

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

Section 71, Pages 2101 - 2130

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

Creator: Kansas. Livestock Sanitary Commission

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



J. H. MERCER
COMMISSIONER

State of Kansas

OFFICE OF
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER
TOPEKA

JHM-2

which is about one half mile from the main part of the stock yards. This entails a lot of time and also some extra expense on our citizens moving cattle to Kansas points.

Very truly,

T. A. Fowler

TAF:C

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



J. H. MERCER
COMMISSIONER

State of Kansas

OFFICE OF
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER
TOPEKA

October 27th., 1928

Mr. J.H. Mercer
State Livestock Commissioner
Topeka.

Dear Mr. Mercer:

In regard to Fleenor cow, north of Topeka ,
No appraisement. Cow marketed independently.

The Miller cow was shipped independently
with load of mixed stuff to Martin Brothers and Lee
Kansas City, Monday evening , Oct. 22nd.

In Crawford County, October 26th,
one cow for W.W. Lawrence, Pittsburg, at \$150.00.
One cow for J.E. Slagel, Pittsburg, at \$100.00.

Mr. Slagel is in very hard financial circumstances.

The cow was bought early in September, from Mr. Houlk, of
Pittsburg, (initial and address on appraisement) and Slagel
still owes \$45.00 on cow. *(Mr. Mercer says to send order to Slagel)*

As regards the cholera situation at Oswego.
There has undoubtedly been too much use of the virus, sold by
the Peters company, by men unqualified to use it, and as a
result several infections have broken out in various neighborhoods.
The chart here submitted, shows in detail, one of these outbreaks
which has occurred since September first.

Both Dr. Thomas and Wm Barcus, are men of
excellent standing in the neighborhood of Oswego. The work that
Mr. Barcus has done personally seems to have been successful, and
the men who have had him vaccinate recently report no losses.

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However it would seem that Mr. Barcus has been the indirect cause of some losses by putting out the wrong kind of advice to men who wish to do their own vaccination, because of the saving , overf regularly veterinary charges. The case mentioned on the chart is characteristic;

Clarence Row vaccinated his hogs with virus and serum from Peters. Mr. Barcus told him that he needed no permit, as he himself, and had one but it had expired and no one had said anything to him about it; and to follow carefully the directions from Peters. The Row hogs were vaccinated while in good condition, and no losses occurred. However these hogs roamed across the road to the Hoke farm, and later the Hoke became sick. Mr. Hoke called his neighbor and brother-in-law, Will Strickland, who vaccinated the Hoke hogs, losing 17 head. About this time the hogs on the Llewellyn farm became sick, and Mr. Llewellyn called a qualified veterinarian, from Altamont, who vaccinated the hogs. To date more than forty have died, and one or two are still very sick, and doubtless will die. In my mind , beyond any doubt this neighborhood infection started at the Row farm , by means of unintentional, but deadly carelessness in the use of the virus.

That is the principle that is worrying Dr. Thomas, who is a professional gentleman, a member of the school board, and far superior to the average small town practitioner.

Contrary to the opinions of Mr. Barnard and

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Mr. Llewellen , bankers, this does not seem to be a selfish motive on the part of Dr. Thomas., who stated frankly that the work of Wm. Barcus has "made him hundreds of dollars", and that he did not expect to do the work of some of these men, but that some qualified man would. Both Dr. Thomas and Wm. Barcus were given excellent rating by the above bankers and other reliable men in the town and neighborhood. Dr. Thomas stated that the present situation while bad, is not to be compared with the situation of 1928, and blames himself for not taking some steps at the time. He estimates hog losses at about \$7,000.00, and believes that it is unjust to the livestock industry.

Friends of Wm. Barcus are loud in their praise of Mr. Barcus as a neighbor, and as a successful vaccinator of hogs. They all state that he is very successful and very efficient in his own use of the virus and serums, and praise him higher than they do Dr. Thomas. All the farm people involved are worthy country people. The Hoke family being especially wholesome and respectable folks, and not at all in sympathy with law breaking of any kind.

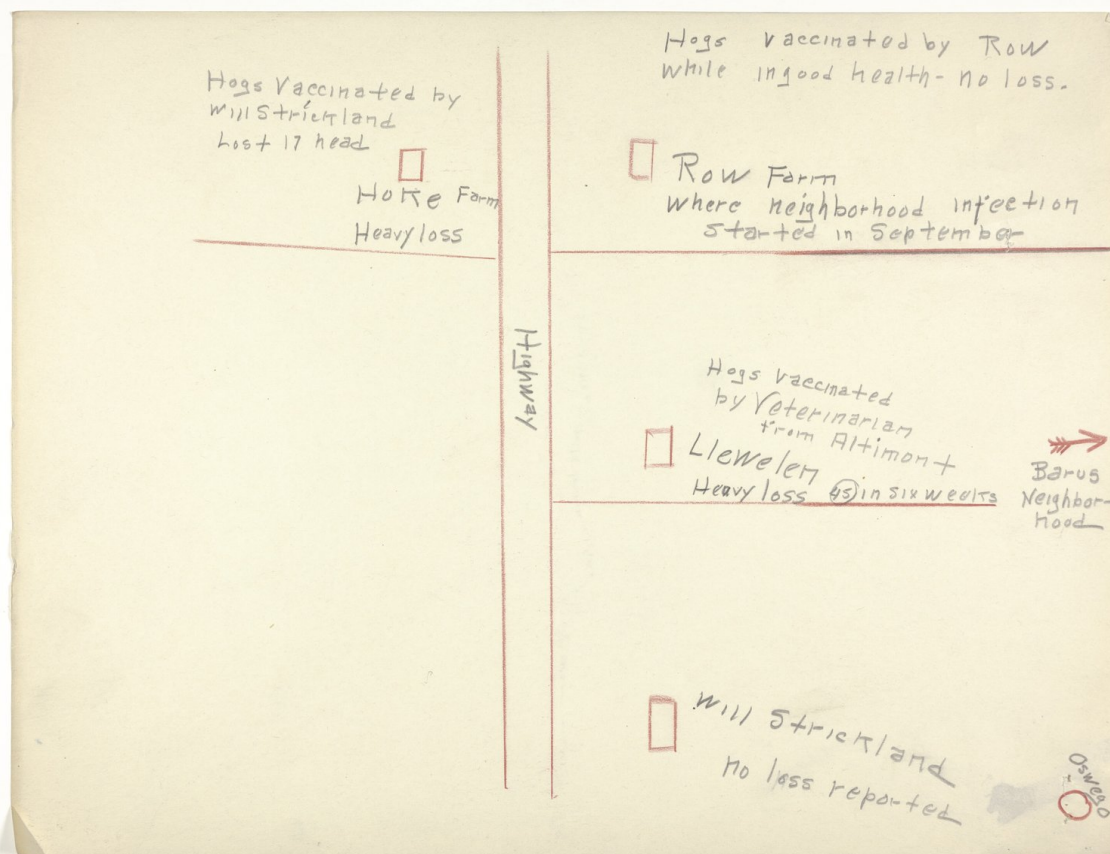
I advised every one with whom I talked about the importance of obeying the law with respect to the use of the virus. At present there are two cases in the neighborhood mentioned of the illegal use of virus, which have resulted in heavy losses. I believe that Dr. Thomas is sincere and his opinions worth due consideration.

