

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

Section 72, Pages 2131 - 2160

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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HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

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

August 17, 1928

Mr. W. R. Quail,
R.F.D. #2,
Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

I have a post mortem and laboratory report from Professor E. E. Leasure of the Agricultural College Manhattan. I am sending you a copy of his report for your information. More than likely, however, he has written you a similar report.

I am calling your attention to the latter part of paragraph one in which he states there were no lesions of poisoning observed under the examination. In connection with the other matters suggested in Professor Leasure's letter, it will not be necessary for you to follow these, as Dr. Jungerman is administering treatment to your herd of hogs at this time and we would want you to follow closely his directions in the handling of your herd while it is under his observation. Should beneficial results not be obtained under Dr. Jungerman's treatment, advise me either through Dr. Christenson or by phone and we will furnish you any other help possible.

Very truly yours,

JHM/M

Commissioner.

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

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
MANHATTAN, KANSAS
DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY

August 14, 1928

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

Dear Mr. Mercer:

Mr. Quail of Topeka, Kansas, brought a hog into this laboratory for examination and informed us that you would like to have a report of our findings. This animal was examined before death and by autopsy. The autopsy lesions found were those of hog cholera, necrotic enteritis, lung worm infestation, and ascaris "worm" infestation of the liver. No lesions of poisoning were observed in this animal, with the exception of the hog cholera lesions. It is our opinion that the other lesions found are of long standing.

It has been our experience to observe that hogs weakened from necrotic enteritis and ascaris infestation of the liver will not in all cases stand the simultaneous hog cholera vaccination. Our diagnosis therefore was hog cholera and necrotic enteritis.

We recommended that Mr. Quail treat the remainder of the sick animals with large doses of hog cholera serum, "serum only". Also that he put the hogs on a lye slop treatment for necrotic enteritis. Sanitary precautions were also outlined.

If we can be of further service to you in the future do not hesitate to call on us.

Very truly yours,

E. E. Leasure

E. E. Leasure
Asst. Professor

EEL:FLP



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



J. H. MERCER
COMMISSIONER

State of Kansas

OFFICE OF
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER
TOPEKA

Kansas City, Mo.
805 Exchange Bldg.,
October 5, 1928

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

Dear Mr. Mercer:-

I am enclosing herewith a monthly statement of October 1st dateing of the September business for this office. The net result shows a very nice increase in our balance.

Referring to your letter of October 3rd relative to four reactors tags number 13359-60-62-63 belonging to Grover Meyer of Basor, Kansas and slaughtered on September 14. Elliott Swain Com. Co. handled this consignment and remitted net proceeds directly to Mr. Meyer.

I am enclosing a copy of the account of sales for your records. I am also enclosing my personal check for three dollars to apply on the Clyde M. Reed add.

Very truly yours,

Don Williams

DW:C

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J. H. MERCER
COMMISSIONER

State of Kansas

OFFICE OF
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER
TOPEKA

Kansas City, Mo.
Oct, 6th, 1928.

J. H. Mercer,
Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Mercer:

Martin Bros & Lee secured a permit from this office, today, for the shipment of 191 pigs from J. J. Doty, Thornton, Ark., to W. A. Wellman, McLouth, Kansas.

In a letter Dr. Fowler wrote you today, he desired to change the wording, after Miss Campbell had gone, so I copied it for him, and you will note that I used dating of Sept, 6th. My error and you will please correct same.

In your conversation, by phone, a couple of days ago, with Miss Campbell, you made reference to a reactor cow being shipped by Luther or Homer Rush, Erie, Kansas. The animal in question was injected last week by this office and shipped to Erie for final reading. Wish to say she was returned to market and sold by the Farmer's Union Com. Co. on October, 2nd.

We are getting away with a very nice start this month, having tested a few less than 800 head and the vaccinations are close to \$200.00.

W-

Very truly yours,

Don Williams

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



J. H. MERCER
COMMISSIONER

State of Kansas

OFFICE OF
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER
TOPEKA

Kansas City, Mo.
805 Exchange Bldg.,
October 6, 1928

J. H. Mercer,
Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

While you were here last week you were talking about the experiment that we have intended putting on here at the yards for the testing out of the different serums and bacterins. Since that time I have given considerable thought to the proposition of an experiment to ascertain if possible.

