

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

Section 81, Pages 2401 - 2430

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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KANSAS
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

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

August 17, 1928

Standard Rendering Company,
Live Stock Exchange Bldg.,
Kansas City, Mo.

Gentlemen:

Will you please advise as to whether or not one, W.J. Murphy, claiming to be a representative of the Humane Society of Wyandotte county, is employed by your company and if so in what capacity.

It has been charged that Mr. Murphy has been destroying live stock on the Kansas City stock yards without any authority of law and in many instances has destroyed live stock with a salvage value.

Thanking you in advance for any information you can furnish in connection with this matter, I am

Very truly yours,

JHM/M

Commissioner.



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

STANDARD RENDERING COMPANY

661 LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE BLD'G

TELEPHONES : MAIN 3186
VICTOR 1832

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Aug. 18, 1928

Mr. J. H. Mercer,
Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner,
Topeka, Kans.

Dear Mr. Mercer:

Yours of the 17th is at hand. I have no definite information about the employment of Mr. W. J. Murphy whom you refer to in your letter.

It is generally understood I think that he is employed by the Humane Society of Wyandotte County and I have heard from various sources that this Humane Society has no funds to operate with and that he is paid by some of the various packers operating at this market. We have been told that the reason the packers are interested in the matter is that the Humane Officer is supposed to prevent cruelty to the live animals. As I understand it he has authority to arrest anyone who unnecessarily beats or bruises these animals.

We have heard no complaints to the effect that Mr. Murphy was unnecessarily destroying live stock.

This Company does not pay any part of his salary and has no jurisdiction over him. In fact, we hardly ever see him. Without going into the records, I would say offhand that he has killed fewer live stock since he has been here than did his predecessor, Mr. Smith. Possibly Mr. Murphy is not as well liked as was Mr. Smith which may account for complaints which you have. Mr. Smith was extremely well liked by everyone and had been here many years. Mr. Murphy is a more or less new man at the yards and probably not as good a mixer as was Mr. Smith.

If I can help you further in this matter, please let me hear from you.

With personal regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

STANDARD RENDERING CO.

Per Samuel Ray
Manager

SHR s

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

August 31, 1928

Mr. W. J. M. Murphy,
1021 Sandusky Ave.,
Kansas City, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

Complaint was filed with this department the fore part of July with respect to your destroying maimed or crippled animals on the Kansas City stockyards. We wrote you concerning this matter on July 13th, copy of letter enclosed. I am quite sure, however, you received the letter in question since it never has been returned to this department.

The complaint in particular has to do with your destroying an animal that is claimed would have salvaged \$85.

I see no reason why you should not answer my communication. I will wait a reasonable time for you to do so before making a further investigation.

Thanking you in advance, I am

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

JHM/M

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

August 31, 1928

Gudahy Packing Co.,
Kansas City, Kansas.

Gentlemen:

Will you please give me an answer to my letter of August 17th making inquiry about one, W.J. Murphy, concerning whom complaint has been made with respect to the killing of crippled or maimed animals at the Kansas City stockyards. The complainant also alleges that Mr. Murphy is an employee of the packers. I see no reason why I should not receive an answer to my inquiry.

Thanking you for your prompt consideration of this matter, I am

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

JHM/M



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

The Cudahy Packing Co.

PACKERS' STATION
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS
September 1, 1928

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

Dear Sir:

We have received your letter of August
17 concerning Mr. W. J. Murphy and have referred same to
the Humane Society of Wyandotte County, Kansas, who will
no doubt, reply to you in due course.

Mr. Murphy's address is 1014 Ohio Street,
Kansas City, Kansas.

Yours truly,

THE CUDAHY PACKING COMPANY.

J. Murray

JHM:MB

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

The Humane Society of Wyandotte County

Office and Animal Shelter:
333 Minnesota Ave.

Kansas City, Kansas.

Phone Drexel 3869

August 31, 1928.

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

Dear Sir:

Recently I replied to a communication in which you stated that complaints had been received in regard to the destruction of injured animals having food value by W. J. Murphy, Humane Officer at the Stock Yards.

At that time I was only prepared to say that Mr. Murphy was not an employee of our society nor were we familiar with his duties other than the prevention of cruelty.

