Kansas Memory

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

Section 22, Pages 631 - 660

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

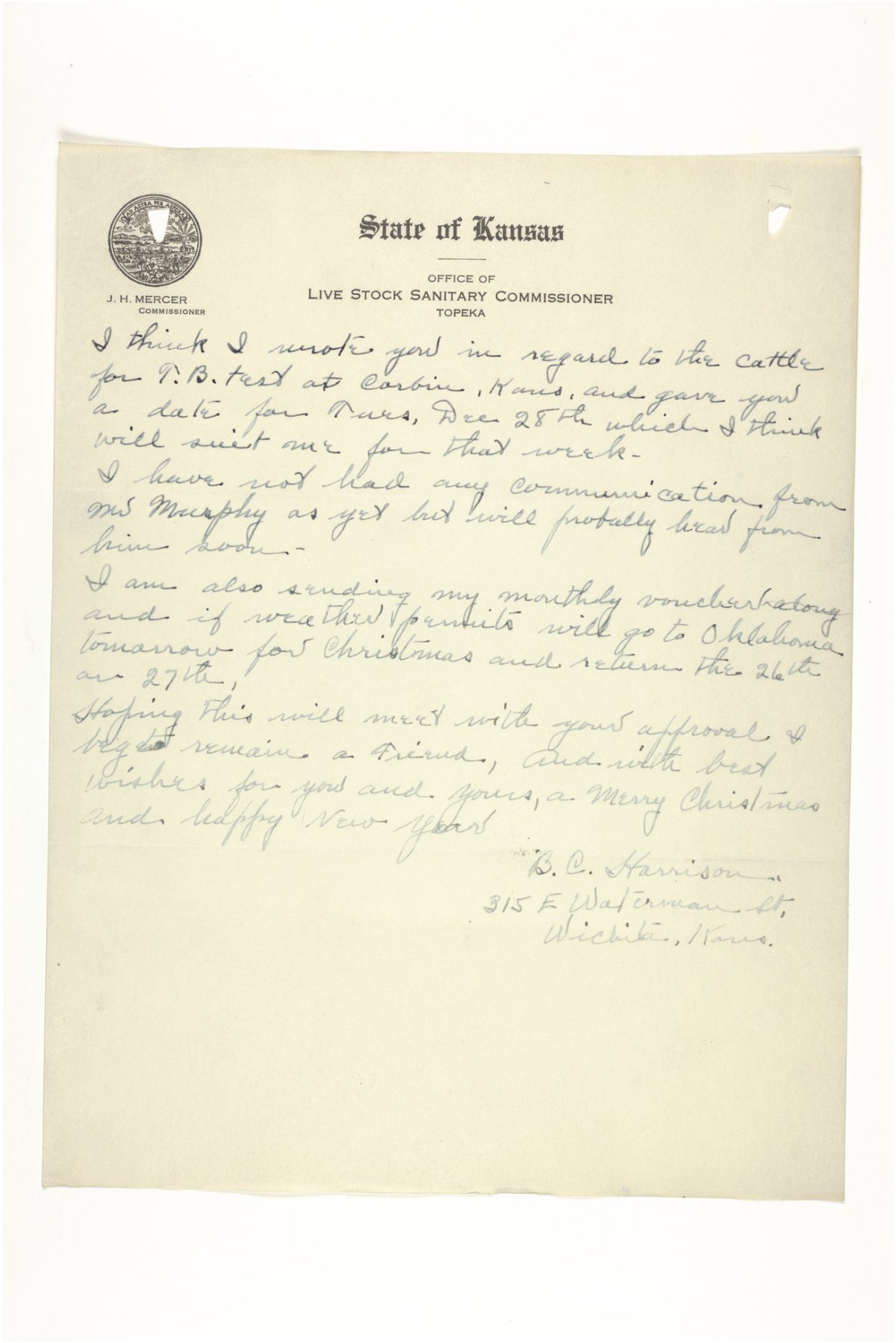
Callnumber: Livestock Sanitary Commissioner, Correspondence, 1926-1929

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



State of Kansas

OFFICE OF
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER
TOPEKA

J. H. MERCER
COMMISSIONER

I think I wrote you in regard to the cattle for T. B. test at Corbin, Kans, and gave you a date for Tues, Dec 28th which I think will suit me for that week.

I have not had any communication from Mr Murphy as yet but will probably hear from him soon.

I am also sending my monthly voucher along and if weather permits will go to Oklahoma tomorrow for Christmas and return the 26th or 27th,

Hoping this will meet with your approval I beg to remain a Friend, And with best wishes for you and yours, a Merry Christmas and happy New year

B. C. Harrison
315 E Waterman St,
Wichita, Kans.

December 22, 1926

Dr. E. C. Barr,
Hartford, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

I have yours of the 21st and note same.

In answer to your letter and in accordance with our telephone message yesterday, the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, passed a Federal regulation more than two years ago which calls for a tuberculosis test of all dairy and breeding cattle, moving in interstate shipments, to be made by a graduate veterinarian, and also requires that the graduate veterinarian receive an appointment from the Federal government for the purpose. Therefore, a certificate issued by a non-graduate veterinarian would not be in conformity with the Federal requirements. The same regulation requires that all accredited herds and county area work, in which the Federal government takes part, be tested by a graduate veterinarian. All graduate veterinarians are required to take an examination before they can take part in the county area or accredited herd work. I am sending you under separate cover a copy of the regulations above referred to.

Of course there is nothing in the regulations that would prevent you from making the mallein test on horses for interstate shipments, but there are so few of the states that require the millein test that we do not even keep a supply of mallein for the veterinarians of the State.

I am sending you a little pamphlet that contains the various state requirements for your information.

I am sorry that the regulations of the Federal government do not permityou to take any part in the activities above mentioned.

