

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

Section 82, Pages 2431 - 2460

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

805 Live Stock Exchange
Kansas City, Missouri
January 1929

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

Dear Sir:

Complying with instructions received from you on January 11, by telephone, I proceeded to Blue Mound, Kansas, on January 12, 1929, to investigate cattle owned by R. R. Mitchell. In company with Mr. W. J. Daley, (county agent) I went to Mr. Mitchell's farm. Mr. Mitchell advised me that he purchased twenty-seven head of calves from Lenard Harmon, Salem, Kansas, and placed with forty head that he had on his farm making a total of sixty-seven head. Prior to buying the twenty-seven head his calves were all right. Since that time he has lost seventeen head, - the first dying about two and one-half months ago.

These cattle have been treated by Dr. McVay and vaccinated several times with Jen-Sal hemo bacterin. I performed a post mortem examination on one animal. This revealed the cause of the trouble which was pulmonary edema. In my opinion hemo bacterin is useless in a condition of this nature and I recommended using diphtheroid bacterin which has heretofore given satisfactory results in such cases. I understand Mr. Harmon originally bought these cattle around Selma and Bush City and they did not originate at the stock yards. He also sold twelve head to another neighbor and out of that bunch one died.

From specimens obtained and brought back with me tape worms were found. I shall notify McVay to give treatment to eliminate the worms as these calves are in a very unthrifty condition. I might add that it is a very unusual thing to find tape worms in calves and are very rarely found in any cattle in this part of the country.

I then proceeded to Pawnee Station, Bourbon County, to investigate disease in cattle owned by A. D. Nance. I found that Mr. Nance has about seventy head of cattle which includes several milk cows, breeding cows, steers and calves. He has been having the same trouble for about three years, the disease suspending for awhile and then occurring again. I made a careful examination of these cattle and found bowel infection which is carried from one animal to another. The disease is known as coccidiosis. They have been treated with hemo bacterin, by Dr. Mike Warren. Mr. Nance has been feeding prairie hay and chops. I recommended a change of feed and the administration of iron and copper sulphate which I feel sure will correct the condition.



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J. H. MERCER
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I also recommended that the cattle be placed under the observation of Dr. Richardson who practices at Fort Scott. I know him to be a competent veterinarian and he will keep you advised as to how the cattle are progressing.

Yours truly

J. A. Fowler



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

Feb. 9, 1929

Honorable Ira A. Hill,
Senate Chamber,
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Dear Sir:

Answering your letter of the 5th instant.

I am quite familiar with the outbreak of Anaplasmosis in southeastern Kansas. There was considerable death loss in that section of the state in 1927 and an increased outbreak of the disease and death loss during the year 1928. In September, 1928 we sent veterinary representatives of this department into southeastern Kansas with headquarters at Sedan, Chautauqua county. We found the disease so prevalent it was thought best to ask the assistance of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U.S. Department of Agriculture. A veterinary representative of the B.A.I. was sent to Sedan to co-operate with the state men in this work. Treatment was administered to infected cattle with beneficial results. However, it was not determined how this disease was carried from one animal to another.

Laboratory equipment was furnished representatives of the state and government at Sedan and experimental animals were purchased and an experiment has been conducted since the latter part of September with the hope of finding out what causes this disease and how it spreads from animal to animal.

The Kansas legislature is in session at this time and a special appropriation has been asked of \$10,000 for the balance of this fiscal year and \$10,000 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1930. This fund is to be used especially in the conduct of research work of this nature - not only as to Anaplasmosis but to other diseases in live stock.

According to reports from the federal representatives engaged in this work in Chautauqua county there was considerable of a death loss in northeastern Oklahoma, and while this disease has been found in several other states and sections of the country yet it seems to be more prevalent in southeastern Kansas and northeastern Oklahoma than in any other section of the country. Any further information we can give you we will be glad to have you write us.

Very truly yours,

JHM/M

Commissioner.