Upon investigation everybody interviewed commends Mr. Murphy's work very highly, not one criticism being made. In fact his services are said to be invaluable at the yards.

We find that Mr. Murphy consults Dr. George E. Buten of the Packers and Stock Yards Administration Dept. of Agriculture before destroying any animal; he also reports to Mr. Lee Patrick of the City Humane Department, City Hall, of all animals killed.

Quoting Ordinance No. 9461, Section 8; Any animal which shall be found to be in an incurable condition, either by disease or accident, shall at once, be deprived of life by the owner or person having charge thereof, and in default thereof, the Humane Officer is empowered and authorized to at once kill said animal upon discovery by him of the incurable condition of such animal; and any person interfering, obstructing or prohibiting said Humane Officer from performing his duties as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

In justice to Mr. Murphy, who is engaged in a necessary and difficult work, I am glad to give this additional information.

Sincerely,

The Humane Society of Wyandotte Co.,

By: _____
President.

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

Jan 21, 1929

Dr. R. R. Dykstra,
Division of Veterinary Medicine,
K.S.A.C.,
Manhattan, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

I received a copy of your letter to A. P. Cross of Wilson, Kansas and note contents. I am not in accord with the things set out in this letter.

First, I think you know, or at least you should know, that under the law you should have advised this ~~manabtan~~ you had referred the matter to this department.

Second, even though you prescribed treatment, it should have been in accordance with the rules and regulations of this department with respect to the requirements and treatments in the eradication of cattle scab. At least you should have prescribed a treatment that would have been of consequence. Hog dip of any kind is not recommended either by the federal government or the state as a treatment for the eradication of mange. I think if you will read the federal bulletin you refer to that you will find that it does not recommend the use of hog dip for mange eradication.

Also, the reference you did make to this department is a legal matter and could have been referred to the attorney-general of the state.

You are advised, also, that this department has printed formulas for the treatment of mange infected live stock, even including bulletin # 1017 of the U.S. department of Agriculture.

The contents of your letter brings us to this conclusion - that you do not have very much consideration for the work of this department or that you do not have knowledge of what your duties might be with respect to the reporting of such matters to this department. We hope it is the later.

Very truly yours,

JHM/M

Commissioner.



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

COPY

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
MANHATTAN, KANSAS
DIVISION OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

January 19, 1929.

Mr. A. F. Cross,
Wilson, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of January 18 in which you say that you have some cattle that are affected with mange. You want to know whether during cold weather it will be practical to attempt to hold this condition in check by spraying them with a nicotine solution.

No method of treating mange is entirely successful unless the remedy used, and this includes nicotine solution, comes in thorough contact with all parts of the diseased hide and remains in contact with it for at least two minutes. My opinion therefore is that the spraying with the nicotine solution will have no value.

The best that you can do under cold weather conditions is to take the steers that are badly affected, break up the crusts or scabs with a curry comb or brisk rubbing with a cob, and then apply by hand some good hog dip. This should be repeated at the end of ten days, and so long as the animals are at all wet with the hand applied material, they should be kept in draft-free, sun-exposed places. In order to prevent the spread to other animals, it would be well to keep the affected ones isolated, and then when the warm spring weather comes, give all of your cattle at least two dippings at an interval of ten days.

You furthermore ask whether you have any recourse as a buyer, if these cattle should fall off very much because of the mange. I am sending a carbon copy of this letter to Mr. J. H. Mercer, State Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner in Topeka, with the request that he inform you about this phase of the question.

Finally, I would advise that you write to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and ask them to send you Farmers Bulletin 1017 entitled, "Cattle Scab and Methods of Control and Eradication."

Please write me again if I can be of more service to you.

Very truly yours,

R. R. Dykstra,
Dean of Division.

RRD:PEP
CC: Mr. Mercer



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

COPY

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
MANHATTAN, KANSAS
DIVISION OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

January 19, 1929.

Mr. W. B. Hecker,
Valley Falls, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of January 18 in which you say that you have some sheep that you have treated for worms, that the animals are losing their wool, and that they are unthrifty.

The loss of wool might possibly point to mange, and therefore it would be well to treat the animals for this condition. At this time of the year when the weather is so cold that dipping is not practical, I would advise that you take those with diseased hides, and after breaking up any scabs that may be present on their body, with a stick or corncob, then hand dress them with some good hog dip solution. This should be repeated in ten days and the sheep that are affected should be isolated from the non-affected ones.

