

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

### Section 27, Pages 781 - 810

This collection contains correspondence regarding indemnities for cattle killed by tuberculosis, concerns over the findings of veterinary inspection, discussion of an outbreak of rabies among Kansas dogs that affected cattle, complaints of veterinary treatments killing animals, and general discussion about livestock diseases. The correspondence is mostly between the Livestock Sanitary Commissioner and various livestock owners throughout Kansas.

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

DR. A. E. SCHATTENBURG  
VETERINARIAN

PHONE 102

P. O. BOX 244

RILEY, KANSAS, 1/18/27 192\_\_

Mr. J. H. Mercer  
Topeka Kans

Dear Sir:

I found a case (horse) that gave all the clinical symptoms of rabies yesterday morning. I saw the case again in the afternoon, and the symptoms were more pronounced. The animal was tightly secured and word left that if the animal got worse or any help was needed to call me. I was call about 5 PM that the animal was in bad shape.

The animal was very much worse. I helped him destroy it. We drug it out on a straw stack and set the stack a fire.

There was no laboratory diagnosis made on account of the extreme cold wave and darkness that came upon us making it difficult to remove the brain. However, I feel sure I am right in making a clinical diagnosis of rabies.

Very Truly Yours

A. E. Schattenburg

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

W. A. LANDIS, PRESIDENT

GEO. L. ROOT, SECRETARY

### The South St. Joseph Live Stock Exchange

LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDING

South St. Joseph, Missouri

January 21-1927.

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

Dear Mr. Mercer:-

Again referring to your letter of January 7th, and also to our reply to same letter, beg to inform you that as I promised in my letter of the 15th, we have held a joint meeting of the Board of Directors, of the South St. Joseph Live Stock Exchange, the St. Joseph Traders Exchange, Mr. J. O. Barkley, General Manager of our Stock Yards Co., and Dr. B. J. Stockler, Chief in charge here of B. A. I.

The subject of stock yards fever was very thoroughly discussed. Dr. Stockler very kindly explained the scientific side of the disease, hemorrhagic septicemia, and recommended that we seriously consider the practicality of vaccinating all stocker grades of cattle under two years as soon as they arrive on our market.

It may surprise you as it did me to know that this plan of vaccinating all stock cattle seemed to meet with favor of both Exchanges, and we have the assurance of Mr. Barkley, of the Stock Yards Co., that he will assist us in working out a plan should we decide to give this method of prevention a trial. The Traders Exchange, on whom the burden of cost and inconvenience will fall will hold a General meeting tomorrow for the discussion of some feasible plan to combat this disease.

I wish to call your attention, however, to the fact, that I am told by our traders here that we receive considerable numbers of light weight yearling and two year old stale stockers from your Wichita yards, and that they suspect that some shipments of these little stale steers are effected at the time we receive them. Therefore, in event that we should decide to vaccinate everything arriving here, we will ask you to clean up and vaccinate your Wichita yards in a similar manner.

I will advise you further after some definite action has been taken.

Yours truly,

*W. A. Landis*  
President.

LB-W



Jan. 21-27  
(2)

Hon. J. H. Muncer.  
Dear Mr. Muncer.

Answering yours of the 20<sup>th</sup>  
As per your instructions I  
will leave for Salina Kansas  
Sunday the 22<sup>nd</sup>.  
I will call on Mr. C. Kennedy  
for information on arrival  
Received your package of test  
charts & els.

You did not state in your  
letter if you sent a syringe  
with the Tuberculin however I  
will buy <sup>one</sup> to be sure.  
I will send you my Hotel  
address at Salina on arrival.

Very Resp. Yours  
J. H. Eagle.



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

January 20, 1927

Dr. J. N. Eagle,  
910 Northrup,  
Kansas City, Kansas.

Dear Doctor:

I am sending you under separate cover blank test charts, also receipt book and you can arrange and go on next Sunday, the 23rd, to Galena, Kansas and spend all the time that is needed in testing the cattle in and around Galena, Kansas, in accordance with the list that will be furnished you by Mr. Claude Kennedy, c/o Chamber of Commerce, who has charge of the T. B. Work, as a representative of the Chamber of Commerce of Galena. Mr. Kennedy will arrange for your transportation and line-up of the work. I have written him that you will be there to start the work Monday morning. I have also sent Mr. Kennedy a supply of tuberculin.