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



SENATE CHAMBER
STATE OF OKLAHOMA

February 5, 1929.

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

Dear sir:

A Senate Committee is making an investigation of a so-called epidemic among cattle, described to us as Aniplasmosis. Parties ~~claim~~ this disease is prevalent in southeastern Kansas and northeastern Oklahoma.

We would appreciate very much any information you might have concerning same. What investigation you have made and what appropriation the State of Kansas has made to take care of the situation.

We do not know a thing about this matter and it has just been called to our attention and if it is a serious situation, we want to take care of same.

Address your answer to the Senate Chamber, Oklahoma City.

Yours very truly,


IRA A HILL.
STATE SENATOR.

IAH/c



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

Feb. 9, 1929

Dr. Harve Frank,
Jewell, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of some time ago.

I have been making quite a little investigation with respect to the control of poultry diseases. It is my opinion that it is not practical at this time to issue any set rules or regulations with respect to the testing of poultry for the purpose of eradication of P.W.D. However, I have said to the veterinarians that have been making tests that I would provide a certificate and would issue same to owners of poultry flocks on the reports and suggestions of veterinarians engaged in the eradication of this trouble. These certificates are in the hands of the state printer and we will have them in a few days.

Therefore, if you have contesting poultry flocks in your locality and you will make up a report going back for a short time showing the condition of the flock at the time of the last test, and also showing that all infected birds have been removed from the flock tested, then we will send you that owner a certificate showing just what your report indicates. I think perhaps this is the best plan to handle this situation for the present.

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

JHM/M



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HARVE FRANK, D. V. M.
VETERINARIAN
JEWELL . . . KANSAS

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

January 16, 1929

Dear Sir:

In answer to your communication of December 27, 1928 relative to the testing of chickens for Bacillary White Diarrhea and plans for an efficient system of handling the same. Wish to state that the test I am using is the agglutination test, "Rapid Method". I think this is the best method as there is less chance for contamination.

My further plan was to have a special form issued by your office for compiling the results of the tests, and a certificate then issued from your office or by the person making the test to the owner of the flock tested.

If you have devised any such plan since I last wrote you please let me know as I am expecting to do considerable of this work in the near future.

Very Truly Yours,

Harve Frank
Harve Frank

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

Feb. 14, 1929

Mr. H. H. Klecker,
Live Stock Exchange,
Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Sir:

Answering your letter of the 8th instant. The question of moving lambs off the public market that are found to be infected with sheep scab, in so far as moving into Missouri would be concerned is entirely in the hands of the Missouri sanitary board and the federal government. Of course any sheep that were located in Kansas this department would have jurisdiction over and we could permit the movement of the lambs in question to come untested to the feed lot subject to quarantine regulations or to be dipped later. I am of the opinion that you can get arrangements made to handle lambs at this time with the stations mentioned close in and around Kansas City in the manner you suggest. I see no reason why it could not be handled in the way you outline. I know it can so far as Kansas is concerned, if

The first step you should take would be to go and see the inspector in charge - Dr. Dickinson and then if he did not feel disposed to grant you the privilege of handling these lambs as you indicate then the matter could be taken up with Dr. Mohler in Washington or with the secretary of agriculture, Mr. Jardine. I would first, however, go and see Dr. Dickinson and then it might be all right for you to talk to Dr. Kinsley as he represents Missouri there at the yards. Our office is represented by Drs. Fowler and Grimes and Don Williams, and I can instruct them at any time to grant you the privilege in moving into Kansas as long as it does not interfere with the federal regulations. After you have talked with Dr. Dickinson and others would be glad to have you advise me as to what you might find out. We would be very glad to help you make the arrangements as you suggest because I think it would be best and also very safe in doing so.

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

JHM M

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

H. H. (HINIE) KLECKER
SALESMAN AND MANAGER

HARVEY SHOUGH
SALESMAN

CLAY A. HOSMER
SALESMAN

RAY M. MONTAGUE
YARDMAN

HINIE KLECKER SHEEP COMMISSION CO.

