

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

Section 31, Pages 901 - 930

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

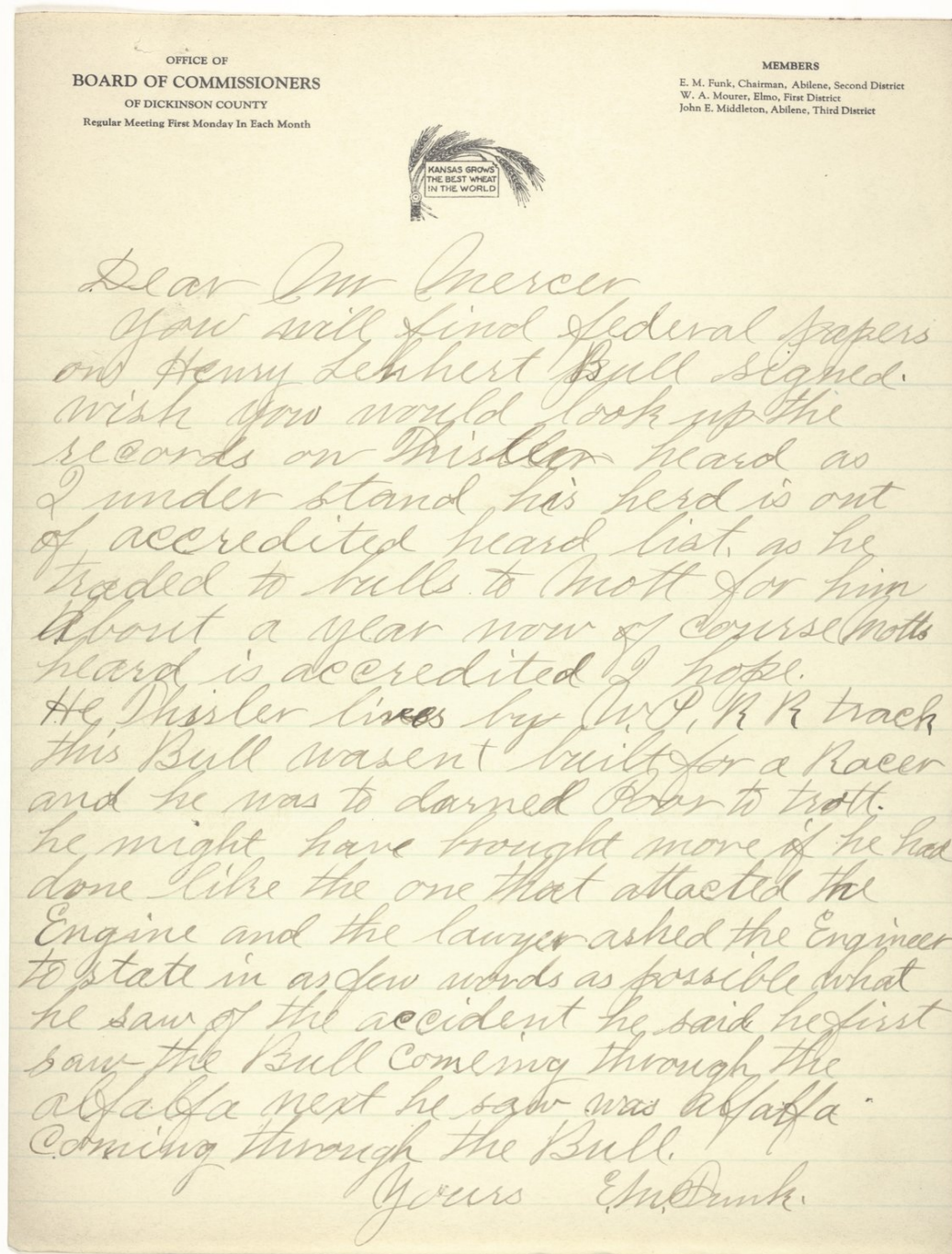
KSHS Identifier: DaRT ID: 310296

Item Identifier: 310296

www.kansasmemory.org/item/310296

KANSAS
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

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





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

Chapman, Kan. Nov. 17th 1928.

J.H. Mercer, Commissioner.

Topeka, Kan.

Dear Sir.

Your letter dated the 15th came to hand yesterday, with check enclosed for \$52.57 and statment from Swift & Henry of K.C.Mo.

