

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

Section 58, Pages 1711 - 1740

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

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

May 9, 1929

Mr. Geo. J. Diebolt,
R.F.D. #2,
Abilene, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

Dr. R. R. Dykstra of the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan has asked us to write you relative to the duties of the state live stock sanitary commissioner.

While the duties of the commissioner are extensive and varied, I would say in a general way that his duties are to protect the health of the domestic animals in the state from all contagious and infectious diseases. He is authorized and empowered to establish and enforce such quarantines as he may deem necessary. In co-operation with the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, he is authorized to establish and enforce such regulations applying to importation into Kansas of all domestic animals. The live stock commissioner issues permits to all veterinarians and others who use hog cholera virus in the vaccination of hogs and under his direction cattle are tested for tuberculosis and horses tested for glanders.

The live stock commissioner makes arrangements for disposition of all tubercular cattle which are found by the veterinarians in testing cattle over the state. In order that you may know the extent of this particular work I would say that we now have in Kansas thirty-two counties in which all the dairy and breeding cattle have been tested within the last three years. This work is rapidly increasing not only in Kansas but throughout the United States. In one year there were tested under our direction over 35,000 cattle and 476 were found to be infected with tuberculosis. These reactors were appraised and disposed of under our direction.

We are enclosing you a copy of the live stock sanitary law together with our regulations which apply and include the duties of the live stock commissioner. Trusting this information is what you wish, I am

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

JHM/M

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

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
MANHATTAN, KANSAS
DIVISION OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

May 7, 1928.

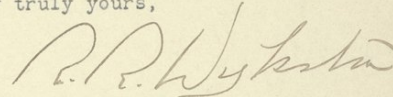
Hon. J. H. Mercer,
State Live Stock Sanitary Com.,
Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Mercer:

I have a letter from Mr. Geo. J. Diebolt, Route 2, Box 78,
Abilene, Kansas, in which among other things he asks as follows:
"What are the duties of the sanitary live stock commission at
Topeka?"

Will you kindly answer him.

Very truly yours,



R. R. Dykstra,
Dean of Division.

RRD:PEP

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



J. H. MERCER
COMMISSIONER

State of Kansas

OFFICE OF
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER
TOPEKA

Topeka Kansas
May 12, 1928

Mr. J. H. Mercer,
Live Stock Commissioner,
Topeka Kansas,
Dear Sir:

To-day I made an investigation on the farm of Mrs Florence Bennett, Topeka R#7. This farm is near Eskridge and is owned by Mr Eastman.

For some time they have been losing chickens and the boys did not seem to grow as they should. Mr Coffey of Eskridge was called and he diagnosed the condition as Tuberculosis in both chickens and swine.

Mrs Bennett brought a chicken and small pig in from the farm and had Dr Waller autopsy them but advised that his findings were not very satisfactory to make a diagnosis on.

Mrs Bennett called me Fri evening and asked if I would accompany Dr Waller to the farm to-day. Mr Coffey of Eskridge was called and was present.

Three chickens were autopsied, two showed lesions of fatal Typhoid and a toxic condition.



J. H. MERCER
COMMISSIONER

State of Kansas

OFFICE OF
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER
TOPEKA

The other bird showed lesions of tuberculosis in the lungs, liver, intestines and in the joint of the left leg.

A shoat 8 months old, that would weigh about 100 pounds was killed and autopsied, a very large number of roundworms were found in the intestinal tract, lung worms in the lungs and several abscesses in the lungs, that in my opinion were caused by the worms, but Dr Coffey thought they were tuberculosis abscesses.

The mediastinal lymph glands contained pus which very closely resembled that of tuberculosis.

Mr Eastman has been giving the shoats, stock food and his worm remover, while some ground Koppin corn and sorghum.

The worm remover could have been at fault, but the dogs did not have proper handling after they were "wormed" for they were not shut up in a close pen until after the worms had passed from them and said litter cleaned up and burned or hauled to a point on the farm



J. H. MERCER
COMMISSIONER

State of Kansas

OFFICE OF
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER
TOPEKA

where the hogs would not come in contact with same.