(NOT INCORPORATED)

WE DO AN EXCLUSIVE
SHEEP AND GOAT COMMISSION BUSINESS
AND SOLICIT YOUR PATRONAGE.
WE WILL GIVE YOUR BUSINESS OUR
PERSONAL ATTENTION



TELEPHONES:
OFFICE AND SHEEP BARN
3366 VICTOR
RES. 1268 HILAND

ROOMS 612-614 LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Feb. 8, 1929.

Mr. J. H. Mercer, Secy.,
Kansas Live Stock Assn.,
Topeka, Kans.

Dear Sir :-

I have a little proposition that I want to take up
with you, Mr. Mercer.

There are some lambs coming from the West at this time
of the year with scab exposed and I am wondering if we could not
put an amendment to that ruling to dip these lambs which we know
we have to do, and then let them go out to the feed lots, say at
Morris, Kansas, or Prospect, Mo., which is the new feed lot of
the Missouri Pacific, and put them on a good strong feed and hold
the lamb up.

The way the law reads now we have to hold them here in
the stock yards for ten days after dipping. You cannot hold a
lamb up for ten days by feeding them hay here in the yards and
it is a big loss to the owners because the lambs sell for less
money on account of being here in the yards so long, and it is
also a big loss to the man that buys them because he knows he has
to pay these big feed bills and with hay at \$35.00 to \$40.00 per
ton it soon runs into money.

So I would like to know if that ruling cannot be changed
so that we can let these lambs go to a nearby feed lot and put them
on a regular ration of feed and in that way hold the animal up, and
then bring them back to the yards and dip them again in the ten days
time limit. In that way the lamb would save the shrink that would
be lost in the ten days while here in the yards and it would be
in better condition to show and sell.

I would like to hear from you on this proposition. Of
course, other stuff that is caught with the scab that is fat enough
to kill we always sell to the packers, but when it comes to this
feeding class I think the rules should be changed so that a man could
ship to a nearby feed lot and put the lambs on a regular ration.

Possibly you could tell me how to put this matter up in
Washington and help me to put it up. I am making this plea for the
western men and for the feeders.

Very truly yours,



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Feb. 18, 1929

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

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing you a report from Dr. Christenson of his investigation of the Taylor cattle at Madison. You will note that a Mr. Curren that evidently picked the steers for Mr. Taylor thinks that the representatives of this department that vaccinated the cattle should be responsible, etc. I think Mr. Williams told me that he vaccinated these cattle. Of course, we are not responsible in any way but I am calling your attention to this matter for the reason that I want you to be a little more careful about treating cattle with hemorrhagic mixed bacterins on shipments destination Kansas. I think you should make a pretty careful observation of the cattle to be vaccinated and if you find among them any cattle that seems to be not entirely normal, that you make special mention of it to the commission merchants or the buyer and make a record of it. In fact if it is your opinion that there are very many of the cattle that are not in good healthy condition don't permit them to be shipped to the state. Also, you must let the commission merchant or his representative know or fully understand that there is no guarantee back of the vaccination.

It is my opinion that if the traders there on the yards would treat these cattle when they first purchase them that it would be of far more consequence than to let it go until they were sold and then have them treated. It is my opinion that after cattle have been held on the yards for several days that vaccinating them with hemorrhagic and other bacterins is of no consequence. Hence the reason that we are going to try to find this out through the investigation that is now under way.

Also see if you can find out where these cattle come from and how long they might have been held on the yards before they were shipped to Madison. Find out all you can about it and return Dr. Christenson's report with yours.

Very truly yours,

JHM/M
P.S. I have signed and am returning expense check #1345 Commissioner.