I thank you for the same. Now about the Appraisment of the Bull will say I saw John Middleton and he said he had business in Topeka and he would make it a point to see you and have a talk with you about the Appraisment of the Bull. Mr. Middleton is stock man and understands the Value of registered Stock, that is whay I would prefer to have him Apprais the Bull under the conditions If this Bull could have been sound and knowing the Backing he had in Ancesters for producing milk staock I would not have sold him for \$400. I am saving every heifer calf he sired.

Now about the Young Bull, There is a balance due me on him as I understand it, I have received the Goverment propotion \$24.35 and the County propotion for same amount making tbtile of \$48.70 leaving a balance of \$51.30 Who do I get the balance from. I have not seen Mr. Middleton since he saw you altho he was down to see me and I was absent from home.

I will see Mr. Middleton as soon as I can and see what they are going to do.

Very truly yours.

C. L. Thiesler

2435.
48.70
2694
75.64

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

November 15, 1926.

Mr. O. L. Thisler,
Chapman, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

We are enclosing herewith account sale with check attached in the amount of \$52.57, sent to this office by Swift & Henry, same being net proceeds from the sale of your bull--tag No. 6747--which was recently condemned as being infected with the contagious disease tuberculosis.

Several days ago when I talked with you over the telephone I understood you to say that you would see your county commissioners again and see if they would not agree to more than \$150.00 as an appraisal of your bull. To date we have heard nothing more from you but we are sending account sale and check covering net proceeds from the sale of your reactor anyway and when the appraisement is finally agreed upon your order can be issued.

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

JHM:A

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



J. H. MERCER
COMMISSIONER

State of Kansas

OFFICE OF
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER
TOPEKA

Kansas City, Mo.
Nov. 10th, 1926.

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

Dear Mr. Mercer:

Referring to your letter of the 9th inst. and the enclosed post-mortem report on reactor No. 6747, belonging to Mr. O. L. Thisler, Chapman, Kansas, you are advised that the animal was identified in the Yards here, was tagged with U. S. suspect tag C 199223 and sold subject. However, the animal was not identified at time of slaughter at the Armour Plant, and consequently no post-mortem report of findings could be made.

Armour & Co. paid full price for the animal.

Very truly yours

TAF:EE

J. A. Fowler

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

November 9, 1926.

Dr. T. A. Fowler,
805 Live Stock Exchange,
Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Sir:

We are returning herewith post mortem dated
October 23, 1926, covering reactor tag No. 6747 belong-
ing to Mr. O. L. Thistler of Chapman, Kansas.

This post mortem report shows that the animal was
unidentified at time of slaughter but the account sale
issued by Swift & Henry shows that the bull was sold sub-
ject. This bull is from a herd that is under state and
federal supervision and therefore I wish you would go to
the Government records and find out whether or not a post
was made.

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

JHM.A



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

J. M. Meyer, D. V. M.
Veterinarian
Chapman, Kansas

Home Phone 23
Office Phone 195

J. H. Miller

10-15-1926

Livestock Sanitary Commissioner
Topeka, Kansas

Dear Sir:- In regards to the bull
concerned for O. L. Fisher, he wants
the bull appraised at once
This Bull is in bad condition
and I would not advise keeping
him even for breeding yours truly
J. M. Meyer



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

October 20, 1926.

Dr. W. H. Mott,
Herrington, Kans.

Dear Doctor:

I have yours of the 17th inst. with inclosure and note same. There was no question raised by the County commissioners and Mr. West with respect to the breeding of the Thisler bull or that he was not worth as much or more than Mr. Thisler paid for him last year. It is what they consider the bull's value at the time of appraisal. According to the report the bull was in rather bad condition and according to Mr. Thisler's own statement, he had been unhealthy in appearance for several months and lost in flesh 2 or 3 hundred pounds during that time.

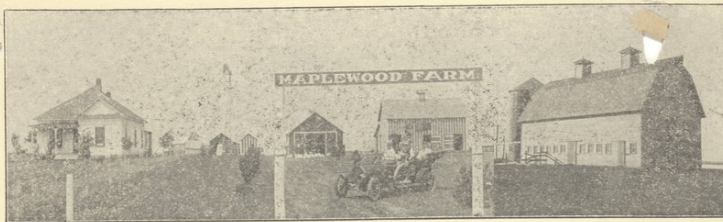
According to law contemplation for an appraisal value must be placed upon the animal in accordance to his value at the time the tuberculosis test was made and declared a diseased animal. The appraisal of this bull was made within a few days after the test was made.