There are 38 shoats, 6 sows, 26 small pigs and 2 gilts on the farm at this time.

The hog-house is built of tile with a cement floor and cement feeding place on the south side of the hog-house. The hog-house and feeding place can be cleaned and disinfected very easy and thoroughly.

The advise given my Eastman was to dispose of the 38 shoats and 6 sows, and to build a short lane to a small pasture south and west of the hog-house and turn the pigs and two gilts in the new pasture, to clean the other lot of all litter then plow it up and plant to some feed crop for at least a year. After the pigs are larger to have them tested for tuberculosis and dispose of all reactors.

There are 170 old hens and some little chickens my Eastman said they did not care for the eggs so it was thought best to dispose of all the



J. H. MERCER
COMMISSIONER

State of Kansas

OFFICE OF
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER
TOPEKA

Keep them thoroughly clean and disinfect the
pen-house and nearby lots so it will be as
soft as possible for the young chickens after
they get grown.

Mr. Eastman seems discouraged because
of the infection on the farm and in my opinion
is advised too radically about the farm
being badly infected and infested with contagious
and infectious diseases that affect livestock.

Those familiar with livestock know that
there are many hundreds of farms where the
poultry and swine are disposed of and the lots
cleaned or changed and the farm restocked and
raised very successfully after doing same.

I suggest that you send a copy of this
report to Mrs. Bennett.

Very Truly
R. B. Christenson

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

May 14, 1928

Dr. H. F. Dotson,
Live Stock Exchange,
Wichita, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of the 12th instant.

The enclosed is a list of the accredited free area counties. We will likely add to this list the first of June the counties of Pratt, Franklin and Jefferson. There will be but little county area testing, however, after June first until next October again.

While writing, Dr. Harrison's reports show that a very large number of small bands of sheep originating at the Wichita stockyards develop mange. Of course I have not made any investigation as to whether or not the sheep in question originated in mangy herds or ranches, but will ask the federal government to make this investigation.

However, I wish you would talk with the sheep traders on the Wichita yards and get their view point with respect to an order requiring the dipping of all sheep moving from the yards to farms in the state. You need not indicate that we will put an order of this kind in but find out all the particulars about it. Also get the data as to what the stock yards company would charge for the dipping of sheep under the provisions of such an order. Get this information right away as I expect to be in Wichita now in a few days and would want to go over the matter at that time.

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

JHM/M

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

May 15, 1928

Mr. G. C. Niccum,
R.F.D. #1,
Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of recent date and
note contents of same.

I do not know of any assistance we could
be to you in locating the stolen calves you refer
to. You do not state in your letter the breed of
the calves, whether they were shorthorn or holstein.
I would think the best thing for you to do would be
to take the matter up with the sheriff of the
county and give him all the particulars and he might
be able to assist you. Investigations of such
matters are a part of his duty, especially so if
you have any idea or opinion as to who might have
stolen your calves.

It is true this department has several
field inspectors located in different sections of
the state and they visit a good many farms and
inspect a good many cattle but their inspections are
usually made on herds of cattle where we would not
suspect in any manner that they had stolen cattle
from anyone. Should we hear of any clue that would
be of help to you in locating these calves we would
certainly be glad to advise you.

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

JHM/M

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

Dear Sir
no doubt you know
about the 2 white
calves that were
stolen out of my barn
the night of may 4th.
Could you give me
the names of inspec-
tors around within
say 100 miles of Top-
eka. If you should
be writing them will
you mention about
these calves. They
would weigh 125

\$150 lbs - and had
been doped for lice
with sulphur on
the top of neck &
down along their
backs. The Kansas
Farmer Mail & Breeze
are offering \$5.00 re-
ward to anyone giv-
ing any informa-
tion leading to con-
viction of thieves -
Thanks,
G.C. Niccum R1
Tropika

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

May 17, 1928

Mr. R. L. Stover,
Co. Agent,
Lincoln, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

Answering your letter of the 15th instant.

