

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

**Section 4, Pages 91 - 120** 

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

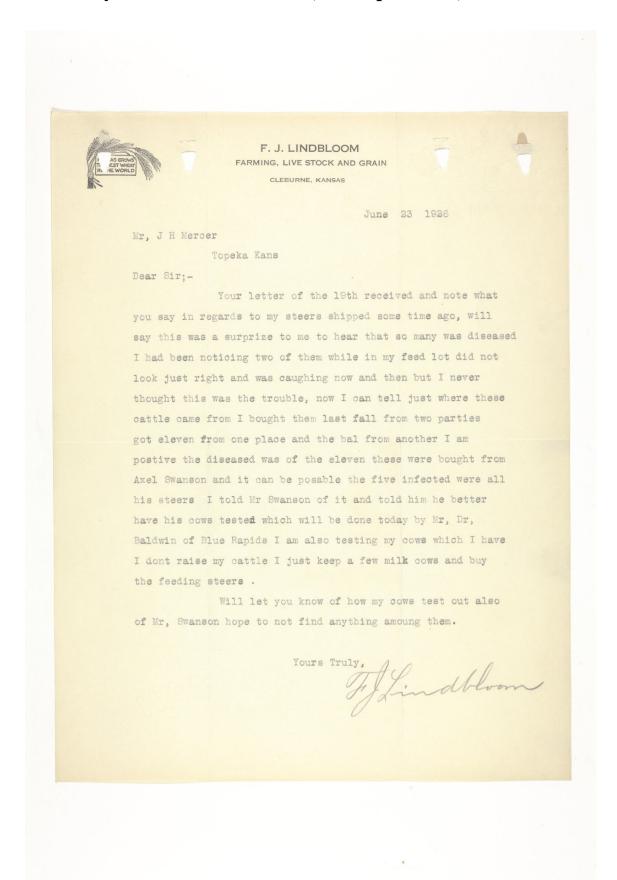
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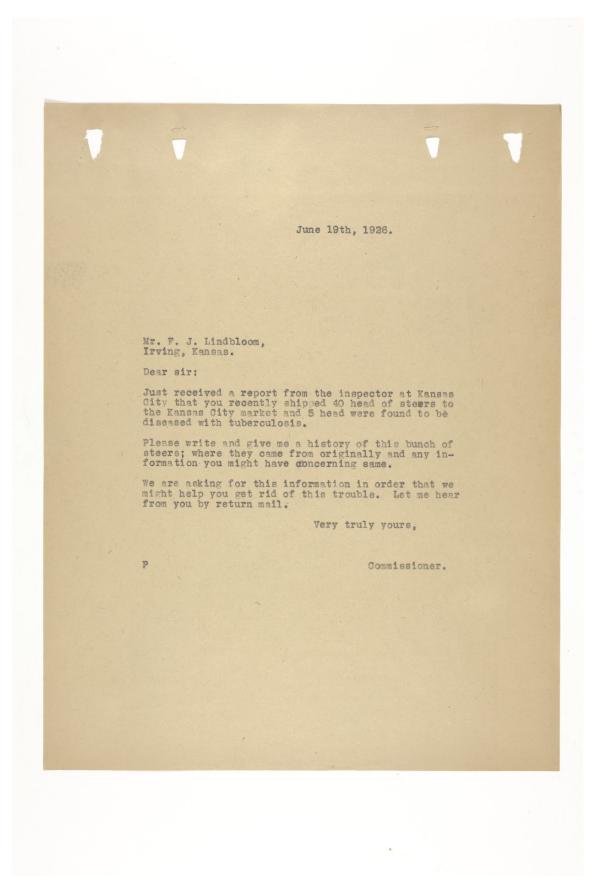
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# KANSAS HISTORICAL SOCIETY





