinkle, Culver, Kansas.

These animals were recently condemned on account of being infected with
the contagious disease tuberculosis, and disposal has been made in accordance
with the law governing matters of this kind.

Kindly acknowledge with your official receipt for our files.

Yours very truly,

11-1095

Commissioner.

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1926-1929



J. H. MERCER
COMMISSIONER

State of Kansas

OFFICE OF
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER
TOPEKA

May 24, 1926.

Mr. E. H. Hinkle,
Culver, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

We are enclosing herewith order drawn on the Board of County Commissioners of Saline County for \$50.00, same being one-half the appraised value of your 2 cows--No. 7516-17 recently condemned on account of being infected with the contagious disease, tuberculosis.

You will go before a notary public and qualify to this order and then present same, together with the attached copy of appraisal, to your Board of County Commissioners, and they will issue you warrant on your County Treasurer covering same.

Yours very truly,

Commissioner.

11-2765

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1926-1929

June 7th, 1926.

Dr. T. O. Clark,
Westphalia, Kansas.

Dear sir:

Answering your letter of the 3rd instant.

The law provides that if any livestock is destroyed by order of the livestock commissioner an appraisement can be made of the livestock to be destroyed and indemnity paid by an order on the board of county commissioners of the county where the livestock is located. This applies to any class of livestock that might be infected with any contagious or infectious diseases excepting livestock infected with rabies for which no appraisement can be made. There is no law compelling the owner of any livestock to destroy same excepting on an order issued by the livestock commissioner of the state. I might add that quite a number of horses known to be infected with swamp fever have been appraised and destroyed, but only as indicated above.

Trusting this is the information desired.

Very truly yours,

JHM:P

Commissioner.



Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1926-1929

Westphalia Kan.
6/3/26

Mr. J. H. Mercer:

Dear Sir:— Am writing
you in regard to law
on Swamp fever,

Is there any money
coming to the owner of
horses that have swamp
fever and is there any
law compelling the owner
to destroy animals which
have swamp fever,

I was told there was a
man in this neighborhood
that wrote you and
was told there was this
kind of a law.

Let me hear from you
and oblige.

J. C. Clark. v. s.



Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1926-1929

Plainville Kansas

June 7th. 1926

Mr J. H. Mercer
Live Stock Sanitary Com.,
State House
Topeka Kans

My Dear Sir:- I received your letter of
the third in reply to the two letters I wrote
to you concerning my trouble over an abortive
cow. I wish to thank you for your
courtesy & prompt reply.

The veterinarian who advised me that
the cow in question was infected with
contagious abortion was Albert Bright of
Plainville. I showed him your letter but do
not know whether he is sending in a report.
The blood test on the other five cows showed them
free of the disease so he reported to me. Sincerely yours
L. J. Mickey



Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1926-1929

June 3rd, 1928.

Mr. L. I. Mickey,
Route 1,
Plainville, Kansas.

Dear sir:

I have your letters of the 29th and 30th and have read same carefully.

I know of no law that would make you liable for the loss on the cow that lost her calf after your sale and has been pronounced as being infected with contagious abortion under a blood test. Of course if you had had contagious abortion in your herd and knew that your cattle was liable to be infected with the disease then you could be held liable but you state you never had contagious abortion among your cattle, therefore, I am quite sure you could not be held liable for the losses mentioned. Furthermore, the disease called contagious abortion is of that nature that the knowledge of its prevalence and how to determine same is a much disputed question among the professional men and laboratories of the country. It seems to me in your case that if the cow that lost the calf can not be kept as a milk animal that it would be advisable for her to be turned into pasture somewhere and let her graze for the summer and sell her for beef in the fall and then you and the purchaser adjust what little loss might arise by reason of having to handle her in this manner. In so far as the 5 head are concerned I see no reason why there should be any question raised as regards the prevalence of contagious abortion unless evil results arose in the future, even though the blood test might show the prevalence of the disease.

You do not need any permit to ship the cow in question to market. However, should you ship her to market it must be

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1926-1929

Page 2 - Mr. L. I. Wickey - Plainville

understood that you will have her sold for immediate slaughter but I think she could be handled much more profitably if handled as above suggested.

I have had no report from the veterinarian you refer to that advised you the cow in question was infected with contagious abortion and since you did not mention his name I suggest that you furnish me his name or suggest to him that I desire a report of his investigation.