First the cause of losses of cattle that have been shipped and second the best method of preventing such losses because the fact that many shipments of cattle are made in some instance for long distances without loss and there are losses in other short haul shipments of cattle that were apparently in good condition at the time they were vaccinated, so after considering those facts both short and long hauls of a large number of cattle must be observed in such an experiment.

Therefore, it seems to me that it would not be practical or at least it would be quite expensive to purchase enough cattle upon which a final decision could be made. The following proposition is suggested;- vaccinate calves or yearlings in sufficient numbers say 3000 to 5000 maintaining records of such shipments and follow it with questionnaires and if possible leave an equal number unvaccinated and follow up with the questionnaire.

My idea is to charge the owner of the cattle the same price as usual twenty-cents per head and after cattle reach there destination you designate some veterinarian to look after that particular shipment of cattle with out any further cost to the owner which could be explained to the owner at the time of vaccination. If any sickness developes or if any of the cattle should die after they reach their destination, particularly in the vaccinated cattle same should be investigated promptly by a veterinarian designated by you and in case of death specimens should be obtained and forwarded promptly to at least two different reliable laboratories to ascertain if possible the cause of death

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J. H. MERCER
COMMISSIONER

State of Kansas

OFFICE OF
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER
TOPEKA

As to the vaccine to use, would suggest that we try out the Dr. Kinsley's new vaccine along with at least two other reliable firms. Dr. Kinsley claims his new product is the only product on the market that contains the organism which will fight or prevent pulmonary oedema. In other words contains the germ that causes oedema, which in my judgement is the cause of death in many instances.

The expense of such an experiment of which 3000 or 5000 cattle are vaccinated should not exceed 1000 or 1500 dollars. It is probably that the Franklin Black Leg serum Co would be willing to add some money to the fund for carrying on this experiment and I would also suggest that some one veterinarian be designated here to do this work, but of course right at this time we are kept pretty busy and would suggest Dr. Folk be placed here with us for that purpose.

Dr. Robert Grimes is also writing you a letter in regard to his ideas about the experiment.