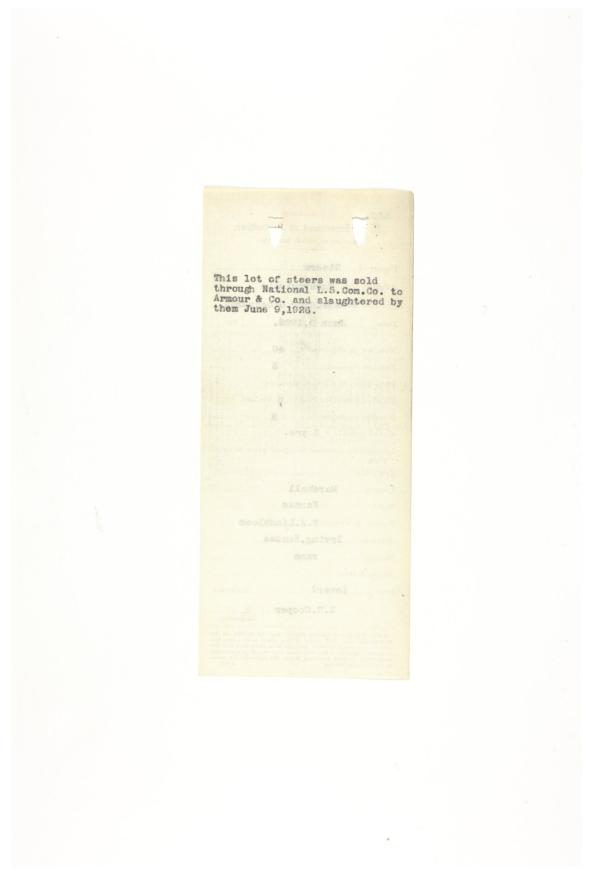




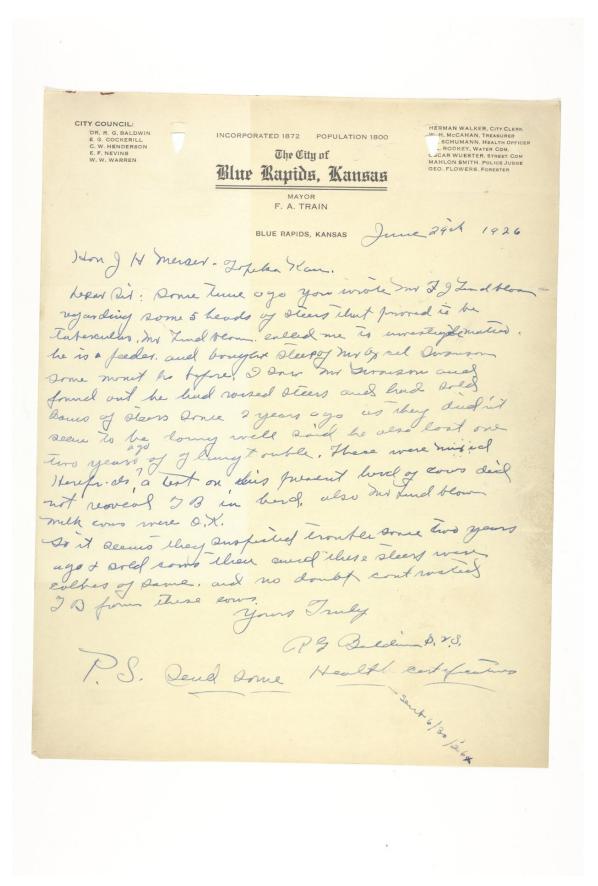


EJC. F. Y. Form 11 C.	
H. Bepartment of Assiculture,	
BUREAU OF ANIMAL IND TRY	
Report of Steers (Species.)	
Affected with Tuberculosis	
Received at Kans. City Stockyards	
Date June 8,1926, 191	
Date, Total	
Number in shipment 40	
Number diseased. 5	
Disposition of diseased carcasses:	
Number passed for food 2 for lard	
Number condemned 3	
Age of animals 3 yrs.	
Location of premises occupied prior to ship- ping:	
Township	
County Marshall	
State Kansas	
Feeder or owner F.J.Lindbloom	
Address Irving, Kansas	
Shipper same	
Shipped from	
over (over) Railroad.	
W.R. Cooper Inspector.	
back of this slip. The object of this report is to locate the premises on which diseased animals have been kept and the	
Note.—Further obtainable history may be written on the back of this silp. The object of this report is to locate the premises on which diseased animals have been kept and the name and address of the individual who owned or controlled them while on such premises, hence the necessity for accuracy and completeness,	