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J. H. MERCER
COMMISSIONER

State of Kansas

OFFICE OF
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER
TOPEKA

Kansas City, Mo
Feb. 18, 1929

Mr. J. H. Mercer,
Topeka, Kansas

Dear Sir:-

This office issued the following permits for hogs to be shipped into Kansas. On the 18th Martin Bros. & Lee received a permit for 157 pigs to be shipped to Robert Hansen, Concordia, Kansas, from Tom Woods, Salisao, Okla. On the 15th Martin Bros. & Lee received a permit for 169 pigs to be shipped to Horace Holt, Barnes, Kansas, from Vansant & Ogden, Flippin, Arkansas all to be vaccinated at destination.

After sending out the report Friday evening, Mr. Bidwell gave me a new serial number which was used on the 125 Dble for Ryan Robinson a/c Henry VanSickel, which were shipped to Cambridge, Kansas. The new serial number used was 81 V118 H.

Very truly yours,

M. Campbell

c

W. L. H. H.

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J. H. MERCER
COMMISSIONER

State of Kansas

OFFICE OF
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER
TOPEKA

Kansas City, Mo.
Feb. 20, 1929

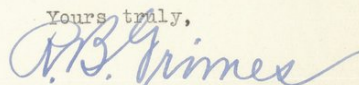
Mr. J. H. Mercer,
Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Sir:-

You will please find enclosed herewith the appraisal blanks on Mr. P. R. Brown's two cows. We were out this morning and appraised them along with Mr. Johnson of Zara, Kansas.

Referring to Mr. Thominson's cattle shipped from Vara, Kansas, last night as exposed cattle, the 75 head were on the market today and we succeed in yarding them in pens adjacent to John Clay and they sold well. They were not as good as the ones sold Monday on the north side for 11:15, but the ones today brought 11:75. They were held in the chutes for inspection a couple of hours but no mange could be found. I believe Mr. Thominson is shipping three or four cars tonight as exposed cattle. I thought perhaps that you would like to hear how he got thru today with this shipment.

Yours truly,



RBG:C



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J. H. MERCER
COMMISSIONER

State of Kansas

OFFICE OF
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER
TOPEKA

Kansas City, Mo.
Feb. 20, 1929

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

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of February 18th received, regarding the Faylor cattle. I have taken this matter up with the Laird Bros. Com. Co. and they advised me that the 40 head of yearling steers in question originated in Texas. They arrived here Feb. 6, 1929 and were purchased from McMurray and Ford, speculators here on the yards, on the following morning of Feb. 7th by Mr. Curry for Mr. Faylor thru Laird Bros. Commission Co. They were loaded on the cars and shipped out to Madison, Kansas on the same date that they were purchased from the speculators.

The cattle were vaccinated by our department the afternoon of Feb. 7th with Hemo. Bacterin, at that time they were apparently in a thrifty and healthy condition. Had they showed symptoms of sickness or disease I would not have permitted them to have been shipped to Kansas because I remember very distinctly that your instructions to me were not to permit any kind of live stock to be moved off the yards to Kansas points that were not in a healthy condition, and I have always tried to follow along those lines as near as possible. I also think that the representatives down here in this department know how to administer serums and bacterins to livestock, and I am most sure that every dose is administered carefully and efficiently.

Now as to how effective the Hemo. bacterin is as an immunity against this so called shipping fever which covers a multitude of sins, I am unable to say for sure, but I am of the opinion that its merits are limited especially when cattle are subjected to so many bad conditions here in the yards, in route, and also at their destination. I feel sure that the experiment that we are carrying on down here will prove to some extent the merits of the commercial products that are now being used to prevent Hemorrhagic Septicemia and other mixed infections.

I note in one paragraph in Dr. Christenson's report where Dr. Ryan is treating Faylor's cattle with Hemo aggressin. This aggressin is not indicated where cattle are already sick, but instead I think he should administer large doses of mixed bacterin every two or three

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J. H. MERCER
COMMISSIONER

State of Kansas

OFFICE OF
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER
TOPEKA

days until at least three doses have been given because I do think that bacterins if they are of the right kind have some value as a curative agent when given to sick animals.