Mr. West has been in the western part of the state all week and upon his return, I will take this matter up with him. You know that as far as this department is concerned, we want to give to the owner every consideration possible in these appraisals, and the records show that the appraised value of the bull was fixed at \$150. I told Mr. Fowler over the phone yesterday to go ahead and get the bull to the market and the same consideration would be given in the matter as if the bull had not been shipped. I am returning the pedigree in this letter.

Very truly yours,

JHM:MH

Commissioner.



MAPLEWOOD FARM

W. H. MOTT, Owner

Pure Bred Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle

HERINGTON, KANSAS

10/17-26.

Mr. J. H. Mercer
Topeka, Kans.

Dear Mr. Mercer:-

I have just had a phone call from O. L. Thiesler of Chapman, concerning the appraisal value of a bull that reacted - King Pontiac Mercedes Vale # 416639.

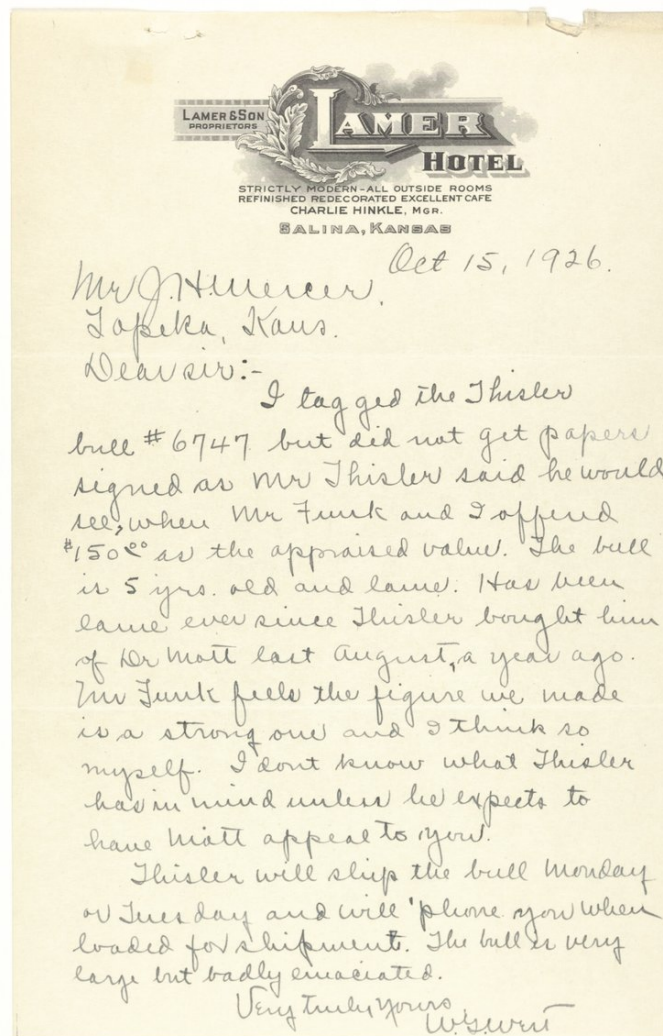
In order that the appraiser from your office Mr. West may know some thing of the value of this bull I am enclosing pedigree, which after he has looked over I will be glad to have it returned to me.

This bull is really a very valuable animal, there being but few animals of the breed that are better bred.

Yours truly
W. H. Mott



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



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

Chapman, Kan. Oct. 14th 1926.

J.H. Mercer, Live Stock Sanitary Commission-

er. Topaka, Kan.

Dear Sir.

I received your letter of Oct. 13th this morning, I will say I would prefer to have the Bull in question appraised at once as he has a bad case of T.B. according to Dr. Meyer.

He was tested same time the herd was tested, He was a suspicious character at that time so Dr. Meyer said he would retest him in a reasonable time so he did and found he was a bad one, He is running down and don't eat very much. I wish you would notify some of our County Commissioners and have them come down and Appraise him. I paid Dr. Mott \$235. for 1 Bull and he was thought cheap for his breeding, I used him since last Nov. 15th I have a fine bunch of calves from him.

I think he has lost in weight in the last 2 months 200#

Very truly yours.

O. L. Thiesler

P.S.

*Please let me know at once what
what course you will take on this animal*

*I have a Neighbor who will ship a load of cattle
to K.C. next Monday or Tuesday & he says I can
put the Bull in his car.*

O. L. T.

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

October 13, 1926.

Mr. O. L. Thisler,
Chapman, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

We are in receipt of a tuberculin test record covering one registered bull belonging to you, sent in by Dr. J. W. Meyer, which shows that the animal reacted to the test.

