

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

Section 38, Pages 1111 - 1140

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

Creator: Kansas. Livestock Sanitary Commission

Date: June 1926-September 1929

Callnumber: Livestock Sanitary Commissioner, Correspondence, 1926-1929

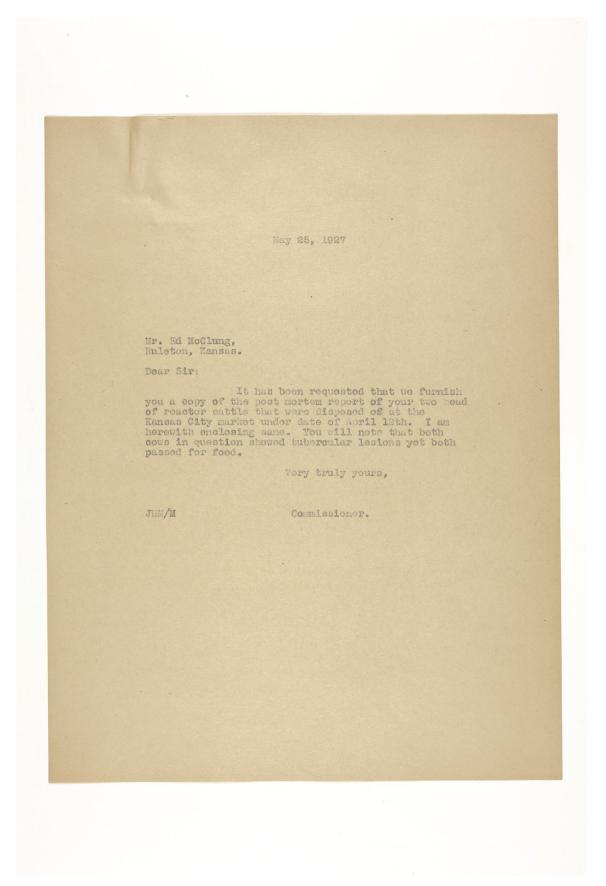
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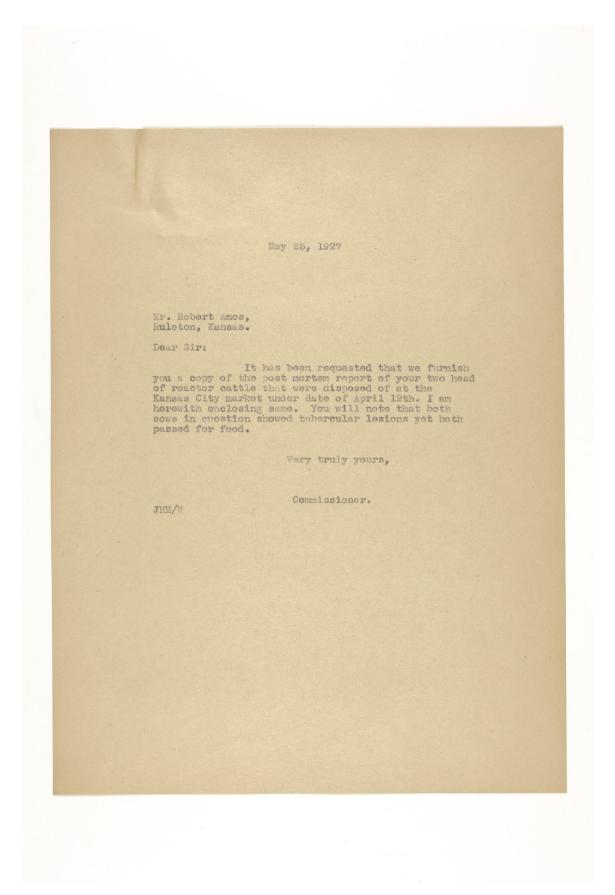
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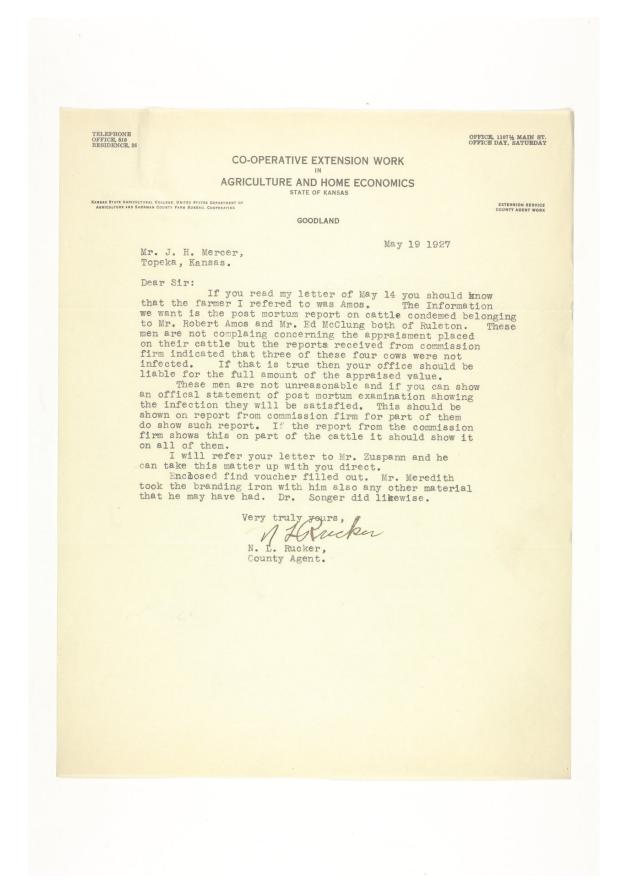














Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1926-1929

May 18, 1927

Mr. N. L. Rucker, Co. Agent, Godland, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

Answering yours of the 14th instant.