If you feel that you would like to have an examination of one of these diseased sheep, we shall be glad to conduct a post mortem examination for you at the college, provided you can bring us or ship us one of these animals. It is not at all improbable that we would find other causes for the unthriftiness and we might be able to recommend some specific method of handling.

I would also like to suggest that you write to the United States Department of Agriculture and ask them to send you Farmers Bulletin 713 entitled, "Sheep Scab."

I have also requested the college Agricultural Experiment Station to send you our booklet about the handling and care of sheep.

Please write me again if I can be of more service to you.

Very truly yours,

R. R. Dykstra,
Dean of Division.

RRD:PEP

CC: M



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

Jan 31, 1929

Mr. C. S. Minch,
Beloit, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

Answering your letter of the 26th instant.

We have not issued any definite regulation with respect to accrediting poultry flocks tested for B.W.D. or tuberculosis. I have had several meetings with representatives of hatcheries and also with the state officials of the state poultry organization. The question of accredited poultry flocks is being considered by the B.A.I., U.S. Dept. of Agriculture and the state sanitary officials but so far there has been no definite plan devised in connection therewith.

I have said, however, to the state poultry association and to poultry owners that if they had their flocks tested under what is known as the agglutination test and all reacting birds removed from the flock, that I would issue a certificate to that effect. I think under the circumstances that is about all the sanitary officials of any state can do until a more definite program is agreed upon.

There are several other tests that are being made by veterinarians and poultry owners. It is claimed by some that the Pullorin test is a practical test and while we are not recognizing the test officially we will, however, give consideration to any test of this kind that is made accurately and if it is deemed advisable will issue a certificate showing that the flock in question have been tested under this method.

If there is any further information we can give you or assistance in any way, please write us.

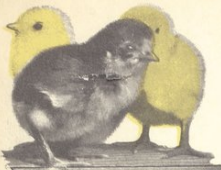
Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

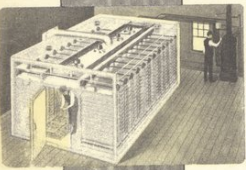
JHM/M

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


MEMBER
PRICES REASONABLE
QUALITY STOCK




Reliable
HATCHERIES
Use Eggs
Only from
Culled Flocks of
Standard Breeding



and Produce
Chicks of the
Greatest Vitality
by Scientific
Incubation



Result
BETTER CHICKS
BIGGER CHECKS



The Minch Hatchery


C. S. MINCH, Proprietor

Baby Chicks for Sale from
Accredited and Blood
Tested Flocks

All Leading Varieties
of Pure Bred Stock

CUSTOM HATCHING UPON REQUEST

BELOIT, KANSAS Jan. 26. 1929.



Mr. Joe Mercer.
Livestock Sanitary Commissioner.
Topeka, Kans.
Dear Sir:

Mr. G. T. Kline of the K.S.A.C. Manhattan gave a school hear to day on Poultry Culture, and among other questions that were asked was brought out sanitation in regards to flock inspection by your department on hatchery flocks and giving helth certificates as they do in Missouri. Do you do this in this seate and is it necessary to have the flock blood tested for B.W.D, also for T.B. and if so is the wattle tert for both all right.

Thanking you for your reply in this, and am inclosing a stamped envelope for your convenience, I remain

Yours very truly

C. S. Minch

Good Breeding + Proper Incubation = Healthy Chicks



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

Feb. 18, 1929

Mr. A. L. Bilsing,
Udall, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 12th instant addressed to Dr. William Barnhart, Wichita, was sent to the government office in Topeka and then referred to this office with the request that we answer same.

The person who furnished you information with respect to the 10¢ premium on hogs is not posted as to the actual condition. I am enclosing you herewith a tabulated statement of hogs shipped out of the free area counties in Kansas to the Kansas City market, up to January 1, 1929. You will note that there has been hogs shipped from 31 clean area counties in the state. There are 35 clean area counties in the state. Sedgwick, Harvey and Kingman were among the first counties that were accredited but the hogs from these three counties go to Wichita and this report does not include the premiums paid at Wichita. Doniphan county is also an accredited county but they ship no hogs to Kansas City, their hogs go to the St. Joseph market. In fact quite a number of hogs from the county free areas in Kansas go to St. Joseph and Wichita but there is no record kept on the amount of premium paid at the Wichita and St. Joseph markets. It is safe to say that the amount paid would equal at least from one-third to one-half the total paid at Kansas City.