While I have not gone over our plan of the work with you, I am quite sure you will have no difficulty in following out the plan of the T. B. work. About all there will be for you to do in connection with the testing is to make up your records of the individual herds, and in case you find a reactor, it will be necessary for you to clip a "T" brand on the left jaw of the reactor found. This will be all that will be necessary in connection with the local work. Of course if it was accredited herd or area work, the animal would have to be branded with a hot iron and also a condemned tag placed in the left ear, but we can have the tag placed in the ear when the appraisement is made. So, all you need to do is to clip or brand a small "T" on the left jaw.

There will be one or more week's work down there according to the information we have. You are to stay however until the work is completed, even if it takes two weeks.

It will be necessary for you to take a receipt for your traveling expenses, such as railroad or other transportation expenses and your hotel bills. This is a requirement of the auditor of the State and needs to be carefully complied with.





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

-2-

Dr. J. N. Eagle,  
Kansas City, Kansas.

1-20-27

If there is any further information you might want as to the work, you might talk with Dr. Grimes or Dr. Fowler. Dr. Fowler has had a good deal of experience in the testing of cattle in country points as well as on the yards.

Acknowledge receipt of this letter so that I will know that you have received same and have gone to take care of this work.

Very truly,

Commissioner.

JHM:CHZ

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

Hon. J. H. Mercer. Jan 15-27  
Dear Mr. Mercer.  
Yours of the 14<sup>th</sup> received. I  
am sending Dr. Coffey a check  
to cover the amount for the  
renewal of my Kansas Certificate.  
I appreciate your effort in getting  
this fixed up for me.  
In regards to the examination  
I took this under Dr. Harrington  
in Okla. in the latter part of  
1922.  
I am ready to go to Salina  
at any time or any where else.  
you see fit  
Yours Resp.  
J. H. Leayle.



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

January 14, 1927

Dr. J. N. Eagle,  
910 Northrup,  
Kansas City, Kansas.

Dear Doctor:

Answering yours of the 12th.

It will be no trouble in getting the Government certificate changed so that you can do tuberculosis testing in Kansas. If you will let me know the year you took this examination, I will write the Washington office and have them transfer your name from Oklahoma to Kansas.

I just talked with Dr. Coffey, Secretary of the State Veterinary Board, and he advised me that if you would pay two back year's dues and \$5.00 renewal fee, that he would then issue you a Kansas certificate to practice in the State. Dr. Coffey stated to me that it is as little fee as he can make for the renewal of this certificate under the State veterinary law.

We have about two weeks tuberculosis testing to do down at Galena, Kansas and I am wondering if you could go down there and do the work. If you can, I can send you down there as soon as you make application for the renewal of your State license, and you will not even have to wait until the certificate is issued.

Furnish me this information right away and if you meet these requirements, I will arrange to start you in the work at Galena in a very short time.

Very truly,

Commissioner.

JHM:CHZ



Jan. 12-27.  
Hon. L. H. Mincer.  
Dear Mr. Mincer.  
I have been unable to locate  
that Government certificate  
in regards to testing cattle  
for Tuberculosis  
Would it be possible to  
have my name transferred  
from Okla to Kansas  
without the certificate as  
I would like to get started  
as soon as possible  
Very Resp. Yours.  
J. R. Coyle  
910 Northrup.  
Kansas City Kansas.



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

January 24, 1927.

Mr. Fred Abildgaard,  
Route 6,  
Winfield, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 16th instant received and contents noted.

In reply we are enclosing herewith copy of the rules and regulations of this department, which contains the sanitary laws of the state, and call your especial attention to the proviso "that unless otherwise expressly provided only one-half of such appraised value of such animals shall be paid to the owner" which is a part of Section 17 on page 14.

