

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

Section 3, Pages 61 - 90

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

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KANSAS
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

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

will receive full value for his pigs and you for your services.

I believe you will feel we are trying to
do our very best to get at the bottom of this matter.

Yours truly,

THE JENSEI-SALSBERY LABORATORIES, INC.

HJ:G



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

THOMAS A. MOXCEY
LAWYER
ATCHISON, KANSAS

Apr 26, 1926

J. H. Mercer
State Livestock Com.
Topeka, Kans.

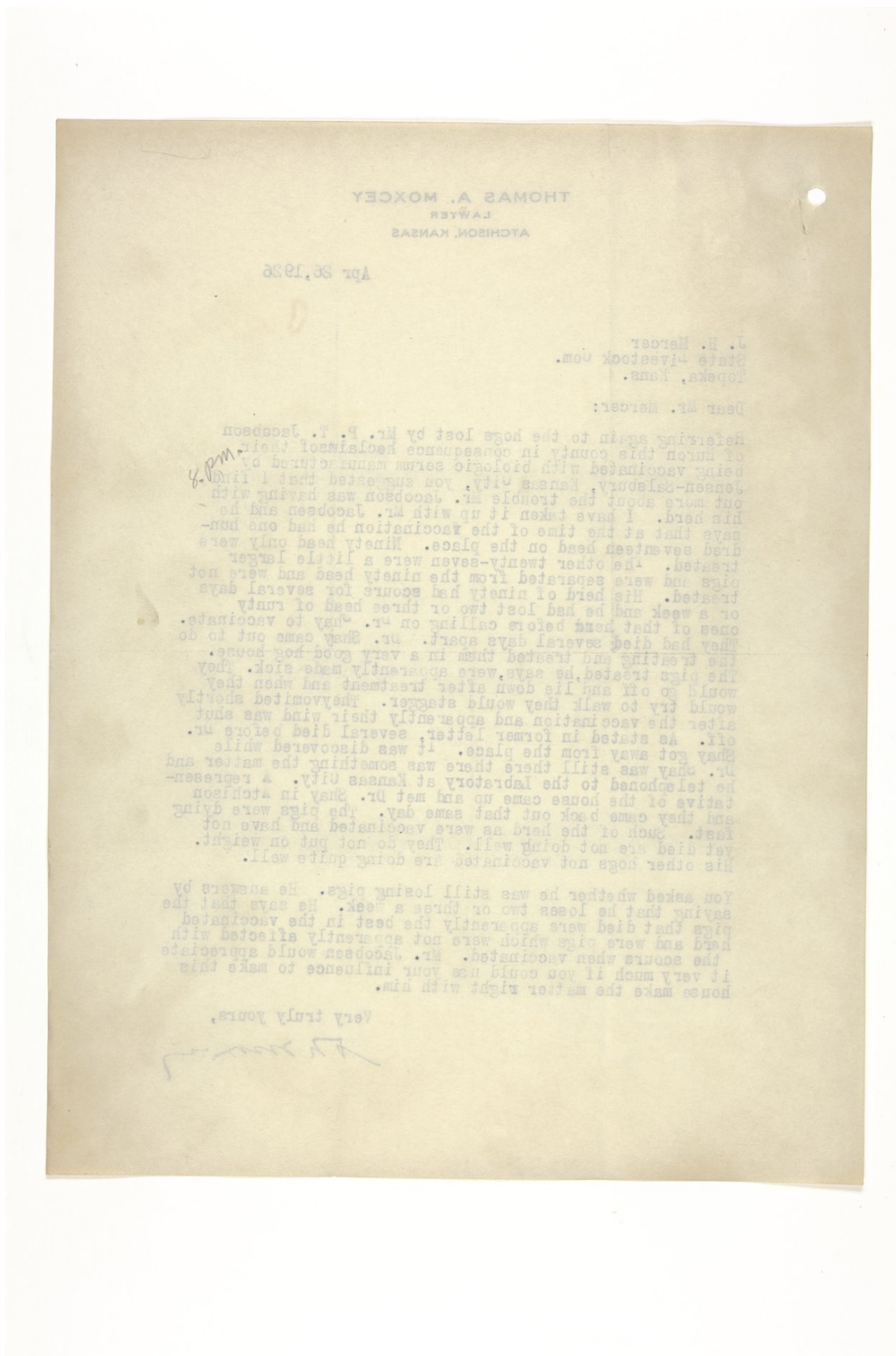
Dear Mr. Mercer:

Referring again to the hogs lost by Mr. P. T. Jacobson of Huron this county in consequence he claims of their being vaccinated with biologic serum manufactured by Jensen-Salsbury, Kansas City, you suggested that I find out more about the trouble Mr. Jacobson was having with his herd. I have taken it up with Mr. Jacobsen and he says that at the time of the vaccination he had one hundred seventeen head on the place. Ninety head only were treated. The other twenty-seven were a little larger pigs and were separated from the ninety head and were not treated. His herd of ninety had scours for several days or a week and he had lost two or three head of runty ones of that herd before calling on Dr. Shay to vaccinate. They had died several days apart. Dr. Shay came out to do the treating and treated them in a very good hog house. The pigs treated, he says, were apparently made sick. They would go off and lie down after treatment and when they would try to walk they would stagger. They vomited shortly after the vaccination and apparently their wind was shut off. As stated in former letter, several died before Dr. Shay got away from the place. It was discovered while Dr. Shay was still there there was something the matter and he telephoned to the Laboratory at Kansas City. A representative of the house came up and met Dr. Shay in Atchison and they came back out that same day. The pigs were dying fast. Such of the herd as were vaccinated and have not yet died are not doing well. They do not put on weight. His other hogs not vaccinated are doing quite well.

You asked whether he was still losing pigs. He answers by saying that he loses two or three a week. He says that the pigs that died were apparently the best in the vaccinated herd and were pigs which were not apparently affected with the scours when vaccinated. Mr. Jacobsen would appreciate it very much if you could use your influence to make this house make the matter right with him.

Very truly yours,

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



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

April 29th, 1926.

Mr. Thomas A. Moxcey,
Atchison, Kansas.

Dear sir:

Answering your letter of the 26th instant.

I have been trying to find out something with respect to the use of biologic serum with respect to scours, etc., but have not met with much success. I have asked the State Agricultural College to have their specialist in hog diseases make an investigation of the P. T. Jacobson's herd of hogs. I will send him over some day next week and will have him take some specimens to the laboratory. We will go into this matter thoroughly and find out who might be at fault. We will advise you as to the result of his investigation.

Very truly yours,

JHM:P

Commissioner.

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

April 29th, 1926.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra, Dean,
Division of Veterinary Medicine,
State Agricultural College,
Manhattan, Kansas.

Dear doctor:

Sometime ago Dr. Shay of Atchison vaccinated a herd of hogs for one Mr. P. T. Jacobson near Atchison, with Jensen-Salsbery biologic serum. As a result of the vaccination it is claimed that a good many hogs have died.

I would like to have Dr. Harwood make an examination of the herd of hogs in question as Mr. Jacobson writes he is losing 3 and 4 head a week. Have Dr. Harwood come to the office as I have quite a lot of correspondence in connection with this case that I would like to have him read before he makes the investigation. So far as I know I will be here in the office next week and any day Dr. Harwood can go over to Atchison will be satisfactory.

Thanking you in advance for this favor.

Very truly yours,

JHM:P

Commissioner.

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

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
MANHATTAN, KANSAS
DEPARTMENT OF VACCINE LABORATORIES

April 30, 1926

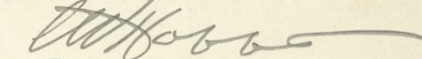
Mr. J. H. Mercer,
State Livestock Sanitary Commissioner,
State House,
Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Mercer:

Dr. Dykstra handed me your letter written to him April 29, regarding a trip to Atchison for the purpose of investigating some trouble in the hogs of Mr. Jacobsen.

Dr. Harwood tells me this morning that he stopped at your office yesterday and secured the information you desired him to have for that trip. He will not be able to make this trip for a day or two, owing to some important work in our department, but will go within the next few days. If this arrangement is satisfactory to you, please drop me a letter to that effect, so arrangements may be made for this trip.

Very truly yours,



C. W. Hobbs,
Superintendent of
Vaccine Laboratories.

CWH:EM

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

May 3rd, 1926.

Dr. C.W. Hobbs, Supt.,
Vaccine Laboratories,
State Agricultural College,
Manhattan, Kansas.

Dear doctor:

Answering your letter of the 30th ultimo.

I gave Dr. Harwood all the records in the Jacobsen case and suggested that he make the investigation at the earliest date possible. As soon as he can get around to make the trip will be glad to have him do it.

Very truly yours,

JHM:P

Commissioner.