The 10¢ a hundred premium of course is a voluntary proposition on the part of the four large packers. They started to pay this premium something like four years ago and the way the matter is handled they actually pay the 10¢ a hundred premium in excess of the price of the hogs they buy. I am enclosing a copy of the premium card that is used by shippers out of free area counties and it is not supposed to be given to the packer buyer until after he makes the purchase and then the 10¢ a hundred is added to the price he pays.

You refer to Illinois and other states that have established the free area territory. Kansas had several free area counties before Illinois had any. Therefore, we are more familiar with the results of the 10¢ a hundred premium than is Illinois, although I have no knowledge of any dissatisfaction in any state as regards the 10¢ a hundred premium other than the requirements the packer exacts of the shipper. Since last July the packer requires a tattoo mark on hogs originating in county free area territory before he will pay the premium. This, of course, is quite a little handicap to shippers but since it is a voluntary proposition with the packer it has to be met or no premium is paid.

I might add, the 10¢ a hundred premium is not all the benefits to the farmer and live stock producers in having the county free area tuberculosis work conducted in their county. I am sending you under

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

Bilsing -2-

separate cover a copy of the last biennial report of the department and call your special attention to rule 11 on page 44. Also to the subject of tuberculosis eradication beginning on page 47 and the number of cattle tested and indemnity paid as found on pages 83 to 87.

If there is any further information that we can give you we will be glad to have you write us.

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

JHM/M



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

Dr. William Barnhart
Kichita.

Dear Sir: Petitions for Free Area Bovine Tuberculosis in this part of Cowley County have met with many objections - The two most prominent ones: (1) the ten cents ^(cut) premium on hogs shipped from "free area" and (2) places or states where this has been in operation for some years find it undesirable and in actual working find it quite the opposite of its intended purpose.

Among instructions for this petition we are told that anyone shipping hogs from a "free area" county receives ten cents ^{cut} above market price at the stock yards. Is this true, the whole truth? (Some men in this locality heard a buyer at the stock yards say: "there's nothing to it." - the ten cents cut hog premium.)

Has Illinois or any other state, established "Free Area Bovine Tuberculosis" to find after a few years working that it is impractical, expensive, undesirable and a law (or regulation) to be repealed - in short, at first a seemingly good idea to put into practice, but after working find it has made conditions for the farmer worse instead of better?

If OK with you please make brief reply on this sheet - very soon. You are one of several from whom we look for reliable information, and also any one or more suggestions you might have to offer will be most acceptable.

Sincerely A. L. Bilsing. Udall Kansas. 2-12-29.

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY
LOCAL OFFICE

Wichita, Kansas.

February 14, 1929.

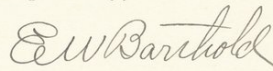
Dr. N. L. Townsend,
25 Federal Bldg.,
Topeka, Kans.

Dear Sir:

Inclosed please find letter addressed to Dr. C. W. Barnhart which is self explanatory.

Dr. Barnhart says the writer is quite a progressive farmer and it is believed that your office may be in better position to answer his request.

Respectfully,



EWB/PGF
(1) Inclos.

E. W. Barthold.
Inspector in Charge.

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.
Feb. 22, 1929

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

Dear Sir:-

On February 13th I mailed to you a report of my investigation on the I. O. Smith band of sheep at Walnut, Kansas.

Yesterday I received a letter from Mr. Smith in which he stated that he had not received any word from you in regard to my investigation. I did not advise Mr. Smith as to the care and treatment in detail, as I thought that it was best to make my report to you and that you would advise him as to the care and treatment etc.

I am writing Mr. Smith a letter today advising him that he will receive his information and instructions from Mr. J. H. Mercer, Topeka, Kansas.

Yours truly,

J. A. Fowler

TAF:C

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

Feb. 16, 1929

Mr. I. O. Smith,
Walnut, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

I have a report from Dr. T. A. Fowler who recently made an inspection of your band of sheep. He advises that the few Colorado ewes you have left are in such a condition that he does not consider it worth while to try to treat them or do anything for them, and that you should get rid of them in some way. Of course, they might bring a little something if you would put them in a truck and take them to market though it is doubtful. At any event, as soon as you can get rid of them you should make every effort to clean up the infected premises where they have been held before putting other sheep on this place.