We keep a complete record of all reactor cattle appraised and disposed of in this office. Had you given us the name of the parties you refer to as having two milk cows that were appraised at \$75 each we could have looked up and found just what the record shows. However, I would take it that the owner of the cattle in question feels that he is entitled to more indemnity than he received. This is not so.

In order that you might fully understand the method in which reactor cattle are appraised and disposed of, I am enclosing you, a printed copy of the rules and regulations and call your special attention to rule 15 on pages 4 and 5.

With reference to Mr. Zuspann - what he should have done was to have had all shipping expense, and cleaning and disinfecting charge, taken out of the proceeds of the reactor cattle he shipped. The only way that this can be handled now would be for the owner of the reactor cattle to pay Mr. Zuspann the shipping expenses. The state has no fund with which to pay items of this kind. If you will have Mr. Zuspann send me the account sales or make up a statement showing just what shipping expenses he paid and give me the names of the reactor cattle that he handled, I will take it up with these owners and endeavor to have them pay Mr. Zuspann whatever is coming

We are enclosing you a voucher covering the item of the branding iron furnished to Dr. Merideth. Go before a noticy public and qualify to this voucher and return to us at your earliest convenience.

Very truly yours,

JHM/M

P.S. What did Dr. Meredith do with the branding iron. Did he leave it with you or take it with him?



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

TELEPHONE OFFICE, 510 RESIDENCE, 26

OFFICE, 11071/2 MAIN ST. OFFICE DAY, SATURDAY

CO-OPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK

AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS STATE OF KANSAS

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. TED STATES DEPARTMENT OF

EXTENSION SERVICE

GOODLAND

May 14, 1927

Mr. J. H. Mercer Topeka, Kansas

Dear Sir:

A farmer here has made a request for some information from your Department in regard to returns from condemned cows. He had two milk cows condemned, appraised by the committee at \$75.00 each. On shipping these cows the return made by the Commission men was for \$47.09 for the two cows. The Commission man's reportstates that one cow showed TB infection in the head. The other cow was marked "passed". This man thinks, and rightly so I believe, that the State should pay him fully appraised value for this cow that was condemned and failed to show any tuberculosis on final inspection. One other man in this county, Mr. Ed McClung, had two cows condemned, both of which came back marked passed. From the statement made on Mr. Amos' report that one cow was infected in the head, it would seem that they had found no tuberculosis present in the other three carcasses. I do not know what action you take in cases of this kind, but certainly the State has no right to condemn an animal that does not show tuberculor symtems upon post-mortem examination. And it would not seem that it would be necessary to take legal action to recover damages in this case.

Mr. Zuspann was good enough to allow one shipment of TB cattle to be made in a car load that he took in a short time ago, including the cattle from the Miller herd and the Franklin herd. He was charged up by the Commission men for \$2.50 disinfecting a car because it had held tuberculor cattle. It would seem that this charge should have gone to the State, or have been taken as part of the expenses on the cattle before the money was returned to the owners of this condemned stock. The result will be that it will be almost impossible to ship any more condemned cattle here, except in full car loads unless you see fit to secure an adjustment for Mr. Zuspann in this case. He practically dominates the shipping business at this station.

I am still holding the sack personally to the extent of \$1.50 for branding iron that was furnished to Dr. Merideth. I have written to you about this twice and would appreciate receiving a remittance. hoping that you can adjust these matters satisfactory,

Yours truly

County Agent

NLR:IKP



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



State of Kansas

OFFICE OF
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER
TOPEKA

May 31st 1927

Mr. J.H. Mercer state Livestock Commissioner Topeka Kansas.

mear Mr. Mercer:

In regard to the investigation of the rables situation in Coffey County; There seems to be no alarm among the country people or the County officials. Much of the reports received by the County Health Department have been greatly enlarged upon. These seems to be a growing doubt in the minds of several fair minded people, relative to the reliability of the labratory tests from Manhattan. In this connection the Lebo case early in the year is an example. In this case the mayor of Lebo placed a quarantine upon the dity as many dogs and other animals were exposed or bitten. To date not one animal has reacted or shown any rabid tendencies.

According to the she riff, the County Commssioner and the health department, quarantines have proven, expensive, ineffective and troublesome for all county officials. They all are of the opinion that a compulsery vaccination of all dogs in county, would eliminate a large number of worthless, dogs and protect valuable dogs and people. The health department while anxious to cooperate in any way, and showed me the utmost courtesy, feel that the problem is out of their jurisdiction, but believe that some definite steps should be taken.



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



State of Kansas

OFFICE OF
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER

On the 16th of May a strange dog appeared at the home of Mrs Grace Hoover near Atumna. This dog was quiet and except for excessive drooling at the mouth showed no unusual tendencies. Mrs Hoover sent for a neighbor who killed the dog and burned it. Since then her own dog has been confined. There is nothing to support any rabies idea in this case, although the report was recieved at the health department headquartes that 18 dogs were exposed.

On May 16th a strange dog went to the farm of J.M. O'Conner and Ray Skellinger, where it attacked dogs on both farms inflicting much damage. This dog was Filled the next day, and all dogs known to have been exposed were killed at once, by their pwners. This head was not examined. Mr. Skellinger and Mr O'Conner stated that this dog was foaming at the mouth and very savage.