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

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
MANHATTAN, KANSAS
DEPARTMENT OF VACCINE LABORATORIES

May 7, 1926

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

Dear Mr. Mercer:

I investigated the loss of hogs on the farm of Mr. P. T. Jacobsen of Huron, Kansas. Before going out to the farm, I talked to Doctor Shay and Mr. Moxcey at Atchison. I also secured an unopened bottle of the same material that was used on these animals from Doctor Shay.

This material will be tested out through the use of guinea pigs, rabbits, and swine for the purpose of determining if it has any toxic effects or will produce any abnormal conditions in these animals. A bacteriological examination will be made of this material. A full report will be made to you as soon as possible.

Yours very truly,

N. D. Harwood
Ass't Professor

NDH:GEC

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

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
MANHATTAN, KANSAS
DEPARTMENT OF VACCINE LABORATORIES

May 12, 1926

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

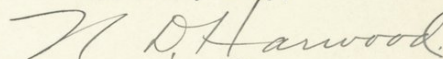
Dear Mr. Mercer:

On the 6th of May, I made an investigational trip to Huron, Kansas, to investigate the loss of pigs on the farm of Mr. Pete Jacobsen following vaccination with Scour Mixed Bacterin manufactured by The Jensen-Salsbery Laboratories, Kansas City, Missouri, and found one dead animal which on examination was found to have had pneumonia.

An unopened ten dose bottle of the bacterin was obtained from Doctor Shay. This material has been thoroughly tested bacteriologically in aerobic and anaerobic media and was found to be absolutely sterile. Two rabbits, two guinea pigs, and two suckling pigs were injected with 5 cubic centimeters of the material, one of each intraperitoneally and one subcutaneously. All animals were carefully observed for three days and have remained in perfect health.

From this examination, it is evident that the material contains no harmful substances for healthy animals. The product was, therefore, produced in accordance to the regulations set forth by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Yours very truly,



N. D. Harwood
Ass't Professor

NDH:GEC
cc-Breed, Jacobsen, Moxcey
Shay, Dykstra



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

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
MANHATTAN, KANSAS
DEPARTMENT OF VACCINE LABORATORIES

May 17, 1926

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

Dear Mr. Mercer:

In reply to your letter of May 14 relative to the use of Scour Mixed Bacterin on diseased swine, I wish to make the following comment in testing out this material:-

We wished to test the bacterin on suckling pigs with scours, but were unable to obtain such pigs. Therefore, we are not in a position to state definitely if this material is dangerous when administered to infected pigs. However, I am of the opinion that losses due to its use are exceedingly uncommon. As to its merit in the cure or prevention of this disease, I am doubtful if it is of any great value. It seems to me that the practice of using bacterins promiscuously should be discouraged and when these products are used they should be administered with great care.

I have written Mr. Jacobsen as to the present status of his hogs and will write you as soon as I hear from him.

Yours very truly,

N. D. Harwood
Ass't Professor

NDH:GEC

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

May 14th, 1926.

Dr. N. D. Harwood, Ass't Professor,
Department of Vaccine Laboratories,
State Agricultural College,
Manhattan, Kansas.

Dear doctor:

I have your report of the investigation of the P. Jacobsen herd of hogs and also of the laboratory test of the Jensen-Salsbery Scour Mixed Bacterin and note carefully same.

The question arises now with me whether or not the Scour Mixed Bacterin in question should be used on any hogs other than healthy hogs. I would like to have your professional opinion as to this.

From the information I have concerning the Jacobsen herd of hogs it is very doubtful in my mind that he would have had such a heavy loss had it not been because of the use of the serum in question. If this is true would it not be practical for veterinarians to be judicious in administering serum of this kind to infected animals.

Thanking you in advance for an early reply.

Very truly yours,

JHM:P

Commissioner.

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

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
MANHATTAN, KANSAS
DEPARTMENT OF VACCINE LABORATORIES

May 17, 1926

Mr. Pete Jacobsen
Huron, Kansas

Dear Mr. Jacobsen:

I am making out some questions that I would appreciate very much if you would answer to the best of your knowledge in regard to the loss you had in your hogs following the treatment with Scour Mixed Bacterin.

Question - How many pigs did you have on your farm?
Answer - 122 pigs

Question - How old were the pigs, approximately?
Answer - 30 days.

Question - How many had you lost up until the time you vaccinated?
Answer - Three or four.

Question - How many did you have that were sick at the time you vaccinated?
Answer - About 16.