Very truly yours,

JHM:P

Commissioner.

Plainville Kansas

May 29, 1926.

Mr. J. H. Mercer
Livestock Sanitary Com.
State House
Topeka Kansas.

My Dear Sir:-

I am wanting some information concerning infectious abortion in cattle.

I sold my land the first of last March and decided to move to Missouri this fall and expected to make a sale of my cattle and other personal property this fall. The banker, Mr. Earl Gillispie here, advised me to sell this spring and so I changed my mind and sold all my cattle and personal property the 18th of May. I had twelve milk cows all giving milk but two, the one was left here with me until the time I should move and now has a nice heifer calf. The other dry cow was taken away and lost her calf last Sunday May 23. The man who bought her had the Veterinary send in and have a blood test made and they sent back and pronounced her case infectious abortion. The calf was about seven months along.

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1926-1929

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This cow that lost her calf, carried her last calf the full nine months and had a good live calf and so did all the other eleven cows sold. I have never had abortion in my herd as far as I know and had no reason to believe that it was present when I sold these cows. I would rather have kept these cows till fall, as I told the Banker, than to have sold now, but because the other property would bring more now I was persuaded to sell this spring.

I have never bought any cattle from any one since 1921, all cattle I had were of my own raising except one eleven months old bull calf I traded a heifer for last July and I know this man had no abortion, he is my nearest neighbor and bought one of the cows here the day of the sale and has this cow now. I don't know where I could have gotten abortion and didn't know that I had any of it in my herd.

The question now is, do I have to take this abortive cow back and possibly the others? As far as the law is concerned am I responsible for all the loss that may be incurred when I knew nothing of the disease before this case came up, and can't trace it now that it has come up.

The man who bought the one cow bought five others they are all good milk cows, all giving milk and of course he is afraid of them now. He seems to think I ought to take them all off his hands and pay all the expenses of moving, veterinary



Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1926-1929

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and so forth. I can't see why I should be responsible when I didn't know I had any disease, or how I could be made to pay such a bill when I sold the cows in good faith without any knowledge of the disease.

Now I want to do what is right as far as it is possible to do so and am willing to do whatever I can to straighten this matter up if it can be straightened up. I am a poor man and it took practically every thing I got out of my sale to square my debts here so I could get out of the state with a clean slate.

I expected to move to Missouri about the first of August. I haven't any money to buy these cows back with, I have no place to pasture or put them if I should have to take them back and don't know what I possibly could do with them under the circumstances. I would like to know what the law is in the matter, and whether such cattle could be sold and shipped for slaughter purposes.

I asked the man to have his other five tested for abortion so as to know if it is really scattered through the herd I had at the time of the sale. I thought possibly the cow that lost her calf might have gotten hurt in moving, but if that was the case I can't see how her blood test would have shown abortion.



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It is beyond me. I can't figure it out.

In a case of this kind I don't know whether a man is held responsible for something he didn't know anything about or not, and that is why I am writing to you about it. As I said before I want to do what is right as far as I can, and am certainly sorry that anything of this kind should have come up and I want to do all that I can to stamp the disease out if it is really present.

Sincerely yours

L. J. Mickey

P.S. Please let me hear from you at once
LJM

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1926-1929

Plainville Kansas

May 30, 1926

Mr. J. H. Mercer,
Livestock Sanitary Com.,
State House,
Topeka Kansas.

My dear Sir:-

I was in town this morning and had a talk with the veterinary who sent in and had the test made on the abortive cow I wrote you about yesterday. He said they had taken the blood from the other five as I requested and were sending it in to have it tested. I don't believe the other five will prove abortive, but I didn't think the first one would either, as I said in yesterday's letter I know nothing of the law and I want to do what is right. I have no place to put these cows if they are abortive and it is my duty to take them back and the man who bought them don't want to keep them if they are abortive.