Any accredited veterinarian can test accredited herd cattle or cattle in county free area territory. An accredited veterinarian means, however, that he must be a graduate veterinarian in good standing with the state veterinary board and having also taken the federal and state accredited herd examination. The veterinarian you refer to is a non-graduate and, therefore, could not test cattle in an accredited herd or cattle located in a free area county. The last biennial report of this department was sent you I am sure and if you will refer to page 146 of the report you will find listed the accredited veterinarians in the state up to June 1926. Few changes, however, have been made since that date. If you do not happen to have the report, advise us and we will send you a copy. I might add in this connection an accredited veterinarian can test cattle in any county in Kansas.

If you will give me the post office address of Mr. Clyde McCormick, I will take the matter up with him with respect to how he has handled his cattle since he moved away from the county.

There will be no more tuberculosis testing done in Lincoln county until next fall sometime, for two reasons. First we are short of funds; second, Lincoln county has been well taken care of and there are quite a number of counties on the waiting list for the county free area test. Therefore, we must take care of these counties first. Next fall we will try and retest the few herds in Lincoln county that have not been tested in line with the retest requirement.

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

JHM/M



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

TELEPHONE NO. 12

OFFICE FIRST DOOR EAST OF EXPRESS OFFICE

OFFICE DAY: SATURDAY

CO-OPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

STATE OF KANSAS

Kansas State Agricultural College, United States
Department of Agriculture and Lincoln County
Farm Bureau Co-operating

County Agent Work
Extension Service

LINCOLN, KANSAS.

May 15, 1928.

Mr. J.H. Mercer,
Livestock Sanitary Comm.,
State House,
Topeka, Kans.

Dear Mr. Mercer:

Mr. W.H. Hafensteine was just in the office asking if it will be alright to have a veterinarian from outside of Lincoln County to test his cattle in this county for tuberculosis. I told him that I thought that was alright providing the veterinarian was an accredited veterinarian. He did not know whether this man was accredited or not. Is there any regulation which would prevent accredited veterinarians from testing cattle in this county which is a Modified Accredited Area? Would you please send me a list of the accredited veterinarians for this section of the state or for Kansas as a whole if that is more convenient.

Mr. Hafensteine just told me that Clyde McCormick returned to this county sometime ago, and has with him some of the cattle he owned three or four years ago when the first test was made in this county. Mr. McCormick at that time, had reacting cattle in his herd. At the time of the retest we tried to locate him but those who knew him stated that he had left the county, consequently, his cattle were not tested this spring on the retest. Would it be necessary now to test these cattle or should we let it go since they were missed at the time the retest was made.

The time is up for the retest on the cattle of Mr. David Keller. You will recall that the test was not completed on his cattle when the county was retesting this spring. I presume that you have taken action to see that these cattle were tested.

Very truly yours,

R.L. Stover
R.L. Stover,
Co. Agent.

P.S. The veterinarian question was J. Smith of Lucas Co.



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

May 23, 1928

Mr. Frank Schrick, Sr.,
Potter, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

It has been brought to my attention that you refused to have your cattle tested for tuberculosis when a representative of this department called at your place a few days ago for the purpose. I am quite sure that you are not familiar with the law that governs this matter or you would not object to having your cattle tested.

You perhaps know that on or about the 28th of October, 1927, a meeting was held in Oskaloosa attended by the county agent, the county commissioners and a large number of farmers, dairymen and live stock owners. The question of testing the dairy and breeding cattle in Jefferson county under the modified free area plan was discussed at length. Also the question of an experimental test on hogs and poultry was discussed. After consideration of these questions it was the unanimous action of the meeting that the tuberculosis test and the experimental test be made in Jefferson county and in line therewith an order was issued by the live stock sanitary commissioner on or about November 21st for the purpose. This order provides for the testing of all dairy and breeding cattle in the county and therefore, makes the requirement of the testing of said dairy and breeding cattle compulsory. The testing of poultry and hogs is not compulsory and the test will not be applied to any farmer's flock of poultry or herd of hogs only as a voluntary act on the part of the farmer.