It might be that if you would change the feed on these ewes and give them a little ground feed along with their rough feed that you would carry them through the winter and then turn them on grass and they might build up some during the summer grazing period.

With respect to the 92 native ewes, he advises that they are badly infested with ticks and quite a number of your ewes so far have aborted but he does not attribute this aborting to the ticks. It is his opinion that the aborting is caused by the feed you are feeding and especially as to the cane hay. Therefore, I would recommend that you change this feed and if possible feed these ewes a little shell corn along with their hay feed - or better still a little ground feed, and if you can, change them and put them into new quarters. He does not think it necessary to undertake to destroy the ticks now but recommends that you dip your sheep later when the weather is more favorable. I will be glad to have you advise me in a short time as to how your sheep are doing after you have changed the feed.

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

JHM/M

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

South St. Joseph, Missouri.

February 13, 1929.

Mr. J. H. Mercer,

Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

Following your instructions by letter of February 5th, 1929, I proceeded to I. O. Smith's farm, Walnut, Kansas, last Saturday, February 9th, and this is the history I obtained from Mr. Smith regarding his sheep:

Henry Dunham, Stork, Kansas, a brother of Dr. Dunham, shipped 1800 head of sheep from northern Colorado to the vicinity around Walnut, Kansas and they were sold to farmers in that vicinity. May 1st, 1928, Mr. Smith purchased 57 head of these Colorado ewes which originally came out of the band of 1800 head from two partners, P. A. Chilson, Erie, Kansas and J. M. Elders, Stork, Kansas, and from January 1st, 1929 to February 1st, 1929, 42 out of the 57 had died. Mr. Smith advised me that this band was fed silage, prairie hay and corn fodder. I made a careful inspection of the 15 sheep he had left out of that band and found old ewes practically toothless and with no flesh. Further examination revealed chronic nodular disease caused by the parasite Oesophagostomum Columbianum. I also had Mr. Smith send two sheep to the Kinsley laboratory for analysis. Dr. Kinsley called me over the phone yesterday just before I came to St. Joseph and said my diagnosis was correct, but in addition to nodular disease he found stomach worms and hook worms.

There are different treatments for nodular disease in sheep that are considered a success, but in this specific case I would not advise treatment because after considering their age and condition and the few head left out of his original purchase of Colorado ewes, it would be a waste of time and money, because I know they are absolutely worthless. My suggestion would be for Mr. Smith to destroy or dispose of them in some way, because sheep so infected are dangerous on any premises, especially when coming in contact with other sheep.

After leaving this farm we drove to one of his other farms where he had a band of 92 native ewes, which had never been associated with the Colorado sheep. I found that these ewes are being fed on timothy hay, corn fodder and cane hay. These ewes are aborting and up to date he has not one living lamb. This band of sheep are also badly infested with ticks, but I doubt very much if the ticks are causing any material damage. I am almost sure the abortion in this band of ewes is caused by the cane hay and my advise would be to cut-out the cane hay. Cane seed will always cause this trouble in ewes. The treatment for sheep that are infested with ticks is dipping, using one of the coal tar products which can be obtained at most any drug store with the directions for its use on the container. Mr. Smith advised me he would build a dipping vat in the near future for his sheep. I will recommend when the weather is favorable that these sheep be dipped twice, 27 days apart, and that will eliminate the ticks and eggs.

Hoping this gives the necessary information, I am

Very truly yours,

J. A. Fowler



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

South St. Joseph, Missouri.
February 13, 1929.