Our records show that your entire herd was tested under date of August 23, 1926, and one bull reacted under the test made at that time. We wonder whether or not the bull which Dr. Meyer has just tested was tested in August.

In view of the fact that the animal in question is a pure-bred we thought it possible that you might wish to hold him in segregation and use him for breeding purposes. In order that we may know what steps to take in the matter we will appreciate it if you will advise whether or not you wish an appraisalment at this time and also advise how long the reactor bull has been in your herd.

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

A

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

L.C. Lecklider, Kingman, Kansas.

Kingman, Kansas, March 12th 1927.

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

Dear Sir:- Replying to your favor of the 11th inst. will say that I appreciate the favor extended to me and other raisers of cattle like mine, in permitting the test to be delayed until fall.

I do not believe there is any tuberculosis in my cattle, and if I did believe there was or any other thing the matter with them, I would not wait for someone else to test them but would have it done at once myself. At present I can not see where the test will be of any benefit to my herd and I know there is some danger of its being a detriment to the herd whenever it is given.

I have not heard of anything being said in this County in opposition to your department, but I know there are many of the signers upon the petitions you have that signed them under a misapprehension of what was in the petitions, even if it may have been their own fault or neglect, as many of them thought the test was only to be given to Milk stock.

I know that it is not legally necessary that petitions should have been secured and that you could have issued an order without any petition, if such an order were necessary, and that being true, I assumed that you could just as readily allow this County to go back as it was before the petitions were circulated, if that appeared to be the wishes of the majority of the cattle raisers.

I cannot say that the majority would sign such a petition, but if it would be considered, a trial might be made.

Very truly, *L. C. Lecklider*

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

March 11, 1927

Mr. L. Leckilider,
Kingman, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

Answering your letter of the 10th instant.

It is rather strange that the people in the county did not fully understand the petition they signed to this department for the tuberculin test for the cattle in the county. There is no way that we can make any change now with respect to this matter. Furthermore, there is no need of any alarm on the part of anyone with respect to this work.

The veterinary inspectors that will test the cattle in your county are instructed to not test any herds of cattle where it would likely damage them in any way by so doing at this time. For instance, you say you have a herd of wild Hereford breeding cows and that you think it would damage your herd to have them tuberculin tested at this time. Therefore the test will not be made this spring but your herd can go until fall and then arrangements can be made to test the herd sometime during the fall. If you had good holding quarters on your ranch for the testing of your herd there would be no danger in testing them at this time but if you have not and you do not want them tested now, your herd can be passed and tested later as above indicated.

I am of the opinion that there has been a little too much said in Kingman county in opposition to this department. I might add that it is not legally necessary that we secure the signatures of 85% of the cattle owners of your county. We could issue an order for the testing of your cattle without the petitions being circulated, but we are working under the petition plan and it is very satisfactory. It is hoped that you will co-operate in every way in this work.

I am enclosing a printed pamphlet of the rules of the department and call your special attention to rule 10. You can show this letter to the veterinary inspector that might call on you so that he will know that if you are not in a position to have your herd tested at this time, that he is not to do so. It is understood, of course, this concession will only apply to you and others who have wild herds of breeding cattle that it might damage to test at this time.

Very truly yours,

JHM/M

Commissioner.

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

Kingman, Kansas, March 10th 1927.

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

Dear Sir:- There seems to have been a considerable of a misunderstanding in this county among those who signed the petitions to make this county a modified accredited area.

Most of those who signed the petitions, with whom I have talked only understood that the test was to be applied to milch stock and not to cattle which were being bred and raised for beef purposes.

I do not believe that there is fifty percent of the cattle raisers in this county at this time, who are in favor of the test being applied to beef cattle, or cattle which are being raised for beef purposes, even counting those who have one to two milch cows, as cattle raisers, and I know that there are not ten per cent of those who raise cattle for beef purposes, on any kind of large scale who desire the tuberculin test to be applied to their cattle, and I am satisfied that the owners of more than seventy-five per cent of the cattle in the county do not wish their cattle tested for tuberculosis.

What procedure should be taken now to have your order designating Kingman County, Kansas, a modified accredited area, set aside?

I have a herd of Hereford cattle, and most of the cows are heavy with calf and they are very much afraid of persons on foot, and if they were to be given the Tuberculin Test I believe there would be serious consequences.

Very truly yours, *L. Lecklider*

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

March 12, 1927

Dr. W. R. Barnard,
Belleville, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

Yours of the 9th with enclosure at hand, and same noted.