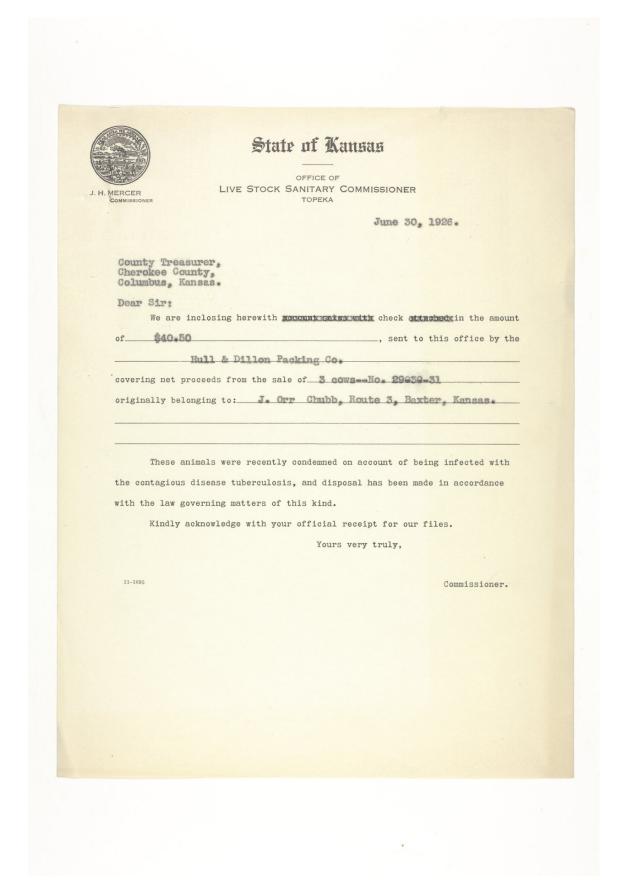




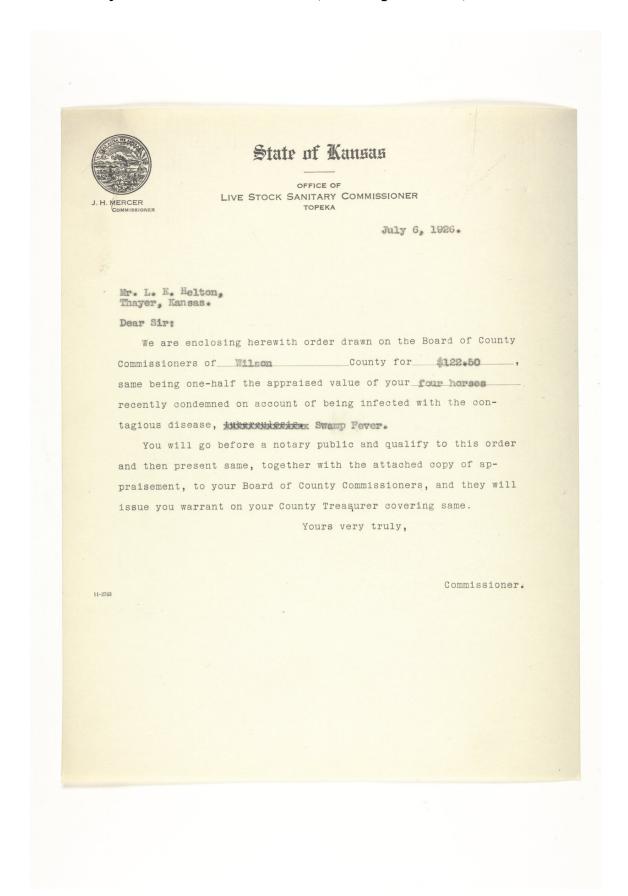




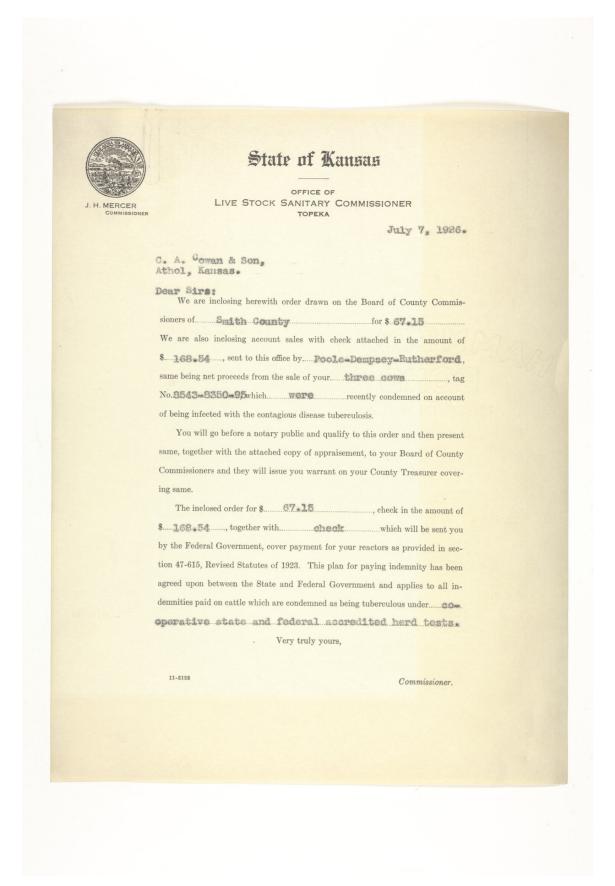




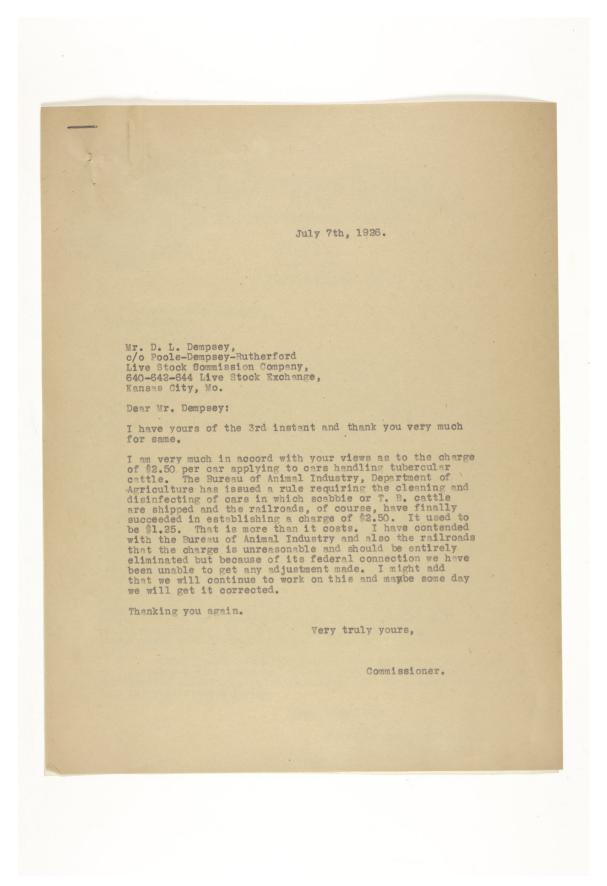






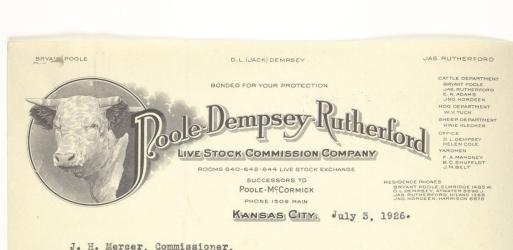








#### Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1926-1929



J. H. Mercer, Commissioner, Topeks, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Mercer:

Yours of the 2nd inst., referring to the three reactor cattle consigned to us by C. A. Cowan, Athol, Kans., received.

Mr. Cowan loaded two of the cows in one car and one in another car, making it necessary to collect cleaning and disinfecting on the two cars. One of the cars contained both cattle and hogs, which is responsible for the variation in the freight charges.

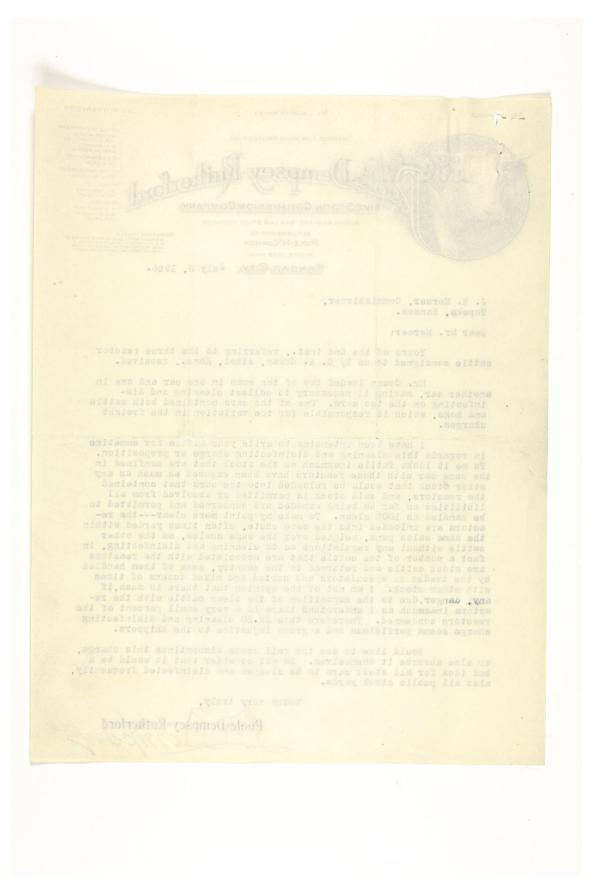
I have been intending to write your Office for sometime in regards this cleaning and disinfecting charge or proposition. To me it looks futile inasmuch as the stock that are confined in the same car with those reactors have been exposed as much as any other stock that would be reloaded into the cars that contained the reactors, and said stock is permitted or absolved from all libilities as far as being exposed are concerned and permitted to be handled as 100% clean. To make my point more clear---the reactors are unloaded into the same chute, often times yarded within the same sales pens, weighed over the same scales, as the other cattle without any regulations as to cleaning and disinfecting, in fact a number of the cattle that are associated with the reactors are stock cattle and returned to the country, some of them handled by the trades or speculators and sorted and mixed dozens of times with other stock. I am not of the opinion that there is much, if any, danger due to the exposition of the clean cattle with the reactors inasmuch as I understand there is a very small percent of the reactors condemned. Therefore this \$2.50 cleaning and disinfecting charge seems perfidious and argross injustice to the shippers.