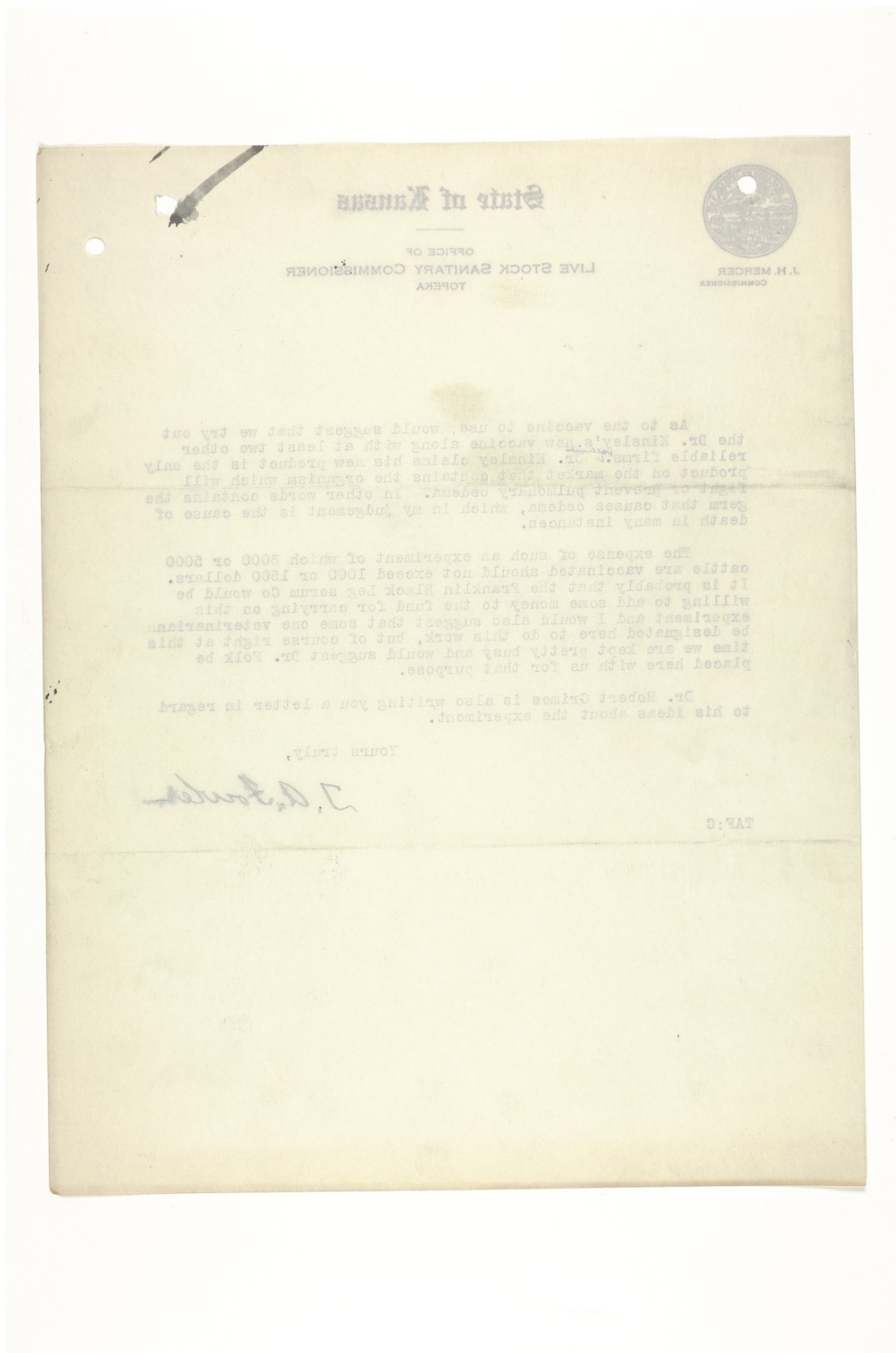
Yours truly,

J. A. Fowler

TAF:C



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J. H. MERCER
COMMISSIONER

State of Kansas

OFFICE OF
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER
TOPEKA

Oct. 8, 1928

Gifford Shows,
Arkansas City, Kansas.

Gentlemen:

A short time ago the State Veterinary of Nebraska advised this department that a monkey had escaped from your shows while on exhibition in Nebraska and was killed and on laboratory examination it was found to be infected with rabies.

I have no information as to what class of live stock you carry in your shows. I am calling your attention to this matter so that if other beasts or animals were exposed in any way to the rabid monkey, it would be best for you to be very careful for at least awhile to see whether or not any further trouble develops. Should there be an outbreak of this trouble among your animals, advise this department at once.

Very truly yours,

J. H. Mercer
Commissioner.

JHM/M

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

Oct. 8, 1928

President F. D. Farrell,
Kansas State Agricultural College,
Manhattan, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

I would conclude after reading your letter of the 6th that you did not take my letter in the spirit in which it was written. While it is true the letter criticized the Pathological department of the college yet it was what we consider at least constructive criticism, perfectly justifiable and intended for the good of the institution. I feel certain that when you give this your calm and undisturbed consideration you will agree with me.

The law states that whenever the livestock commissioner calls upon the veterinary surgeon of the Agricultural College for technical assistance that he shall pay his actual and necessary expenses in the performance of such duties. This we will do as we always have done. The department will pay Drs. Dykstra and Lienhardt's traveling expenses to Sedan last week and the traveling expenses of any other representative of the Pathological department that you send to Sedan to take part in this experimental work. Of course, it is understood that a report of the investigation is filed with this department.

I will be in Manhattan a short time Wednesday attending a poultry meeting and will try and see you for a few minutes at that time.

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

JHM/M

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

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
MANHATTAN, KANSAS
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

October 6, 1928

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

Dear Mr. Mercer:

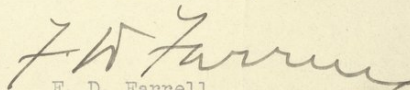
Your letter of October 4 indicates that Mr. Floyd in some way has misunderstood Dr. Dykstra, if he has obtained the idea that Dr. Dykstra and the College do not intend to do anything about the situation in Chautauqua County.

Immediately upon the return of Dr. Dykstra from Sedan, Director Call, of the Experiment Station, and Dr. Dykstra came to see me and we formulated a plan by which we hope to be able to assist materially in the conduct of the experiment at Sedan. We had our discussion of this matter yesterday forenoon. I expect to hear very soon whether a man we expect to employ on a temporary basis is available. If he is we probably will begin work within the next few days.

Our plan contemplates that you will pay the travel and subsistence expenses of the man or men we plan to send to Sedan. (We expect to send Dr. Leasure down there for long enough to get a new man started.) It was my understanding when I talked with you in Topeka a week ago today that you would pay the travel and subsistence expenses of any of the personnel that we send down there. I wish you would confirm this understanding with a letter.