The Fredonia horse was appraised at \$30.00, by the County Commissioners, Oct. 24th.

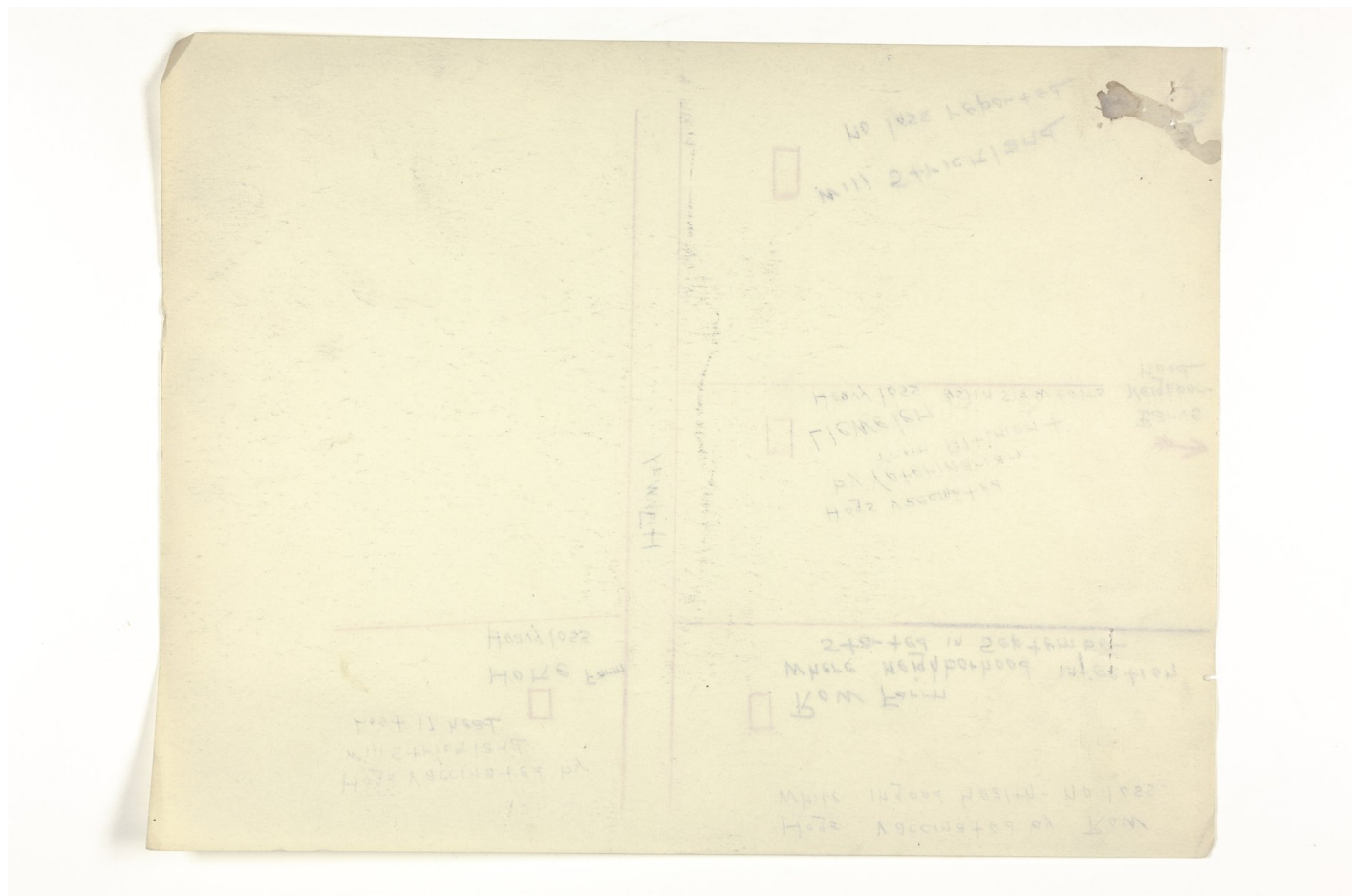
Respectfully

David Gray

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J. H. MERCER
COMMISSIONER

State of Kansas

OFFICE OF
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER
TOPEKA

Topeka, Kansas
10-27-'27

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

I just returned from Lugo county where I made an investigation of a reported outbreak of Hog Cholera.

I called on H. J. Kille in the Lugo county State Bank who asked that someone be sent to Lugo county.

Dr. Moore the local veterinarian and myself drove over Lugo county, North, South and West of Topeka visiting farms and inquiring as to diseased animals.

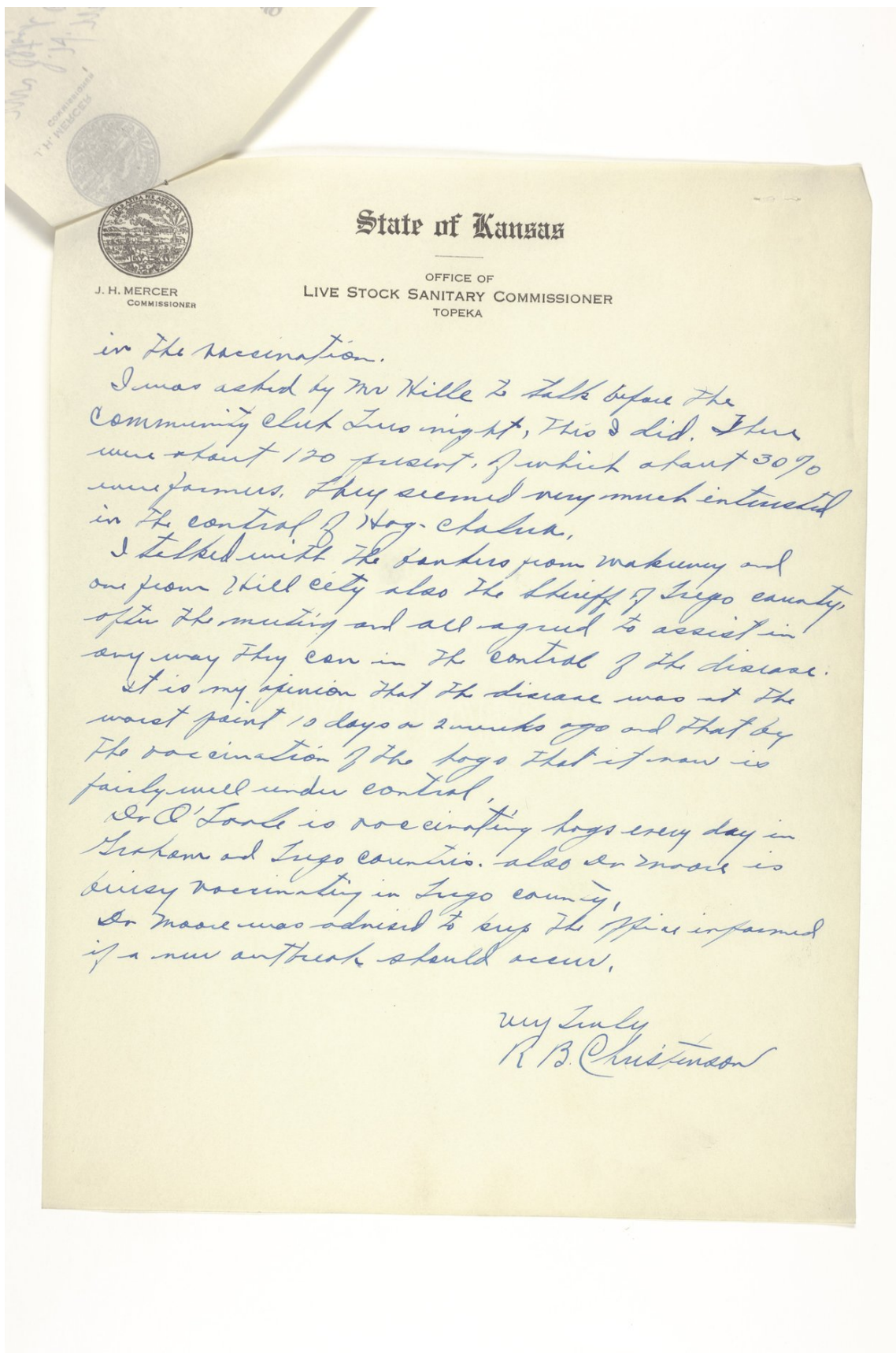
We found sick hogs on only one farm, that of Ed. C. Williams of Mill City. He has lost 43 hogs and has 13 left.