In line with this provision and under an opinion handed down by the Attorney General of the state, we entered into an agreement with the Federal Government whereby indemnity on reactors taken from accredited herds and from herds tested under the modified clean area plan should be figured as follows: The owner of reactor cattle was to receive net salvage from the sale of such reactors and the county was to pay the owner one-third of the difference between the appraised value and the net salvage. The owner was also to receive indemnity from the Federal Government in an amount equal to what the county paid up to \$25.00 on a grade animal and \$50.00 on a pure-bred. The Federal Government will not pay more than \$25.00 on a grade and \$50.00 on a pure-bred. Indemnity on your reactor was figured under this agreement and, as stated above, indemnity on all reactors taken from accredited herds or herds tested under the modified clean area plan is figured in the same way.

Our records show that in addition to the order for \$69.46 which we sent you under date of January 14, and check for \$41.60 covering net proceeds from the sale of your reactor, your claim for \$50.00 federal indemnity has been sent by the Bureau of Animal Industry office here to the Washington office for payment. You will no doubt receive check covering this amount within a short time.

Trusting this explains the matter, I am

Very truly yours,

JHM.A



Winfield, Kan. Jan 16 '27  
Mr. J. H. Mercer,  
Topeka, Kan.  
Dear Sir: I recd. your letter  
with returns for my reactor con  
C 410601... Healy & Co. check  
\$41.60 and order on Co. Commis.  
for \$69.47 totaling \$111.07.  
I have read over the statute  
referred to on the order and  
I cannot make out anything else  
but that I am entitled to  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  the appraised value of \$250.  
from the County & state ~~which~~  
would be \$125. So it looks to  
me like there is a balance  
due me of \$14.93.  
Very truly,  
Fred Abildgaard. R6.

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



J. H. MERCER  
COMMISSIONER

### State of Kansas

OFFICE OF  
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER  
TOPEKA

Livestock Exchange Building,  
Wichita, Kansas,  
January 24, 1927.

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

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of January 7, relative to losses in feeder cattle purchased at public markets.

I think your action in taking this matter up a timely one, and should receive the earnest consideration of all those agencies connected with this branch of the livestock industry. When the matter is gone into and considerable study given the problem of eliminating these losses, it is at once evident that no specific plan or procedure that might be adopted, will entirely eliminate these losses. It is a hard thing to get at in a practical way, without causing hardships to the industry that would approximate the losses that are being sustained, as long as our system of marketing prevails, whereby traders and speculators occupy the position of middle man between the buyer and seller, and are permitted to hold cattle on the yards for days, and even weeks waiting for his profit, during which time these cattle are subjected to daily fills and exposed to the infection that is always present at a public market. It has been my observation that cattle sold out of first hands, and not permitted to remain on the yards over two or three days seldom cause any trouble, at least serious losses are very infrequent in cattle handled in this manner.

I might suggest the following recommendations, which if followed would not eliminate these losses, but might be helpful in lessening them.



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



J. H. MERCER  
COMMISSIONER

### State of Kansas

OFFICE OF  
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER  
TOPEKA

J. H. Mercer, 2.

First of all the system of filling cattle should be changed at all markets. There should be a law or rule of some kind providing a constant supply of water for cattle from the time they enter the yards until they leave the yards. I think the proper method of bringing this change about, is through the medium of the United States Department of Agriculture. If the present rules and regulations of the Packers and Stock Yards Control Division does not provide for a change of this kind, immediate steps should be taken that will give them the necessary authority to put into effect at all public markets a rule that will do away with the practice of withholding water from cattle, in order to get excessive fills. It is my opinion that the present method of filling cattle has as much to do with causing losses as any other factor that might be mentioned.

Second: More attention should be given the sanitary condition of the yards. I have always felt that the condition here at the Wichita yards for the most part has been maintained in a splendid sanitary condition, as compared with other markets. Pens are frequently cleaned and a thorough disinfection of the entire yards made twice a year, and portions of the yards are cleaned and disinfected oftener than twice a year, however in talking over this matter with Dan Smith, it was agreed that in addition to their regular cleaning and disinfection of the entire yards, that certain portions of the yards such as dock pens and chutes, scales, branding chutes, scale holding pens would in the future be disinfected weekly or semi-monthly intervals, and that mangers and water troughs be disinfected as frequently as thought advisable and practical. The Stock Yards Company has a disinfecting apparatus mounted on a motor truck, and is operated by a force pump propelled by an engine, therefore the matter of disinfecting of quite a large area is not as laborious a task as might seem.