I am somewhat astonished that, knowing us as well as you do, you would come to the conclusion that the College representatives are not taking a proper interest in the situation in Chautauqua County. What's the matter with you anyway!!

Very truly yours,


F. D. Farrell.
President.

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

October 4, 1928

President F. D. Farrell,
Kansas State Agricultural College,
Manhattan, Kansas.

Anaplasmosis in Chautauqua County

Dear Dr. Farrell:

Mr. C. W. Floyd of Sedan has telephoned expressing much disappointment in Drs. Dykstra and Lienhardt's visit at Sedan Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. He feels the College representatives are not taking proper interest in this serious situation, and I am sorry to say that I have come to the same conclusion.

I am advised that Dr. Dykstra and Dr. Lienhardt reached Sedan Tuesday afternoon and at a meeting Tuesday evening Dr. Dykstra stated the college had no money with which to conduct an experiment and could not send a scientific man to take part in the experimental investigation of the anaplasmosis outbreak in Chautauqua and other southeastern Kansas counties.

Mr. Floyd reported that he and Dr. Dunham left early Wednesday morning to treat sick cattle in his pasture before Dr. Dykstra and Dr. Lienhardt were up, and it was understood that they should follow as soon as they had eaten their breakfast. After waiting for them until about half past nine o'clock they returned to Sedan and found that Dr. Dykstra and Dr. Lienhardt had made arrangements to drive into Oklahoma to see sick cattle in that state and so far as their trip to Sedan was concerned in the interest of Kansas people, no benefit had been rendered.

Mr. Floyd is one of the largest land and cattle owners of the state, a heavy tax payer and one of our best citizens. He is a strong supporter of the Agricultural College and I am sure you know he would not make complaint of this kind unless it was justifiable. I told Dr. Dykstra over the telephone that this department would pay his traveling expenses to Sedan and return, however, if he rendered no service to the state, I do not feel disposed to pay such expenses, especially since they did not visit a farm in Kansas or make sufficient investigation of the disease or make observations of experimental cattle.

While at Sedan last week Senator Spencer, a member of the Board of Regents, suggested that I appear with you before the Board at their meeting in Topeka last Saturday to urge the Board to provide a representative of the pathological department of the College to assist in Chautauqua county. It was agreed I would have a conference with you first and would be guided entirely by your suggestions. You recall at our meeting Saturday, it was understood you would present the matter to the Board of Regents with respect to increasing appropriations for experimental purposes at the College and you would send Dr. Dykstra to Sedan to confer with government representatives, and also arrange to have a representative of the College participate in the experimental work at Sedan, at least a part of the time. You will also recall

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President Farrell --2--

that I urged the importance of a College representative being at Sedan all the time while the experiment was under way.

It now seems according to Dr. Dykstra's statement to Mr. Floyd that the College will not take any part in helping to solve this very serious problem.

Chapter 47, Section 610, Revised Statutes of 1923, directs the livestock commissioner to call upon the veterinary surgeon of the Agricultural College for technical assistance when needed. This has been done in this instance and it is my judgment the veterinary surgeon of the College should render the technical assistance needed. Mr. Floyd also advised that Dr. Day, representative of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U.S. Department of Agriculture, left the impression with Drs. Dykstra and Lienhardt that the investigation and experimental project at Sedan was of little consequence. Please advise if Dr. Day made such statement to either Dr. Dykstra or Dr. Lienhardt. We have definite knowledge that there has been over 250 head of cattle die in Chautauqua, Elk, Butler, Neosho and Montgomery counties during the last sixty days with this disease called anaplasmosis. We have no knowledge of its cause, how it is spread from animal to animal, or any known method to combat same. Any government or state official that does not consider such situation important enough to require a thorough and careful investigation is, in my opinion, not rendering a service to the public for which he is paid. I was surprised to hear that Dr. Day made such comments. My experience however with government and state paid professional men has been they are too often indifferent in serious matters of this nature.

I was not pleased with Dr. Lienhardt's apparent unconcern during his former trip to Chautauqua county. He did not appear to be interested and when he reached Sedan made no suggestions or showed little interest in finding diseased cattle, and making posts on dead animals. He remarked in my presence and others that he wanted to get started back to Manhattan as early an hour as possible as he did not care to drive after dark.