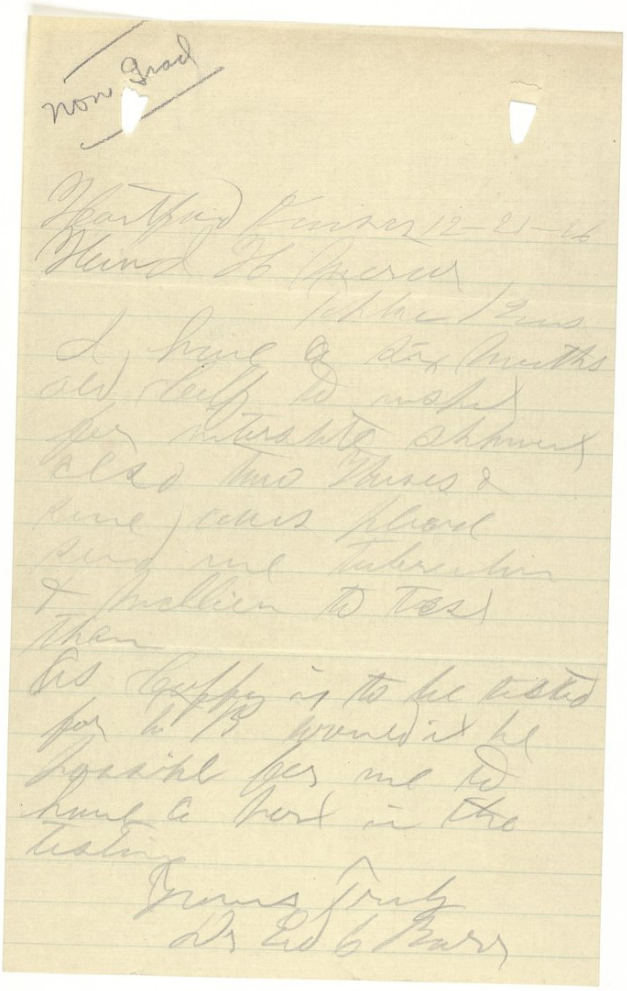
Very truly,

Commissioner.

JHM:CHZ

Enc.

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



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

December 23, 1926

Mr. W. G. Houck, Chief,
Division of Hog Cholera Control,
Bureau of Animal Industry,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Houck:

Referring to your form letter of December 10th making inquiry as to the seriousness of the recent hog cholera epidemic that was more or less prevalent throughout the country.

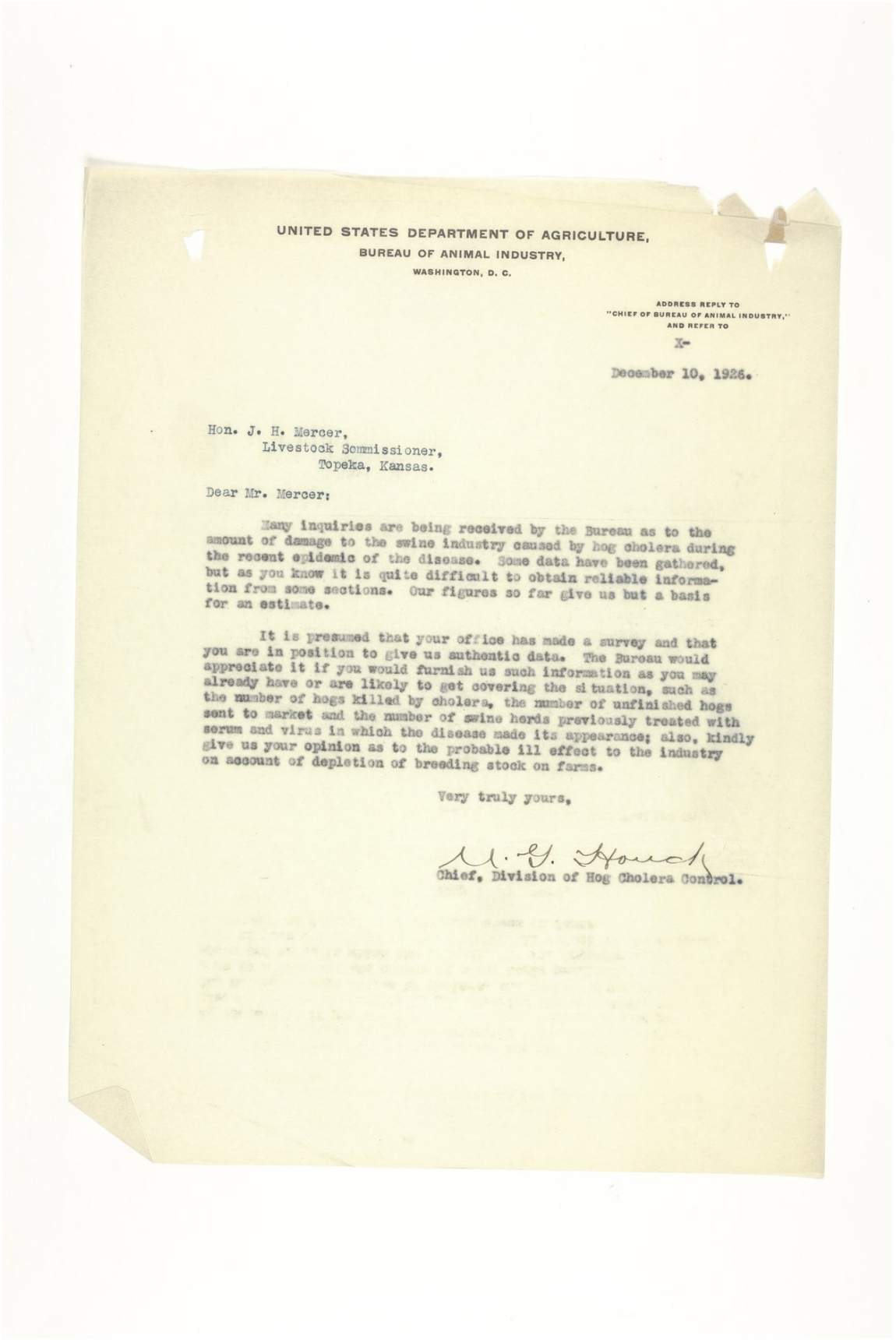
We only keep correspondence records with respect to hog cholera outbreaks in Kansas. Since our hog cholera control campaign in 1915-16-17 and 18 there have been such slight hog epidemics that we have not deemed it necessary to keep a detailed record. However, we keep in close touch with the conditions through the local county agents and I am very glad to report that during the past six or eight months there has been a very slight increase of outbreaks of hog diseases and losses on the farms in Kansas. The recent epidemics in other states have not abnormally affected the hog industry in Kansas. Indications point to an increase in hog production in this state next year over the past two or three years.