I am calling your attention to this matter believing that after you fully understand the situation that you will not offer any further objections to the testing of your cattle. This work is being done free of expense to you. However, under the law should you by objecting to having your herd tested entail any unnecessary expense in the testing of your cattle, you can be made to bear the expense of the work, which you would not want to do and which we would not want you to do. Therefore, all we want you to do is to co-operate with the parties doing the work in your county and have your cattle tested. After you have thought this over I trust that you will advise me that you are willing to have your cattle tested so that we can make arrangements accordingly.

Thanking you in advance for your co-operation in this matter and for an early reply, I am

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

JHM/M



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

May 23, 1928

Mr. Walter Kay,
Oskaloosa, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

On April 25th we wrote you with respect to having your cow tested for tuberculosis, it having been reported to us that you objected to us having the test made. We sent a copy of the letter to a representative of this department, Dr. C. C. Poulk. We have a letter from him today advising that he called at your place recently and that you still objected to having your cow tested in line with the law, rules and regulations of the state of Kansas. The records show also that you failed to answer our letter of April 25th. I am calling your attention to this matter again.

If you have any doubt in your mind that the live stock commissioner of the state of Kansas has not the authority to have your cow tested, you can confer with any attorney. The tuberculosis testing in Jefferson county will be completed with the exception of a few head this week and we are in hopes that the county then will be classed by the federal government and the state of Kansas as a county free area territory. However, in order to certify the records to Washington all the dairy and breeding cattle must be tested. We do not desire to cause you any trouble or give you any unnecessary expense, but if you refuse again to have this cow tested we will order the sheriff to take charge of the cow and have her tested and whatever expense is incurred in the transaction will be charged against you and under the law can be collected the same as your taxes are collected.

I am sending a copy of this letter to the sheriff of Jefferson county asking him to get in communication with you and see whether or not you will not peaceably have this animal tested. I have asked him to go with the state officer doing this work to test the cow and if you interfere with the state officer in any way he will have authority to arrest you for your action. I hope that nothing of this kind will prevail. We are asking nothing more of you than we are asking of any other citizen of Jefferson county and if you are a law abiding citizen, which we hope you are, you will offer no further objection and cause no further trouble in connection with this matter.

I am sending under separate cover, a copy of the last biennial report of the department which contains the sanitary law of Kansas and call your special attention to chapter 47- section 625 on page 16. Also call your attention to chapter 47, section 604, page 12 and chapter 47, section 612 on page 13. I have cited these sections of law so that you will fully understand we have authority to act in case you refuse to have your cattle tested.

JHM/M

Very truly yours,

Commissioner



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

May 23, 1928

Mr. Frank Schrick, Sr.,
Potter, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

It has been brought to my attention that you refused to have your cattle tested for tuberculosis when a representative of this department called at your place a few days ago for the purpose. I am quite sure that you are not familiar with the law that governs this matter or you would not object to having your cattle tested.

You perhaps know that on or about the 28th of October, 1927, a meeting was held in Oskaloosa attended by the county agent, the county commissioners and a large number of farmers, dairymen and live stock owners. The question of testing the dairy and breeding cattle in Jefferson county under the modified free area plan was discussed at length. Also the question of an experimental test on hogs and poultry was discussed. After consideration of these questions it was the unanimous action of the meeting that the tuberculosis test and the experimental test be made in Jefferson county and in line therewith an order was issued by the live stock sanitary commissioner on or about November 21st for the purpose. This order provides for the testing of all dairy and breeding cattle in the county and therefore, makes the requirement of the testing of said dairy and breeding cattle compulsory. The testing of poultry and hogs is not compulsory and the test will not be applied to any farmer's flock of poultry or herd of hogs only as a voluntary act on the part of the farmer.