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

Dear Sir:

Following your instructions by letter of February 8th, 1929, I proceeded to I. O. Smith's farm, Walnut, Kansas, last Saturday, February 9th, and this is the history I obtained from Mr. Smith regarding his sheep:

Henry Dunham, Stock, Kansas, a brother of Dr. Dunham, shipped 1800 head of sheep from northern Colorado to the vicinity around Walnut, Kansas and they were sold to farmers in that vicinity. May 1st, 1928, Mr. Smith purchased 87 head of these Colorado ewes with 100% of the band of 1800 head from two partners, P. A. Chilson, Erie, Kansas and J. M. Eiders, Stock, Kansas, and from January 1st, 1929 to February 1st, 1929, 42 out of the 87 had died. Mr. Smith advised me that this band was led along, private hay and corn fodder. I made a careful inspection of the 18 sheep he had left out of that band and found old ewes practically toothless and with no flesh. Further examination revealed chronic nodular disease caused by the parasite *Oesophagostomum columbianum*. I also had Mr. Smith send two sheep to the Kinsey Laboratory for analysis. Dr. Kinsey called me over the phone yesterday just before I came to St. Joseph and said my diagnosis was correct, but in addition to nodular disease he found stomach worms and hook worms. There are different treatments for nodular disease in sheep that are considered a success, but in this specific case I would not advise treatment because after considering their age and condition and the few head left out of his original purchase of Colorado ewes, it would be a waste of time and money, because I know they are absolutely worthless. My suggestion would be for Mr. Smith to destroy or dispose of them in some way, because sheep so infected are dangerous on any premises, especially when coming in contact with other sheep.

After leaving this farm we drove to one of his other farms where he had a band of 25 native ewes, which had never been associated with the Colorado sheep. I found that these ewes were being fed on timothy hay, corn fodder and corn hay. These ewes are sporting and up to date he has not one living lamb. This band of sheep are also badly infested with ticks, but I doubt very much if the ticks are causing any material damage. I am almost sure the abortion in this band of ewes is caused by the same hay and my advice would be to cut out the corn hay. Corn seed will always cause this trouble in ewes. The treatment for sheep that are infested with ticks is dipping, using one of the coal tar products which can be obtained at most any drug store with the directions for its use on the container. Mr. Smith advised me he would build a dipping vat in the near future for his sheep. I will recommend when the weather is favorable that these sheep be dipped twice, 24 days apart, and that will eliminate the ticks and eggs.

Hoping this gives the necessary information, I am

Very truly yours,
J. A. Fowler

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

February 22, 1929

Mr. G. M. Need,
Co. Agent,
Seneca, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

Answering your letter of recent date.

While there are several herds of untested cattle in Nemaha county because of the bad roads and storms etc., yet we feel that we will be able to have the county accredited on the 1st of March although the recommendation we have made has to be approved by the B.A.I. of Washington. If I succeed in having the county accredited, of course, we can finish up the testing as soon as the weather and road conditions will permit. If the accreditation goes through I will advise you and also advise you as to the matter of handling your hogs in order to secure the 10¢ a hundred premium.

I would suggest as a preliminary that you write to R. L. Cuff, Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. and ask him for information and data with respect to tattoo marking and instruments for the purpose. Mr. Cuff is live stock commissioner of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange and is devoting almost his entire time in co-operation with state officials in the tuberculosis work, and in helping work out plans whereby the 10¢ a hundred premium can be obtained on hogs out of free areas. I am sure Mr. Cuff will give you a lot of good information that will be of benefit to you. I will keep you posted as to the accreditation of the county.

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

JHM/M



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

Savings Bank Building

Phone No. 331

CO-OPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK

Kansas State Agricultural
College, U. S. Department
of Agriculture and Nemaha
County Farm Bureau Co-
operating.

IN
AGRICULTURE AND
HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF KANSAS
Seneca, Kansas

EXTENSION
SERVICE
County Agent
Work

February 16, 1929.

J. H. Mercer,
Livestock Sanitary Commissioner,
State House, Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

I have just talked with Mr. Henry Heiman who stated that he was in Topeka a short time ago and saw you in regard to the placing of this county on the Modified Accredited Ared List. Mr. Heiman stated that you informed him that we were in line to be accredited March 1. Since that time is not far away, I would like to receive full information concerning the assigning of codes to the various shipping points and to the farmers, and where suitable instruments may be secured at a reasonable price.

I have the addresses of several outfits making the tattoo instruments but I do not know anything as to their reliability. I have heard of several complaints concerning the legibility of the tattoo marks and would like to know if you have any information about making the tattoo mark plainer. Thanking you for this information, I am,

Yours very truly,

GR/EEO.