As to this department being responsible for the loss of Mr. Faylors cattle, I will say that I don't think Mr. Curry should feel that way about it because we are always very careful to see that each animal is handled carefully and vaccinated properly. Neither do I think that the Laird Bros. Com. Co. are responsible for his loss because had there been any sick cattle I don't think Laird Bros. would have bought them as I have always found them conscientious and fair in all their dealings here in the yards and don't think they would buy sick cattle for one of their clients if they knew it.

Yours truly,

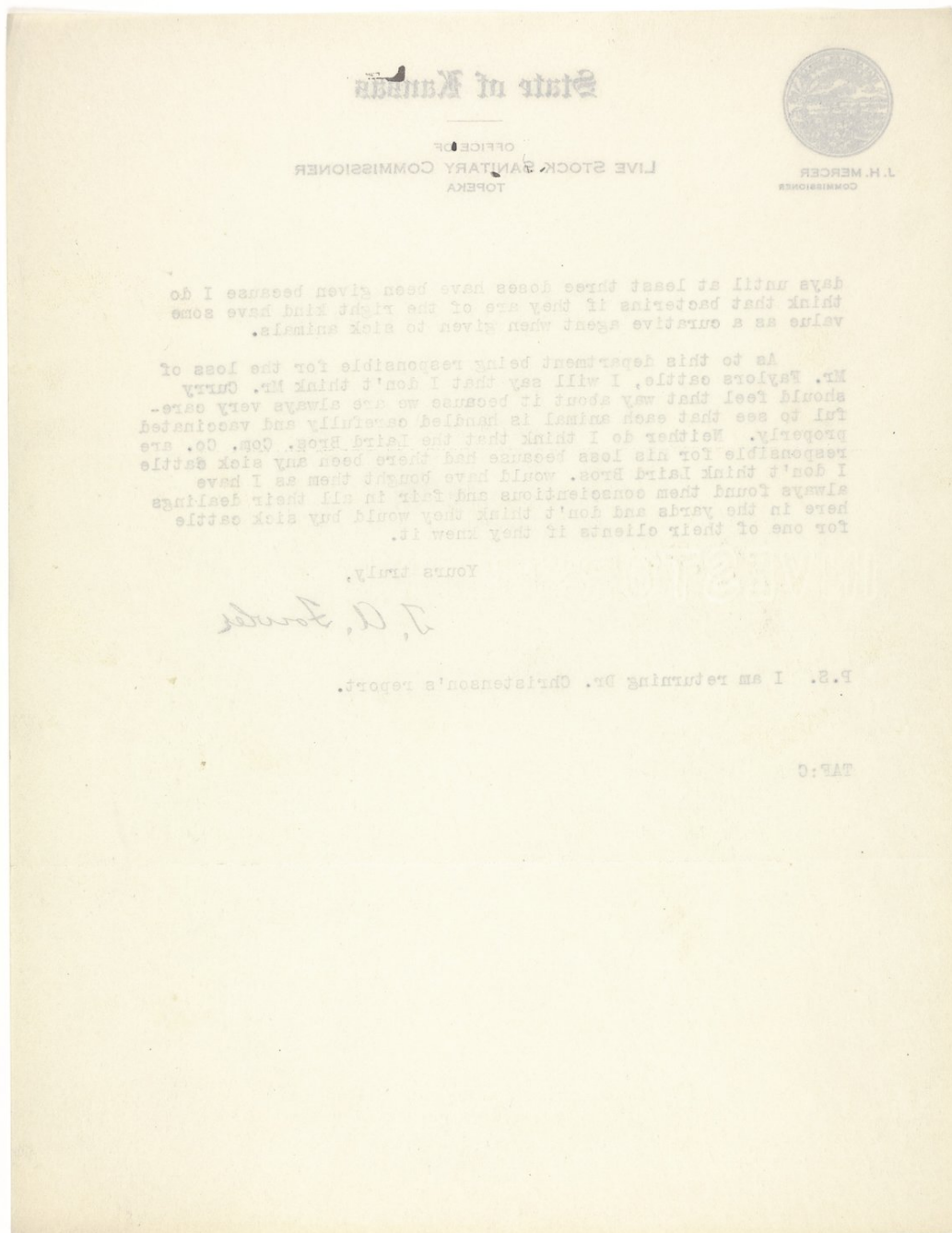
J. A. Fowler

P.S. I am returning Dr. Christenson's report.

TAF:C



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J. H. MERCER
COMMISSIONER

State of Kansas

OFFICE OF
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER
TOPEKA

Kansas City, Mo.
Feb. 20, 1929

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

Dear Sir:-

On the 13th of February, we tested 28 head of cattle for Mr. Guy Duvall, Bunker Hill, Kansas thru Long-Perry Commission Co.

They were started in test as you will note on the chart on the 13th, and were permitted to be shipped on to destination on the same date with the understanding that Dr. H. D. O'Brien would make the final examination at the end of 72 hours.

This morning I received thru the mail the release agreement that was signed by Long-Perry Com. Co. Mr. Duvall's agent, and you will note on the release that Dr. O'Brien now lives in Romeo, Michigan so I doubt if the cattle in question were properly released.

This same misfortune has happened three or four times within the past five months, and I think that there should be a form letter of some kind mailed to the owner of cattle when permitted to be shipped out to their destination in Kansas, so that in case the veterinarian has moved or can not make the release that the owner could call either Topeka office or this office and in that way we could get in touch with another veterinarian and have him make the release before it was too late.

Yours truly,

J. A. Fowler

TAF:C

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

Feb. 26, 1929

Dr. John Fredenburg,
Council Grove, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

On November 29th, 1928, you tested 12 head of cattle for W.T.M. Johnson at Bushong. A statement that you had sent Mrs. Johnson for your services on November 29th was forwarded to this office with the request that we pay same.