The people are taking no chances with any dogs which appear unnatural, but are indifferent to the danger until some outbreak occurs. A record of all these cases is on file in the health department office, which office believes that the ctate Commissioner should make a statement relative to the situation.

Seargent McCollough of the National Guard, a successful and well known dog breeder, sptated that several of his puppies were subject to running fits brought on from worms, and recovered upon being treated for worms. He believes that much of the excitment is due to similar cases, as the symptoms are alike in both cases.

Respectfully David Gray



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

June 2, 1927

Co. Agent, Goodland, Kansas.

Answering yours of the 26th ultimo. I am quite sure that you do not fully understand the magnitude of the business of this office or you would not suggest that county agents be furnished the official records as to who has condemned cattle, etc. These records are furnished the owners and in almost all instances the county commissioners have no difficulty in determining whether or not a reactor bassed for food or was condemned. To furnish sale records and post mortem records of all reactorscattle would require the entire time of one person in the office. We are conducting the county area tuberculosis program in about the same manner that we did when we commenced the work over three years ago and we have had but little complaint from any source.

In so far as this department giving consideration to the county agent is concerned, I am sure that you haven't any reason to complain in any way in the consideration that we have given you or any other county agent co-operating with the department in the state work. You are mistaken about this department having or taking any jurisdiction whatever over county agent's work. No county agent need circulate petitions for the county area work unless he wishes to do so. Of course, if it is the demand of the people of his county, then in order to have the work done either he or some other agency is required to circulate the petitions and we are always glad to furnish the county agent all the information we can and always send him a copy of the biennial report of the department's work. The last biennial report was sent you some time ago and if you will look through the report beginning on page 46 you will find a general report of the accredited herd and county area work. Also, on page 78 you will find the financial statement of reactors disposed of, etc.

I note that you state you did not receive the bulletin containing the rules and regulations and that we sent you a bulletin that had to do with seed control instead of livestock control. Some one else sent you the seed control bulletin as we have no such bulletin in this office. More than likely the State Board of Agriculture sent you the seed control bulletin. I am enclosing you another copy of the printed rules and call your special attention to rule 15 on pages 4 and 5. This same rule can be found on page 43 of the biennial report that was sent you some time ago. To furnish you any more detailed report than these sent, we could not do so. Of course, if there was any special case that required detailed records we would make them and send them to you.

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.



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

TELEPHONE OFFICE, 510

OFFICE, 11071/2 MAIN ST.

CO-OPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK

AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF KANSAS

MANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF

EXTENSION SERVICE

GOODLAND

May 26, 1927

Mr. J. H. Mercer Topeka, Kansas

Dear Sir:

Please do not get the idea that I was in anyway trying to dictate to you in my recent letter. I was trying to give you the idea that these men came to me with. You may not realize it, but County Agents in the field get the most of the first kicks and blames that follow T.B. testing. More than that, we are left completely in the dark so far as official records are concerned as to who has condemned cattle, and how serious the infection has been. It seems to me that considering the amount of work the Agent and Farm Bureau does in securing the signers for these petitions that we are entitled to some of this information. The inspettors naturally report to your office, but I think that it would save a lot of confusion and trouble if we had an official statement as to the men who had condemned cows, the amount of appraisals, damages and infection found. You do not seem to hesitate in using the County Agent wherever there is anything that he can help you in testing, so my personal opinion is we should receive consideration from you in order that we may give intelligent answers to the questions that come to us about condemned cattle.

A bulletin covering rules and regulations that you sent me is the one containing information in regard to seed control instead of livestock control. However, I think I have the bulletin you mentioned.

Is it your policy to mail to the owner of condemned cattle with his final settlement, a copy of the results of post-mortem examination? How soon may these men expect to receive the State's share of their indemnity?

Trusting that this will make $m\mathbf{y}$ position clear to you, I a_{m}

Yours truly

'L. Rucker County Agen

NLR: IKP



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



State of Kansas

OFFICE OF
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER
TOPEKA

Canton, Kans., June 10, 1927.

Mr J.H. mercer, Topeka, Kans.

Dear Mr Mercer:

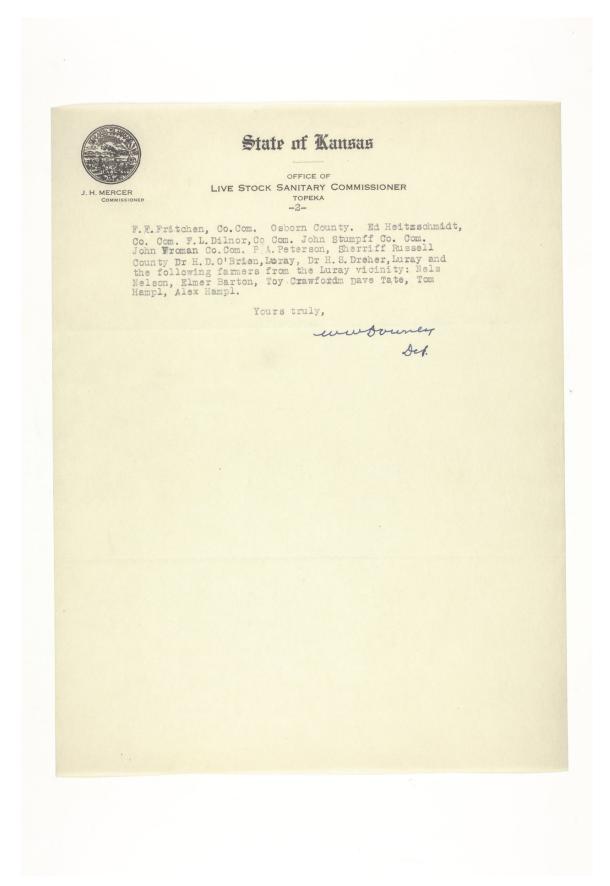
When I went to Luray, Wed. the 8th, to investigate the rabies situation, I found that the out break was in two counties, Orborn and Russell. Since the situation seemed serions, eight members of one family under pasteur treatment by Dr Drear, and excitement and apprehention reigning, I decided best to call a joint meeting of the county officials of the two counties to determine what steps to take to best handle the situation. The meeting was held in Luray. We discussed the advantages and disadvantages of a quarentine and decided that it would be better that to put on a quarentine at this time but to warn everybody in the neighborhood of the necessity of extra precaution in taking spechal notice of their dogs, also in keeping them tied up and kill as many as possible of the worthless dogs or those not especially cared for. This plan was unanimously adopted, and Dr H.D.O'Brien and Dr. H.S.Dreher are going to look after the situation. Will run notices in all the local papers and have a bunch of hand bills struck warning the people of the rabies outbreak and place them in automobiles and destribute them thoroughly throughout the vicinity. In event that this method fails and it becomes necessary to put on a quarentine these Drs are to notify the department so that action can be taken at once.

There were three dogs in the vicinity supposed to have had rabies. The first one belonged to a family by the name of Parker living northeast of Luray. This dog bit eight members of that family. They called Dr O'Brien who killed the dog and sent the head for analysis, the report showed positive rabies. The other two dogs acted strangely and were killed but they were not known to have bitten any thing and no analysis was made.

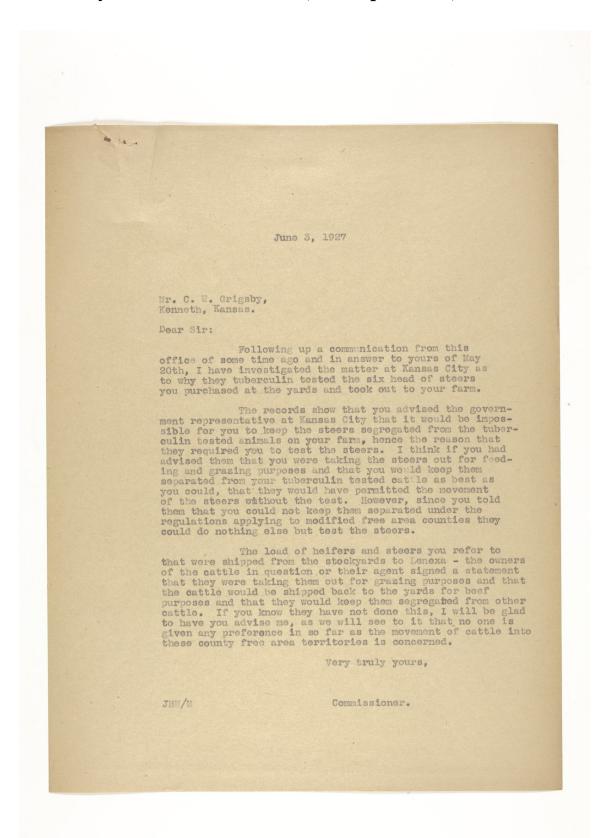
The Commissioners of both counties agreed to be responsible for the payment for pasteur treatment and advised the Drs hot to be slow in sending in their bill and to see that no case was neglected where such treatment was necessary. They also agreed to take care of all expense incurred in handling the situation.

The following persons were present at the meeting at Luray: J.E.Lenshay C.H.O. L.T.Storer, Co Com.