Would like to see the rail roads discontinue this charge, or else absorbe it themselves. Do not consider that it would be a bad idea for all stock cars to be cleaned and disinfected frequently, also all public stock yards.

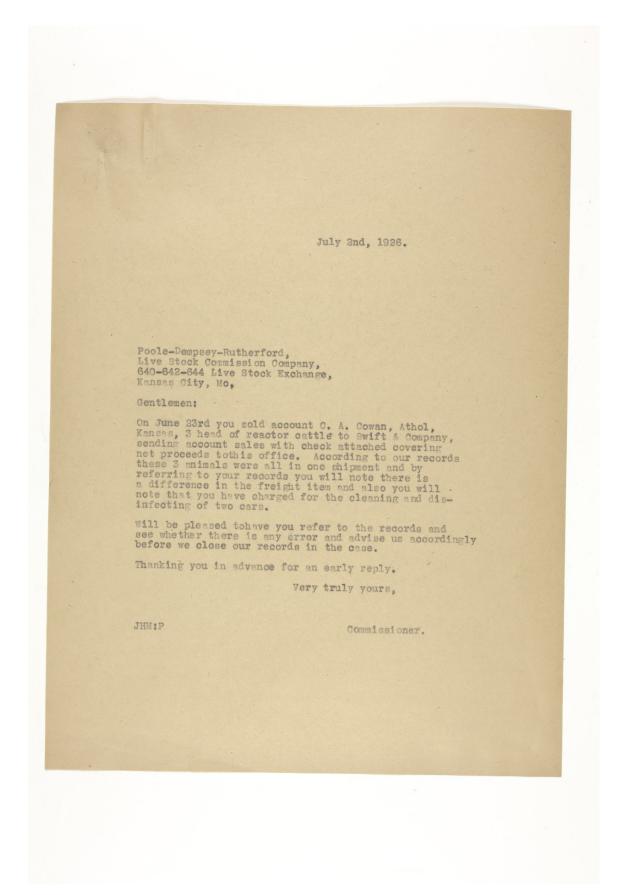
Yours very truly,

Poole-Dempsey-Rutherford





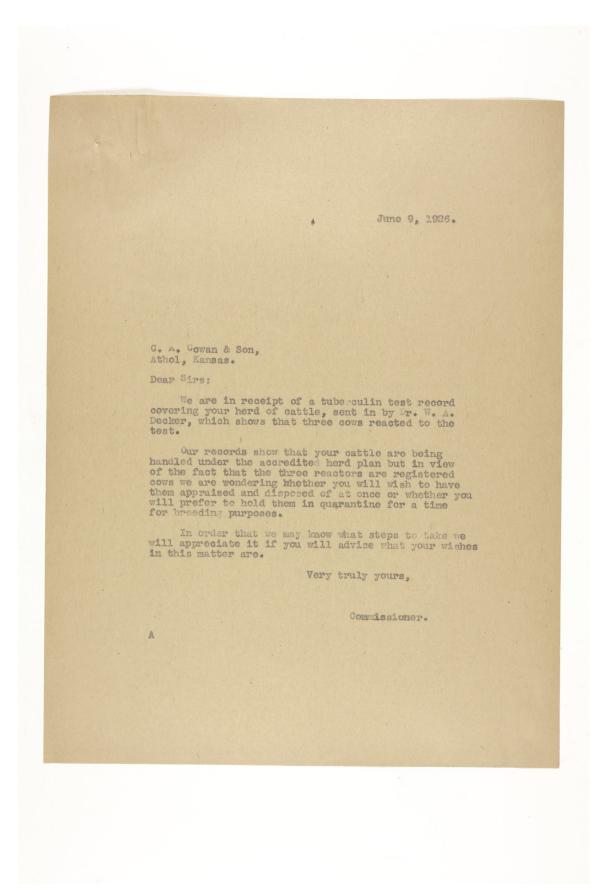




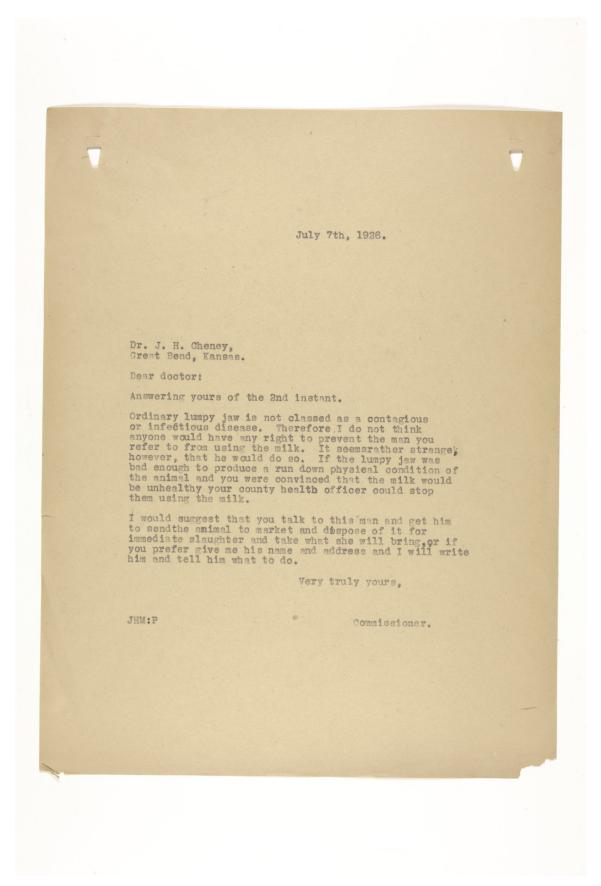


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9	ATHOL FAR	MER'S SHIPPI	NG ASSOCI	ATION	
		C. A. COWAN, Manage	er		
		ATHOL, KANSA	June 12	192 <b>£</b>	
J.	H. Japenser Topelaa	. fine fter	le Com	innie	
Pe	1 Spelaa	Kans,	to m	man let	ten
regar	an Sin !!	reactor	o in	ur heng	0
there	say the	t me	desire	to ha	ne.
el On	account	of the a	lifficiel	They in A	Leefing
it us	isolated	Could	get on	t rigi	J Lx
away	as it ha	s been	nearly	) //	eks
suck	Fur Pecker	Reof		ant,	
		2	Pg. C	ovans	ofen