E. S. Grippin of Colyer lost 72 hogs, F. E. Halcomb Wakarusa lost 4 hogs, and one other whose name I have lost. I was advised of others who have lost from 20 to 50 hogs but did not call on them.

We called on about 25 farms in the infected territory and advised the owners to vaccinate their hogs.

Dr. Moore vaccinated 3 hogs while I was with him, I assisted and instructed him

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State of Kansas

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LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER
TOPEKA

J. H. MERCER
COMMISSIONER

in the vaccination.

I was asked by Mr. Kille to talk before the Community Club Tuesday night, this I did. There were about 120 present, of which about 30% were farmers. They seemed very much interested in the control of Hog Cholera.

I talked with the bankers from Wakarusa and one from Hill City also the Sheriff of Lugo county, after the meeting and all agreed to assist in any way they can in the control of the disease.

It is my opinion that the disease was at the worst point 10 days or 2 weeks ago and that by the vaccination of the hogs that it now is fairly well under control.

Dr. O'Leary is vaccinating hogs every day in Graham and Lugo counties. also Dr. Moore is busy vaccinating in Lugo county.

Dr. Moore was advised to keep the office informed if a new outbreak should occur.

Very Truly
R. B. Christensen



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

LOCAL OFFICE
Wichita, Kansas.

October 29, 1928.

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

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to proposed activities in connection with effort to determine cause of losses among stocker and feeder cattle shipped to the country.

We are under instructions from the Bureau to get in touch with you, and through you with the committee appointed at the July conference in order that we may request your assistance in enlisting the co-operation of all interested agencies at this market in securing the information for the questionnaires.

We have already consulted Dr. H. F. Dotson, who has assured us that all data in connection with administration of Biologics and also that covering ownership, destination, etc. of cattle to be covered by this project, which he may be able to furnish will be made available to us in as definite form as possible.

We sincerely appreciate the splendid attitude displayed by Dr. Dotson and will be pleased to make arrangements with him to secure the needed information with as little added work or responsibility being imposed on his office as may be possible.

It has occurred to us that if it be required that small truck shipments of a few cattle be included in the project, the work of compiling, rendering and forwarding the letters and questionnaires would constitute a task requiring the assignment of extra clerical help to the station during the period of its continuance. It is hardly believed the Bureau had contemplated such a necessity. In this connection, the question is raised as to whether it will be required to cover the smaller shipments or whether it may not be considered that if carlot shipments and others containing a minimum of possibly 15 animals are covered by the project, the information derived would not be just as reliable and secured with much less effort.

It is considered that to your office in general and to your-self in particular, the credit for this movement is due: With this in mind we will be pleased to have your opinion on this phase of the project.

While our inclinations are to limit the shipments to be covered to not less than 15 animals and we are in hopes this merits your approval, if such is not the case, we will give our best efforts to carry out the work as desired.

Very truly yours,

E. W. Barthold.
Inspector in Charge.

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Oct. 29, 1928

Mr. Don Williams,
805 Live Stock Exchange,
Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Sir:

You will recall that we discussed the attached papers while you were here in the office Saturday. I would suggest that you talk with the commission company that bought these cattle and evidently signed Mr. Winterscheid's name to the agreement under which these cattle were moved without completing the TB test, and have them write him suggesting that he pay Dr. Sanders for his services in completing the test on the cattle.

Of course, I think Dr. Sanders has charged too much. The state of Kansas only allows 8¢ per mile for auto transportation and according to his statement he traveled 48 miles. This would be \$3.84 and he should not ~~charge~~ to exceed \$1.50 for making the reading of the three cows - which would be a total of \$5.34, and that is as much as it should be. I believe if the commission company will write Mr. Winterscheid and tell him to pay Dr. Sanders this amount that he will do so. If Dr. Sanders does not want to accept it he will probably have to go without any pay.

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.



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Oct. 31, 1928

Mr. Richard King, Chairman,
Livestock Sanitary Commission,
Fort Worth, Texas.

Dear Sir:

I have your undated letter which came to this office a few days ago. I am very much surprised at its contents. It would appear from the records in the case of the shipment of cattle from the Tod ranch in New Mexico to Kansas that there were many men of many minds connected with the state sanitary board of Texas. We do not agree with the position you have taken in respect to this matter in the least. If the state sanitary commission of Kansas was asking that you permit shipment of cattle from the Tod ranch into Texas it would be a different proposition, but we are making no such request. We are fully convinced by investigation that the James Tod herd of cattle located in New Mexico is entirely free from mange infection. These cattle have been coming from the New Mexico ranch to Maple Hill for many years and so far as our records show no mange cattle have originated on what was formerly the Fawler and now the Tod ranch in New Mexico for the last 18 years. So when the live stock commissioner of Kansas asked that these cattle be permitted to unload for feed and rest while passing through the state of Texas, we were confident and sure that Texas was taking no chances whatever in having mange infection brought into the state. Therefore, we take the position that the Texas sanitary commission does not give very little, if any, consideration to the integrity and standing of the Kansas sanitary department, especially so when the requirement referred to is a rule instead of a law of your state and can be easily modified in matters of this kind by special arrangement applying to shipments of cattle that are known to be clean of mange infection without discriminating against other owners of live stock located in Arizona, and New Mexico that cannot furnish like proof as to the conditions of their herds.