The Veterinary said he thought that under the circumstances we better get a permit to ship these cattle to K.C. for slaughter purposes from you in case we decided to dispose of them. I wish you would send us a permit to ship this one already tested and the other five also if the tests sent in proves that they also have the disease. I think we could probably ship them out next Sun or Monday through our local dealer Wm. Lick. The cows are all Holsteins mostly grades

Sincerely Yours
L. J. Mickey

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1926-1929

Handwritten letter on aged paper, dated May 30, 1928. The text is written in cursive and is mostly illegible due to fading and bleed-through from the reverse side. The letter is addressed to Mr. J. W. [illegible] and discusses matters related to livestock sanitation and the Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office. The letter is signed at the bottom by [illegible] and includes a postmark from [illegible] dated May 30, 1928.

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1926-1929

June 3rd, 1926.

Mr. Fred K. Hoff,
Plainville, Kansas.

Dear sir:

In answer to your letter of the 29th ultimo.

I am enclosing you copy of letter written to Mr. L. I. Mickey which is self-explanatory.

I would take it that your questions probably apply to the transaction referred to in Mr. Mickey's letter. While the questions you ask are more or less legal yet my knowledge of the livestock law and cases of this kind I do not believe that A could be held responsible for losses occasioned on account of the cow losing her calf 5 days after the purchase on account of her being infected with contagious abortion unless it could be established beyond any doubt that A knew that his cattle were infected with contagious abortion before selling same.

Therefore, reasoning on this line I know of no law that would compel A to take back any of the other cattle sold at the time of the sale of the one animal you refer to.

Trusting that the contents of the copy of letter enclosed and this answers your questions. If there is any further information we can give you will be glad to do so.

Very truly yours,

JHM:P

Commissioner.

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1926-1929

Clarence Kaus ^{May} 29/26
Mr J H Mercer
Topeka Kaus
Dear Sir:
I am taking this
opportunity to get information
to the following subject
If A - had a Public Sale
and sold Milk Cows or
Cattle and B - Bought
some of A's Milk Cows then
5 days following sale
one of B's Milk Cows had
a calf which by Blood
test showed same to be
Infectious Abortion Caus
B - Compell A - to take



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This Cow back with and
Refund Purchase price
and what Expense that
has been made by this
Milkcow as Veterinary Kepple
B— also bought 5 other
Milkcows from A—s sale
Can B— Compell A—
to take all of the 5 other
Milkcows that came from
the same herd and
demand purchase price
A— Claims he did not
know at time of sale
he had Infectious Abortion
in his herd Could A—
use this as an expense not
to take Back Milk cows

purchased at his sale.

Please advise in regard
to above and any other
information that would
apply to this case thanking
you in advance for service
I remain yours Respt

Fred K. Hoff

Plainville Kans

RR No 3-7



Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1926-1929

June 8th, 1926.

Dr. S. L. Stewart,
Olathe, Kansas.

Dear sir:

I have your letter of the 3rd instant with respect to the prevalence of hydrophobia in Johnson county and thank you very much for same.

Mr. Burdick had made a report of his investigation of the trouble and on answering your letter and also a letter from Dr. J. J. Woodard, the county health officer, I suggested to Mr. Burdick that it might be advisable to make a further investigation as regards this matter and he will more than likely be in Olathe this week.

I note in Mr. Burdick's report he refers to a statement you made giving your reasons for not reporting rabies in Johnson county to the effect that this department would take no action as the department took no action in Sedgwick county. Of course I do not know just what you mean by making a statement of this kind, especially in reference to Sedgwick county. We have had a part of Sedgwick county under quarantine for more than 60 days and according to the last report more than 2000 dogs had been killed in the county and the policy in dealing with Sedgwick county is the same as with all other counties and is the same as it will be with Johnson county.

After investigation, if it is deemed advisable we will establish a quarantine in Johnson county. The law gives us authority to establish a quarantine authorizing all dogs in the county to be muzzled or tied up for a period of days. We can quarantine a township, city or entire county as conditions might demand.

I have mentioned your reference to Sedgwick county for

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Page 2 - Dr. S. L. Stewart - Olathe

the reason that I would be glad to have you advise me as to where you received your information concerning the action of the department in this connection.

Thanking you for your letter and assuring you we are ready at all times to cooperate with the people of the state not only as to health of the livestock but to the health of the people.

Very truly yours,

JHM:P

Commissioner.



Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1926-1929

S. L. STEWART
VETERINARIAN
225 North Pine Street Phone 130
Olathe, Kansas

June 3, 1926.