I am relating this for the reason Mr. Floyd, Mr. Eggen and others interested in this matter notice such things and I am frank to say Dr. Lienhardt did not leave a good impression at Sedan. On the other hand, Dr. Leasure made a splendid impression. He showed an interest in trying to do something to relieve a very unfortunate condition and the same men that criticized Dr. Lienhardt and pronounced in their commendation of Dr. Leasure. I am giving this information for the reason that I am sure unless we can bring about a change and furnish these people in southeastern Kansas help, there will be a protest made to you, to the Board of Regents or the legislature from that section.

I was much surprised to learn the Agricultural College does not have a scientist in the pathology department who devotes his entire time to experimental investigations and that you do not have funds with which to carry on work of this kind. As stated to you in Topeka Saturday, I believe you should have from \$5,000 to \$10,000 per year to conduct experiments relating to domestic animal diseases. I reassure you that I will do everything possible including lending my influence with the Kansas Live Stock Association in prevailing upon the legislature to provide such an appropriation.



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

President Farrell --3--

If arrangements can be made for Dr. Leasure or some one equally efficient to go to Chautauqua county and take active part in this investigation now started, it will be a great asset towards securing this needed appropriation for the College.

Mr. Floyd has purchased two head of cattle with which to start the experiment and has advised me that he would purchase three head today and have them brought to Sedan and placed in experimental barn with the others. They have arranged the barn in line with Dr. Stiles' suggestions and have rented an office for experimental work. Everything has been done as suggested in order to conduct this experiment.

It is most unfortunate that the work has been delayed in this manner and I trust you may see the importance of identifying the College with this project in Chautauqua county.

Yours very truly,

Commissioner.

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

October 4, 1928.

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

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I was much surprised to learn the Agricultural College does not have a scientist in the pathology department who devotes his entire time to experimental investigations and that you do not have funds with which to carry on work of this kind. As stated to you in Topeka Saturday, I believe you should have from \$5000 to \$10,000 per-year to conduct experiments relating to domestic animal diseases. I reassure you that I will do everything possible including lending my influence with the Kansas Live Stock Association in prevailing upon the legislature to provide such an appropriation. If arrangements can be made for Dr. Leasure or some one equally efficient to go to Chautauqua county and take active part in this investigation now started, it will be a great asset towards securing this needed appropriation for the College.

Mr. Eloyd has purchased two head of cattle with which to start the experiment and has advised me that he would purchase three head today and have them brought to Sedan and placed in experimental barn with the others. They have arranged the barn in line with Dr. Stiles' suggestions and have rented an office for experimental work. Everything has been done as suggested in order to conduct this experiment.

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Yours very truly,

Commissioner.



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

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED		Form 1206 A	
DOMESTIC	CABLE	NO.	CASH OR CHG.
TELEGRAM	FULL RATE		
DAY LETTER	DEFERRED		
NIGHT MESSAGE	CABLE LETTER		
NIGHT LETTER	WEEK END LETTER		

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise message will be transmitted as a full-rate communication.

WESTERN
UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

NIGHT LETTER

PRESIDENT CATTLE SANITARY BOARD
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO

SHIPMENT OF BULL CALVES DESTINATION YOUR STATE NOW BEING
OFFICIALLY TESTED WILMORE AND MEDICINE LODGE, KANSAS. NO
DIPPING VAT FACILITIES AVAILABLE EITHER PLACE CALVES ALL
FROM CLEAN HERDS AND CLEAN TERRITORY PLEASE WIRE J W GREENLEAF
MEDICINE LODGE PERMIT SHIPMENT WITHOUT DIPPING TUBERCULIN TEST
COMPLETED WEDNESDAY MORNING 10th ANSWER