I am calling your attention to this matter believing that after you fully understand the situation that you will not offer any further objections to the testing of your cattle. This work is being done free of expense to you. However, under the law should you by objecting to having your herd tested entail any unnecessary expense in the testing of your cattle, you can be made to bear the expense of the work, which you would not want to do and which we would not want you to do. Therefore, all we want you to do is to co-operate with the parties doing the work in your county and have your cattle tested. After you have thought this over I trust that you will advise me that you are willing to have your cattle tested so that we can make arrangements accordingly.

Thanking you in advance for your co-operation in this matter and for an early reply, I am

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

JHM/M



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

May 29, 1928

Dr. W. J. Embree,
Western Weighing and Inspection Bureau,
1800 Transportation Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of the 14th instant.

I am planning to hold a preliminary conference for the purpose of investigating and studying the usefulness of serums and bacterins having to do with certain diseases, etc. This conference will be held next week June 5th. A representative of the extension department of the Agricultural College and the U.S. Bureau of Animal Industry will take part in the conference at which time it will be decided what steps will be taken. Should we decide to make a general research and study of this question we will then hold a general meeting, perhaps at Kansas City for the purpose of devising ways and means of procedure.

Should we decide at our meeting next week to go on with this investigation we will notify you accordingly, and also as to when and where the next meeting will be held.

Thanking you for your interest, I am

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

JHM/M



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

Form 38

WESTERN WEIGHING AND INSPECTION BUREAU

1800 TRANSPORTATION BUILDING

A. S. WODGE
MANAGER

F. J. HOFFMANN
ASSISTANT MANAGER

CHICAGO, May 14, 1928

PHONES HARRISON 7594
7595

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE BUREAU

Mr. Joe Mercer, Live Stock Commissioner,
State of Kansas,
Topeka, Kans.

G-10 - WJE

Dear Mr. Mercer:

I was in Washington, D.C. last week and I believe that you were in the city the same day. I had a conference with Dr. Mollar on May 10th and he stated you had been in the city the day before.

Dr. Mollar informed me that you were considering calling a conference some time in the near future to discuss matters pertaining to losses from hemorrhagic septacemia in feeder cattle. At least that was the way I understood him.

We are very highly interested in anything in connection with loss prevention. The carriers have received some few claims for these feeder cattle but we do not look upon this in the light of a claim prevention proposition as much as a loss prevention for many of these animals are unable to go ahead and gain after arriving at their destination even though none of them die.

On account of the fact that we are so deeply interested in this subject, we would like very much to sit in on any conference which might be of semi-public nature, not that we would have much information to give you although you would be welcome to everything we know but we are trying to collect a mass of information and data on this subject and are trying to associate ourselves with everyone interested in order to get some information that might be of vital interest to all parties concerned.

If you feel that your contemplated conference would be of interest to us in any way or if you would welcome our interest in your Kansas meeting, we would be glad to be informed of the date so that we could attend if possible.

When I say we, I refer to myself or some other Western Weighing veterinarian. Will be glad to hear from you if you feel that it would be of mutual benefit.

Respectfully,

Western Weighing & Inspection Bureau,

W. J. Embree
Chief Veterinarian

rw



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

June 6, 1928

Dr. J. R. Mohler,
Chief of B.A.I.,
U.S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Doctor Mohler:

As was suggested to you in my letter under date of May 2nd, a conference was held here at our office yesterday. Dean Call, Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, K.S.A.C., Manhattan, Dr. R.R. Dykstra, head of the veterinary department of the college, Dr. F. A. Imler of the Federal Bureau and Drs. Dotson, Fowler, Foulk and Christenson of this department were in attendance.

After going over the matter with respect to the use of serums and bacterins as a preventative for certain diseases, such as hemorrhagic septicemia, etc., it was the unanimous opinion I think of everyone present that we are going along more or less blindly in this work and that a thorough study of the whole situation should be made. Therefore, from the fact that other agencies of the industry other than producers, the stock yards, commission merchants and traders are interested in the investigation, it was decided to hold a conference at Kansas City, Missouri, the first of next month.