Very truly,

Commissioner.

JHM:CHZ

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



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

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

December 10, 1926.

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

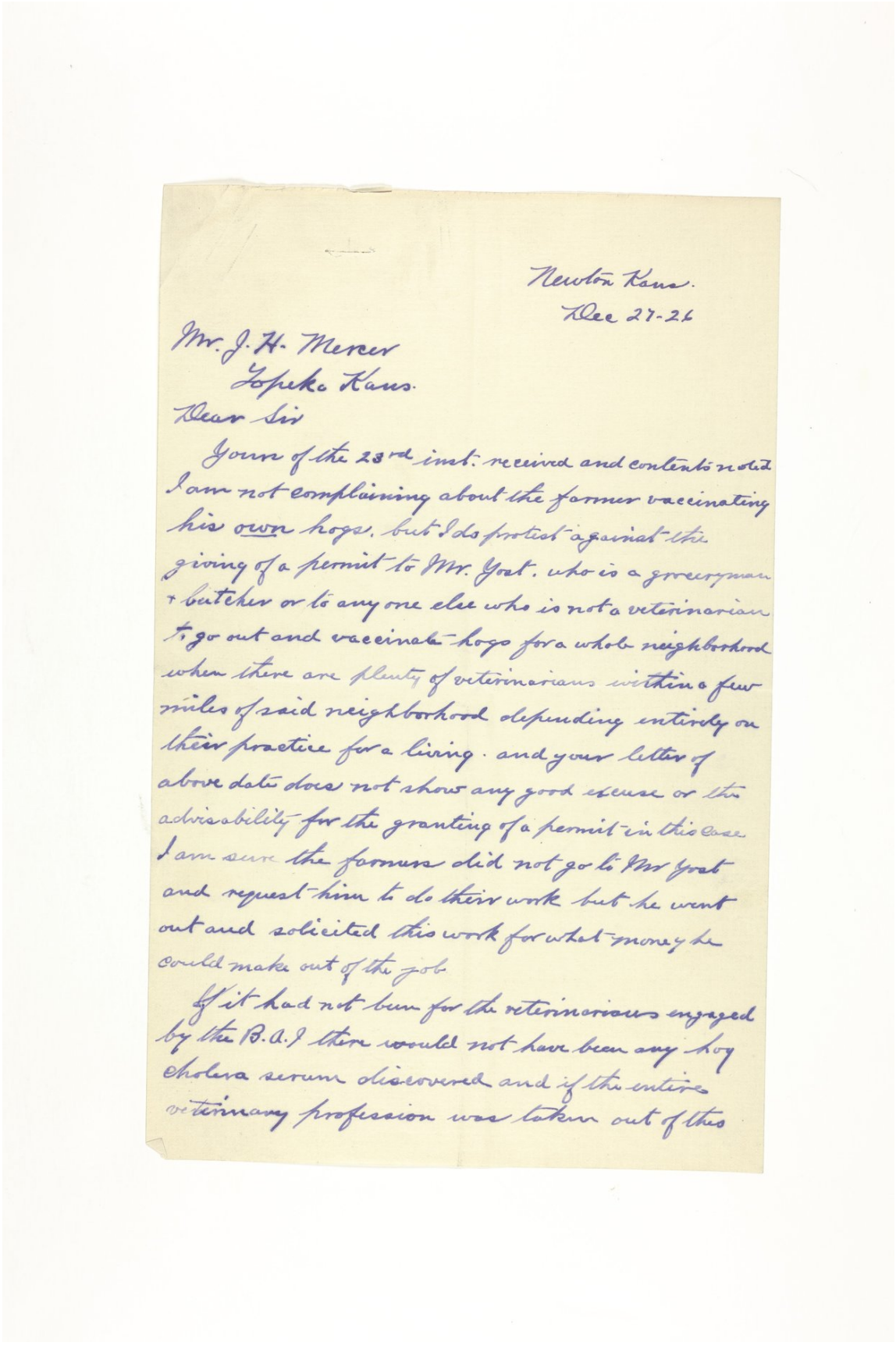
Dear Mr. Mercer:

Many inquiries are being received by the Bureau as to the amount of damage to the swine industry caused by hog cholera during the recent epidemic of the disease. Some data have been gathered, but as you know it is quite difficult to obtain reliable information from some sections. Our figures so far give us but a basis for an estimate.

It is presumed that your office has made a survey and that you are in position to give us authentic data. The Bureau would appreciate it if you would furnish us such information as you may already have or are likely to get covering the situation, such as the number of hogs killed by cholera, the number of unfinished hogs sent to market and the number of swine herds previously treated with serum and virus in which the disease made its appearance; also, kindly give us your opinion as to the probable ill effect to the industry on account of depletion of breeding stock on farms.

Very truly yours,

M. G. Houck
Chief, Division of Hog Cholera Control.



Newton Kans.
Dec 27-26

Mr. J. H. Mercer
Topeka Kans.

Dear Sir

Yours of the 23rd inst. received and contents noted. I am not complaining about the farmer vaccinating his own hogs, but I do protest against the giving of a permit to Mr. Goat, who is a groceryman + butcher or to any one else who is not a veterinarian to go out and vaccinate hogs for a whole neighborhood when there are plenty of veterinarians within a few miles of said neighborhood depending entirely on their practice for a living. and your letter of above date does not show any good excuse or the advisability for the granting of a permit in this case. I am sure the farmers did not go to Mr Goat and request him to do their work but he went out and solicited this work for what money he could make out of the job.

If it had not been for the veterinarians engaged by the B.A.I there would not have been any hog cholera serum discovered and if the entire veterinary profession was taken out of this

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country the stockmen would have to quit business or go bankrupt in a very short time. therefore considering what the veterinarians have done for the stockmens benefit in the past and what they can do for the stockmen in the future should be appreciated enough to induce them to give the veterinarians their wholehearted and undivided support.