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



J. H. MERCER  
COMMISSIONER

### State of Kansas

OFFICE OF  
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER  
TOPEKA

J. H. M. 3.

Third: It is recommended that the State Livestock Sanitary Commissioner write or cause to be written, a general statement of facts in regard to diseases of livestock incident to shipping and marketing, describe in a general way the tendency of the marketing process to render cattle more susceptible to disease, and point out livestock purchased at a market center should be handled accordingly. A statement could be included as to the relative merits of vaccinating for these infections, and point out that a false security is often obtained when purchasers have their cattle vaccinated, that while the vaccination is supposedly helpful, yet it falls short of producing protection from these losses in the sense that blackleg or hog cholera vaccination does. There could be printed a supply of these so called statements of facts and Commission Companies and marketing agencies could be required to attach one of these to every account sales on out going cattle. This would serve the purpose of informing the purchaser the risk he is taking, and would enlighten him as to the best procedure to follow in coping with possible losses and put him in a position to protect livestock already on the farm. It would do much to eliminate cause for complaint.

Fourth: It is recommended that traders and speculators be urged to do their utmost and avoid if possible holding cattle on the yards for a period longer than one week. It is strongly recommended that in such cases where cattle are held for a period of time longer than a week, and have become thoroughly stale, the purchaser be advised of conditions and possibility of losses.

Fifth: In most instances when cattle are sold by the commission man or trader, they are immediately taken to pens in the shipping division, pending their being loaded out, and in some instances are held in these pens for a day or more.



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



J. H. MERCER  
COMMISSIONER

### State of Kansas

OFFICE OF  
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER  
TOPEKA

J..H. M. 4.

No bedding is provided in this part of the yards, and while here at Wichita these pens are frequently cleaned, yet during the fall, winter and spring months, they are always sloppy, and it is a tendency at all markets for this division of the yards to receive the least attention, and while the cattle remain in these pens there is no place to lay down without lying down in a loblolly. The cold weather if cattle are forced to stay in pens of this nature for a period of hours, and sometimes a day or two, it is evident that this practice is harmful, and favors the development of respiratory diseases. The Stock Yards Company does not feel incumbered to keep this division of their yards bedded, without some provision being made for remuneration. The traders and commission men do not feel that they should bed a pen for a few hours use, or for one pen load of cattle, the point being that they would pay for bedding the pen for one load of cattle, and it not being necessary to clean the pen out immediately, other cattle would be yarded in there, the owner of which would not contribute payment for the bedding. I think this is an important matter that should be gone into, and some plan worked out whereby the pens in the shipping division could be properly bedded during the winter months.

I am not sure but what it would be practical if this division was under cover, protecting stock from inclement weather, and in this connection it would seem at public markets where space is available, more shelter should be provided where cattle remain in the yards for an indefinite period of time, could be sheltered during the night at least in stormy weather. I am aware that limited space would hinder very much provision of this kind, but I am sure that cattle subjected to effects of a blizzard, with no more shelter than is provided in the cattle pens has a very harmful and weakening influence

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J. H. MERCER  
COMMISSIONER

### State of Kansas

OFFICE OF  
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER  
TOPEKA

J. H. M. 5.

Double the amount of space could be provided here at the Wichita market for sheltering cattle, and it is my opinion this shelter would be used if the price for such facilities were not prohibitive. We have here in Wichita about fifty shed pens that are available for use during stormy weather, for which the Stock Yard Company makes a charge of \$2.00 per night. These pens are only used in bad weather, they are kept clean and bedded, and it would seem that this was not an unreasonable charge, yet frequently these sheltering pens remain vacant, and I presume it is on account of the \$2.00 per night rental charge.

The above recommendations might seem radical and impractical, yet if losses incident to handling and marketing livestock at public markets are to be diminished, these items must be reckoned with. I think that all those agencies connected with this branch of the industry are awake to the problems and necessity of meeting this situation, and you should receive hearty co-operation.