Dean Call advises that he could attend a conference on either the 6th, 7th or 9th of July, as he would be away from the state the most of the time during the month thereafter. Therefore, we would like to hold this conference at Kansas City on July 6th. We would appreciate very much to have you attend this conference. Will it be possible for you to do so on either of the dates above mentioned. If it is not possible for you to be present will you designate a representative of the department to take part in the conference with authority to act. We decided to invite a representative of the stock yards from Wichita, Kansas City and St. Joseph. Also a representative of the Live Stock Exchange and the Traders Exchange from each of these markets. I feel confident if we go on with this investigation that the Exchanges and the stockyards companies will help finance the move. Whatever experiment we try out I think should

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Mohler -2-

be done at the Kansas City market. I will not go into detail further with respect to this matter as Dr. Imler advised me that he would write you fully the various topics discussed by the conference.

I will see you at the meeting of the National Live Stock and Meat Board at Omaha on the 21st and talk this matter over further with you at that time.

Very truly yours,

JHM/M

Commissioner.

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

June 19, 1928

Mr. F. J. Denneker,
Winchester, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing you a copy of a letter just received from Dr. T. A. Fowler, who recently made an investigation of the trouble among your hogs. I am sure the suggestions outlined in this letter will be of help to you if it is possible for you to follow them.

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

JHM/M

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



J. H. MERCER
COMMISSIONER

State of Kansas

OFFICE OF
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER
TOPEKA

805 L. S. Exchange,
Kansas City, Mo.,
June 18, 1928.

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

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of June 16th, requesting the formula for treatment of the Denneler hogs. Since it is often difficult to get the lime and sulphur in small communities, I would suggest that Mr. Denneler get the Parke-Davis Creosote dip, make a 2 percent solution and dip his hogs in it. The ones showing the disease the most should be scrubbed on the affected parts with a brush saturated with this solution in addition to the dipping. This will be just as effective as the lime and sulphur.

The laboratory investigation definitely established the fact that these hogs have Swine Pox, which is commonly called measles, and the above treatment will be effective. It wouldn't hurt for Mr. Denneler to apply this solution about once a week until the animals are entirely cured.

I still insist, however, that he should either change quarters or give his present premises a thorough cleaning and disinfection. But by all means he should remove the sows, that are going to farrow soon, to other quarters.

Very respectfully,

J. A. Fowler



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

June 16, 1928

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

Dear Sir:

I have yours of the 15th with the Kinsley laboratory report and note carefully same. Of course, as you told me at the office yesterday, there is nothing of consequence in the laboratory investigation. It seems to me quite often unfortunate that we can't get a more definite solution of a condition of this kind through a laboratory investigation. There is one thing certain, there is a malady of some kind on this farm resulting in a lot of pigs dying. If it is the result of unsanitary conditions the laboratory investigation and another investigation should be conclusive that that was the trouble.

Also it seems to me that there should be no surmise as to swine pox or measles, - that a laboratory investigation should say that it was swine pox or measles and then offer the remedy for the eradication of same. I am simply making mention of this for the reason that there is no definite conclusion in the Kinsley report. I note your suggestion of lime and sulphur treatment. Please give me the formula as to the mixture and if this is your conclusion that this is the remedy I will direct Mr. Dennerler to use it and apply it in the way you suggest. Advise me at your earliest convenience.

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

JHM/M

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



J. H. MERCER
COMMISSIONER

State of Kansas

OFFICE OF
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER
TOPEKA

805 L. S. Exchange,
Kansas City, Missouri,
June 15, 1928.

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

Dear Sir:

We are inclosing herewith the A. T. Kinsley report on the two pigs owned by Mr. F. J. Dennerler, Winchester, Kansas. We wish to call your attention particularly to the second paragraph in this report, where one of these pigs showed a condition ordinarily designated as measles or swine pox. We feel that if Mr. Dennerler is informed that that his pigs are affected in this manner he might become alarmed. Our reason for mentioning this is because the so-called measles or swine pox doesn't signify any serious condition, merely a little mixed infection affecting the skin around the region of the face and can be easily handled by using a lime & sulphur dip occasionally, say twice per week on the affected parts. We would suggest that he use a brush of some kind to apply the treatment.