I would like to be able to go to Topeka and discuss this matter with you but am unable to do so at the present time for the reason I cannot stand the expense. As you know this is tax paying time and of course taxes must be paid so that all officials and employes can be paid their salaries, and this is as it should be, but how about me? To day I have not a dollar to pay the taxes on my home. in fact for some time it has been a question where my next dollar was comming from. and if the present dull business keeps up very long it will be a matter of quiting the veterinary business and getting a job at something else to get by until better times show up. but if I had got some of the vaccinating work that you permitted

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Mr Yost to do it would have helped me to keep agoing, and be in a position to do those farmers more good & probably save them five times as much money as they paid Yost, by being where they can get me in case of an immergency to treat their sick stock.

If you will take the trouble, when it is convenient for you to do so, and call personally on the local veterinarians of the state, when in their neighborhood, you will find plenty, if they are depending entirely on their practice for their income, who are in about the same financial position as my self if they are willing to admit it. and no doubte will voice their objection to the policy of your department if you talk to them about it.

The railroads, some years ago, found out that the "public be damned" policy they were following was not doing them any good, and if the stockmen and those trusted with their interests do not change their "Veterinary be damned" policy which has been and still seems prevalent among them at this time they will find out in the near

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future they have been using the wrong tactics. A candid investigation of the veterinary situation all over the country will reveal the truth of this statement.

No doubt you will be passing through Newton some time in the near future and as the train arrangements are such that you can stop off here for a few hours without much inconvenience. I ask that you do so at your earliest opportunity If I am in town you can easily find me and we can discuss freely this matter at issue & if you wish I can show you my books and let you see for yourself if the veterinarians should not have the fullest co-operation the stockmen, farmers, and interested officials can give them.

Hoping that I may see you soon and wishing you all that is good for the comming new year I am

Very truly Yours

C. H. Doyle

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

December 23, 1926

Dr. C. H. Doyle,
Newton, Kansas.

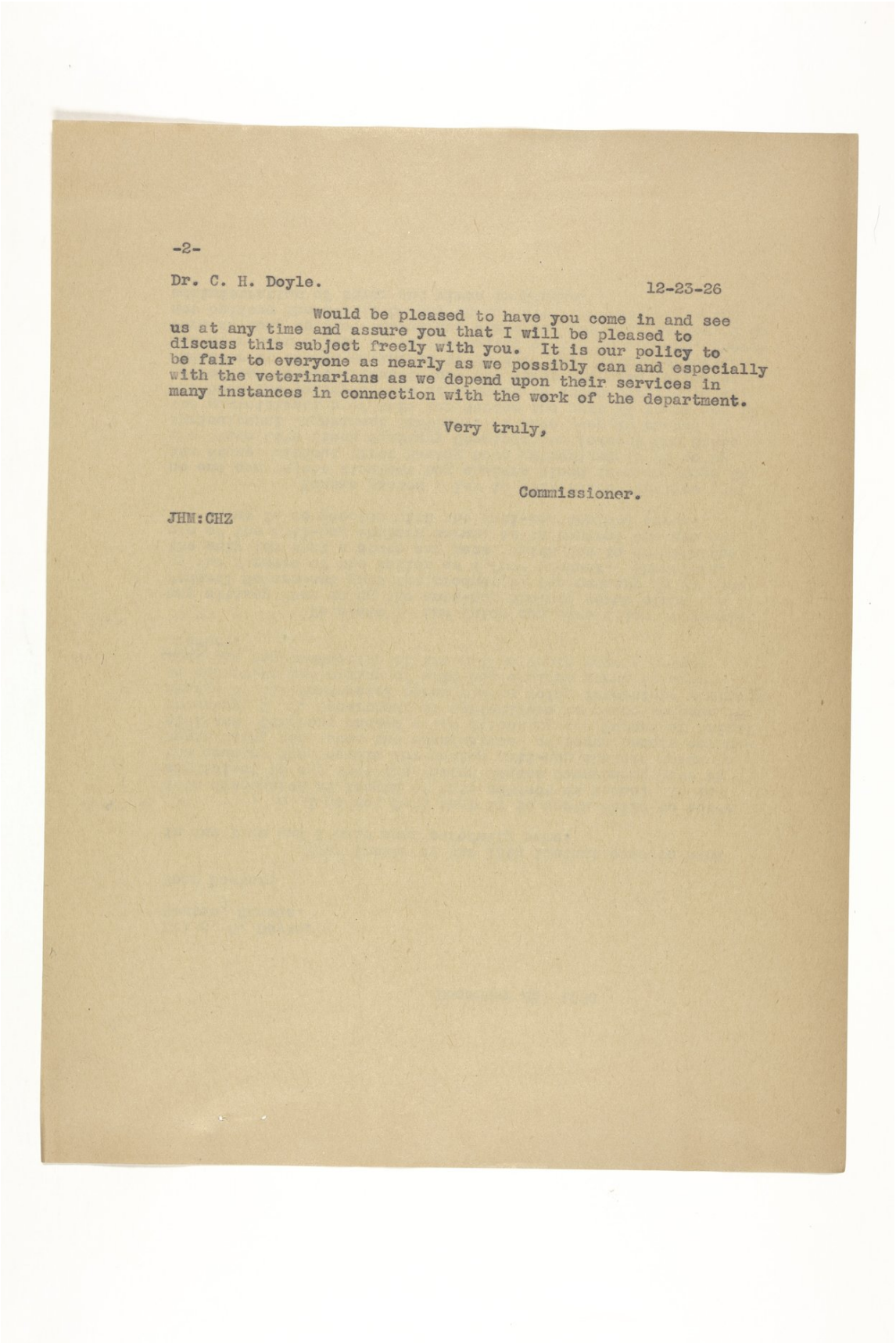
Dear Doctor:

Your letter of the 13th instant came to hand in due time and I have read carefully same.