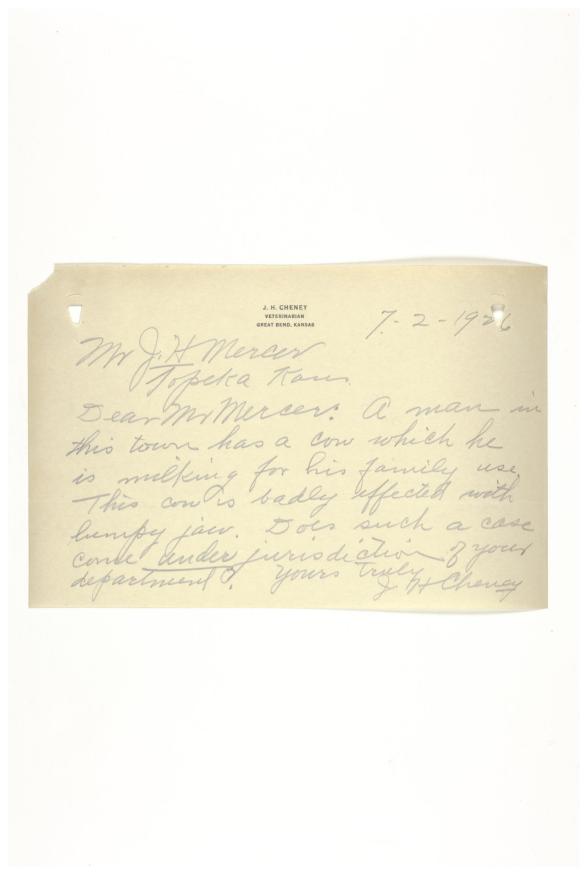




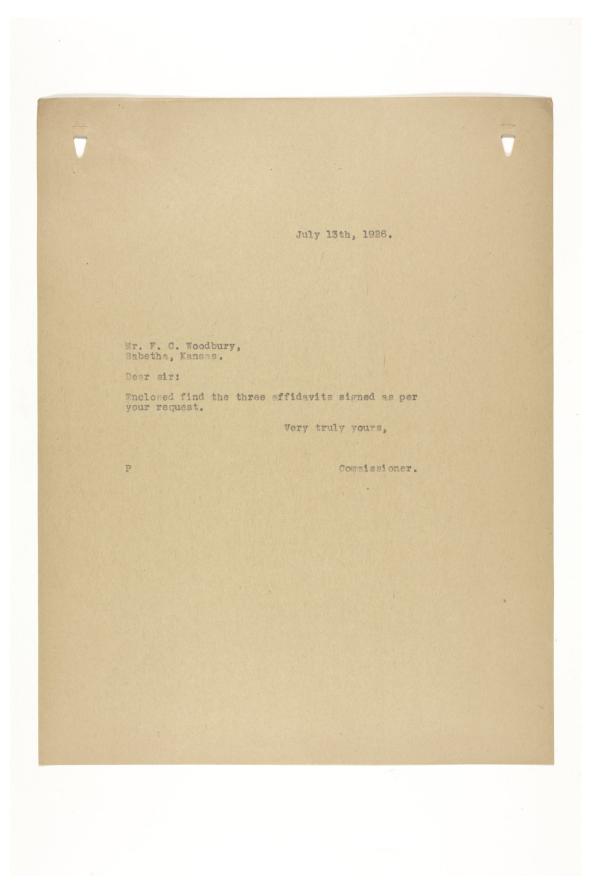




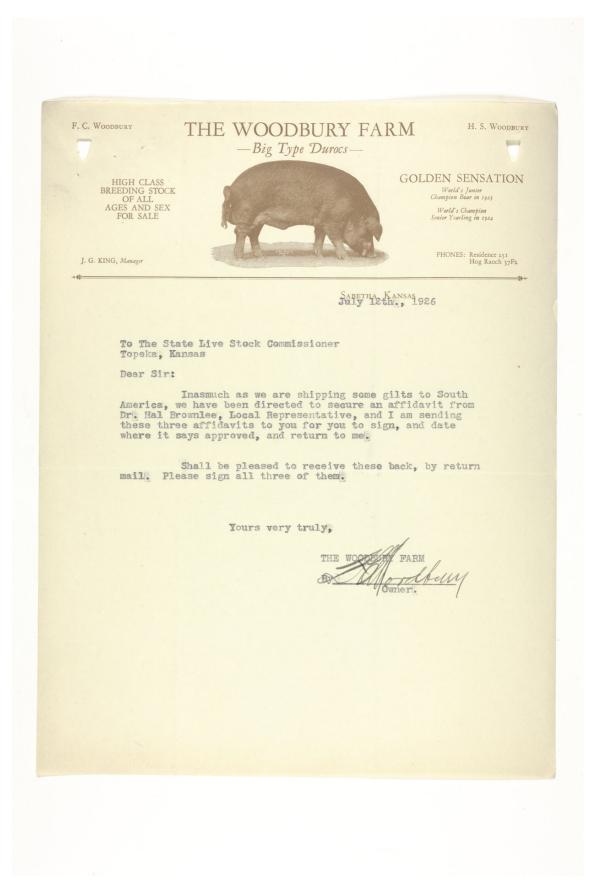




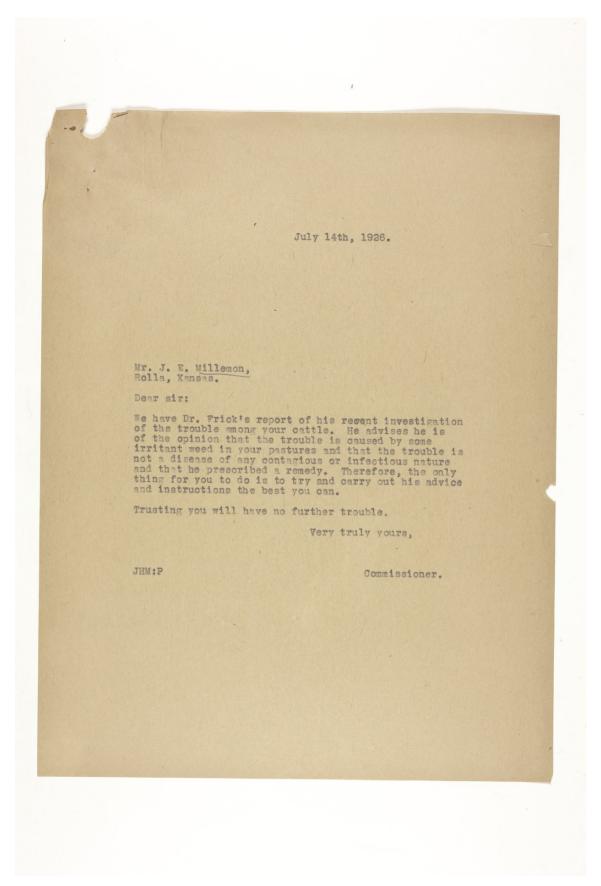




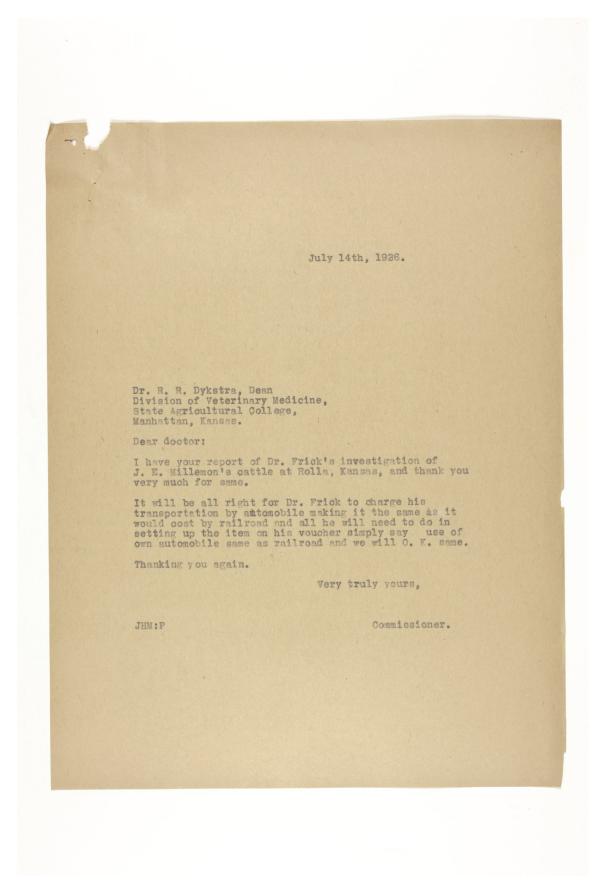














#### Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1926-1929

#### KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE MANHATTAN, KANSAS

DIVISION OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

July 12, 1926.

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

Dear Mr. Mercer:

In compliance with your letter of a few days ago Dr. E.J.Frick of our staff drove in his own car to Rolla, Kansas, to make an investigation of the condition existing on the farm of Mr. Millemon. Doctor Frick is out of town at the present time and asked me to write this report for him.

Doctor Frick states that the farm of Mr. Millemon was in bad shape, as it was covered with sage brush, cactus, and many other weeds. It seems that when Mr. Millemon's cattle were turned out on this land they soon developed inflamed skin areas in the region of the pasterns and the muzzle in particular. This condition was then aggrevated by the use of water, either as a wash or by the fact that the cattle wallowed in it. Two years ago there was some of this trouble, and all the cattle recovered. The cattle observed by Doctor Frick were recovering. One