As stated to you in a former letter, I am leaving the handling of the Gibbs' herd of hogs entirely with you and assure you that we will pay any expenses and time you put in in looking after this herd. It seems to me that you are handling it all right.

I think it would be a good plan to make an inspection of the Spohn herd of hogs and if it entails any expense in doing so, we will take care of same. I am returning the Spohn letter in line with your request.

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

JHM/M
Enc.



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

March 7, 1927

Dr. W. R. Barnard,
Belleville, Kansas.

Dear Doctor:

I have received yours of the 4th with enclosure and have read same carefully.

I think you are handling the Gibbs' case all right and I am going to leave it entirely with you to handle it in your own way. I am not writing Mr. Gibbs but if you think it advisable, I will write him and tell him it is my judgment that after you have completed the test on his herd of hogs that he ship everything to market that you do not suggest that he keep. I might add that you need not hesitate to make the trip to the Gibbs farm anytime you wish to in conducting your experiments.

I am certainly glad the legislature made the appropriation for your Fair. It looked at one time as if they might not do it. While the \$5,000 will be quite a help to you, yet I believe if we had held on for the \$7,500 we would have finally gotten it.

We are having fine spring weather here now. Grass on the state house lawn commences to show quite a little green. I would rather see it stay a little cooler, however, and give us the warm weather in April instead of March.

Very truly yours,

JHM/M

Commissioner.

P.S. I am enclosing you a letter from Mr. George Duff at Maple City that explains itself. I have written him that I have referred the letter to you with the request that you write him with respect to the trouble he is having with his lambs.

J.H.M.

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

WIRT R. BARNARD, D. V. S.
BELLEVILLE, KANSAS

March 9th, 1927.

Mr J.H. Mercer,
Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Mr Mercer:

The attached duplicate letter to Mr L.L. Gibbs Esbon, Kansas, completes investigation of his herd of brood sows. It is a most unfortunate occurrence, the party he bought these hogs of is a big breeder. D.V. Spohn, Superior, Nebraska. I wrote Mr Spohn, for history relative to his herd, but have received no reply from him. I am going to the largest hog ranch in the U.S. the Pringle ranch, he has been having little pig trouble and has invited me to come up. He shipped some of them to the Kinsley Laboratories under my direction and I am curious to see how they are getting along. I am doing this on my own hook. I believe I can learn something if nothing more than satisfy my mind. I probably will call by the Spohn farm on way back.

Assuring you that I appreciate digging into such matters as the Gibbs trouble and you giving me the opportunity to do so, I am,

Very truly yours,

W. R. Barnard

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

March 9th, 1927.

Mr L.L.Gibbs,
Esbon, Kansas.

Dear Mr Gibbs:

Your boar No 1388 also the Hollars boar reacted to the Agglutination test as did also pregnant sow No.1389 and the sow No.1378 which has already aborted.The pregnant sow No.1396 did not react.

As I told you before,keep the aborters away from the pregnant sows that show they are not ~~not~~ infected with contagious abortion.I would also keep the pregnant sows ~~separated~~ which reacted away from the aborters also as they might carry the pigs over O.K.if they are not further exposed.This is doubtful but a wise precaution.I know it makes you three separate bunches to care for separate,but it is practical..

Sows No'.1393;1396;1397;1398 carrying pigs are the ones showing they are not infected at this time.

Sows No.1389;1390;1391;1392;1394;1395;1399 carrying pigs and the boar 1388 are infected according to the test.

You ask one question which I overlooked in answering you the other day.Relative to testing your sows and boar before breeding in order to be safe.I will say that it is practical, especially where you have reasons to suspect such trouble.

If there is anything further regarding this case of yours which I could be of service to you on,I would be glad to have you write me.I would like to know just how to get to your place from Esbon.I am planning on making a trip to the Pringle Hog Ranch at Parks,Nebraska the first opportunity I have to get away and would like to come by and visit you on the way.

Very truly yours,

H.R. Barnard

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

WIRT R. BARNARD, D. V. S.
BELLEVILLE, KANSAS

March 4th, 1927.

Mr J. H. Mercer,
Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Mercer:

Find attached correspondence. I have just sent in to the laboratory some more samples from Mr Gibbs herd, some that they failed to get sufficient blood from the first time and some more blood from males.