The sanitary authorities of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona are no more interested and perhaps not so much as is the sanitary authority of Kansas in the eradication of mange infection. Since the sanitary authorities of Kansas know that there is not a year goes by but what there are many shipments of mange infected cattle originating in Texas destination Kansas and since you have taken this, as I deem it arbitrary stand in connection with this matter, I see no other course for this department to take other than to require certificates of inspection on all cattle originating in Texas destination Kansas, or unloaded for feed and rest while passing through the state. Surely what is good for the Texas goose is likewise good for the Kansas gander.

No longer ago than the 15th of this month, Kincaid Bros. of Norwich, Kansas, sold to the National Producers Feeder Pool of Chicago, 31 cars of cattle - a few over a thousand head. 28 cars of these cattle went east to Illinois, Indiana and Ohio and were unloaded at Kansas City for feed



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and rest and found to be infected with mange at that place. The records show that Kincaid Bros. purchased the herd of cattle in question from Frank Jones, Geo. Jones and Joe Espy at Marfa and Ryan Texas in November 1927 and that the cattle were infected with and exposed to mange at the time they were shipped from Texas to Kansas. I am referring to this since it is just a recent happening. As stated heretofore there are quite a number of shipments of cattle coming into Kansas from Texas for grazing and feeding purposes found to be infected with mange. However, the great percent of the cattle are free from mange infection. Since the number of infected herds coming from your state are few compared with the total number, we have concluded it would be unfair to Texas cattlemen that kept their herds clean to impose an unnecessary inspection expense to meet a regulation. However, since your board is unwilling to permit our own citizens to bring cattle through your state without certain inspection, which of course entails an unnecessary expense, it might be best for Kansas that I join Texas, Arizona and New Mexico and demand inspection certificates on all shipments originating in these states destination Kansas. If we take this action it will be a result of the position your board has taken in connection with the movement of the Tod cattle - a citizen of Kansas. Again I say - what is good for the Texas goose should be all right for the Kansas gander.

You understand of course by this letter that I am not in accord with the position that your board has taken and I do not consider that you have given proper consideration to the request of the state sanitary commission of Kansas by reason of your action.

Should I issue a quarantine order as above indicated, I will furnish you copy of same.

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

JHM/M

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

RICHARD KING, CHAIRMAN
FORT WORTH, TEXAS
J. A. WHITTEN, COMMISSIONER
ELDORADO, TEXAS
J. B. ANDERSON, COMMISSIONER
MARSHALL, TEXAS



Livestock Sanitary Commission of Texas

701 WHEAT BUILDING
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

DR. N. F. WILLIAMS, STATE VETERINARIAN
FORT WORTH, TEXAS
CARROLL DREW, CHIEF INSPECTOR, TICK
ERADICATION
FORT WORTH, TEXAS
J. H. RASCO, CHIEF INSPECTOR, SCABIES
ERADICATION
FORT WORTH, TEXAS
MARY JOE BUCKHAM, CHIEF CLERK
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

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

Dear Mr. Mercer:

Saturday the 13th, the entire personnel of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission discussed in detail the matter pertaining to the movement of Mr. Tod's cattle from New Mexico into Texas and destined to your State, and as a protective measure for both Texas cattle and Mr. Tod's cattle (which are on each occasion unloaded in our Texas pen at Dalhart for feed, water and rest) and from an eradication standpoint, we shall expect Mr. Tod's cattle to be accompanied by scabies certification on each occasion.

I am sure you understand that should we exempt Mr. Tod's cattle from such certification that it would be necessary for us to exempt other New Mexico cattle destined to Texas points for feed, water and rest and this would not be practicable. We grant you are right in the assumption that Mr. Tod's cattle are free from scabies infection and exposure but knowing that they are susceptible to this disease the same as other cattle, it is quite possible for them to move into and through the Dalhart stock pens immediately after infected cattle have occupied them, and should this happen, we would not be protecting the cattle you are most interested in, nor would we be acting in a manner calculated to safe-guard our cattle against imported infection.

On April 1, 1926, the officials of the sanitary boards of the States of New Mexico, Arizona and Texas met in El Paso in an effort to put into effect a uniform requirement on cattle moving interstate from and into the above states mentioned. A copy of this agree-



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LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSION

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ment is enclosed for your information. You will note that there are no scabies requirements on the cattle moving from Arizona and New Mexico into Texas except that they shall be inspected at point of origin, accompanied by a certificate from a recognized inspector and that the state officials at point of destination shall be furnished with copy of such certificate.

Knowing that there is a considerable amount of cattle scabies infection, as a rule, in the State of New Mexico, we can not, from an eradication standpoint exempt any cattle from the above certification unless they are imported for slaughter purposes and of course, we do not require any certificate on cattle that are billed through our State and that in all probability will not be unloaded in Texas enroute.

A thorough search of our files has been made and on numerous occasions for the past several years a considerable amount of infection has been imported from New Mexico into Texas. New Mexico grants that we are correct in this assumption and it is not the intent of this letter to intimate that New Mexico officials are not cooperating with this board; they are cooperating and are endeavoring to permit cattle to move from their State into ours that are properly certified to by their authorized inspectors or veterinarians.

We are at this time, dealing with the proper railway officials with the hopes of getting corrals built at Dalhart for the handling of through cattle. This, should we be able to put into effect, will place us in a position to not require certification on cattle moving into such pens when destined to another State.

Assuring you that we feel you are in a position to appreciate the action taken by this Commission with reference to Mr. Tod's cattle being unloaded in Texas without certification, inasmuch as we deem it our duty from an eradication standpoint, I am

Yours very respectfully,

Richard King
Richard King,
Chairman.

RK:CL

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

LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSION

MINUTES OF TRI-STATE CONFERENCE TEXAS NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA CATTLE SCABIES
ERADICATION AT EL PASO TEXAS APRIL 1st, 1926, IN EFFORT TO PERFECT A MORE
UNIFORM CATTLE SCABIES REQUIREMENT AMONG THE THREE STATES

It is agreed among the members of the Live Stock Sanitary Boards of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona that the inter-state dipping for cattle scabies required by the State of Texas against cattle moving from certain Counties, State of New Mexico, now quarantined by the Live Stock Sanitary Commission of Texas, and that cattle moving from certain Counties, State of Texas, now quarantined for cattle scabies by the Live Stock Sanitary Board of New Mexico are hereby rescinded, effective this date, and that cattle moving inter-state from any point within the above named states to any point within any of the above named States, shall be certified to by a regularly employed State cattle scabies inspector, arrepresentative of the Bureau of Animal Industry, or a Veterinarian recognized for inter-state cattle scabies certification, showing the cattle to be free from scabies infection and exposure thereto.