I do not feel that it is worth while to enter into discussion at length of this subject at issue. It is sufficient to say that the United States Government gave to the country the formula for making anti-hog cholera serum to begin with, then when the manufacture of serum became commercialized, Congress passed a law directing the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture to place someone in charge of all commercial serum plants doing interstate business to supervise the making of anti-hog cholera serum in order that the hog production of the nation would have a potent product.

No state in the Union can pass a law preventing any citizen from using the anti-hog cholera serum since the Federal Government gave the product to the country to be used by the farmers of the nation as a free product. Therefore, the only law that a state can pass, which has to do with the use of the anti-hog cholera serum, is to control the use of the virus in connection with the anti-hog cholera serum.

Kansas passed a law in 1911 which provides that no one can inject virulent hog cholera blood into any hogs in the State, without first having been authorized to do so by the State Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner (except the State Agricultural Experiment Station). I have been in charge of the administration of this law during the past 13 years and it has been the policy of the department to issue permits to all accredited veterinarians to use the virus and also to laymen whenever it seemed advisable to do so. Very little objection has ever been raised as to the policy of the department, therefore as long as the Federal and State law prevails as now, I do not believe there will be any change with the respect to the administration of serum and virus in Kansas.



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Dr. C. H. Doyle. 12-23-26

Would be pleased to have you come in and see us at any time and assure you that I will be pleased to discuss this subject freely with you. It is our policy to be fair to everyone as nearly as we possibly can and especially with the veterinarians as we depend upon their services in many instances in connection with the work of the department.

Very truly,

Commissioner.

JHM:CHZ

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

Newton Kans.
Dec 13-26

Mr. J. H. Mercer
Topeka Kans.

Dear Sir.

Yours of the 10th inst received and contents noted. I was aware that in some cases permits were issued to farmers to vaccinate their own hogs but was surprised to learn that permits were issued allowing them to vaccinate their neighbors hogs. If a farmer wants to vaccinate his own hogs well enough, but even in such cases considering the product he is handling and the small amount of money he will save he should be discouraged from doing this work himself & permits refused when competent veterinary help can be easily secured. The policy of permitting a farmer or some handy man of the neighborhood to vaccinate his neighbors hogs is not only helping to put the local veterinary out of business, but will in the end cause the farmer more loss and the

livestock industry more injury through the need of a veterinary. than can be saved by many years of "handy man" vaccinating Suppose these farmers needed some one to treat a sick or injured animal worth one or two hundred dollars. would they call the handy man that done their vaccinating or a veterinary if the could get one. You know they would, and it would be to their interest, to get a veterinary Should a serious outbreak of a contagious disease occur and an appeal made to your office for help by the stockowners. would you call on the veterinarians to help you out or to such men to whom you issue permits to vaccinate his neighbors hogs?

You know a good many men have quit and are quitting the profession so why keep on helping to kill off what is left. Perhaps you think that the livestock industry would be better off without the vety. profession. if this is your idea the chances are if the present treatment of the veterinarian by the stock men keeps up it will not be long until they will be without them.

If you think the well being of the farmer and stockmen will be better off with the help of the local veterinarian it seems to me you ought to change the policy of your office and boost the employment of the veterinarian in vaccinating hogs instead of allowing the "handyman" of the neighborhood to do it.

Last summer Mr. Sam Krehbiel of the Hesston neighborhood (P.O. address Moundridge) called me to attend a complicated obstetrical case in a valuable pure bred cow, which I handled successfully (and any other competent vety could have done the same) but on account of you giving a permit to Mr Yost he was able to vaccinate Mr Krehbiels hogs, but Mr Krehbiel did not call Mr Yost to treat his cow for he knew that Mr Yost could not have saved her. Now then if Mr. Krehbiel could not have secured a Vety. when he needed one and lost his cow he would have lost more than he could save (if he would save any money) by having Yost vaccinate his hogs for the next ten years.

It is possible that in the next few years a good many farmers will find themselves in the same fix as Mr Krehbiel and when they want a veterinary real bad they will not be able to get one. Why? Because the policy that you are pursuing is helping to take away the livelyhood of the veterinary and giving it to some one who is not depending on the business for a living thus almost making it impossible for a veterinary to maintain himself in a locality. As you know I have been practicing here for over 20 years. being for several during that time, the only graduate practicing in Harvey County. and I can't say that I have realized a fair living from the business during that time due a good deal to the free B testing and work done by the County Agents + handy man. Seven or Eight other veterinarians have practiced in the county + left since I have been here. one more practiced at Hesston for awhile but quit + went into another line because

there was not enough business to make him a living. There are 4 vets of us still practicing in Harvey County none of whom are overworked for practice so that the farmers cannot say he cant find a veterinary to do his vaccinating.

If I could get into a halfway decent job which would pay me 75-100 dollars per month I would quit the business right now and I guess I am not the only veterinarian in the country of the same mind.

I have full faith that the live stock industry including horse will come into its own with a big "come back" within the next few years and disease control and eradication will be the biggest problem of the farmers and stockmen therefore if you think it is to the interest of those vitaly concerned to have the "handy man" of the neighborhood take part in this veterinary work and let the local practicioner drop out maintain your present policy but if your

but if you consider the farmer needs the veterinary you had better change the policy of your office before it is too late because it will be necessary for the veterinarians of this country to get every single dollar they can out of their business in order to be able to keep going and if their income is cut into by outsiders the stockmen wont be able to get them when they will need them the most.

Yours very truly
C. H. Doyle

December 10, 1926.

Dr. C. H.Doyle,
Newton, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter of the 6th instant, wish to say it is the policy of this office to permit farmers to vaccinate their own hogs if they wish to do so. We issue permits to them after we have been advised by their bankers that they are trustworthyy and will carry out our instructions. In some instances we issue a farmer a permit to vaccinate his neighbors hogs also. We never do this, however, unless the neighbors sign a petition and send it to this office asking that he be permitted to do the work.

The records in this office show that under date of March 17, 1926, we issued Mr. W.P. Yost a permit to vaccinate his own hogs and also hogs belonging to fifteen of his neighbors. Therefore, if he is vaccinating hogs belonging to any of the men who signed the petition sent us he is not violating any regulation.

If you know the names of the parties he has worked for you might advise us and we will see whether or not he was permitted to vaccinate their hogs.