I do not see where it is necessary to go out there, just yet. The most that is worrying Mr Gibbs is expense and as long as he is that way, I do not care to make your Dept expense until laboratory is complete, unless you see fit that I should go sooner. He had Dr Ault make the first bleeding, but the second he did himself. We are trusting he has not contaminated one sample with the other. I will get record from Spohn herd.

Very truly yours,

W. R. Barnard

Just learned the thing
you are boy

Esbon, Kan. 3/27

Mr. Barnard

Bellville Kan.

Kind friend:- Rec'd letter
yesterday & vils today.

I'll say I was very much
disappointed on receiving
it that you did not get a
test of the male hog as I
was so very anxious to
know where & what causes
this trouble.

I sure want all the infor-
mation. I can get on this.
I want to know the cause & if
there is danger further other
sows in the pens I have
some fine young hogs but
these sows were in the lot
over

where they are for awhile.
Could I use them as brood sows
or is there danger? Please
give me all the information
available, as I never heard of
this before & no one else around
here.

I fear it was in the male
as I had some old sows that
had just raised me two good
litters of pigs and as I was
putting them on the market
I had some of them before
any of these young hogs
& they aborted,
and my father-in-law - had a
sow here & she aborted.

and three of our men in here
got male hogs at the same
place and they are now having
the same trouble. So I felt it
must be in him. We got
them & pown of Superior

2

Neb.

Shall I turn these sows on the market they are doing well and I am getting them ready as fast as I can as they have sure lost me a pile of money already.

The reason I wrote in was I sure would like to know the cause of this trouble.

and I am wondering if one could not have this blood test taken of the male and sows before they use them and in that way prevent this. If I can find the cause I will know more about what to do.

Here is hoping you get at the cause of this trouble. I sure appreciate your kind help I was sorry you could not come out your self.

3

or that Mercer could not come,
as I felt you could give me
better advice, as I think one
can talk better than they can
write. I hope you can hurry
this along as we are getting
anxious to get them out of
the house & lot.

As we have not raised
any crop I was banking
on these hogs making me
some money. So kept 20
brood sows and it has been
a hard blow.

I have good young stock
but of course do not know
what to do.

I guess you do not know
any thing about this man's
hogs do you?

I will send ^{a test} as soon as I can
tomorrow if the weather
permits.

See page *Respectfully*
L. L. Gibbs

⁴
Charlie Hollan the man that
bought one of the other male
hogs wants to include a
blood test and it will be
marked so you need not
get it mixed with mine.

and you test it out too
& if you want the test of
the other man's hog let
us know at once.

His name is Elmer Shump
Shump & son Kan.

That will be the three
male hogs from Sprowns
herd.

I fear that is where our
trouble is. Theirs had not
gone far enough when
I began to write in, till
they could tell it was the
same thing. Hope you can
help us out.

Thanks
I would have written more before
but thought you would be out.

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

March 4th, 1927.

Mr L.L.Gibbs,
Esdon, Kansas.

My Dear Mr Gibbs:

I see by your letter that you are somewhat constructed as myself. You want the why's and wherefor's right off the bat and I have had laboratory men tell me on some occasions that I was tying my kite to too high a star. I think we will be able to assist you greatly, but first I wish you to understand, that there is considerable yet to know about Contagious Abortion. Various investigators are not yet agreed relative to the means of spreading the disease. Some say the males do not carry it from one female to the other and others say they will. It has been proven and accepted by all, that it can be given animals on their feed and the disease thus produced in that animal.

I believe I told you to put those sows which did not show reaction on clean ground and surroundings, with clean troughs to eat out of. The sows carrying pigs, which showed reaction, I would keep separated from the ones that have aborted. If possible I would feed different feed from what had been fed those that had aborted, for fear, my source of feed might be the cause. The aborters you can use your own judgement about in selling. If you keep them I would have them treated. If you were to sell off your sows and bought new ones, you should vaccinate all new ones brought on the premises 30 to 60 days prior to breeding. If you keep the aborters, you may expect to have a small percent of sterile animals which will not get in pig. To be frank with you, I would rather have a herd of swine that was immune from this trouble than to have one that is not. Where you know you have the disease as you have it, I would immunize every animal that came on my place before breeding. If you keep the present herd and do not do anything to them, you may have the same trouble next spring and you might not, but you could expect too, but, the disease generally runs its own course in two years and those animals reproducing at that time are very valuable to you. BUT STILL, all gilts ~~not~~ are considered susceptible and should be vaccinated 30 to 60 days before breeding or all other females used for breeding purposes. This much you know that you can depend upon. Furthermore, the male might not show any reaction whatever, he might be immune, but if it is possible for him to carry the disease from one sow to the other, which is still a debatable point, by the act of copulation, you are no further ahead than you would be, if you proved that he was a reactor. There is still much research yet to be carried out and proven over a considerable number of cases in order to positively establish the fact, that the male distributes the disease by himself being infected and also by

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

Gibbs No. 3

him carrying it from one animal to another by the act of copulation. I am sorry that I have to leave this on your mind this way, but this is the situation just at this time. I will admit that in your case, it looks like the males were the primary source of your trouble, but I would not be too sure about it, for the present at least.