Yours truly,

*H. F. Dutton*



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



J. H. MERCER  
COMMISSIONER

### State of Kansas

OFFICE OF  
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER  
TOPEKA

January 31, 1927.

County Treasurer,  
Geary County,  
Junction City, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

We are inclosing herewith account sales with check attached in the amount of \$21.53, sent to this office by the Martin Bros. and Lee Live Stock Commission Co. covering net proceeds from the sale of one cow--tag No. 7741 originally belonging to: I. P. Morris, Junction City, Kans.

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

January 31, 1927.

Mr. I. P. Morris,  
Junction City, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

We are enclosing herewith order drawn on the Board of County Commissioners of Geary County for \$25.00, same being one-half the appraised value of your cow--tag No. 7741 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



Junction City, Ks.  
Dec 20, 1926.

J. H. Mercer.  
Topeka Ks.

Dear Sir:

I didn't receive  
your letter that you  
sent in October at  
least I never saw  
it, it might have  
been misplaced.

The cow which you  
referred to in your letter  
is here at my place.  
I will not be here  
only on Saturday's



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

and if you want to see  
me before you will have  
to go and see Dr. Freely  
because he is represent-  
ing me in this matter.

Yours truly  
L. P. Harris

P. S.

I just trusted to Mr  
Powers and the others  
concerned about this  
business and this is the  
way it has turned out.  
I didn't know I was  
violating the law when  
I had the cow retested. But  
since we have gotten the  
particulars of it, and found  
the Dr. Zollinger had tested  
a herd of cows of which my  
cow was among them, and  
not knowing it he retest-  
ed her again himself and  
pronounced her a clean  
animal.





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

December 23, 1926

Mr. H. P. Powers,  
County Commissioner,  
Junction City, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Powers:

Referring to the I. P. Norris tubercular cow, I am enclosing you a copy of a letter just received from Mr. Norris that explains itself.

I would suggest that you see Dr. Zollinger and if he has any doubt that there could have been an error in the first test of the Norris cow, I will be glad to give Mr. Norris a retest. But, as stated in our former letter, if there was no question as to the correctness of the test, there could be nothing else done but to dispose of the animal in compliance with the requirements of the law. Evidently Mr. Norris did not want to keep the cow and use her milk or he would not have sold her. Furthermore, I am advised that there is some feeling between the two veterinarians who did this work, and so far as Dr. Pretz is concerned, he had no business to make the retest. Of course you know this department cannot even consider a difference that might exist between individual professional men. So far as I know either of these veterinarians has sufficient knowledge of how to administer a tuberculin test.

Since this condition has arisen and the cow has been sold and now brought back to the farm, if you have any doubt in your mind as to this cow in question being the cow that Dr. Zollinger tested and which reacted, you can take Dr. Zollinger out to the farm with you and let him point out the cow that he tested. I would not think so much of this if Mr. Norris had not sold the cow and then taken her back.

Since you know all the particulars in this case, I am perfectly willing to leave the matter in your hands and be guided by your suggestion. If you want us to do anything further in this case, let us know, or should you have any difficulty in reaching an agreement as to the value of the animal, I will send Mr. West to make the appraisement.

Thanking you for past favors and cooperation and wishing you all compliments of the season, I am

Very truly,

JHM:CHZ

Commissioner.

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

December 27, 1926

Mr. Hale Powers,  
County Commissioner,  
Junction City, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Powers:

Under date of December 23rd we wrote you stating that we were enclosing a copy of Mr. I. P. Norris' reply. We are not certain that same was enclosed, therefore we are enclosing a copy herewith.

Very truly,

Commissioner.

z

Enc.





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

A. J. SCHMEDEMANN  
COUNTY CLERK AND  
COUNTY ASSESSOR  
JULIA HORTON DEPUTY CLERK

Office of County Clerk  
Geary County, Kans.