In addition to the above certification the owner or caretaker of the cattle shall make affidavit that the cattle are to the best of his knowledge and belief free from scabies infection and if exposed thereto within the past twelve months preceding the date of inspection that they have been dipped under the supervision of an authorized inspector of the State of origin since such exposure.

A copy of the inspector's certification and a copy of the owner or caretaker's affidavit shall at time of inspection be mailed by the inspector certifying to the movement to both the head office of the Live Stock Sanitary Boards of the State of origin and destination.

Provided that when bulls for breeding purposes are moved from the States of Texas and Arizona into the State of New Mexico that they shall be accompanied by a special permit from the Live Stock Sanitary Board of New Mexico, and unless accompanied by this special permit they shall be dipped at least one time before being certified to enter the State of New Mexico by a Texas or Arizona inspector.

WITNESS OUR HANDS this the 1st day of April, A. D. 1926.


(Signed) Leo Callan,
Chairman Live Stock Sanitary Commission.

(Signed) M. G. Keenan, Secy.
Cattle Sanitary Board, Albuquerque, N. M.

(Signed) Chas. T. Francis,
Live Stock Sanitary Board, Phoenix, Arizona.

C O P Y

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


J. H. MERCER
COMMISSIONER

State of Kansas
OFFICE OF
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER
TOPEKA

*My
memo*

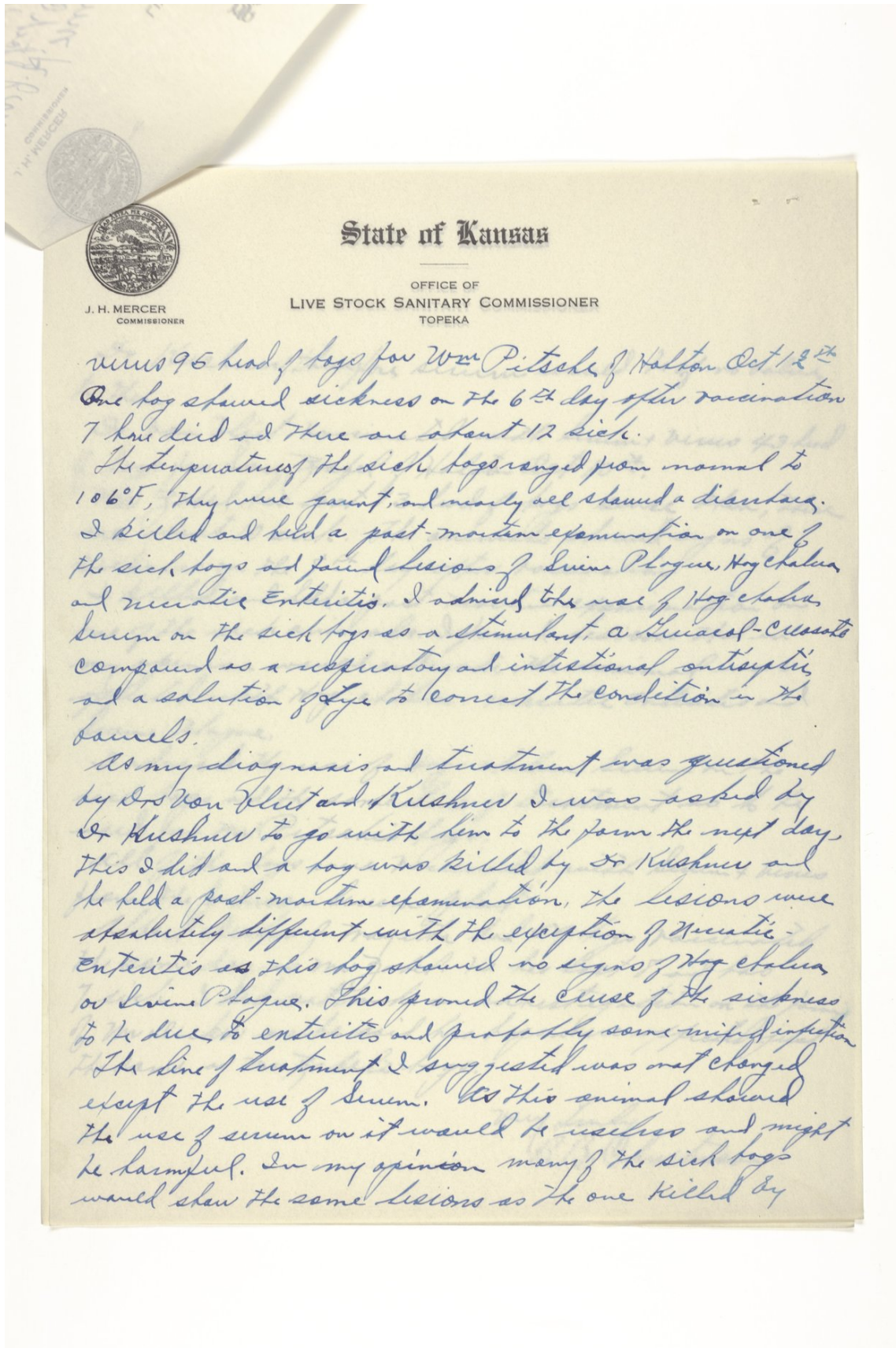
*Joseph Kansas
10-31-27*

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

Dear Sir:-

On Oct 28th I made an investigation of the farm of Fred Liseman of Whiting.
Dr Crawford of Norton vaccinated 150 pigs with serum and virus Oct 15th. They were also given Boettcher serum or eight days after vaccination a few of the shoats showed signs of sickness. The number of sick pigs increased until 90% were sick at one time.
The temperatures of the sick pigs ranged from sub-normal to 107°F. They were gaunt, most of them showed diarrhea, some had a cough.
I bled and posted 2 of the sick pigs and found lesions of necrotic enteritis and Swine Plague.
I advised Mr Liseman to separate the pigs into three lots and treat them with a Lysol and Bichlorol cresate compound and a Lysol solution to correct the condition of the dunnets.
Dr Crawford said he would treat individually the sick pigs that would not eat. I was not charged.
Mr Liseman has lost 11 head of the shoats, none of the sows or their pigs have shown signs of sickness.
Dr van Vleet of Norton vaccinated with serum and would show the same disease as the sick pigs.