I advised Mrs. Johnson that the cattle in question were located in Lyon county and that they were in the territory allotted to Dr. Grimsley and that his contract only called for 13¢ a head for the testing of the cattle in that township, but under the circumstances, we would be willing to pay one-half of the bill, or \$5. I am enclosing you a copy of Mrs. Johnson's letter of the 19th instant and also voucher for one day's service in the testing of these cattle. Go before a notary public and qualify to this voucher and sign same and return to us and same will be filed for payment.

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

JHM/M



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Bushong, Kansas 7/19/29

Mr. J. H. Mercer
Topeka, Kans.

Dear Sir:-

It will meet with our approval
for you to send Dr. Fredenberg of Council
Grove, vouchers as stated in your
last letter to us.

Respectfully

Mr. & Mrs. H. T. M. Johnson.

Done, H. T. M.

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

Jan 16, 1929

Mrs. W. T. M. Johnson,
Bushong, Kansas.

Dear Madam:

Referring to your letter of the 8th,
which had to do with Dr. Fredenburg's testing your herd
of cattle.

I am quite sure there was nothing in my
letter making any charges that there was anything wrong
on your part in having Dr. Fredenburg test your cattle.
Of course, Dr. Fredenburg should not have tested your
herd of cattle until he was instructed to do so by this
department, providing he knew your herd of cattle were
located in Lyon county.

As stated to you in a former letter, we
had allotted to Dr. Grimsley of Allen the testing of cattle
in your township. In fact we had made a contract with him
on a basis of 13¢ a head for the cattle tested. I note you
had 12 cattle tested which would have cost \$1.56. The
Fredenburg bill is \$10. Therefore, I think you will agree
with me as a business woman that it is not practical to
spend \$8.44 of the state's money unnecessarily. I do not
wish to be unreasonable in any way in connection with
matters of this kind. Therefore, under the circumstances
I am willing to pay Dr. Fredenburg \$5 for the testing of
your cattle and consider that that is all the charge he
should make because of the error. If this meets with
your approval, advise me and I will send Dr. Fredenburg
a voucher accordingly.