JUNCTION CITY, KANSAS  
Dec. 21, 1926.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

H. P. POWERS, CHAIRMAN  
GEO. C. SMITH  
HENRY KAHN

MEET FIRST MONDAY OF EACH MONTH

Joe Mercer,  
Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Mercer:

Your letter of Dec. the 20th received this morning and in answer I wish to state that since Mr. West was here I have been able to get the following information on the I. P. Norris cow. When Mr. West was here he told me that this cow had been retested and that was the first that I knew what had been done with her. I had told Mr. Norris, when He called me out to his house to appraise the cow, that if he was not satisfied with the appraisalment or with the test that Dr. Zollinger had given it that he could have the cow retested. Afterwards Dr. Frits called me about it and I told him the same, but that I did not know how they should proceed to have her retested, and Mr. West told me when he was here that the cow did not react on the second test and that Norris had disposed of her. Since then I have found that he took this cow to a sale and she was sold to a man by the name of Strecker, and after Mr. West was here Mr. Norris got excited and bought the cow back from Mr. Strecker and has her in his possession. As soon as I can get a hold of Mr. Norris we will appraise this cow and send her in, unless you give us different directions.

Very truly yours,

*H. P. Powers*

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

December 20, 1926

Hale Powers,  
County Commissioner,  
Junction City, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Powers:

Recently we were checking up the reactors that had not been disposed of and found that one I. P. Norris, of your county, had a reactor in his herd, as classed by Dr. Zollinger. The records develop that this animal had been retested by Dr. H. L. Fretz and passed as a healthy animal.

According to Mr. West's report, you told Dr. Fretz to make the retest and that you thought it was within your right to do so. As you know, we are very considerate about giving the owner consideration for a retest or otherwise in connection with the department's work, and I am sure you can also see that it would be a very complicated condition that it would create unless we authorized the retesting or reinspection of live stock classed as diseased. So, at any time anyone in your county is not satisfied with the decision of the local veterinarian or the inspection made by the Government or State, let us know and we will carefully look into the matter and grant a retest or a reinspection if it is deemed advisable to do so.

I have written Mr. Norris that unless he can advance some logical reasons why the Zollinger test was not an accurate test, that the cow in question must be disposed of as a reactor. Mr. West's report indicates that you will make inquiry as to the present location of this animal the first of the week. Should you find the animal and if you and Mr. Norris can agree on her value, we will approve same, otherwise I wish you would please phone us, at our expense, so that we can send someone to meet with you and reach a final decision as to the disposition of this animal.

Thanking you in advance for your cooperation,  
I am

Very truly,

Commissioner.

JHM:CHZ



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

December 20, 1926

Dr. H. L. Fretz,  
Junction City, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of the 18th instant and note what you say; also have Mr. W. G. West's report, who was at your place Saturday.

There is nothing further to say with respect to this matter, only whenever you are requested to make an inspection or render any services whatever, in connection with live stock that are subject to the orders of this department, take the matter up with this department before you do anything. We are always considerate in granting retests or reinspection of live stock when the owner is dissatisfied, provided there is any reason advanced for the dissatisfaction. You of course now fully understand the complications that arise in matters of this kind. I am quite sure, had you or Mr. Powers understood the law, neither one would have taken the initiative in this matter as you have.

Very truly,


Commissioner.

JHM:CHZ

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

HOTEL NO. 1  
OPPOSITE U. P. DEPOT  
PHONE 152

HOTEL NO. 2  
201 W. 1ST ST.  
PHONE 903



**THE NEW FORSTER HOTELS**  
EUROPEAN  
NEW AND MODERN STRUCTURES  
WITH SEVENTY ROOMS  
TWENTY FIVE WITH BATH  
J. A. FORSTER, PROPRIETOR

ABILENE, KANSAS, Dec 17 1926

Mr J. H. Muerer  
Topeka, Ks.

Dear sir:-

re J. P. Norris reactor  
Junction City.


Arrived in Junction City  
today (Friday) learned Mr Norris,  
who is a railroad bridge carpenter,  
is out of city and will not return  
until Sunday.

Mr Fretz who retested the Norris cow,  
(Jersey heifer, good one) drove us to the  
Norris place at edge of city. The cow  
in question is gone. The Norris son  
advised me over telephone that he  
knew nothing relative to disposition  
of the cow. I asked him if his  
father butchered the cow, he said no,  
but wouldn't give any other information.  
When Mr Fretz & I were at the Norris  
place there wasn't anyone at home.