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State of Kansas

OFFICE OF
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER
TOPEKA

J. H. MERCER
COMMISSIONER

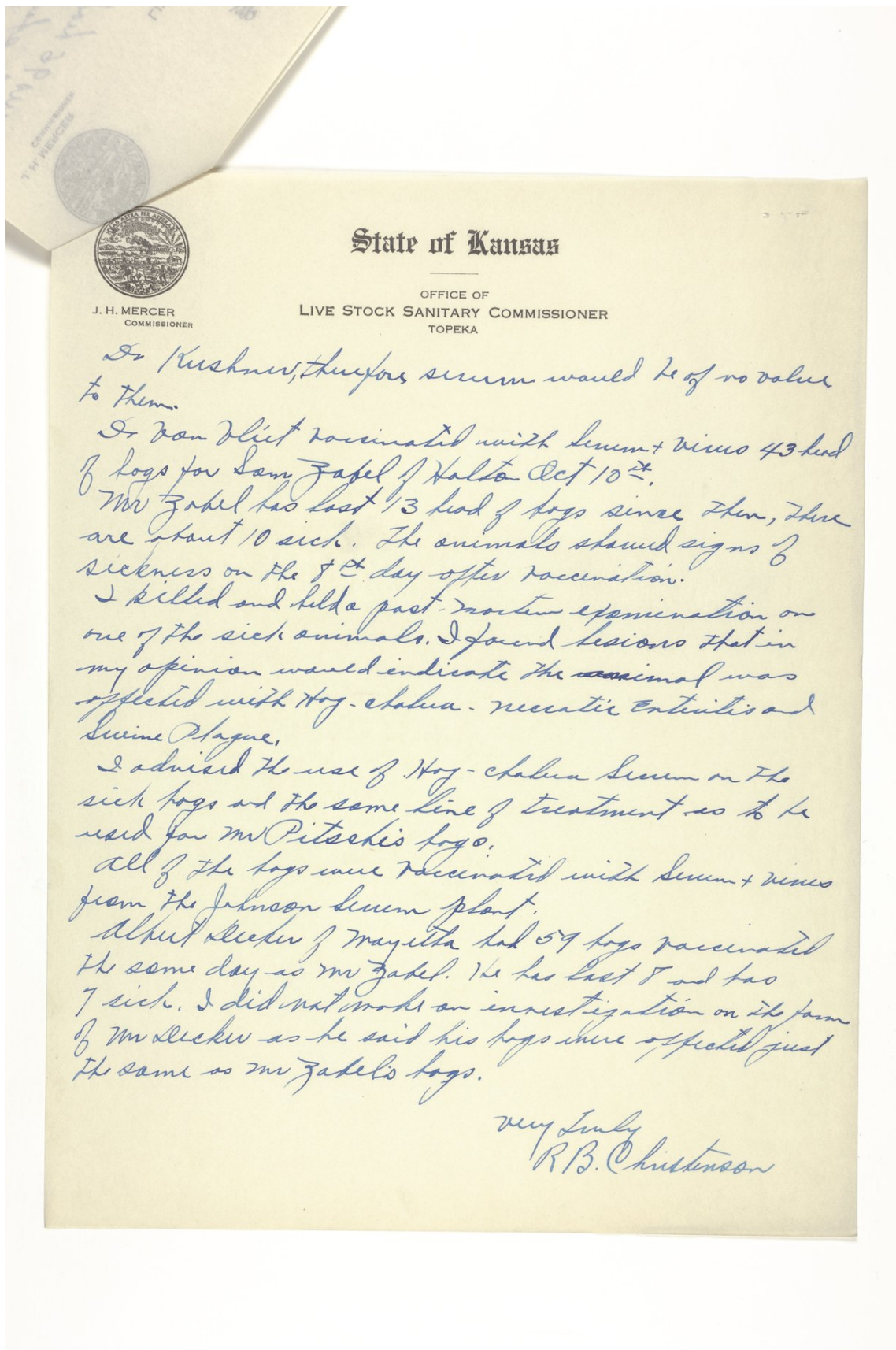
virus 95 head of hogs for Wm Pilsch of Walton Oct 12th
One hog showed sickness on the 6th day after vaccination
7 have died and there are about 12 sick.

The temperatures of the sick hogs ranged from normal to
106°F. They were faint, and nearly all showed a diarrhea.
I killed and held a post-mortem examination on one of
the sick hogs and found lesions of Swine Plague, Hog Cholera
and mucous Enteritis. I advised the use of Hog Cholera
serum on the sick hogs as a stimulant, a Lincocin-Crescote
compound as a respiratory and intestinal antiseptic,
and a solution of Iodo to correct the condition in the
bowels.

As my diagnosis and treatment was questioned
by Drs Van Dliet and Kuschner I was asked by
Dr Kuschner to go with him to the farm the next day.
This I did and a hog was killed by Dr Kuschner and
he held a post-mortem examination. The lesions were
absolutely different with the exception of mucous
enteritis as this hog showed no signs of Hog Cholera
or Swine Plague. This proved the cause of the sickness
to be due to enteritis and probably some mixed infection.

The line of treatment I suggested was not changed
except the use of serum. As this animal showed
the use of serum on it would be useless and might
be harmful. In my opinion many of the sick hogs
would show the same lesions as the one killed by

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State of Kansas

OFFICE OF

LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER
TOPEKA

J. H. MERCER
COMMISSIONER

Dr. Kushner, therefore, serum would be of no value to them.

Dr. Van Dier vaccinated with Serum + virus 43 head of hogs for Sam Zabel of Hallett Oct 10th.

Mr Zabel has lost 13 head of hogs since then, there are about 10 sick. The animals showed signs of sickness on the 8th day after vaccination.

I killed and held a post-mortem examination on one of the sick animals. I found lesions that in my opinion would indicate the animal was affected with Hog-cholera - necrotic enteritis and Swine Plague.

I advised the use of Hog-cholera Serum on the sick hogs and the same line of treatment as to be used for Mr Pitsch's hogs.

All of the hogs were vaccinated with Serum + virus from the Johnson Serum plant.

Albert Slecker of Mayetta had 59 hogs vaccinated the same day as Mr Zabel. He has lost 5 and has 7 sick. I did not make an investigation on the farm of Mr Slecker as he said his hogs were affected just the same as Mr Zabel's hogs.

Very Truly
R.B. Christensen



J. H. MERCER
COMMISSIONER

State of Kansas

OFFICE OF
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER
TOPEKA

Topeka Kansas
10-31-27

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

Dear Sir:

Following is a report of my official activities for the week ending Oct 29th.

Left Topeka Monday noon for Wakeeney to investigate a reported Hog-Cholera and Thrush in Lugo County, returned from Wakeeney Thursday afternoon. Special report.

Friday made investigations on the farms of Fred Wiseman, whitening, near Pitsche and Sam Zabel of Holton, special reports.

Sat made investigation on the farm of H. R. Lewis of Keyston and near Pitsche Holton - special reports.

Very Truly
R. B. Christensen



J. H. MERCER
COMMISSIONER

State of Kansas

OFFICE OF
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER
TOPEKA

Topeka Kans
10-31-27

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

In Oct 29th I made an investigation
on the farm of W. R. Lewis of Bennington.
Dr Waller vaccinated with Hemorrhagic Septicemia
agglusion 65 hogs about 3 weeks ago, about a
week ago some of them showed signs of sickness
six have died and about 75% are sick.
Temperatures run as high as 107°F.
Dr Waller was present and killed a sick pig, and held
a post-mortem examination and lesions of hog cholera
were present. Dr Waller will vaccinate with Serum +
virus the hogs that are worth vaccinating.