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

A

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

Newton Kans.
Dec 6-26

Mr. J. H. Meneer
Topeka Kans.

Dear Sir

I understand that a butcher named W. F. Yost of Hesston Kans is doing a lot of hog vaccinating, with serum + virus, among the farmers of that vicinity.

I would like to know if this man is doing this work under any permit issued by your authority

Yours truly
C. F. Doyle

Permit for own + neighbors
issued 3-17-26

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

State of Kansas

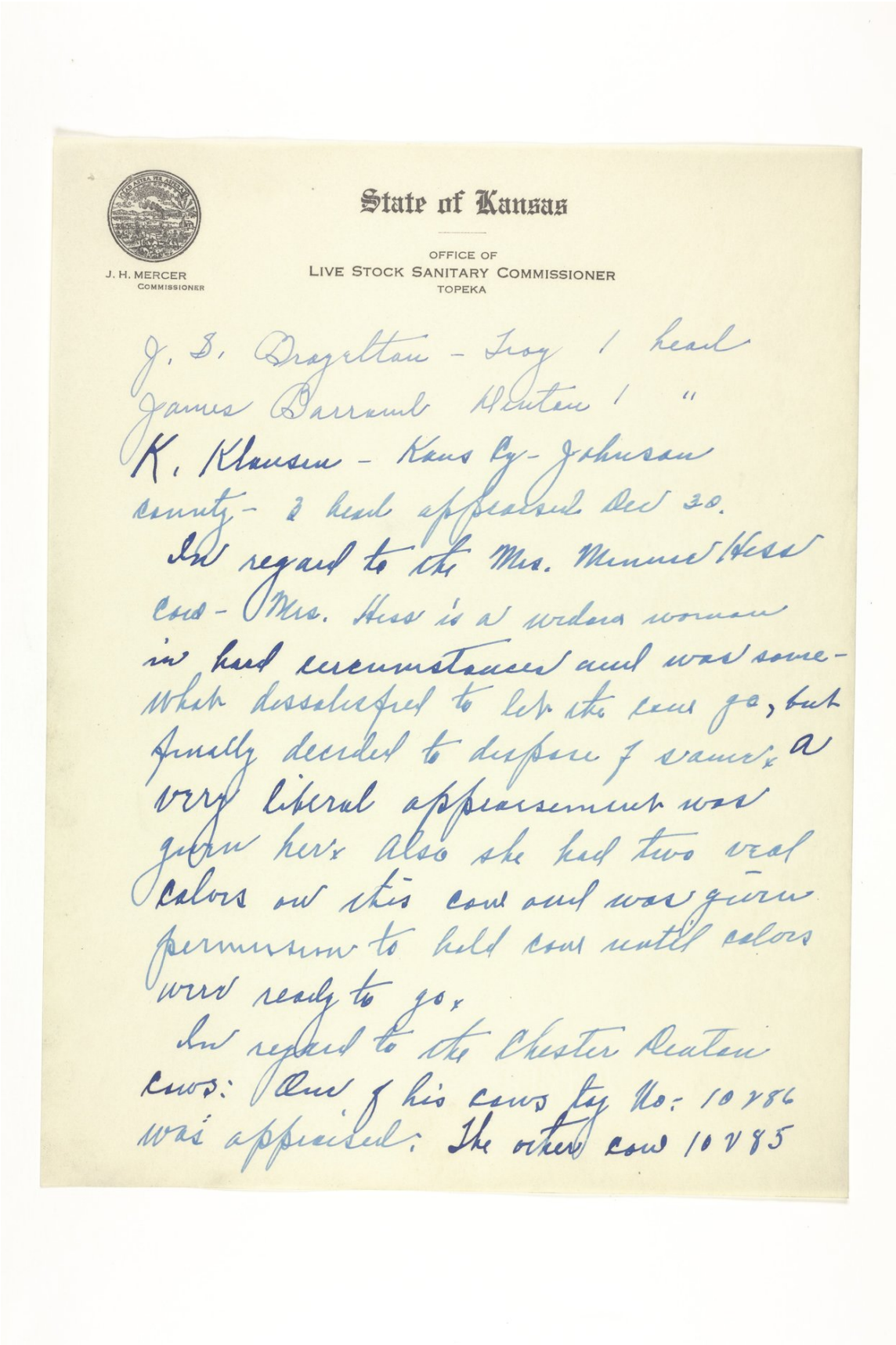
J. H. MERCER
COMMISSIONER

OFFICE OF
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER
TOPEKA

Weekly Report - Dec 27-31- '26.
J. H. Mercer in Commissioner -
Dec 27th & 28th - office - Topeka -
Dec. 29 - To Hamilton county & While there I appraised cattle for the following people at Denton and Troy & Mr. Tibler had previously appraised their head of cattle for C. S. Burke and one head for Joseph Fritsch took of Denton which appraisements I am handing Miss Aichson with the following:

Lawrence Barraud - Denton / head
Jno. Wolfer " / "
O. T. Aichson Troy / "
Mrs. Minnie Hess Denton / "
Chester Denton Denton / "

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



State of Kansas

J. H. MERCER
COMMISSIONER

OFFICE OF
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER
TOPEKA

J. S. Dragstan - Frog / head
James Darrand Reuten / "
K. Klausen - Kans Cy - Johnson
county - 2 head appraised Dec 30.

In regard to the Mrs. Minnie Hess
case - Mrs. Hess is a widow woman
in hard circumstances and was some-
what dissatisfied to let the cows go, but
finally decided to dispose of same & a
very liberal appraisement was
given her & also she had two veal
calves on this cow and was given
permission to hold cow until calves
were ready to go.