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

Dear Mr. Mercer:-

posed Yesterday while Mr. Burdick was here in regard to appraising he called me to the Hotel Olathe and asked me questions regarding rabies in Johnson County and advised me that I should make a report to you in regard to this matter. It will be impossible for me to make a technical report in regard to number of animals and people that have been bitten or exposed and treated in this County the last year or this year on such short notice. However, I will give you some facts that I know but these will only be few compared with the number of cases and conditions which exist or have existed in this County the past year. I will state that Olathe has had almost continuously an ordinance in effect since the first of last October, in questioning the city marshall today he told there had been in the neighborhood of 300 dogs killed, of this number he states that 1/5 were sick. However, he does not know whether they have rabies or not but personally I know that within the past week there have been 7 rapid dogs killed in Olathe.

I will give you an illustration of one case which is very interesting to me. The last of April a rabid dog went into my barn and bit our family milk cow. She was a very fine cow and a heavy producer. I heard the dog in the barn and ran to see what was going on and saw him bite the cow in the heel. The dog made his getaway and bit a number of other dogs, of which I will tell you later in this story. My cow was not only bitten in the heel but torn in the neck. I gave her the pasteur treatment but she proved to be one of those animals that would not immunize. At the end of 21 days we started using her milk, at the end of practically 5 weeks from the time she was bitten, she developed rabies and died. The man that milked my cow has three in his family, I have three in my family and a man who lived near the little pasture where she was kept after vaccination, are all taking the pasteur treatment (making 7 in number). The dog that I referred to bit a number of other dogs the same day that he bit my cow before he was finally killed. All the dogs that were bitten by him were destroyed except a bull dog. The bull dog was not treated. At the proper length of time the bull dog developed rabies, exposing the family (they are taking treatment) and left home, bit several dogs in town and he was killed down near Gardner the next day. Some of these dogs have already developed rabies and some are killed. Two dogs that he bit and were vaccinated seem to be all right. Mr. Burdick yesterday and today saw a very fine Holstein cow that I have in quarantine that evidently has rabies and will be dead before Sunday.

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S. L. STEWART
VETERINARIAN
225 North Pine Street Phone 130
Olathe, Kansas

There have been outbreaks of rabies around practically all the towns in this county: Olathe, Lenexa, Overland Park, Merriam, Shawnee, Stanley, Morse, Stilwell, Gardner. There have been quite a few cows lost in the past year from rabies and a number of people have taken the pasteur treatment. One man at Gardner died from rabies last year. It is practically impossible to find out the number of people who have taken the treatment, as we live close to Kansas City and I know of 8 or 10 in the eastern part of the county who have gone across the state line to Martin City, Mo. for treatment. I talked to some of the M. D. doctors today and I believe there are 12 at this time taking the treatment in Olathe.

Last year 1 man by the name of Park Mettee, northeast of Lenexa, lost either five or six cows believed to have been rabies, at least laboratory examination on one cow proved positive. I understand there was a cow died of rabies south of Gardner last week.

This report, I believe will give you some idea of rabies existing in Johnson County and is as accurate a report that I could make without a great deal of trouble looking up data etc. which would consume a good deal of time. I also believe this is the kind of report that Mr. Burdick expected from our talk.

Hoping that I may be of service to you, I am

Very truly yours,

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1926-1929

June 9th, 1926.

Mr. Clarence L. Randall,
Olathe, Kansas.

Dear sir:

Answering your letter of the 4th instant.

You will note that in Chapter 47, Section 610 of the General Statutes of 1923, the livestock commissioner is given the same control over dogs that might be infected with rabies as any other domestic animal in the state.

Rabies has been very prevalent in the state during the last ten months. We have had several counties under quarantine and a large number of townships in the different counties under quarantine. The method of establishing a quarantine is to post quarantine notices in conspicuous places, describing the area quarantine. The quarantine notice also sets out that all dogs in the prescribed territory must be muzzled or tied up during a given period of time, then place someone in charge to enforce the provisions and kill all dogs whose owners do not comply with the provisions. I might add also that a large number of the cities and towns of the state have passed ordinances similar to the state quarantine. When this is done we do not take any action unless the city or the county requests same.

Mr. A. P. Burdick, a representative of this department was recently in Olathe and reported that there had been several cases of rabies in different sections of the county and in Olathe. I have written your county health

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1926-1929

Page 2 - Mr. Clarence L. Randall-Olathe

officer that if it is deemed advisable we will make a further investigation and establish a quarantine if needed.