Question - How many were considered to be in perfect health and were not treated? Have they remained healthy since the others were treated?
Answer - (a) 27. (b) Yes.

Question - How many were considered too sick for the treatment to be of any value and were not treated?
Answer - Five.

Question - How many of these died?
Answer - One

Question - How many were vaccinated with Scour Mixed Bacterin.
Answer - 90.

Question - How many died immediately following treatment? How many died the 1st hour? How many died the first 24 hours?
Answer - (a) Four. (b) Nine. (c) Twenty-one.

Question - How many have you lost to date?
Answer - 61.

Question - Could you tell if it was the first ones treated that died first? Please numerate the symptoms you first noticed and as they developed until death.

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

PJ

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5-17-26

Answer - Vomiting, then staggering and died.

Question - How many did you have recover after you noticed they reacted to the treatment?

Answer - None

Question - Was there any change in feed or any treatment administered before they were treated for the scours or after treatment before they died?

Answer - No

The laboratory animals and pigs that were inoculated with 5 cubic centimeters of the material that I brought back from Atchison are still perfectly healthy and doing fine.

Thanking you very much for your interest in this matter, I am

Yours very truly,

NDH:GEC

N. D. Harwood
Ass't Professor

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

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
MANHATTAN, KANSAS
DEPARTMENT OF VACCINE LABORATORIES

May 24, 1926

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

Dear Mr. Mercer:

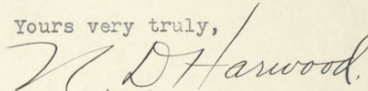
Please find enclosed the correspondence that you gave me relative to the Pete Jacobsen case near Huron, Kansas. Also I am enclosing some questions and answers that I received from Mr. Jacobsen in regard to the loss of his pigs.

You will notice in reading over these questions and answers that the pigs that were not treated, both the healthy ones and the sick ones that were supposed to be too sick for treatment to be of any value, remained healthy with the exception of one which died. This is a good check showing that if the animals had not been treated the loss would have been smaller. Personally, I have never seen a condition similar to this and I am at a loss to know the cause. To explain it on basis of anaphylactic would be exceedingly improbable, as pigs are exceedingly resistant to anaphylactic shock, but the death of the animals resembles anaphylaxis in other animals that are susceptible.

In summing up the probable causes of loss, it is either one of two things, that is, the diseased condition that the animals were in making them sensitive to the medicine given or, secondly, the manner or technique of administering the treatment.

If I can be of any further assistance to you in this matter, I would be very glad to do so.

Yours very truly,



N. D. Harwood
Ass't Professor

NDH:GEC

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

May 20th, 1926.

Dr. W. D. Harwood, Ass't Professor,
Department of Vaccine Laboratories,
State Agricultural College,
Manhattan, Kansas.

Dear doctor:

I have yours of the 17th instant with respect to the investigation on the Jacobsen farm in Atchison county and note what you say. You will recall that I gave you the correspondence and records in this case. I wish you would forward them to me as we have no copy of the record.

Thanking you for your interest.

Very truly yours,

JHM:P

Commissioner.

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

May 20th, 1926.

Dr. L. E. Shay,
Atchison, Kansas.

Dear sir:

The records in this office show that you treated a herd of hogs for one P. Jacobsen with Jensen-Salsbery Scours Mixed Bacterin sometime ago with very bad results. Please report the condition of the Jacobsen herd of hogs at the time of vaccination and any and all particulars pertaining to the transaction so far as it came under your observation.

Get this report to me at your earliest convenience.

Very truly yours,

JHM:P

Commissioner.



Atchison Veterinary Hospital

DR. L. E. SHAY, PROPRIETOR

ATCHISON, KANSAS

5-27-26- Atchison Kans
122-n-8st

Mr. J. H. Mercer,
Tropeska. Kans.

Dear Sir yours of May 20th.
to hand and in reply will say I treated
Mr Jabsons pigs for White scours
with White Scour Mixed bacterine.

I found this herd badly infected
at time of vaccination, several had
died before vacanting, and others were
so bad I wouldnt vacinate, The
whole herd was so badly infected
I couldnt look for any thing but a
big loss, infact some died



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

Atchison Veterinary Hospital

DR. L. E. SHAY, PROPRIETOR

ATCHISON, KANSAS

while I was ²treating them.
Mr Jabsau waited too long
before having them treated.
This is the condition I found
the herd in.