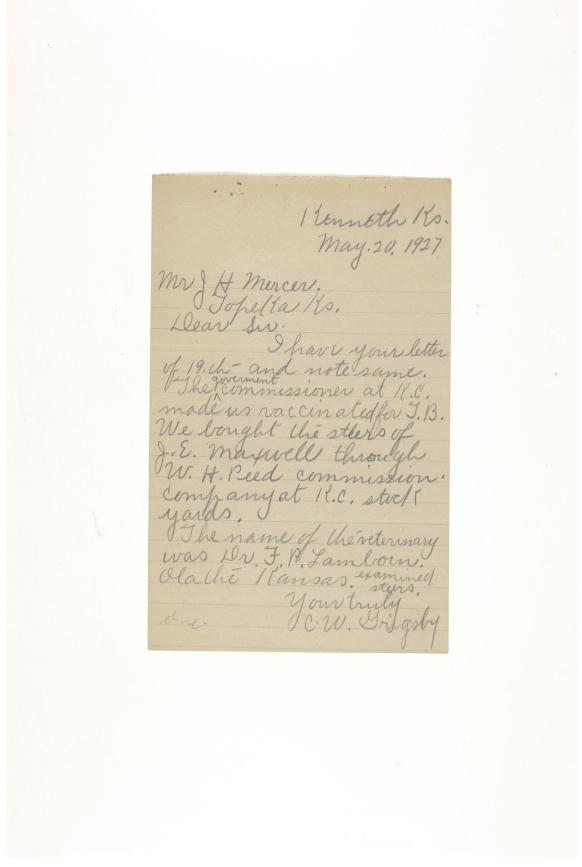




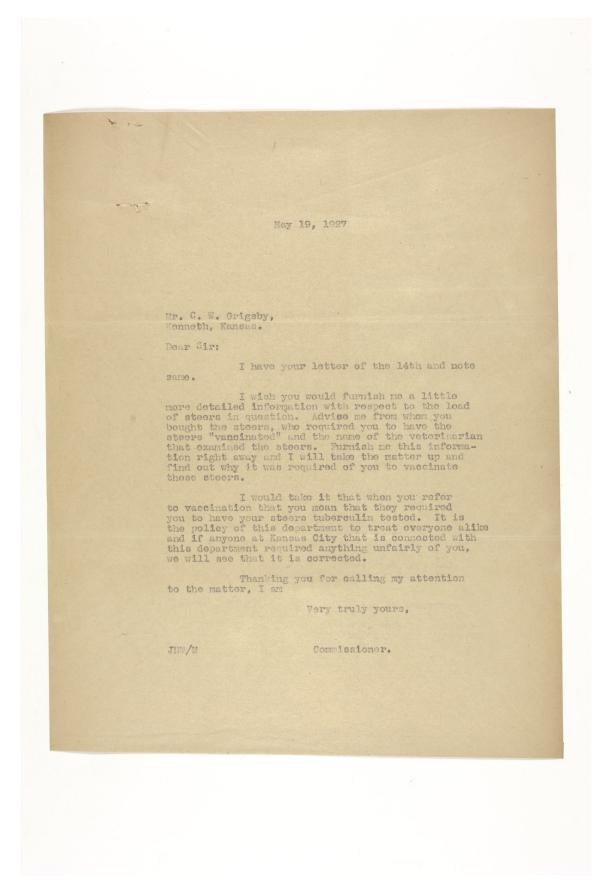










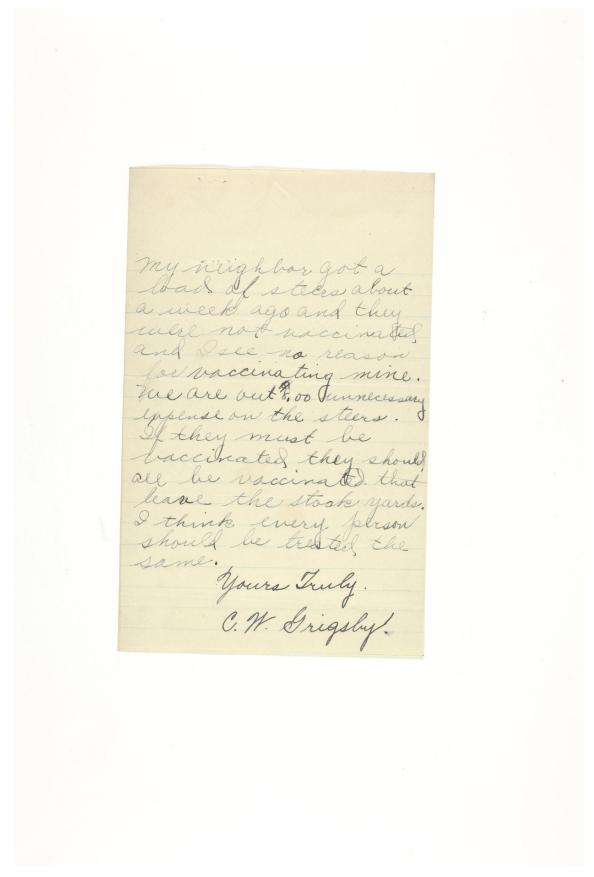




Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1926-1929

The Dr. was here see the steers and







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



State of Kansas

OFFICE OF
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER
TOPEKA

Kansas City, Mo. May 31st, 1927.

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

Dear Mr. Mercer:

Your letter of the 24th inst. at hand, regarding the six(6) steers belonging to C. W. Grigsby, Kenneth, Kansas and which I started in test here at the Yards, to be released at destination by Dr. F. P. Lamborn.

My reason for testing these steers in question was because Mr. Grigsby stated to me that it would be impossible for him to keep them segregated from his cows, which are now on the Tuberculin accredited list.

My only interest in the matter was to protect Mr. Grigsby and cooperate with the Government office here as nearly as possible.

I note that Mr. Grigsby states in his letter that there was a load of heifers shipped from the Yards to Lenexa and were not tested, also that one of his neighbors got a load of steers which were not tested. Our records here will show that either the owner or the commission firm, as they agent, signed an agreement, here in the office, to keep the cattle mentioned, segregated from tested cattle on their respective places.