affected animal died, not as a result of the disease, however, but as a result of difficult calving. It may be said! therefore, that Mr. Millemon has lost no animals from this disease. Doctor Frick could not definitely determine the cause of it, but he is satisfied in his own mind that it is due to some irritant weed with which the animals come in contact while in the pasture. This is also Mr. Millemon's belief. Doctor Frick states that there was no evidence of contagiousness in the malady. Doctor Frick recommended that whenever Mr. Millemon noticed the first symptoms of this ailment, the animals be kept up for a few days and that they be treated with a remedy for which Doctor Frick left a prescription.

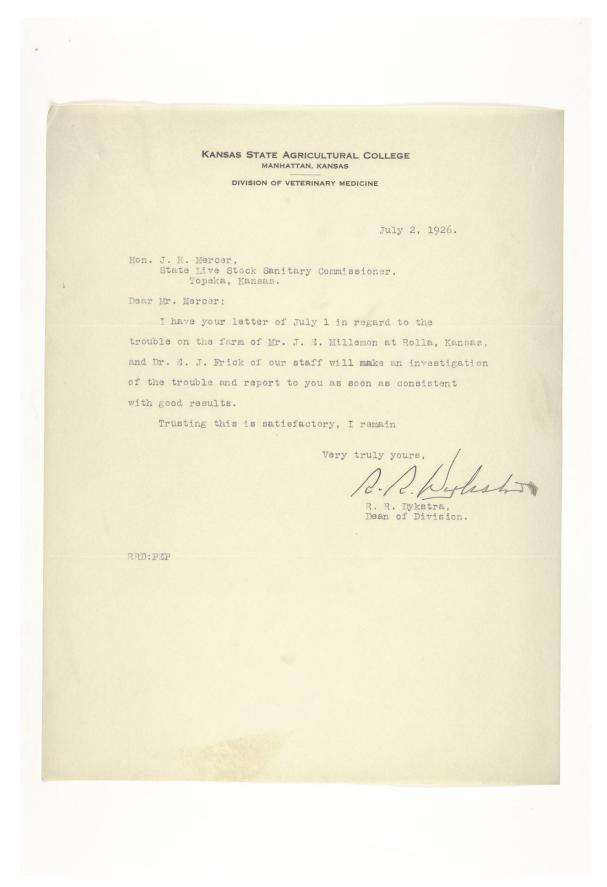
As soon as Doctor Frick returns, which will probably not be until after the first of August, as he has gone on his vacation, he will send in his expense account. In this connection I may say that Doctor Frick asked me whether it would be all right if his expense account corresponded with what it would have cost to make the trip if he had made it by railroad. The round trip fare from Manhattan to Rolla is \$27.08, and to this item would have to be added two nights on the sleeper and meals. Of course, having made the trip in his own car so as to make better time, Doctor Frick will have no receipts for railroad travel.