In regard to the Chester Deaton
cows: One of his cows Ty No: 10786
was appraised: The other cow 10785

State of Kansas

OFFICE OF
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER
TOPEKA

J. H. MERCER
COMMISSIONER

was held for retest for the reason that Russell had in looking at the cow expressed himself as uncertain and of course the owner was then insistent for a retest as it is a valuable x The cow was legged but was not condemned on the federal chart, simply a notation made "held for retest," which will not mess up the records x It should be especially attended to that this cow is retested and the records will be straight x

On account of the bad weather some of these Doniphan county appraisements have been somewhat delayed but all the owners were fine about it and none complained in the least x So far

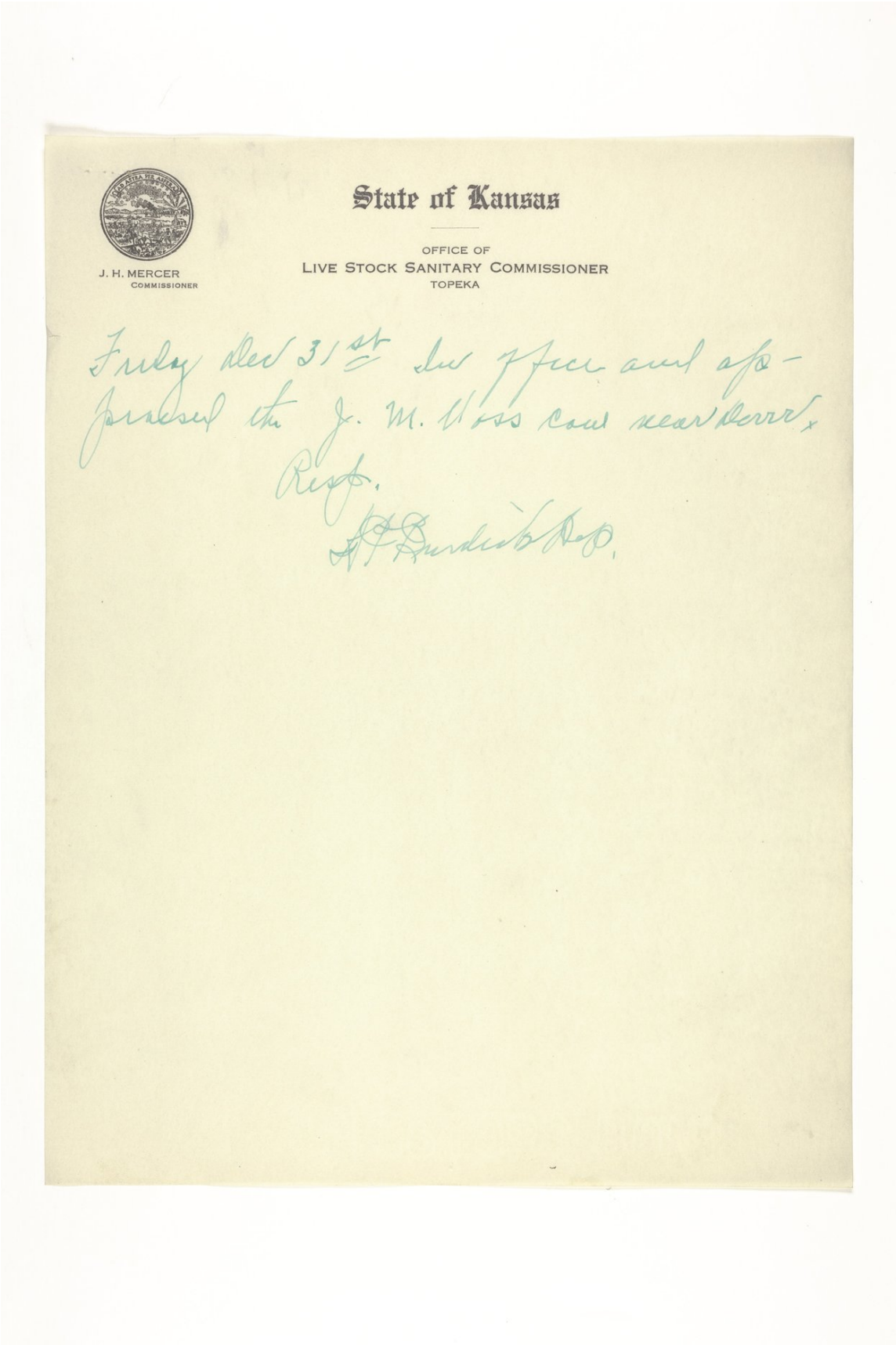
State of Kansas

J. H. MERCER
COMMISSIONER

OFFICE OF
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER
TOPEKA

as I could learn it will take two or three weeks to get things smoothed up there, I hope Russell can be left there as he seems to be doing pretty well, I also think the county agent is a little slow and the trigger about lining things up but one of the township trustees is driving Russel and knows everybody, Russel wants to go to Reno county when through, he would like to have a township left for him so he can work per head taxes, In Kans City or Johnson county, Colonel Jones is retiring and asks that the appointments be closed with Fred Thomas of Olesato the Next Chairman.

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



State of Kansas

J. H. MERCER
COMMISSIONER

OFFICE OF
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER
TOPEKA

Friday Dec 31st In office and ap-
proved the J. M. Voss coal near Dover
Kans.

A. J. Durrick D.V.S.

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

Closed Co.

December 28,1926

Mr. L. F. Neff,
County Agent,
Concordia, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

Answering yours of the 27th.

The situation in the county area work in Kansas is about as follows: The Fall and winter campaigns were started in September with a waiting list of 10 counties at that time. The work has been completed in Allen county and is well along in Doniphan and Cheyenne. We are planning to start the work in Reno county on January 3rd. With the funds we have available, we can complete the area testing in about seven more counties during the winter months and up until the cattle go to grass in the spring.

I have asked the legislature, through the Budget Department, to give us an appropriation of $7,500 for county area work to become available soon after the legislature convenes. If we get this appropriation and with the funds we have on hand, we can complete the work in at least six more counties, therefore you should get your petitions circulated and filed as soon as possible, otherwise it could not possibly be started until next fall after the cattle had been brought in after the summer grazing.

I note that Robert H. Hansen is the member of the legislature from your county and I would like to have you take this matter up with him and get him interested and help get the $7,500 through early in the session; also think it would be advisable to interest Senator Van De Mark, although I think Senator Van De Mark has always been very favorable for appropriations for this department's work. In any event I think it would be advisable to circulate your petitions and get them on file as soon as you can and I assure you we will get to you county as soon as we can with the funds we have available.