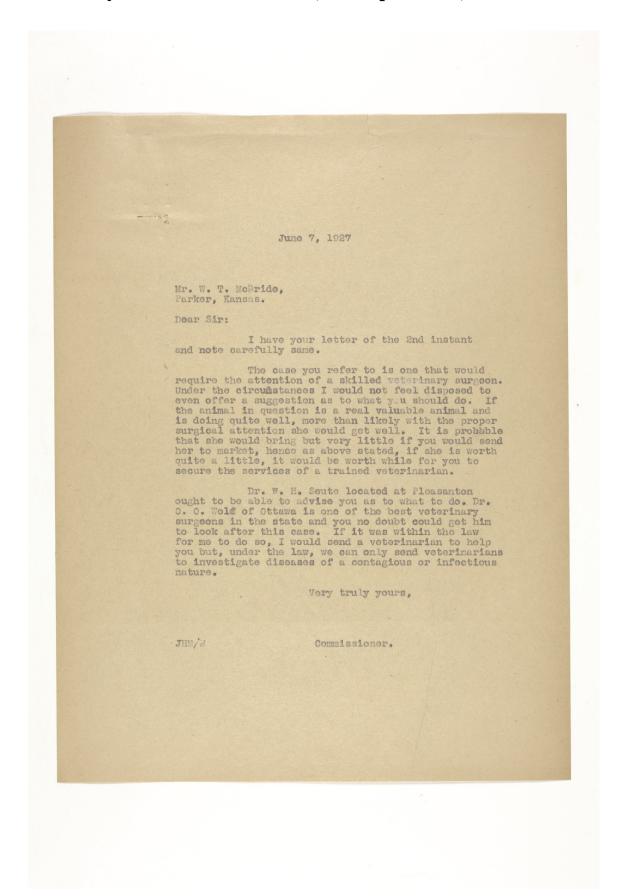
It is my policy and intention to treat every man the same, and would have no reason for doing otherwise, and regret very much that Mr. Grigsby should feel as he does.

Regarding the Kennon-Larson deal, have written Mr. Larson for further information and will write you as soon as I hear from him.

Yours very truly,

TAF: EE







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



FARM ADJOINS CITY; RESIDENCE

W. T. McBride

BREEDER AND FEEDER

PUREBRED DUROC JERSEY HOGS

PARKER, KANSAS

June 2 1927

Mr . H Mercer

Topeka Kansas

Bear Briend

Well - riend Mercer I am asking for some information and advice I have a registered shott hern neifer that carved and the cash had to be pursed and in pursing the cash we tere the dung here leese from the rectum, I had vetinary Ruble down here to day and we made a thereugh examination of her we put our habd down cight or yen inches and got herd that the content put it out. Now is there any way or pursing that out and fastening it so it will grow back. It seems to me if we had a big tube with a phiange on the out side end, puts that gut out over that and cord it and sow the other part to it that it with proper treatment would get well. The large tube would make a passage way from the bowels.

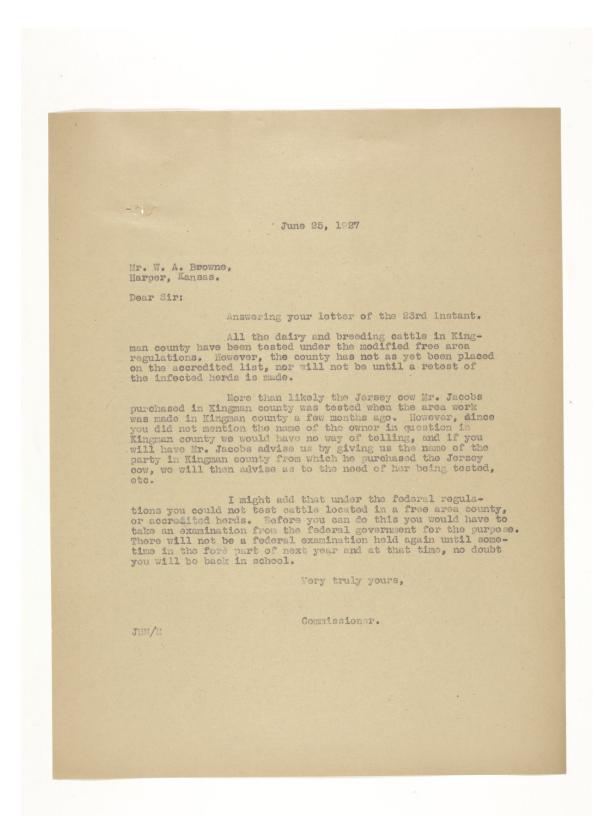
and the phiange would hald it from going back inside, after she was well puts the tube out, or would it be best to just dry her up and ship her out. She is doing well and giving about two gastens of mink a day.

It me hear from you in regard to the same.