Will be glad to hear from you further with respect to this matter and assure you we will cooperate in every way possible to eradicate this troublesome disease.

Very truly yours,

JHM:P

Commissioner.



Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1926-1929

City Attorney

Phone 203

Local Attorney for
Mo. Pac. Ry. Co.,
"F" Ry. Co.

CLARENCE L. RANDALL

LAWYER

Office State Bank Building

Olathe, Kansas

June, 4th, 1926.

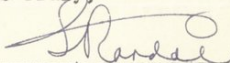
Mr. J.H. Mercer,
State Live Stock Com.
Topeka, Kansas,

Dear Sir:

We have been having a good deal of trouble with Hydrophobia in the City for some time and have taken all precaution that is possible by proclamation and by destroying all the dogs at large that is to be found. But there are a large number of dogs coming to the city from the Country that may be dangerous. I am requested to write you and inquire whether or not there is any power lodged with your Commission, by which you could render assistance as to this class of dogs.

I can find nothing in the Statute, but thought you might have some rule or regulation of the Board covering this dangerous menace. Of course we can kill all those that we discover at large in violation of the Ordinances, but even at that, it might be too late if inoculated and bite before discovered. Please let me hear from you at your earliest convenience and oblige.

Yours Truly,



City Attorney.

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1926-1929

H. H. Colburn

June 9th, 1926.

Scates & Watkins,
Dodge City, Kansas.

Gentlemen:

Answering your letter of the 3rd instant.

I have looked up the records with respect to the H. H. Colburn herd of cattle and find that they were first placed under quarantine by Jack McFall, Inspector in this department in the mange eradication work, February 1925. On the 23rd of February he supervised the second treating of the herd of cattle and released the herd which contained 175, from quarantine. I might add at this point that representatives of the department in the mange work are instructed to handle all infected herds of cattle found by notifying the owner of the diseased condition of his herd and instructing him to treat them and to make the necessary inspections at different times until no disease is found and no official quarantine is issued from this department unless requested by the field inspector in charge of the work.

On December 2nd, 1925, Mr. Colburn wrote the office advising that he had noticed mange infection on a few steers in his herd of cattle located in Hodgeman county and that he wanted to sell a part or all of his herd of cattle. We advised him that we would send an inspector to make an inspection of his herd of cattle if he wished us to do so. On January 1st he advised further that he would like to ship a part of his steers and would like an inspection of the herd. The records show that we had Dr. Chas. Webster, Veterinary Inspector of the B.A.I. U.S. Department of Agriculture located at Great Bend, make an inspection of Mr. Colburn's herd. According to the records he inspected the herd on January 3rd and found that the herd was infected with scabies at that time.



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Page 2 - Scates & Watkins-Dodge City

On January 5th Dr. B. C. Harrison, a representative of the state in the mange work happened to be in Hodgeman county and he made an inspection of the Colburn herd of cattle at that time and also found mange infection in the herd.

On January 11th Mr. Colburn requested that he be permitted to ship a part of his herd of cattle and we advised him we would advise Dr. Webster to make another inspection of his herd and instructed him to not ship any cattle until Dr. Webster made the inspection and granted him the privilege of making the shipment. There is no further report concerning the inspection of the Colburn herd of cattle. Our records show that we wrote Mr. Colburn on January 27th suggesting that if he was not equipped with a dipping vat with which to dip his cattle to continue hand treatment in accordance with instructions given and an inspection of his herd could be made later. I find that on January 31st Mr. Colburn wrote the office advising that he had shipped two car loads of the cattle in question to the Kansas City market. He stated that Dr. Webster advised him he could cut out two car loads of the cattle and ship to market and that he was keeping close watch over the remainder of his herd and would continue to hand treat his cattle about every 15 days until he felt confident that the herd was entirely free from mange infection.

According to our records there has been no inspection of the herd of cattle made since that time. Therefore, unless Dr. Webster has inspected the herd and neglected to send a report of his inspection to this office the remainder of his herd (less the two car loads shipped) would be considered as under state and federal quarantine.