I am quite well acquainted with Mr Spohn of Superior, as an exhibitor of swine at the North Central Kansas Free Fair for the past seven years. I know him only as a man I meet once annually, but my experience with him has been, that he was very reliable and as far as I know or have ever heard, he is well thought of among all breeders. I have no knowledge of the condition of his herd at this time or in the past regarding health conditions at the farm. At the shows they seem the best. This is the first time I have ever known of any trouble being suspected in his herd.

I am writing Mr Spohn relative to this matter and asking him to cooperate with me and the swine industry to the extent of giving me all particulars of any like occurrence at his farm or from any other sales which he has made.

These field researches are of great value and if more breeders followed up these conditions and others that arise, seeking the co-operation of competent bacteriologists and pathologists, which they can do through their local veterinarians, the industry would be better off.

To put you clear on the work being done for you, I am of the opinion, that you think that I am doing this agglutination work myself, which I am not, but having it done by a pathologist whom I know to be competent. Dr Ault is competent to do the same thing that I am doing, but Mr Mercer ask me to investigate your trouble, and being a practitioner and deeply interested in contagious abortion work, I am carrying out Mr Mercers instructions and assure you that we will be on on the job to the end. Dr Ault is well read up on the investigations made with this disease and I am sure you will find him ready to assist you in everyway possible. It is always necessary to use the assistance of the competent veterinarian in a community in doing this class of work as he is well versed on sanitary measures and technique in taking samples, etc. otherwise such tests would be of no avail if contaminated one from the other.

I am sorry I could not get out, but there are times when it is impossible to leave my home on account of ill health in my family. In this case I could have done no more than Dr Ault has done, I would not have rendered a diagnosis until I had eliminated Contagious Abortion. Now that we know you have it, the only thing to do is to assist you in getting it under control. This I have done in the first few paragraphs. You must still be in doubt as to positive proof that the male is distributing it as I explained earlier in my letter. If I was competent to positively state that such was the case without error I would, but no one is at the present time. I will write you just as soon as I hear from the samples.

Very truly yours,

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



THE J. F. GRENNAN PRODUCE COMPANY

GARNETT, KANSAS

March 17, 1927.

a

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

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of March 15th regarding
carload of live poultry we shipped March 4th,
number being LPT 2139.

We find this car was shipped February
4th, 1927. This car was started at Eureka,
Kansas, about 8,000 lbs being loaded there, and
car finished at Garnett. Our inspection of this
poultry at Garnett showed it was in very poor
condition and showed low vitality. Enroute, the
car broke out with some sort of a disease and we
have been advised the poultry which was loaded at
Garnett was not infected and that the Eureka poultry
was the end of the car which was in bad shape.
This poultry was purchased from T. Jensen and Sons
at Eureka with main office at Emporia, Kansas.

It has been our observation and experience
that the farm flocks in Anderson County are in good
condition and free from diseases. We have refrained
from buying any additional lots of poultry from
Eureka or Emporia for the reason we know of other
cases where their poultry has been infected with
disease. Had we loaded the above numbered car
entirely at Garnett, we would not have had any
trouble.

If you care to come here to investigate
the sanitary condition our plant, we would be pleased
to have you do so. We have one of the cleanest
poultry plants in the state of Kansas. We assemble
poultry in feeding batteries and most of the year
have a full station and dress all our receipts.
For the past two months we have been doing some
live poultry shipping. After each feeding battery
is empty of poultry, it is thoroughly cleaned and
steamed.

Yours very truly,
J. F. GRENNAN PRODUCE COMPANY, *J. F. Grennan*

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

March 19, 1927

Mr. J. W. Oman,
Walsburg, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

We issued a permit on the 18th to you for the shipment of one hundred seventy five pigs to you at Walsburg, Kansas.