Thanking you for advice I remain as ever

Your Friend W Jm Bride



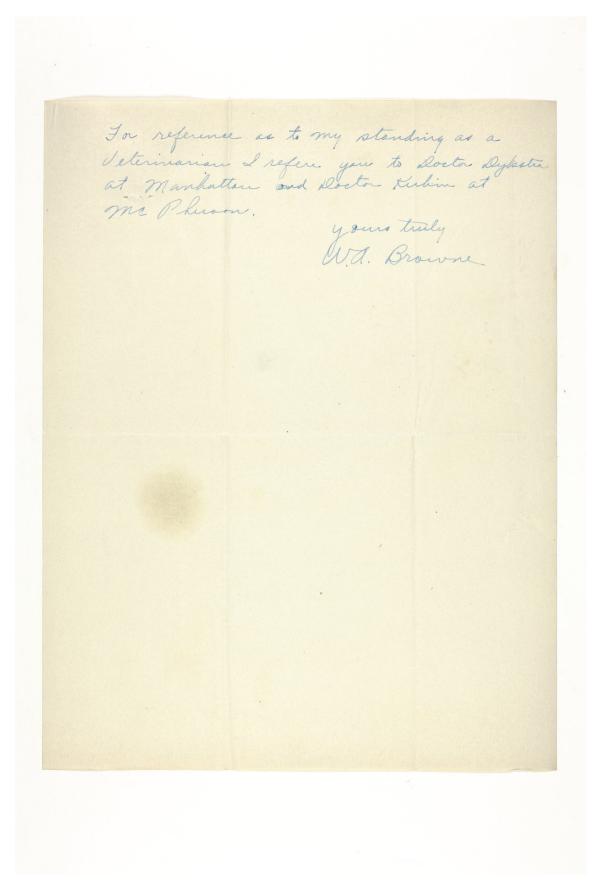




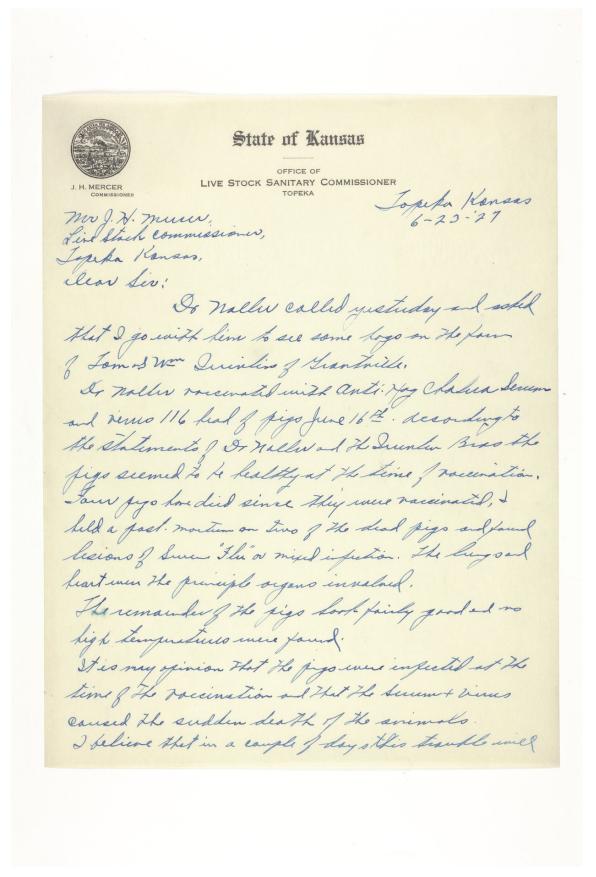
Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1926-1929

Harper Kansas June 23, 1926 Hon & H. Mercer Topelsa, Kansas Dear Mr. Mercer I am a Serior student in the Division of Vetering medicine at the State agricultural callige. I am practicing this summer on a permit from the state board of Veterinary examiners and under the preceptor ship of Dean R. R. Dykstra. a client of mine Mr. a.O. Jacoba . Harper, Kans. bought a Jersey cow about a month ago in Kingman County and shipped her to his farm at Layer. now he wants me to test this cow for tubercolosis. Harper county has is a modified tree area and I understand that Kingman Co, is not I instructed me Jacoba to keep this cow quaranteened and gave him instructions as to how this should be done What is the regulations on such a case ? at the time Mr Jacobs bought the cow he had no way of knowing that Harper County had been Joldced on the free area list. Can I the make an official test on this cow? If I can test will you please supply me with the necessary tuberculin and blanks on which to make report. any cost will will be paid on delivery.











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	V. Chuspenson	

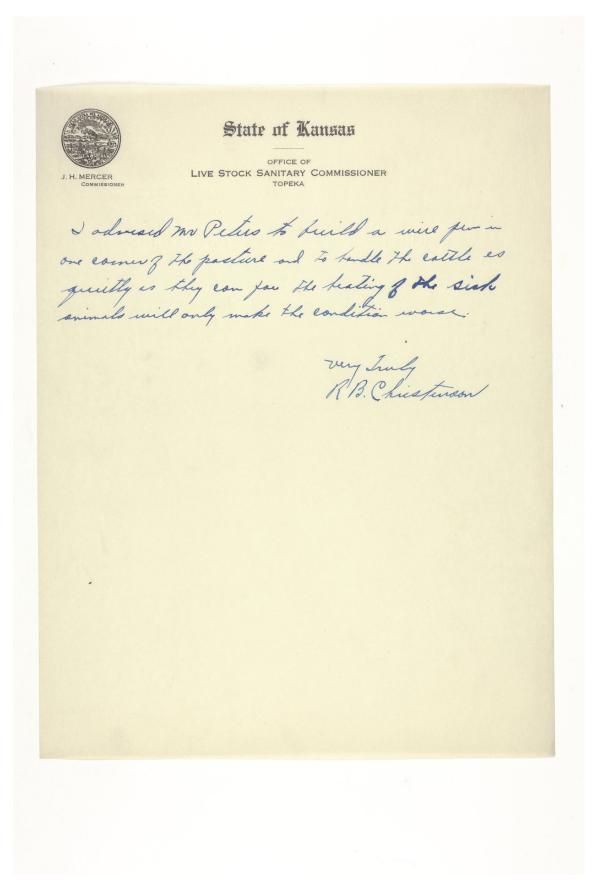


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State of Kankas OFFICE OF LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER TOPEKA
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investigation from 21 et of a condition among cathle belonging to f. M. Peters of Bushingsone. Mr Peters purhand 58 head of very commonsferry
One enimal died Sum June 19th and Three more had died when I arrived on the form.
Mast of the animals were very quent and their timpustions ranged from 105.8% to 107t. One animal diel a short time before I arrived. I feld a past master examination on the animal and
facul lesions of Human togue Steptiemis of the Julinemany form, I advised the vaccination of the remaining animals with nementagic Septiemia Bection.
Des Rabutson of Bushingame and Tomilson of Scientin were present at the Past. morten examination







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

June 27, 1927

Mr. Earl Moran, R.F.D. #23, Auburn, Kansas.