J H MERCER
LIVE STOCK COMMISSIONER

CHARGE 25581

Topeka, Kansas.
Oct. 8, 1928

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

ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

- To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should order it repeated; that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the unrepeat message rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, this is an unrepeat message and paid for as such, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the message and this company as follows:
1. The company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any message received for transmission at the unrepeat-message rate beyond the sum of five hundred dollars; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any message received for transmission at the repeat-message rate beyond the sum of five thousand dollars, unless specially valued; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines; nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages.
 2. In any event the company shall not be liable for damages for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery, of any message, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond the sum of five thousand dollars, at which amount each message is deemed to be valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing by the sender thereof at the time the message is tendered for transmission, and unless the repeated-message rate is paid or agreed to be paid, and an additional charge equal to one-tenth of one percent of the amount by which such valuation shall exceed five thousand dollars.
 3. The company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this message over the lines of any other company when necessary to reach its destination.
 4. Domestic messages and incoming cable messages will be delivered free within one-half mile of the company's office in towns of 5,000 population or less, and within one mile of such office in other cities or towns. Beyond these limits the company does not undertake to make delivery, but will, without liability, at the sender's request, as his agent and at his expense, endeavor to contract for him for such delivery at a reasonable price.
 5. No responsibility attaches to this company concerning messages until the same are accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a message is sent to such office by one of the company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.
 6. The company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the company for transmission.
 7. It is agreed that in any action by the company to recover the tolls for any message or messages the prompt and correct transmission and delivery thereof shall be presumed, subject to rebuttal by competent evidence.
 8. Special terms governing the transmission of messages according to their classes, as enumerated below, shall apply to messages in each of such respective classes in addition to all the foregoing terms.
 9. No employee of the company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY
INCORPORATED
NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

CLASSES OF SERVICE

TELEGRAMS

A full-rate expedited service.

NIGHT MESSAGES

Accepted up to 2:00 A.M. at reduced rates to be sent during the night and delivered not earlier than the morning of the ensuing business day.

Night Messages may at the option of the Telegraph Company be mailed at destination to the addressee, and the Company shall be deemed to have discharged its obligation in such cases with respect to delivery by mailing such night messages at destination, postage prepaid.

DAY LETTERS

A deferred day service at rates lower than the standard telegram rates as follows: One and one-half times the standard night letter rate for the transmission of 50 words or less and one-fifth of the initial rates for each additional 10 words or less.

SPECIAL TERMS APPLYING TO DAY LETTERS:

In further consideration of the reduced rate for this special Day Letter service, the following special terms in addition to those enumerated above are hereby agreed to:

A. Day Letters may be forwarded by the Telegraph Company as a deferred service and the transmission and delivery of such Day Letters is, in all respects, subordinate to the priority of transmission and delivery of regular telegrams.

B. This Day Letter is received subject to the express understanding and agreement that the Company does not undertake that a Day Letter shall be delivered on the day of its date absolutely, and at all events; but that the Company's obligation in this respect is subject to the condition that there shall remain sufficient time for the transmission and delivery of such Day Letter on the day of its date during regular office hours, subject to the priority of the transmission of regular telegrams under the conditions named above.

No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

NIGHT LETTERS

Accepted up to 2:00 A.M. for delivery on the morning of the ensuing business day, at rates still lower than standard night message rates, as follows: The stand-

ard telegram rate for 10 words shall be charged for the transmission of 50 words or less, and one-fifth of such standard telegram rate for 10 words shall be charged for each additional 10 words or less.

SPECIAL TERMS APPLYING TO NIGHT LETTERS:

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Night Letters may at the option of the Telegraph Company be mailed at destination to the addressee, and the Company shall be deemed to have discharged its obligation in such cases with respect to delivery by mailing such Night Letters at destination, postage prepaid.

No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

FULL RATE CABLES

An expedited service throughout. Code language permitted.

DEFERRED HALF-RATE CABLES

Half-rate messages are subject to being deferred in favor of full rate messages for not exceeding 24 hours. Must be in language of country of origin or of destination, or in French. This class of service is in effect with most European countries and with various other countries throughout the world. Full particulars supplied on application at any Western Union Office.

CABLE LETTERS

For plain-language communications. The language of the country of destination may be employed, if the Cable Letter service is in operation to that country. Subject to delivery at the convenience of the Company within 24 hours if telegraphic delivery is selected. Delivery by mail beyond London will be made if a full mailing address is given and the words "Post London" are written after the destination. Rate is approximately one-third of the full rate; minimum 20 words.

WEEK-END LETTERS

Similar to Cable Letters except that they are accepted up to midnight Saturday for delivery Monday morning, if telegraphic delivery is selected. Rate is approximately one-quarter of the full rate; minimum 20 words.

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

Oct. 8, 1928

Dr. B. C. Harrison,
Medicine Lodge, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

Mr. Jesse Greenleaf called me from Greensburg this morning and made inquiry with respect to the New Mexico requirements for shipping breeding cattle into the state.