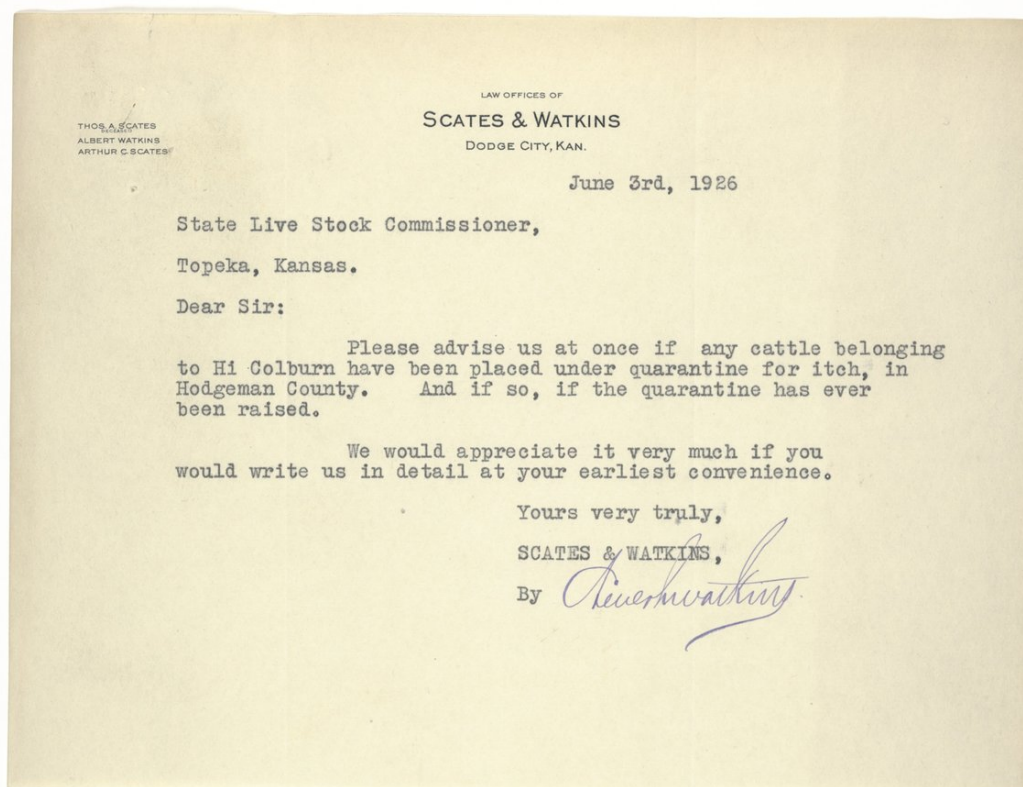
Trusting this is the information desired.

Very truly yours,

JHM:P

Commissioner.

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1926-1929





Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1926-1929

F. I. Form 48 A.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

Report of Cattle Dipped for { Scabies.
Texas Fever
Ticks.

Where dipped: *Shawnee Ks*

Date: *Feb 28*, 191*5*

No. INFECTED <i>175</i>	This is Last dipping. 2d dipping.
No. EXPOSED	
No. FREE	

Dip used: *Sulphur & cres*

Dipping supervised by: *J. Mc Fall*

For feeding (?) breeding (?) slaughter (?)

Owner: *H. H. Leoburn*

Owner's address: *Shawnee Ks*

Station loaded at:

Date and hour loaded:

Railroad shipped over: *This is second*

Car Nos. and initials: *treasure &*
more in fine shape

Consignee:

Buyer:

Buyer's address:

Destination:

No. certificate (if issued):

Sign: *J. Mc Fall*

USE THIS BLANK FOR REPORTING DIPPINGS. REPORT ALL INSPECTIONS ON F. I. FORM 48 B.

Condition of animals dipped.



Spearville, Kans
Dec 2, 1925

J. H. Mercer,
Topeka, Kans.

Dear Sir:-

Last winter I had an outbreak of mange in a bunch of Texas steers I bought. I wrote you about it and you sent Mr. McFalls out. After two treatments he pronounced them alright.

Now I have had another slight outbreak and have treated them the same as Mr. McFalls did.

I have a buyer for these steers to be delivered the 15th of this month. I told these men that the cattle had had a slight touch of mange.

What I would like to know is whether I should break my contract with these men and hold these steers for sixty days or longer before I sell. Also if I do sell them, after telling the men of the mange, will I be held responsible