Also, if Mr. Dennerler would properly disinfect the infected quarters, we feel that he will not be very likely to have any more trouble in his future pig crop.

Yours very truly,

Wm. Fowler and Deimer

1 Inclosure.



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

A. T. KINSLEY, M. Sc., D. V. S.

J. D. RAY, B. Sc., D. V. M.

J. S. BARBEE, Ph. G., D. V. S.

KINSLEY LABORATORIES, INC.

SUITE 400-406 NEW CENTRE BUILDING
15TH STREET AND TROOST AVENUE

OFFICE PHONE
HARRISON 8112

NIGHT PHONES:
HYDE PARK 9800
HILAND 6373
HILAND 1035

KANSAS CITY, MO.

June 12, 1928.

Drs. Fowler & Grimes,
805 Live Stock Exchange,
Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Doctors:-

We received the two pigs you brought in from F. J. Denneler's farm near Winchester, Kansas, on June 9, 1928. These pigs were carefully examined both anti-mortem and post mortem and we beg to give you the following report:

One of these pigs showed the condition ordinarily designated as measles or swine pox. This is a condition characterized by the development of papules and pustules followed by scab formation and in some cases with involvement of the related lymph glands. By careful autopsy practically nothing aside from the condition above mentioned was found in either pig.

From the history given that the sows in question had been affected with Flu after breeding we believe accounts for the loss of several pigs in this herd. As you know Flu is associated with a high temperature and the high temperature damages the pigs in utero. In such cases one usually finds pigs fully matured at farrowing time. Some of them may die shortly after farrowing; others may live for several days and then because of low virility they succumb. So far as we have been able to ascertain from the pigs submitted and the history given it is our judgment that the Flu was the principle factor in these losses. However, no doubt, the surrounding pens and conditions if insanitary would be a factor and cause of high mortality.

According to the age of the pigs at this time it is our judgment that the principle losses have occurred. However a foreign protided stimulation might be of value.

Rest assured that we will be glad to give you further information if such is desired and for your further information will say that various laboratory tests on the



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Drs. Fowler & Grimes - 2 -

pigs submitted were negative.

Yours very truly,

KINSLEY LABORATORIES, INC.

ATK-T

By *A. Kinsley*



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(C O P Y)

June 12, 1928

Mr. F. J. Denneker,
Winchester, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing you a report of the investigation made on the 8th by Doctors Fowler and Grimes, representatives of this department.

Of course I don't know just what equipment you might have in your hog corrals but unless it is rather peculiarly located I am of the opinion that it would entail a greater expense to move the equipment than to thoroughly disinfect the infected premises. It does not cost a great deal to make a thorough cleaning and disinfect hog houses. The greater expense lies in the moving of the rubbish and accumulated manure, etc. Disinfectant does not cost a great deal and one of the best disinfectants for cleaning infected premises is just plain household lye. This can be used with a broom, scrub brush or spray pump. I am simply making mention of this for it might entail a very heavy expense to you in moving your hog house equipment. If the laboratory investigation being made by Dr. Kinsley develops anything new, I will advise you.

If we can help you further at any time do not hesitate to call on us.

Very truly yours,

JHM/M

Commissioner.

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June 7, 1928

Mr. F. J. Denmeler,
Winchester, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

Answering your letter of the 4th
instant.

I have instructed Drs. Fowler and
Grimes, representatives of this department
stationed at Kansas City to drive out to
your farm and make a thorough investigation of
the trouble among your hogs. More than likely
they will reach your place tomorrow or Saturday.
Try and follow out the instructions given you
by Drs. Fowler and Grimes as to the handling
of your hogs.

I am enclosing you under separate
cover, a copy of the last biennial report which
contains some very good suggestions on farm
sanitation.

Very truly yours,

JUN/11

Commissioner.