Yours Truly

L. E. Shay D.V.S.

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

June 16th, 1926.

Mr. C. B. Merriam,
c/o The Central Trust Co.,
Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Merriam:

If I understood you correctly at lunch hour today you wanted my opinion as to the value of Kansas grass or grazing land.

Of course the grazing lands in Kansas vary as to value, depending very largely on location. In the western half of the state the unbroken prairie or sod land is selling for as much in my judgment as it should be basing the price on the value of the grass produced but much of the acreage of the western Kansas grass land can be utilized for agricultural purposes and in many instances prices are based on the land for agricultural purposes rather than grazing purposes. This is not true of the land in the eastern half of the state for the reason that we have a very large acreage of rough rocky land that can not be successfully utilized for any purpose other than grazing land. In the 40 years I have lived in Kansas I never have known the rough pasture land in eastern Kansas, known as the Blue Stem Grass Region, to bring inflated prices. I know of no real estate investments in Kansas today that could be classed as safe as investments in pasture lands in the eastern half of Kansas. In my judgment, investments in these lands at prevailing prices are as safe as an investment in government bonds and this statement can be supported by facts showing the actual value of grasses from these lands utilized as a food for livestock.

Very truly yours,

JHM:P

Commissioner.

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

Salt

June 16th, 1926.

Dr. W. C. Nye, Director,
Idaho Bureau of Animal Industry,
Department of Agriculture,
Boise, Idaho.

Dear Mr. Nye:

Yours of the 8th instant at hand and contents noted.

I am enclosing you a pamphlet which is self-explanatory. I have had several inquiries with respect to the merits of the "fly salt". I haven't made any investigation other than to find out from the records of the State Board of Agriculture as to the formula. The formula shows the following: Salt 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ %; Sulphur 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ %; Charcoal 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ % and Hydrated Lime 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %.

I do not happen to know anything about the Barton Salt Company only they have filed their formula in compliance with the law of the state. I have thought so little about the preparation that I have not even undertaken to secure any information from anyone that may have used the salt. That there will be quite a number of people use the salt there is no doubt for you know the old saying is "there is one born every minute". Yet so far as I know the salt may be all right.

I have not heard of any community of Mennonites arranging to move to your state. If I do I certainly will advise them of interstate regulations as to livestock. I would take it from your reference to the tract of land the Kansas Mennonites are likely to settle on in your state would go to show that some shrewd land trader had caught some of these animals that are born every minute.

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

Page 2 - Dr. W. E. Nye - Boise, Idaho.

I see Dr. C. W. Hobbs quite often and the first time
I see him I will remember you to him.

Very truly yours,

JHM:P

Commissioner.



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

STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BOISE
June 8th. 1926

BUREAU OF
ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Dr. J. H. Mercer
State Veterinarian

Topeka, Kansas;

Dear Dr. Mercer;

I wish to request information of you of rather an unusual nature. This request may seem foolish but I am making it at the instigation of one of our leading stockmen.

This man tells me the Hutchison Salt Co. of Hutchison Kansas is making a type of stock salt into which is incorporated some material that acts as a fly repellent.

The theory is that this chemical contained in the salt exudes an odor of some kind that is obnoxious to insect pests.

Some salesman for the company that is acquainted with my stockman friend has promised to send him quantity of the salt for trial.

It appears strange to me that the body could exude an odor that would not appear in all body secretions and excretions.

If such a compound is really being made it will no doubt be put up for sale in the various states, so if you know of any advance information relative to this company and its preparations I would appreciate hearing from you.

It appears that a community of Mennonites from some part of Kansas contemplate moving in a body to a tract of irrigated land in this state. I presume they will move all their livestock. If you know of this movement and where these people are located I will appreciate it very much if you will inform them in advance of the interstate regulations governing the entry of livestock into Idaho. I want to say these Mennonites are a bunch of brave and hardy people if they settle on the tract of land they are figuring on.

Years ago I lived in Smith Co. Kansas so I am always interested in Kansas people. I was acquainted with Dr. Hobbs, both the old gentleman and the son; if you see either of them please give them my regards.

Cordially yours;

W. C. Nye
W. C. Nye Director
Idaho Bureau of
Animal Industry.

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

Salt 77½ 70
Sulphur 17½
Charcoal 7½
Hydrated Lime 7½

Should appear
on the label of each
package.

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

NOTICE

To Veterinarians and Owners of Live Stock.