E. M. Reed
Co. Agri. Agent. E.



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

OFFICE DAY, SATURDAY

OFFICE-CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 608 NORTH WASHINGTON STREET

TELEPHONE 283

CO-OPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN

AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS STATE OF KANSAS

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
GEARY COUNTY FARM BUREAU CO-OPERATING

EXTENSION SERVICE
COUNTY AGENT WORK

JUNCTION CITY, KANSAS

February 27, 1929

MR. Joe Mercer,
State Livestock Sanitary Commissioner,
Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Mercer:-

One trouble follows another. I am enclosing a letter from Dr. Kiger of Alta Vista wanting to quit his job. He was to have finished Liberty Township this week but has not tested a cow. He did not work last week. The roads have been terrible but we have kept your men at work and Dr. Zollinger has done fine.

I think the roads rather than practice has kept Dr. Kiger from work. He has notified some of his men twice that he would be there to test, then not gone. They may not care to get ready to test when another card is sent out. Would you advise sending Dr. Jones up there or do you prefer to have Dr. Kiger finish his job.

If Dr. Jones is to do it I would like to put him up there next week and should send out cards by Thursday or tomorrow. This will be a weeks work in Liberty township and then a weeks work for one man in Jackson township where the Petitions have stopped us.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I am

Yours very truly,

Paul B. Gwin
County Agent



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

OFFICE DAY, SATURDAY

OFFICE—CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 605 NORTH WASHINGTON STREET

TELEPHONE 283

CO-OPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN

AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

STATE OF KANSAS

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
GEARY COUNTY FARM BUREAU CO-OPERATING

EXTENSION SERVICE
COUNTY AGENT WORK

JUNCTION CITY, KANSAS

February 26, 1929

Mr. Joe Mercer
State Livestock Sanitary Commissioner
Topeka, Kansas

Dear Mr. Mercer:-

Today Dr. Jones run into a petition signed by eighteen cattle owners asking that the time for testing their cows be extended until fall because of the weakened condition of their cows due to the hard winter etc. About one third of these men had signed the petition asking for the test. Most of these men have signed the petition because about two of the men were against the test and went around asking others not to sign against the test but to delay it. I think I could see the men personally and straighten most of them out. The basis of their petition is unfounded. Their cattle are much tamer now than they would be next fall, they are all up in lots now while most of them will not get them up until Christmas next fall. My opinion is that January, February and March is about the only time that you will have the cattle up where they can be tested.

The hog men would also be deprived of their premium by waiting hence, I would recommend that when you receive their petition you urge them to change their minds and have the testing done now, while we are at it.

Yours very truly,
Paul B. Gwin
Paul B. Gwin
County Agent

PB.G. EG



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

OFFICE DAY, SATURDAY

OFFICE-CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 605 NORTH WASHINGTON STREET

TELEPHONE 283

CO-OPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN

AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

STATE OF KANSAS

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
GEARY COUNTY FARM BUREAU CO-OPERATING

EXTENSION SERVICE
COUNTY AGENT WORK

JUNCTION CITY, KANSAS

February 28, 1929

Mr. Joe Mercer
State Livestock Sanitary Commissioner
Topeka, Kansas

Dear Mr. Mercer:-

I am listing below the men who
signed the petition to delay the T. B. Test. The
first three are the leaders in getting the petition
signed.

James Briggs, Manhattan, route 6	"	"
Andrew Amthauer	"	"
Harry Hartung	"	"
Alvin Olson	"	"
H. Fulghem	"	"
Herman Nelson	"	"
Pete Nelson	"	"
Carl Olson	"	"
Nicholson Bros.	"	"
Ed Olson	"	"
Lee Hirsch	"	"
Purley Horne	"	"
Victor Nelson	"	"
Arthur Nelson	"	"
Mrs. John Brannick	"	"
John Kramer	"	"
W. P. Waters	"	"

Yours very truly,

Paul B. Gwin

Paul B. Gwin
County Agent

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

Feb. 1, 1929

Mr. Bert Funk,
Abilene, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

In line with our talk the other day I have jotted down a few thoughts in connection with the good roads controversy. I do not know that it will be of any help to you but it might be that you could pick out a few things that would be of assistance in making up any newspaper statement that you might want to give out.