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Winchester Kansas
June 4 - 1928

J. H. Mercer Topeka Kansas

Dear Sir. I am in trouble again with my Hogs & pigs the pigs are the worst I had 50 pig Round Jan April they did fine up to the time they were 3 weeks old and then I notice they layed down there beds most all the time, and then I notice their tails began to come off, then they took a bad cough, their eyes swell, the eye ball bursted there is 12 to 15 one eyed side lost both eyes, their face got scabs on most all of them not raw sores but caps and small bumps back to their Ears a few beyond their ears, they are eating stall corn and pig meal, oil meal & shorts but they dont do any good they are all out feed at present, I lost I around 20 that look like more will die. If you can tell me what I can do or send some one to see them I shure would be thankful to you. for I just was checking my Hog lost the last 18 months, not counting these pigs. I have lost 200 head, and I am shure getting the Blues, got 13 sows to pig next month. Yours Truly R. J. Drancher



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(C O P Y)

805 L.S. Exchange,
Kansas City, Mo.
June 9, 1928

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

Dear Sir:

Acting under instruction from your office, we proceeded at once to the farm of Mr. F. J. Danneler, Winchester, Kansas, and made such investigation as was possible, to assist in arriving at the proper conclusion in determining the loss among certain pigs on his farm, and the following report is respectfully submitted.

We arrived on Mr. Danneler's farm in the afternoon of June 8th, and found approximately forty five pigs. These are left out of a herd of about 70 head. The history of this case as related by the owner is as follows: The pigs were farrowed about two months ago from strong young gilts which had passed through a very severe attack of flu about two months after they were bred. They were treated at that time with bacterin and while they were very sick they all recovered. Their pigs seemed healthy and strong when born and grew and developed rapidly for about two or three weeks, when they were noticed to lie in their beds and not follow their mothers, who had range of considerable blue grass pasture; their appetites seemed to continue about normal when rations were placed in the feed troughs, however, they did not thrive and a little later they developed a cough, soreness of the eyes, swellings in the region of the neck, ears and eyes, varying in size from a small marble to a walnut and sometimes larger. Frequently their tails would sluff off and over parts of their faces and noses there formed a dry crust or scab. They apparently carried no temperature.

We did not hold any post-mortem examinations, as in our opinion a field examination as it would necessarily have to be made would not reveal anything of value in forming our conclusions.

Going back of the history of this case, Mr. Danneler has had diseases among his hogs at intervals for the last eighteen months or two years; at one time he told of losing more than one hundred head from cholera, and at another time he had necrotic enteritis among them that incurred considerable loss. Considering all of these facts as recited by Mr. Danneler, and observing and studying the condition of the drove of pigs he is at present having losses among, also the premises in general and their quarters in particular, we are convinced the trouble here is one that can be corrected with some little treatment or medication, but much more depends on cleanliness and sanitation.

While Mr. Danneler, in our opinion, is a man of exceptional ability in handling not only hogs, but other live stock as well, he realizes it is impossible to clean and disinfect his present quarters where these pigs were farrowed and have been and are still housed.

In our opinion the trouble here is a low type of mixed infection which these pigs are picking up around the hog houses, and while vaccination for this infection would stimulate them perhaps, and this together with the splendid feed and care they receive practically all that remain could be saved yet this same condition will recur from time to time so long as the premises remain as they are in spite of all Mr. Danneler can do toward cleaning and disinfecting.

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We have advised Mr. Denneler to move his hog houses to new location; this he could do without much expense, and it developed he has already been planning on doing this.

Referring to the thirteen sows still to farrow, we advised they be kept away from the quarters where these pigs are being raised. Temporary quarters can easily be arranged in a shed not far away and where there would be much less chance of them picking up infection.

In addition to the investigations we have already made, we brought two of the infected pigs to Kansas City and turned them over to Dr. A. T. Kinsley, who is making a further study and examination of them and when his report is submitted, it will be forwarded to your office immediately.

Very respectfully yours,

Drs . Fowler & Grimes.