Very truly yours,

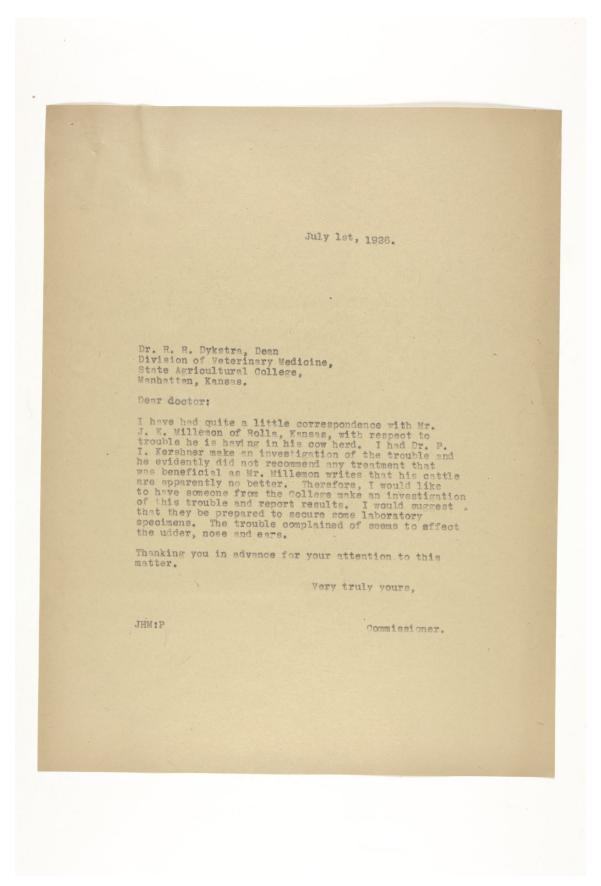
R. R. Dykstra, Dean of Division.