I read a few sections of Senate Bill #150 which is the main good roads law as I understand it. As far as I have read the bill I have no serious objections to its provisions with the exceptions of section 17, line 44 beginning with subdivision (1) which appropriated a half million dollars for the maintenance of the highway commission. I think that the salaries of the organization's help should be fixed by law with authority to employ extra help at a fixed maximum salary subject to the approval of the state highway commission. In other words, I don't believe that there should be such a large contingent fund placed at the disposal of the general manager of the highway commission and the state engineer. I will try and finish reading the bill tonight.

I suppose you will be down here next Monday and if you are, come in and see me.

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, Missouri,
February 1, 1929.

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

Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter of January 30th, regarding the
R. R. Mitchell cattle, Blue Mound, Kansas.

After mailing my report to you of this investigation, I
decided that Dr. McVay might not want me to give him advice as to
the treatment for the elimination of tape worms in cattle unless
he asked for it and I did not send him the letter of instructions.
Instead I wrote Mr. Mitchell, under date of Jan. 21st, 1929, advising
him of the laboratory findings and suggested that he get in touch
with Dr. McVay and have him prescribe treatment for the elimination
of the worms from his calves.

Of course, I can see now that what I should have done was
to have furnished your office with the necessary information per-
taining to the treatment along with my report of the investigation,
and, as suggested in your letter, will do this in making future
reports.

There are several methods of treatment for worms, but most of
them are expensive and have to be administered to each animal separately.
The following is an inexpensive but very effective treatment, and can
be administered to the entire lot each time:

Use copper-sulphate, ground very fine, one dram for each animal
placed on the feed once or twice daily for 30 days. Some sort of soft
feed should be used. Would suggest that Mr. Mitchell have his Druggist
prepare these doses.

Very sincerely,

J. A. Fowler

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

Jan 30, 1929

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

Dear Sir:

I have a letter from Mr. R. R. Mitchell of Blue Mound, Kansas, advising that his herd of calves seemed to be doing better. He asked the question, however, as to what treatment he should give the calves for tape worms. I note in your report of your investigation that you state you had advised Dr. McVay as to treatment. Please send me a copy of the McVay letter.

It is suggested also that whenever you recommend treatment in connection with investigations of this kind, that you advise us as to the treatment so that we can follow it up from this office without any confusion or suggestions, otherwise.

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

JHM/M

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

Blue Mound Kans Jan 24/29

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

Dear Sir:

I'm reply to your letter of ^{regarding calves} 23rd
I will say that I believe they are improving
although some of them still have quite a
cough most of them are in fair flesh
in fact most of them have gained but they
have done that for the last 10 days or better
since they had the first attack but keep
getting relapses

These calves were local bucket calves and when
I bought them the latter part of Sept and
first of Oct. I turned them on the forth
growth of alfalfa then about 8 in high
with corn field on one side and plenty of shade
and water where they started off nicely, untill
about the 23rd of Oct, when they contracted
Hemorrhagic Septicemia or had all appearance
of it and spread through the herd in a very
short time although they were vaccinated
twice with Hemo. Bacterin at first outbreak
and most of those that died were vaccinated

from six to eight times with from 5 to 15 cc dose.
At the first outbreak I brought the calves
in to the barn where they had good shelter
and ~~all~~ the alfalfa hay they would eat
and started feeding them a little shelled corn
until I got them up to about 2 gal each
per day, about Nov 15 I started feeding them
Kaffir silage that would of made about 25 bu
of seed per acre and since then they have
had all the silage they would eat in from
6 to 8 hours with the corn and alfalfa.

Regarding the Tape Worms is the bunch
apt to be affected, or only just a few of
the sickly ones that will not gain if flicks,
and what can I do for them?

Thanking you for your interest and assistance

Yours Truly,

R. P. Mitchell.

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

Jan 23, 1929

Mr. R. R. Mitchell,
Blue Mound, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

In compliance with the request of your county agent, Mr. Daly, I sent Dr. T. A. Fowler to make an investigation of the trouble you are having among your calves. He advises that laboratory analysis of specimens taken show the existence of tape worms and that he had notified Dr. McVay accordingly and recommended treatment. He states that the calves are in an unthrifty condition, perhaps because of the condition above referred to.

I wish you would write me on receipt of this letter as to how your calves are doing at this time, how you are handling them and what you are feeding them. I am asking for all this information for the reason that we may be able to give you some information that may be helpful to you. Let me hear from you.

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

JHM/M