Rule 11, relative to the tuberculin and mallein test, must be strictly adhered to. It is as follows:

RULE 11. The tuberculin test shall not be applied by any one to any cattle in Kansas, except veterinarians holding a commission from the Live-stock Sanitary Commissioner. No tuberculin shall be used except that furnished by the Bureau of Animal Industry of Washington, and supplied by the Live-stock Sanitary Commissioner.

Hereafter, when applying to this office for free tuberculin or mallein, send ten cents in stamps to cover return postage.

5-3724

BY ORDER LIVE-STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER

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

April 3rd, 1926.

Salt

Mr. F. C. Brown,
Beloit, Kansas.

Dear sir:

Referring to your letter of a few days ago and
also to the pamphlet you sent with respect to Barton's
Fly Salt.

I have investigated this matter with the State Board
of Agriculture and find that the Barton's Salt Company
filed a formula with the Department of Agriculture
showing the ingredients in the Barton's Fly Salt which
are as follows: Salt 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ %; Sulphur 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ %; Charcoal 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
and Hydrated Lime 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %. This should appear on the label
of each package.

There is nothing wrong with the mixture so far as
feeding same to livestock but so far as it having any
effect on the extermination of flies we have no information.
I wish you would let me know what this preparation is
costing the farmers as there does not seem to be any on
the market here.

Very truly yours,

JHM:P

Commissioner.

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

March 24th, 1926.

Mr. F. C. Brown,
Beloit, Kansas.

Dear sir:

Answering your letter of the 16th instant.

I have never heard of any salt being fed to livestock that would keep the flies away in the summer time. So far as I know there is nothing to it. If you will find out from your neighbors the name of the salt or who is preparing or selling same let me know and I will make an investigation.

Very truly yours,

JHM:P

Commissioner.



Brown Homestead Trust

C. L. BROWN, Prop.

F. C. BROWN, Mgr.

Beloit, Kansas, 3-16 1926

Kansas Stockman

Topeka Kans

Gentlemen.

Some of my neighbors
claim to be feeding some kind of
salt to their cattle that prevents
the flies from bothering in the
summer. I am, that wholly
ignorant. have you ever
heard any salt that was claimed
to do that. if so has it been
investigated.

Yours Resp
F. C. Brown

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

June 17th, 1926.

Mr. O. B. Ackerley, Manager,
Gudahy Packing Company,
Wichita, Kansas.

Dear sir:

Following up communication from this office I am enclosing you copy of a letter from the county agent of Harvey county which is self-explanatory.

Should any irregularities arise at any time in connection with the premium card from any of these banks or anyone else for that matter would be pleased to have you advise us.

Very truly yours,

JHM:P

Commissioner.

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

CO-OPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN

AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS STATE OF KANSAS

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
HARVEY COUNTY FARM BUREAU
CO-OPERATING

EXTENSION SERVICE, COUNTY AGENT WORK
OFFICE CITY AUDITORIUM
TELEPHONE 1071

NEWTON, KANSAS

June 15, 1926

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

Dear Mr. Mercer:-

I have left a supply of cards to secure the premium on hogs at the following banks and each bank designated who would sign the cards in their respective banks, the names of which are as follows:

Sedgwick State Bank, Sedgwick
C. A. Seaman
T. J. Grimwood
Farmers State Bank, Sedgwick
H. B. Harling,
C. B. Harling,
The Halstead Bank, Halstead
A. C. Dettweiler,
R. C. Ferguson
Farmers State bank, Halstead
Wm. Messner
Midland National Bank, Newton
J. C. Getz
Harvey County State Bank, Newton
F. M. Overstreet
First National Bank, Newton
R. C. Stone
D. McGowan
Kansas State Bank, Newton
C. W. Claassen, Vice-Pres.
Glenn Miller, Cashier
J. J. Ediger, Ass't Cashier
Burrton State Bank, Burrton
Oscar Johnson
F. W. Armstrong
Hesston State Bank, Hesston
G. A. Flaming
Walton State Bank, Walton
Ora L. Spangler
P. Neuman
Bank of Whitewater, Whitewater
J. D. Joseph
Peoples State Bank, Whitewater
A. S. Finch
J. H. Gibson.

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

J.H.M.

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You will notice I have included the two banks of Whitewater. Whitewater is just over the line into Butler county but does considerable business in Harvey county and they will look after their customers in Harvey county in this respect.

Yours truly,

Ray L. Graves,

Ray L. Graves,
County Agent.

RLG/ga