Very truly yours,

JHM/M

Commissioner.

Bushong, Kansas
Jan. 8, 1929.

Mr. J. H. Mercer

Topeka, Kans.

Dear Sir:- Upon receipt of your letter of Dec. 3, I turned the matter over to Mr. Johnson for reply. He preferred to see you personally, and a trip to Topeka was planned, as soon as he could get thru heading Kaffir for a neighbor, then the "flu" struck our community and every available man was helping do chores for every other fellow. Mr. Johnson himself was very ill for over a week being just now able to take care of his own chores. So it seems up to me to write you again.

I can only repeat what I said in my first letter. Mr. Johnson preferred his own veterinary. Not that he has any particular claim on the Frederburg men, but has always found them on the square in

every particular and didn't want to trust his cattle to any one else. Now I can see where that wasn't just to the other man, but that evidently did not come into ^{Mr. Johnson's thought.} ~~it~~. I ~~was not consulted in any way.~~ ^{Mr. Johnson's thought.} ~~He saw~~ ^{Mr. Johnson's thought.} ~~Mr. Fredenburg~~ ^{Mr. Johnson's thought.} just a few minutes in Council Grove, and I'm sure he thought he was doing the thing he had a right to do when he asked him to come out and test his herd. No mention was made of pay, only that Mr. F. gave him to understand that it would be all right and that he would be re-imburshed for it, because the state was paying for the testing.

I'm sure the whole matter wasn't gone into far enough in that conversation. Now if it's a question of whether we should pay Mr. F. or not for his trip we are able to do that. He offered no objection, nor did he intimate there would be any question about who did the work as long as the herd was tested in compliance with the law.

Now, Mr. Mercer does it look to you that

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utmost confidence in the other man prevails, when he lives but ten miles away and the Fredenburgs sixteen? Most any neighbor I know of near us would call Dr. Fredenburg in preference, in case of sick stock.

I am sure it is my purpose to help Mr. Johnson to see the need of working co-operatively in all such moves, and that, with the right kind of trust in how it will be done.

Then too, isn't the property owner the one paying for all these state moves that is for general advancement? I'm not objecting at all, but there surely are two ways of looking at the proposition. I'm very sure it was with no thought of doing any thing underhanded, but wholly within one's own right to do, that prompted the move by Mr. Johnson.

Very truly

Wm. F. Johnson.

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

Dec. 3, 1928

Dr. John Fredenburg,
Council Grove, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing you a copy of a letter to W. T. M. Johnson of Bushong, Kansas that explains itself. I note that you tested his herd of cattle under date of November 29th.

I am quite certain you understand we are testing cattle in Lyon county and really you had no right to go into this county and test any cattle without authority from this office. Please explain to me how it come that this happened.