Very Truly
R. B. Christensen

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



J. H. MERCER
COMMISSIONER

State of Kansas

OFFICE OF
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER
TOPEKA

Oct. 31, 1928

Listed
Mr. Fred Funk,
Oneida, 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 more than 85% of the cattle owners of Nemaha county signed a petition requesting this department to test the dairy and breeding cattle in the county. In line with the petition the federal and state government are doing the work. The law and requirements call for the testing of all dairy and breeding cattle and, of course, all the dairy and breeding cattle will be tested.

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 testing, 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 cooperate 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 cooperation in this matter and for an early reply, I am

Very truly yours,

J. H. Mercer

Commissioner.

JHM/M

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State of Kansas
Office of
Livestock Sanitary Commissioner
Topeka

Greida Kan
Nov 2nd 1928

Mr. J. H. Moran
Dear Sir:

In regard to the testing of
my cows I did not object to
having them tested, they sent me a
card saying they would be at my
place at 10:45 I took the cows in the
lot at 10:00 close and then opened the gate
and let them in a pasture nearby and went
to the field. I thought that it was the
government's business and that I did not
have any thing to do with it so when they
came to where I was I told them there
was the cows go and test them, they said I
would have to drive them up I said I have
had no time to fool away and they turned
around and walked away said they would turn
me in to the state rejected so then it is.
I am willing to have my cows tested
any time if it is necessary business to drive them
in the lot I will try and have my work in shape
so as to help them. Your Very Truly Fred Frank

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

Oct. 3, 1928

McLeod Bros.,
Valley Falls, Kansas.

Dear Sirs:

Mr. W. R. Quail of R.F.D. #2, Topeka has written me concerning the purchase of a herd of stock hogs from you on or about August 8, 1928. He states that the hogs in question were shipped from your place on the 8th and were in his pen by noon of August 9th. On the next day, the 10th, two hogs were dead and several sick and that within 5 days he lost 24 head and within 16 had a total of 47 head dead.

Investigation of this trouble was made by this department and every effort put forth to stop the loss of these hogs. This is all of record here in the office. Mr. Quail states that he considers that you should stand the loss in connection with this transaction and that on September 7th he submitted a statement to you accordingly and to date had had no reply from you. - That on September 24th he again wrote you and asked for your consideration and up until yesterday he had received no reply. He feels at least that you should give consideration to this matter and I do also. Therefore, I wish you would see Mr. Quail and try and make an adjustment of this trouble with him. If not, it will be necessary for this department to make a searching investigation to determine as to whether or not these hogs were diseased at the time of sale, and I am sure you don't want to compel us to do this, and it will not be necessary if you confer with Mr. Quail and try to satisfy him at least in connection with the transaction.

While writing, I am calling your attention to another matter that was brought to our notice yesterday. One - F.W. Martin of Dover, Kansas, was here in the office and stated that on September 7th he purchased 68 head of shoats from Clyde Corbet and that Clyde Corbet guaranteed the shoats to be free from cholera and that he turned them in with his native hogs and several head of the 68 purchased from Mr. Corbet died and all of his native hogs contracted the disease and most of them have died. Mr. Martin also stated that Mr. Corbet told him that the 68 hogs were from your feed lots at Valley Falls.

I am calling your attention to this matter for the reason that you cannot afford to let these happenings occur, neither can the state permit shipments of hogs from pens where disease has and is known to exist and disease other hogs in other localities. I wish you would come in the office at your first opportunity and talk this over with me as I am sure you do not want anything of this kind to happen that will cause these losses or this department any inconvenience.

Very truly yours,

JHM/M

Commissioner.



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

COPY

Sept. 7, 1928.

McLeod Bros.,
Valley Falls, Kans.

Gentlemen:-

On August 8, 1928 I purchased One Hundred Ninety Nine (199) steer hogs from you at Valley Falls, Kans. These hogs were delivered to my yards at noon August 9, 1928.

During the next sixteen days fortyseven died (47) and practically the whole herd was sick. I am advised by competent authorities that these hogs were sick when shipped to me and for that reason I am making the following claim for loss incurred:-

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| 47 hogs at \$10.27 each | \$482.69 |
| Freight | 4.65 |
| Vaccination, Veterinary fee & medicine (Dr. Moller) | 84.75 |
| Vaccination (Jungerman) | 45.00 |
| | <u>\$617.09</u> |

Please note that the amount \$617.09 does not cover any additional labor charges, loss on the remaining hogs account of off feed and sick, nor for the fact that my lots are all infected with Necro-enteritis which prevented me from buying other hogs to put on feed, nor for sending a live hog to Manhattan for posting and diagnosis.

For your information will say that I did all possible to stop this loss. I vaccinated twice, gave medicine, provided feed, pasture, and water exactly according to local and state veterinarians' directions. The majority of the remaining hogs seem to be recovering in good shape, however there are a few which apparently have developed a chronic stage of the disease and probably will die.

I believe this claim is not out of line with the usual course of procedure.

Yours truly,



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

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Phone 232 N2

The QUAIL PLACE

Dairy and General Farming

Route 2

Topeka, Kansas Sept. 30, 1928

Mr. J. H. Mercer,
State Livestock Commissioner,
Topeka, Kans.

Dear Sir:-

About 5:00 P.M. August 8, 1928 I purchased 199 head of seventyfive lb. stock hogs from McLeod Bros. at their yard in Valley Falls, Kans. These hogs were shipped out that night and were in my pens by noon August 9, 1928. The next day one hog died and again the day following one died and many were very sick. Within five days I lost twentyfour head and within sixteen days a total of fortyseven had died.

As you know as soon as these hogs began to die I immediately had Dr. Cook call your office and your Dr. Christensen took the case in hand. I did everything in my power to stop the trouble which was called necrotic-Enteritis. I had Dr. Cook - Dr. Christensen - Mr. Kauffman of Johnson Serum Co. - Dr. Campbell - Dr. Jungerman and Dr. Noller at various times. Also sent a live sick hog to Manhattan for diagnosis. I finally got the disease checked and most of the remaining live hogs are doing fairly well now although I have recently lost two more and there are a few left which will no doubt die as they do not eat and are becoming thinner every day.

As per my conversations with you, I have written McLeod Bros twice asking that they assume part of this loss, copies of these letters are attached. Thus far they have not favored me with a reply, although they received my first letter some three weeks ago.