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

HOTEL NO. 1  
OPPOSITE U. P. DEPOT  
PHONE 152



HOTEL NO. 2  
201 W. 1ST ST.  
PHONE 903

**THE NEW FORSTER HOTELS**  
EUROPEAN  
NEW AND MODERN STRUCTURES  
WITH SEVENTY ROOMS  
TWENTY FIVE WITH BATH  
J. A. FORSTER, PROPRIETOR

ABILENE, KANSAS, \_\_\_\_\_ 192\_\_


Mr Fritz advised he did not want to retest the cow but was prevailed upon by Hale Powers to do so. He said he was convinced the heifer is sound. Fritz has no confidence in Mr Zollinger and Mr Zollinger says Mr Fritz is unfriendly to him. Mr Fritz further stated that he left word with Mr Norris' daughter for her to tell her father he wished to talk with him about the cow but had never seen the man since.

Mr Zollinger, states the cow is a reactor and the reaction was pronounced. He refused to retest. It appears that Norris had originally sold the heifer and Zollinger made the test for the young man who bought her. A reaction was had and the purchaser returned the heifer and got his check back. Zollinger

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

HOTEL NO. 1  
OPPOSITE U.P. DEPOT  
PHONE 152

HOTEL NO. 2  
201 W. 1ST ST.  
PHONE 903



**THE NEW FORSTER HOTELS**  
EUROPEAN  
NEW AND MODERN STRUCTURES  
WITH SEVENTY ROOMS  
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states that afterwards Mr Norris  
advised him another party wanted  
to buy the heifer and Zollinger  
advised Norris he could not  
legally dispose of the heifer.  
Hale Powers, said he made a  
trip to Norris place and stated  
the amount he would appraise  
the heifer for. Mr Norris spoke  
of a retest and Hale told him  
he had a right to have her  
retested. Hale is of the opinion  
that a retest may be had where  
ever reactors are found and the  
owners desire same. Hale agreed  
to trace the cow for us the first  
of the week when he returns from  
a trip to Kansas City.  
I mailed your letter to Mr Norris  
tonight in Junction City.  
Very truly  
Wesley



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

December 17, 1926

Mr. I. P. Norris,  
Junction City, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Norris:

Along about the middle of October, this year, Dr. G. E. Zollinger sent to this office a tuberculosis test record of your herd of cattle, which showed one of them reacted to the test. As is the usual custom of this office, on or about October 15th you were notified by this office as to the findings of Dr. Zollinger.

According to the records Dr. H. L. Fretz retested this cow for you on or about November 1st and passed her as a clean animal. You violated the law when you had this animal retested without authority from this department, and you are not to dispose of this animal and handle her as a reactor until you are given authority to dispose of her from this office. There will be a representative from this office to make an investigation in a day or two. In the meantime, handle this animal with the instructions sent you in October.

Very truly,

Commissioner.

JHM:CHZ

Junction City Kans  
Dec 18-26

J. H. Meran,  
Commissioner  
Topeka Kans

Dear Sir:

Your letter rec'd in  
regards to Mrs Norris car.  
I did not turn it was against  
the law for me to retest Mrs  
Norris car but I turn it was  
very irregular and told Mrs  
Norris so at the time but he  
was very persistent and so after  
calling Mr Hale Parris our  
County Commissioner here and  
he telling me to go ahead and  
retest and that fig what I don't.  
I told Mr Norris at the time  
that even if his car did not react  
that she would probably have to  
be tested again as all he would  
have would be one veterinarian  
word against the other.



I did not see Mr Harris  
after I completed the test and  
forgot to see him since but  
left word with his daughter  
to come and see me or call  
me up but he did not, and  
I also told her that just because  
the cow did not react, that they  
were not out of trouble because they  
would probably hear from you  
official with instructions what  
to do

I am sorry that I was violating  
my law by retesting the cow and  
had I known it would not pass  
retested here and will say that  
I surely charged Mr Harris for my  
services, but just for testing and  
I will assure you that I gave her  
an honest reading and there  
was not the slightest evidence  
of any reactions

Yours Truly Yours  
D. W. Frey  
I talked to your representative  
yesterday