RRD: PEP

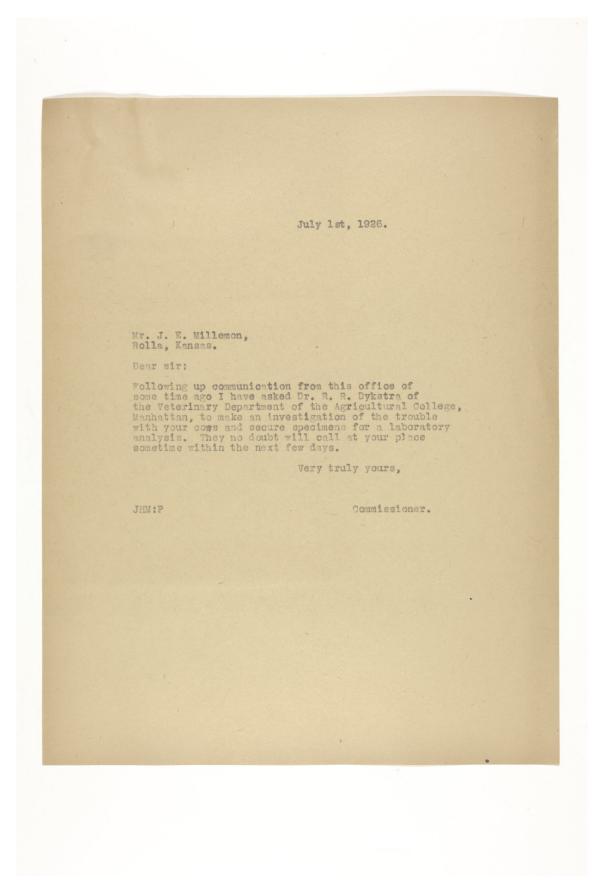




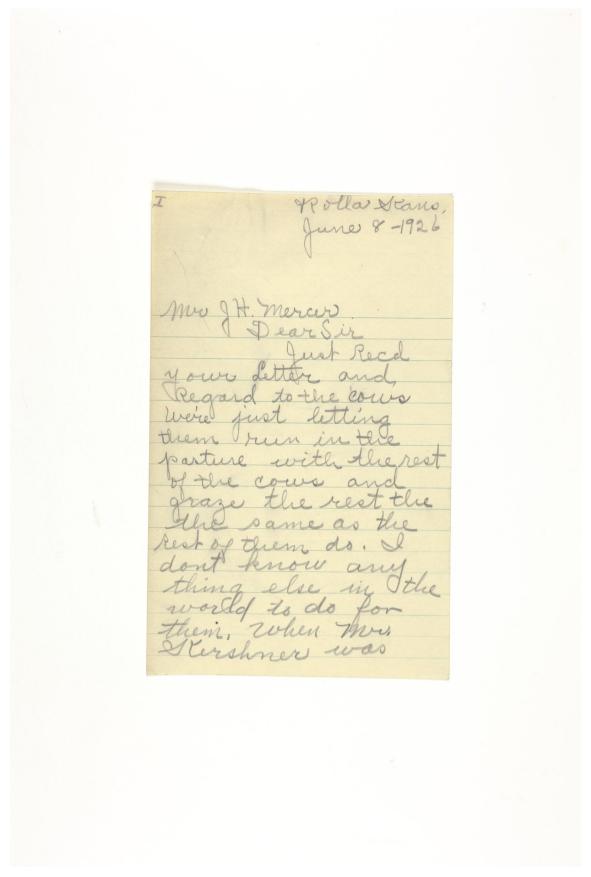




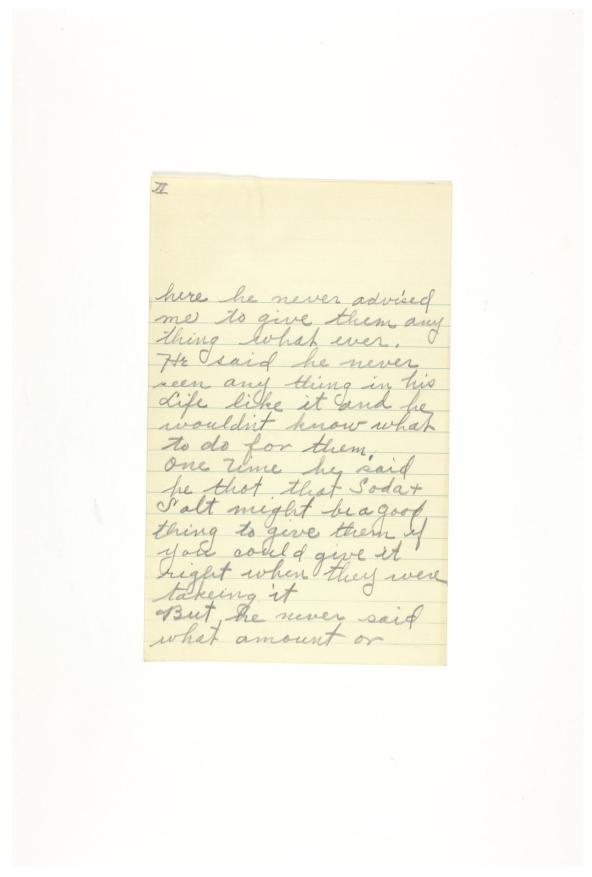




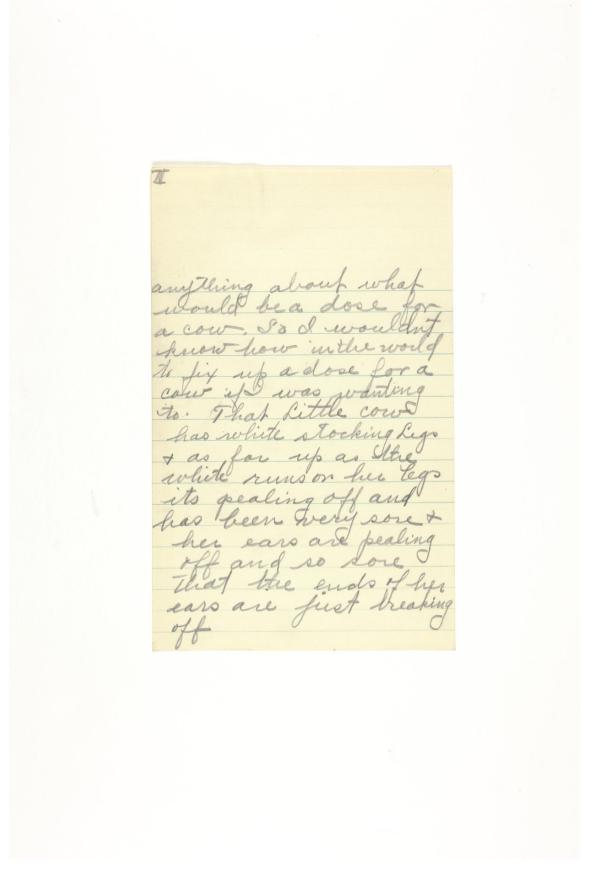




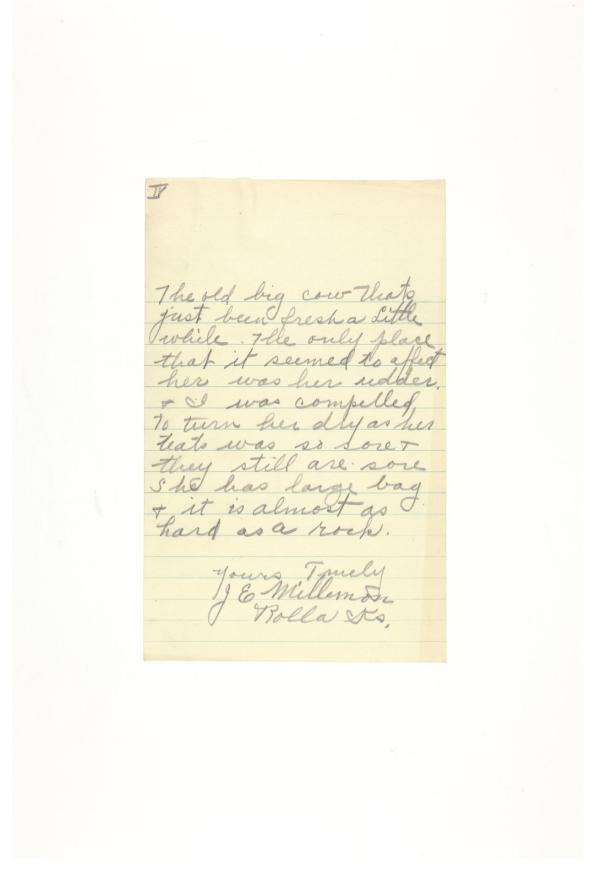




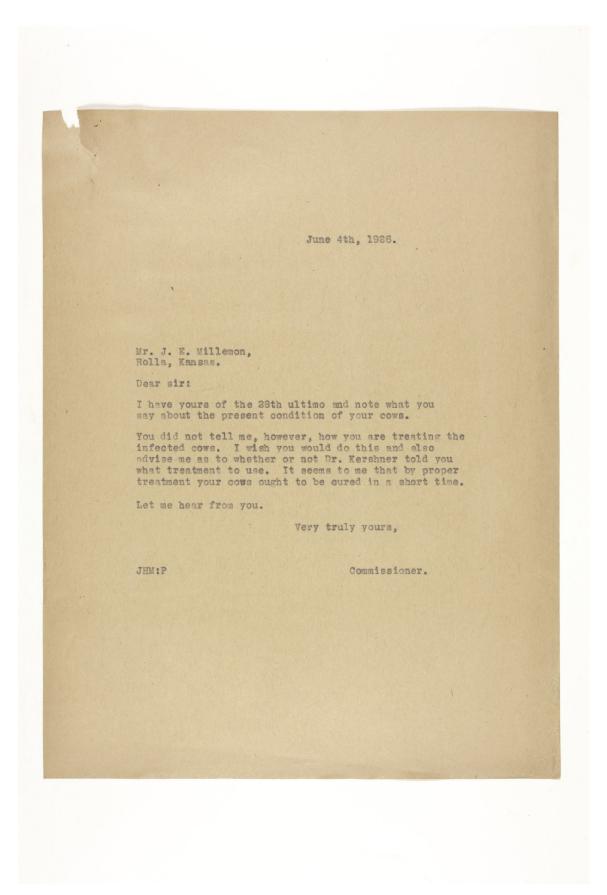














	Rolla Stansas May 28-26	
	Mrs. J. H. Mercer.  Dear Sir.  Jour Letter of the 26 the  The one cow that  She is very puny +  poor yet but is	
	don't seem to thurt her to Eat like it did Her nose is still sore yet but nothing like lit was & the old hide is about all pealed off around her eyes to the	