I find that New Mexico calls for the tuberculin test on dairy and breeding cattle and on bulls shipped into the state a permit from the New Mexico Sanitary Board and a certificate from an accredited inspector of the state of origin showing the bulls to have been dipped in some recognized scabies dip 10 days prior to shipment. I have wired the President of the Cattle Sanitary Board Albuquerque the following message:

"Shipment of bull calves destination your state now being officially tested Wilmore and Medicine Lodge, Kansas. No dipping vat facilities available either place. Calves all from clean herds and clean territory. Please wire J. W. Greenleaf Medicine Lodge permit shipment without dipping. Tuberculin test completed Wednesday morning 10t h. Answer."

Should they wire the permit which I am in hopes they will do then you had best state on the tuberculin certificate that you inspected the calves and found no mange infection. I am sending Mr. Greenleaf a copy of this letter to Greensburg, since I am not certain whet er he will be with you or at Greensburg.

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

JHM/M

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

Oct. 4, 1928

Dr. B. C. Harrison,
407 So. Topeka Ave.,
Wichita, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

If I recall it, I told you yesterday that I wanted you to go to Greensburg and Wilmore on the 8th to test bulls for Jess Greenleaf. I made a mistake the bulls will be assembled at Medicine Lodge and Wilmore instead of Greensburg and Wilmore. I have written Mr. Greenleaf that you would be at Medicine Lodge on the 8th to start the test on the bulls and also suggested that he furnish you transportation from Medicine Lodge to Wilmore and return.

Very truly yours,

JHM/M

Commissioner.

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

Oct. 4, 1928

Mr. Jess W. Greenleaf,
Greensburg, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

Answering your message, I have directed Dr. Harrison of Wichita, veterinary representative of this department to start the test on the bulls at Medicine Lodge and Wilmore on October 8th. Please have all arrangements made for Dr. Harrison to attend to this work at once as he is very busy at this time and I would not want any delay in getting the work done. Also would want you to furnish him transportation from Medicine Lodge to Wilmore and return.

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

JHM/M



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

REQUESTED TO FAVOR THE COMPANY BY CRITICISM AND SUGGESTION CONCERNING ITS SERVICE 1201-S

SURPLUS STOCKS can be SOLD by TELEGRAPH

WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

KN - HOTEL KANSAN, Tel. 4262.

SIGNS

DL = Day Letter
NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
LCO = Deferred Cable
CLT = Cable Letter
WLT = Week-End Letter

K1 10=PROTECTION KANS 1 815A

1928 SEP 29 PM 6 12

J H MERCER=

STATE HOUSE TOPEKA KANS=

WE DESIRE START TEST ON BULLS WILMORE MEDICINE LODGE OCTOBER EIGHT=

JESSE W GREENLEAF.

G. I. Smith
Med. Lodge

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

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

Oct. 9, 1928

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

Dear Sir:

Dr. Thos. O. Clark is now located at Thayer, Kansas, instead of Westphalia. I note the shipping permit is on 45 heifers. Of course, it does not appear that it was the fault of our department that this test was not properly completed, other than that you did not have knowledge that Dr. Clark had changed his location. Dr. Clark has moved to Thayer recently.

Your suggestion of a form letter to go to the owner should he not be present when the shipment is made is a very good one but I am not so certain it is the part of the department's service to do that. I will think it over and the first time I am in Kansas City will talk it over with you further. I might add I am inclined to believe that it should be the duty of the commission merchant to advise the owner instead of us.

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 Live Stock Exchange,
Kansas City, Mo.,
October 8, 1928.

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

Dear Sir:

I am inclosing herewith notice mailed on Sept. 26, 1928, to Dr. Thos. Clark, Westphalia, Kansas, to make release on 45 heifers shipped to Mr. Isadore Centlivre, of Westphalia. This notice was returned to this office this date marked "Unclaimed. Removed, left no address".

This happens occasionally, either the veterinarian has removed or died and we have no knowledge of same. When the owner is here we can definitely find out by whom release should be made, but when cattle are purchased by the commission firm on order, we have to rely on our list of veterinarians to notify the nearest one to make release. In order to try to get every load released when injected and shipped out, I thought it would be a good idea to have two form letters, one the same as we are now using to the veterinarian, and one to mail to the owner advising him of the veterinarian designated, and requesting him to notify this office immediately by wire at our expense if this veterinarian is no longer practicing in his vicinity.

I am making this suggestion to ascertain if you think it would be worth while to try this out, or perhaps some other method which might be suggested by you.

If you approve of trying the second form letter to owners as suggested above, the wording of same may be worked out later.

Very respectfully,

J. A. Fowler

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

Oct. 9, 1928

Mr. E. E. Brayman,
American Express Co.,
Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

Answering your letter of the 8th instant.