This permit was issued in compliance with the rules and regulations of this department. However, we are calling your attention to this matter for the reason that if the pigs in question have not been properly immunized against cholera that there is more or less exposure in the shipment of hogs to infection of contagious or infectious diseases when handled through public stock yards and in live stock cars and it is suggested that you take the necessary precaution in protecting yourself as against any possible loss in your pigs. It is advisable, if the pigs have not been treated, to have them vaccinated with the anti-hog cholera serum and virus and also it is advisable to keep them segregated from other hogs on your farm for a period of several days.

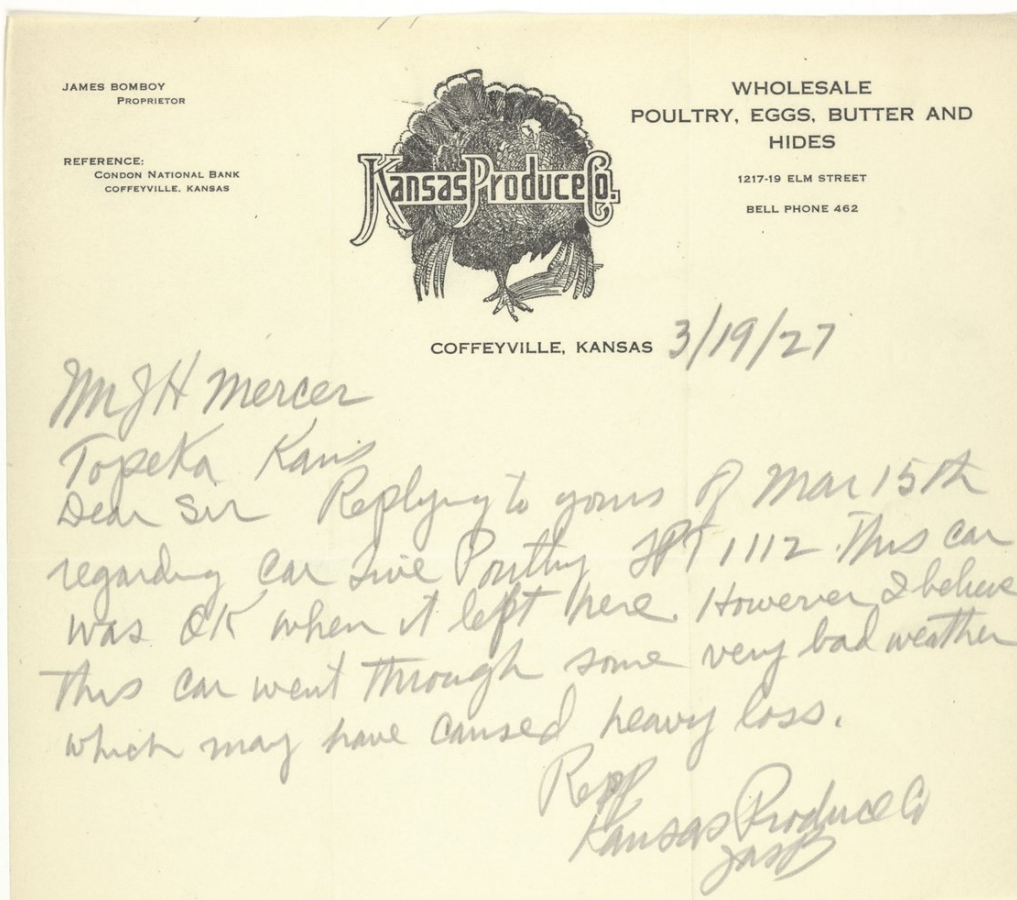
Should you need any further information with respect to this matter any time, please write us.

Very truly yours,

M

Commissioner.

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



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

Same to attached list

March 15, 1927.

Vansant Produce Company,
Medford, Okla.

Dear Sirs:

I have a letter dated March 4th from Dr. J. H. McNeil, State Veterinarian of New Jersey, advising that you recently shipped a car of poultry, car #2341, consigned to Garlick & Dineoman, that were found to be infected with disease at destination, and 200 of the birds were dead.

Will you please give me all the particulars you may have with respect to the shipment of poultry in question. Also as to how you handle poultry; whether you assemble them in small numbers at your plant and sort and feed before shipping.

The poultry industry of Kansas is one of the big industries of the state and it is very disastrous to this industry for diseased birds to be shipped to the big markets. So please furnish me all the information you can, so that if it would appear that an investigation of the poultry flocks of your locality should be made, we can attend to same.

Let me hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Very truly yours,

JUN:18

Commissioner.