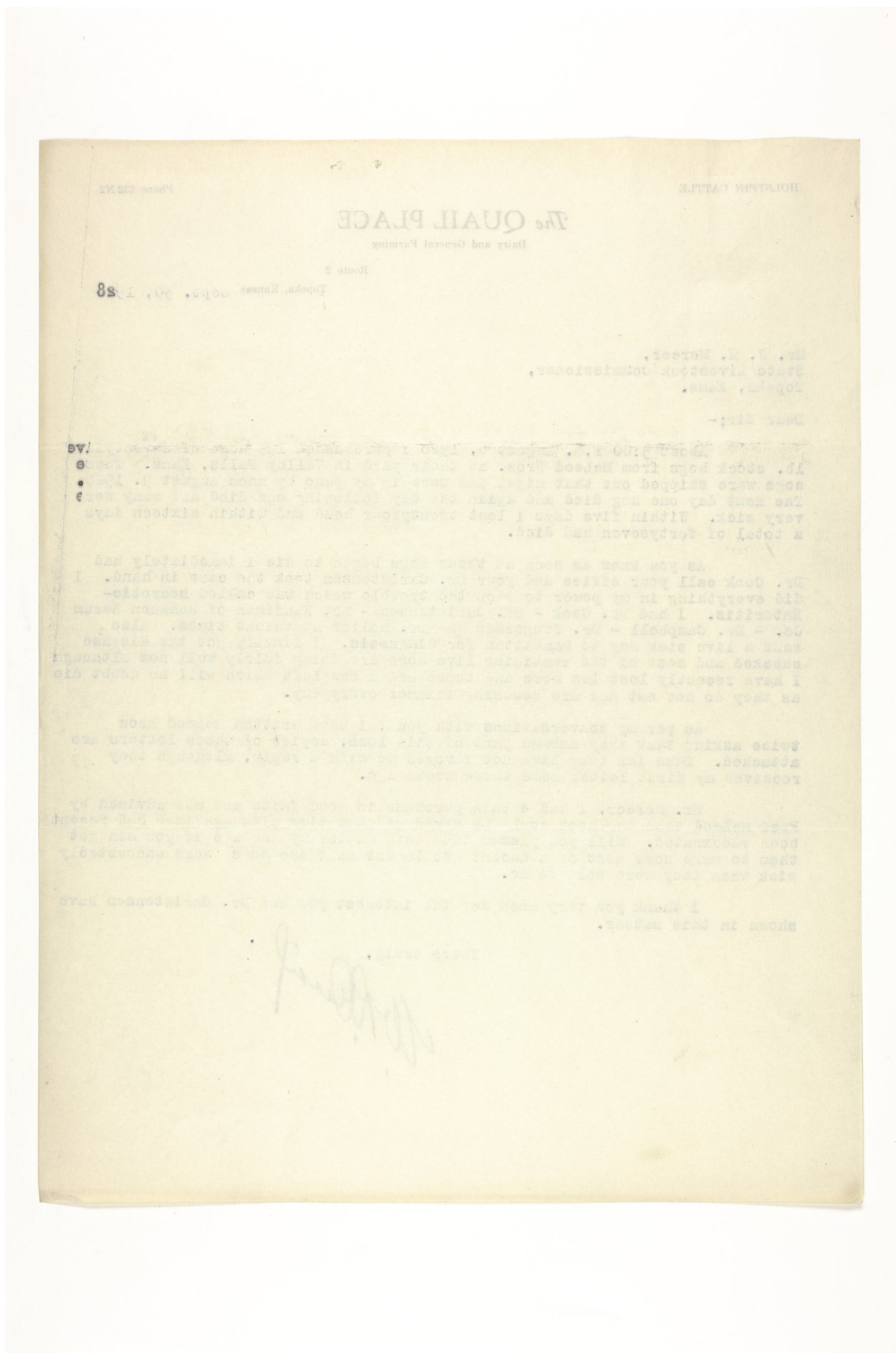
Mr. Mercer, I made this purchase in good faith and was advised by Fred McLeod that the hogs could be moved at that time although they had recently been vaccinated. Will you please take this matter up and see if you can get them to make some sort of a decent settlement as these hogs were undoubtedly sick when they were sold to me.

I thank you very much for the interest you and Dr. Christensen have shown in this matter.

Yours truly,



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





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

COPY

Sept. 24, 1928

McLeod Bros.,
Valley Falls, Kans.

Dear Sirs:-

I wrote you some two weeks ago explaining the loss I had in the bunch of hogs I purchased from you on August 8th. in this letter I made what I consider is a fair claim for loss incurred. To date I have received no reply.

While I do not wish to seem inconsistent about hurrying the matter along, I would be grateful if you would make reply not later than Saturday of this week.

Trusting the matter has simply been overlooked by you, and that you will give it your immediate attention, I wish to remain,

Yours truly,



J. H. MERCER
COMMISSIONER

State of Kansas

OFFICE OF
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER
TOPEKA

Topeka Kansas
August 27th 1928

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

Dear Sir:

Monday Aug 13th Dr Cook called at the office and asked that I go with him to the farm of W. R. Guail of Topeka to see some sick hogs.

Thus Aug 9th Mr Guail purchased 197 hogs from McCloud Bros of Valley Falls Kansas.

These hogs are part of a shipment of 400 head shipped in from the Clydes in Mo by McCloud Bros. They were given serum & virus July 31st by Dr Harmon of Valley Falls.

One of the hogs was dead the following day after they arrived on the farm, the 13th the day I made my first trip to the farm where died the night before.

Dr Cook and myself took the temperature of eight hogs. Their temperatures ranged from 105°F to 108.5°F. They were breathing rapidly, had a profuse diarrhea and a staggy gait. We killed and autopsied a hog and found lesions of enteritis, a few worms and congested lungs. My diagnosis was enteritis and advised the use of a preparation known as "Nero-Spirit" this to be fed in oats. I talked with Mr Guail about



J. H. MERCER
COMMISSIONER

State of Kansas

OFFICE OF
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER
TOPEKA

getting Dr. Jungerman of Hiawatha to use his vaccine on the hogs but he did not seem to be much in favor of it but Dr. Cook gave the hogs some enteritis baculum Monday afternoon.

Mr. Quail said that in the stock yards at Pauline where the hogs were unloaded there had been some paint and saw-dust thrown out and it was his opinion that the hogs had lead poisoning from eating the paint and saw-dust. I could find no evidence of lead poisoning.

Mr. Quail took a live hog to Manhattan to the college for diagnosis Monday afternoon. They found, worms, lesions of enteritis and hog-cholera.

I saw the hogs Tuesday night, and again with Dr. Cook Campbell and myself called to see the hogs.

We killed and autopsied two hogs and found well marked lesions of enteritis and a few worms.

Wednesday Mr. Quail decided to have his hogs treated by Dr. Jungerman, and they were treated Thursday night at that time 37 hogs had died.

One hundred and fifty nine hogs were treated by Dr. Jungerman.

On Aug 25th I again called at the Quail farm to



J. H. MERCER
COMMISSIONER

State of Kansas

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TOPEKA

see how the hogs were getting along.
Mr Quail advised me that ten hogs had died
since they were treated August 16th and the
remainder of the hogs were looking very good.
He is feeding them shelled corn and oats and they
are running in a field of green corn.
Mr Quail stated that he wished the hogs
had been given nothing but the Jungerman
treatment for he thought it had been very
beneficial to the hogs.

very truly
R. B. Christensen