Dear Sir

Answering your letter of the 18th instant.

I have got quite a correspondence with respect to the hogs that were bought at the Kansas City yards by Mr. Larson, trucked to Dover, two of which were sold to you.

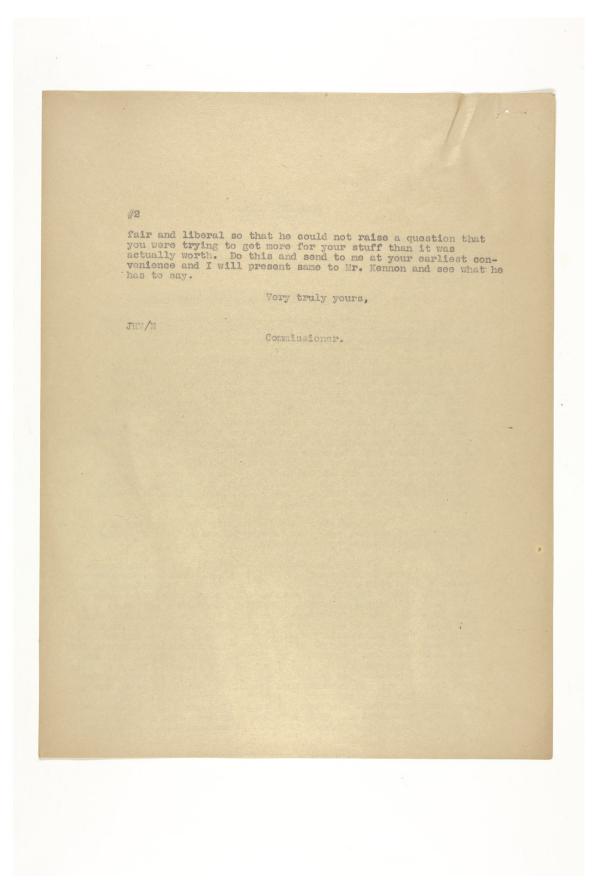
I was in Kansas City last Friday and met Mr.

A. L. Kennon and was locking over the records in the state
and government office. I found that Mr. Kennon had 19 head
of hogs vaccinated, single method, under date of March 19,
1927 and he states that four mead of the 19 hogs vaccinated
were sold to Mr. Larson. However, he was not given any
permit either by the state or the federal government to move
the hogs off the Kansas City stockyards. He at first contended
that he had made this sale and moved the hogs off the yards
in compliance with federal regulations but he could not produce any cortificate or copy of a certificate from the federal
government office and the records show that he never was issued any certificate, so he has violated not only the federal
regulations but has violated the Kansas regulations also with
respect to the movement of hogs into the state.

Ho admitted that the hogs he sold were brood sows and, of course, would come under rule 9 on page 2 of the printed regulations, copy enclosed.

We have no authority to compel Mr. Kennon to refund any money in transactions of this kind. However, we have authority to file compliant against him for the violation of the law both from a federal stendpoint and a state standpoint. We are more interested, however, in having him make a refund of the purchase price of these hogs so that you and Mr. Lister might be paid back some of your loss. Therefore, I would suggest that you make up a statement of your loss as nearly as you can estimate same and sent to me and we will present the same to Mr. Kennon for his consideration. In making up this statement set out just the number of hogs you had on your farm and a reasonable value on same and also the price you paid for the two hogs that you bought from Mr. Larson, and any expense that you might have been to in the way of employing a veterinarian in treating your hogs, or burying the dead carcasses. In fact all items of expenditure in connection with the transaction. Show just how many hogs died and how many were sick and got over this trouble. Make your items of charges







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

June 17, 1927

Mr. A. L. Kennon, Kensas City, Mo.

Dear Sir:

A short time ago Mr. Earl Moran of Auburn Kansas, called our attention to having purchased two brood sows from W, Larson of Devor, Kansas and that a short time after purchasing these sows one died and after about ten days from the time of the death of this sow other hogs on his farm began to show signs of sickness and that he called Dr. Coffey of Eskridge, a graduate veterinarian, to treat his hogs and that he prenounced the trouble a typical case of hog cholera. According to the records there had never been any hog cholera on the Moran farm, so far as they knew.

Mr. Larson sold the other two sows that he purchased from you to a Mr. Lister, with about like results. Several hogs died on both farms.

I have made quite an investigation of this transaction and we find that Mr. Wm Larson gave you a check on March 21, 1927 for \$120 and this check bears your indersement and was paid at the Dover State Bank, Dover, Kansas, on March 24th. Mr. Larson advises that he purchased these hogs of you at the Kansas City stockyards and loaded them soon after the purchase on the same day, between 11 and 12 o'clock on March 21st.

Dr. Fowler has had this matter up with you before with the request that you furnish him the information, or copy of records giving you authority to move these hogs off the Kansas City stockyards. Under date of June 8th, Dr. Fowler advises that you informed him that you kept no record of your business for more than one or two weeks at a time and that you do not care to sell any more hogs going to Kansas. This report is not sufficient. Therefore, unless you can show that you handled these hogs in compliance with the Kansas law there is only one course for this department to pursue and that is to enforce the law governing matters of this kind.

I expect to be in Kansas City one day next week and in the meantime it is suggested that you look up the records in connection with this transaction so that you can furnish me same. Dr. Fowler will advise you the day I will be at the office in the Exchar Building later. Since Dr. Fowler failed to furnish me your local p office address, I am sending him this letter with the request that hand you same.

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.