With the season's greetings, I am

Very truly,

JHM:CHZ

Commissioner.

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

OFFICE DAY
SATURDAY
CITY HALL

PHONE 1198

CO-OPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF KANSAS

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURE COLLEGE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND CLOUD COUNTY FARM BUREAU CO-OPERATING

EXTENSION SERVICE
COUNTY AGENT WORK

CONCORDIA, KANSAS

December 27 1926.

Mr. J. H. Mercery
Livestock Sanitary Commissioner,
State of Kansas,
Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Mercer:

I have been watching the progress of the work in tuberculosis eradication as it is extending into the counties around Cloud County--- wondering when this county could best line up with your program. It has been some time since I hav3 talked to you about the test for Cloud County but I believe the time is ripe here now.

Concordia is quite a little city and the news from other counties has been getting in here and the people want the test. We have done some educational work here tentative to getting things started and lined up for the petitions. I am confident that the work will be favorably received and secure very favorable commendation from the people here.

I am planning a series of township meetings from January 24 to February 19 and could put over the petitions at that time if you think it advisable from your point of view.

Very truly yours,

L. F. Neff,
County Agent.

LFN:IFW.

Ash

December 28, 1926

Dr. R. R. Dykstra,
Division of Veterinary Medicine,
K. S. A. C.,
Manhattan, Kansas.

Dear Doctor:

I have your letter of the 22nd instant with enclosure and note carefully same.

I do not agree with you on all the points raised in your letter. First, I do not consider that Dr. Frank's report of his investigation of the Ash herd of hogs is of any consequence to this department whatever. We had all the data he referred to at hand and very much more, which was furnished by Dr. Christenson who made an investigation and pronounced the disease cholera, as set out to you in my letter of December 21. Second, I do not agree with you that a laboratory investigation of food material is not practical. It might be in many instances that no beneficial results would be obtained by a searching laboratory investigation of animal foods, but occasionally beneficial results would come and since the State maintains a laboratory for this purpose, I feel that an analysis should be made of animal foods and especially so when there is a division of opinion of professional men as to what might be producing losses in live stock eating such foods. For instance, during the past grazing season a Mr. Shogren of near Salina, Kansas lost 35 head of cattle in his pasture. The head of the first animal that died was sent to your laboratory and a diagnosis of rabies was made. Further investigation developed that the entire herd of 68 cattle were not doing well and the investigation made by experts, such as Drs. Bird, O. O. Wolf, W. R. Barnard, E. F. Cuban, Mr. Peterson and Mr. Blank of the Jensen-Salsbury Laboratories. None of the reports indicate that the animals posted were infected with rabies and the laboratory reports verify same but no diagnosis was made as to what was the trouble. It is my personal opinion that the cause of the loss of Mr. Shogren's cattle was either in the water or the food and I believe if a careful laboratory analysis and experiment had been made of both food and water, we would not now be in the dark as to what caused the heavy loss in this man's herd of cattle.

I also feel that Dr. Frank should have taken specimens of the hog you say he posted and made some further investiation in the way of test and analysis. Had this been done, we could have furnished Mr. Ash a report of this kind, and he would have felt much better satisfied.

If the legislature is not appropriating sufficient funds to the college to provide experiments of animals and laboratory tests, envolving matters of this kind, it should do so and I feel quite confident that if the farmers and live stock producers over the State knew that the legislature was not providing these funds that they would gladly cooperate in a move to secure same.

I am writing this letter in the form of no criticism whatever but only to give you my views on the subject and in expressing my views I believe I am expressing the views of the progressive, forward-coming farmers over the State. Your branch of the Agricultural College is and has been rendering splendid service to the live stock industry over the State and this departments looks to you in many instances for diagnosis of diseases of live stock with which we have to contend, and I want to assure you that we want to help you in securing sufficient funds to continue to render this service in a bigger way. Should you be in Topeka before the legislature convenes or soon thereafter, will be glad to have you drop in the office and talk this matter over further.

Very truly,

Commissioner.

JHM:CHZ

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

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
MANHATTAN, KANSAS
DIVISION OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

December 22, 1926.

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

Dear Mr.Mercer:

I have your letter of December 21 in which you enclose a copy of a letter written to you by Mr. Ira Ash under date of December 9, and also a copy of a letter written by you to Mr. Ash under date of December 14.

From Mr. Ash's letter and from the verbal report I have received from Dr. E. R. Frank of our staff, it appears to me that the trouble is overwith now. Doctor Frank informs me that he held a post mortem examination on one of the hogs and that it was so typical of hog cholera that there was absolutely no question about the diagnosis.

From the written description of the condition, I must say that it sounds to me as though the outbreak was cholera - that this disease got a very good start in Mr. Ash's herd - then the animals were vaccinated, but this would not stop the disease in those that were already infected, and of course the losses would continue. It apparently did stop the disease in a good many of the animals.

The question of analyzing food stuffs to determine whether it has harmful qualities is not practical. You doubtless recall in 1912 how extensively examinations were made of materials consumed by horses that died in the so-called Kansas horse plague, and that in spite of intensive investigations, the outcome was negative.

Along this same line of food analysis, I had a letter yesterday from a man in Olathe and I am enclosing herewith a copy of the reply that I sent him, because it indicates clearly what our stand is about a laboratory examination of food products. It seems to me that the material consumed by Mr. Ash's hogs would come under the same classification. Furthermore, Mr. Ash's letter of December 9 states that he has 125 shoats on another farm on the same feed, that they were vaccinated some time ago, and he has had no losses there. This again demonstrates that the vaccination is protecting them and that the material they were receiving as food has no connection with the trouble.

It seems to me that under the foregoing circumstances an investigator from this institution could do absolutely nothing, and that it would be a waste of time and money to go out there again. Doctor Frank informs me that he never saw a more clearcut case of hog cholera than

the evidence showed in the animal which he autopsied.

If you think it necessary to go into this matter more fully and you still feel that something more should be done in the premises, let me know about it and we will be glad to cooperate with you.

Very truly yours,

R. R. Dykstra

R. R. Dykstra,
Dean of Division.

RRD:PEP