I have looked up the records in respect to the Clover Griffee case at Marysville and find that we wrote Mr. Griffee several letters without any reply and on September 1st I wrote him and advised him that it would be necessary for me to send some one at his expense to make an investigation. This brought an answer on September 9th.

He advised that he had never had any rabies on his place and asked for a copy of the laboratory report. Dr. Bower's report was sent him and also a letter was sent to Dr. A. F. Wempe at Marysville. Mr. Griffee reported that Dr. Wempe had made the examination and inspection of his dogs for the shipment in question. Dr. Wempe called at this office a few days ago and advised that there had been no rabies on this man's place and none in the immediate community and gave as his opinion that the dog could not have been infected with rabies at the time of shipment or that rabies was the cause of the death of the dog.

Mr. Griffee disclaims any liability in this transaction and it is our opinion that he cannot be held liable in any way for the shipment of the dog or for the payment of the treating of the dog and there is nothing further that the state can do in the matter.

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

JHM/M



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

AMERICAN RAILWAY EXPRESS COMPANY

(INCORPORATED)

921 KANSAS AVE.
TOPEKA, KANS.

E. E. BRAYMAN,
GENERAL AGENT

October 8, 1928

1058

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

Dear Sir:

Under date of May 2nd you wrote me relative to hound from Clover Griffie of Marysville consigned to Chas. Isle at Enid, Okla. You were endeavoring to collect \$7.00 doctor bill from Mr. Griffie at Marysville. I talked to you once about this matter, but have heard nothing further from you. Can you let me know what is the present status?

Yours truly,

General Agent.

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

Sept. 11, 1928

Mr. Glover Griffee,
Marysville, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

I have yours of the 9th instant and note same. I thank you very much for your letter even though it came late.

I am enclosing you a copy of a letter from Dr. C. W. Bower who reported the case of rabies in question. Dr. Bower made a laboratory examination of the brain in his hospital here in Topeka. According to your letter I do not consider that you are under any obligation to pay for the veterinary services in connection with this case and had you have answered me as you should to begin with, we could have had this matter settled up long ago.

Very truly yours,

JHM/M

Commissioner.

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

Sept. 11, 1928

Dr. A. F. Wempe,
Marysville, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

On or about January 13th of this year, a Mr. Clover Griffee of your city shipped a dog to Chas Isle of Enid, Oklahoma. When the dog arrived in Topeka he was found to be in a diseased condition and Dr. Bower was called and pronounced the disease rabies. The dog died the same evening, January 13th, at the Bower hospital. The express company felt that the original owner of the dog should pay for the veterinary service. I have had the matter up with Mr. Griffee and have been unable to get any word from him until today. He advises that you examined his kennel of dogs on or about that time of this shipment and gave him a health certificate. He states that he has had no rabies among his dogs prior to, or at that time or since. This being true, I do not feel that Mr. Griffee should be held liable for the veterinary service in the case. What I would like for you to do would be to write me right away and let me know how many dogs were in this kennel when you examined them and what your information might be concerning same.

Thanking you in advance for this favor,
and an early reply, I am

Very truly yours,

JHM/M

Commissioner.



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

Marysville Kansas
September 9th - 28

J. H. Merce.
Topeka Kansas.
Dear sir.

In answer to your
letter of Sept. 1th. I never have
had any rabies among
my dogs before those dogs
were shipped, nor since.
Dr. A. F. Wempe examined
those dogs and gave me a
health certificate for my own
personal benefit,
I want you to send me a
copy of the Laboratory report
and who made it.

Claver Griffer.

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

September 1, 1928

Mr. Glover Griffee,
Marysville, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

My attention was called today to correspondence with you with respect to the shipment of a dog by you under date of January 13th which was found to be infected with rabies on arrival at Topeka.

Since this matter was brought to our attention we wrote you and asked you to furnish us the information as to whether or not you had any rabies among your dogs during the last six months, and also to furnish us the name of the veterinarian who made the examination of the dog and furnished the certificate. Our records show that you failed to answer our letter. This letter has never been returned to our office so no doubt you received same. I am enclosing you a copy.

I will expect an answer to this letter by return mail. Unless I receive an answer I will be compelled to make an investigation and under the law any expense incurred in making such an investigation can be charged to you. I see no reason why you should not answer a letter of this kind promptly. Please let me hear from you at once.

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

JHM/M