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

JHM/M



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TUBERCULIN TEST RECORD																				
PREDOMINATING BREED <i>Shorthorn Grade</i>				SUBCUTANEOUS						INTRADERMIC		OPHTHALMIC								
Registration or Identification Tag Number	NAME OR DESCRIPTION	Sex	Age	Amount Tuberculin Injected C.C.	Preinjection Temperatures			Postinjection Temperatures						Observations after Injection		Observations			Reactor or Suspect Tag Number	
					Date	M.	M.	M.	Date	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	Hr.	Hr.	Hr.		Hr.
1	<i>Pen</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>2cc</i>											<i>72</i>				<i>N</i>	
2	<i>"</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>2cc</i>											<i>72</i>				<i>N</i>	
3	<i>"</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>2cc</i>											<i>72</i>				<i>N</i>	
4	<i>Heifer</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2cc</i>											<i>72</i>				<i>N</i>	
5	<i>"</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2cc</i>											<i>72</i>				<i>N</i>	
6	<i>"</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2cc</i>											<i>72</i>				<i>N</i>	
7	<i>"</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2cc</i>											<i>72</i>				<i>N</i>	
8	<i>"</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2cc</i>											<i>72</i>				<i>N</i>	
9	<i>Calf</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>6 mo</i>	<i>2cc</i>											<i>72</i>				<i>N</i>	
10	<i>"</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>6 mo</i>	<i>2cc</i>											<i>72</i>				<i>N</i>	
11	<i>"</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>6 mo</i>	<i>2cc</i>											<i>72</i>				<i>N</i>	
12	<i>"</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>6 mo</i>	<i>2cc</i>											<i>72</i>				<i>N</i>	

(OVER)



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

TUBERCULIN TEST RECORD

STATE OF KANSAS
DEPARTMENT OF
STATE LIVE STOCK COMMISSIONER

OFFICIAL HEALTH CERTIFICATE

Date Nov. 29-1928
 Owner W. J. Johnson
 Address Burlington
 County Lyon State Kan
 Consignee _____
 R. R. destination _____
 Shipped via _____

	P. B.	Grade.	Total.
Number passed.....	0	12	12
Number reacted.....	0	0	0
Number suspicious.....	0	0	0
Total number tested.....	0	12	12
Number not injected.....	0	1	1

12-3009-a

REMARKS

Location of farm 5 1/2 Miles North of Burlington R. R. Co.
 Telephone No. _____
 Most accessible route to reach farm _____

ADDITIONAL REMARKS

Intends to dispose of one not tested

There were taken from this lot 12 head of cattle. _____ horses which reacted to the test.
 I hereby certify that I have inspected and tested with tuberculin within the _____ animals herein described, have found them to be free from tuberculosis and glanders, and not infected with any contagious or infectious disease.

(Signed) W. J. Johnson Owner
Authorized by State Live Stock Commissioner.

Approved _____
 Date _____ 19__



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

Dec. 3, 1928

Mr. W. T. M. Johnson,
Bushong, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of the 30th ult., with Dr. Fredenburg's statement of \$10 for the testing of your herd of cattle. The county free area testing of cattle in Lyon county is now well under way and the work is being done free of charge to the owners. I don't know why you had Dr. Fredenburg make the test of your herd but until I understand fully the particulars in connection with the case, I cannot render any voucher covering the transaction.

It must have been that you employed Dr. Fredenburg to make the test of your herd or he would not have gone into Lyon county and tested any cattle as he is aware of the county area testing that is now going on in the county.

Our records show that Dr. Grimsley of Allen is allotted your territory and of course would have tested your cattle without any expense to you. So please explain to me how it come about that Dr. Fredenburg made the test of your herd.

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

JHM/M

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

DR. L. FREDENBURG

STATEMENT

DR. JOHN FREDENBURG

VETERINARIANS

Mr. W. J. M. Johnson COUNCIL GROVE, KANSAS Nov 29 1928

Bushong Kansas Dr.

POSITIVELY NO CREDIT EXTENDED FOR
SERUM, VACCINE, AGGRESIN, BACTERIN
OR LIKE MATERIAL FURNISHED.

1928

Nov 29- To test 12 head of cattle
Shelby 32 miles

1000



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

Bushong, Kansas
Nov. 30, 1928

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

Dear Sir:- For a number of years
Mr. Fredenburg of Council Grove, Ks. has
done my veterinary work, and at this
time when my cattle were to be tested
for tuberculosis, I was anxious that
he should do it. At my request he did
this on Monday Nov. 26.

I gave him a check for Ten Dollars
yesterday, and am enclosing the state-
ment of the same so that proper
re-imbusement may be made to me.
Awaiting a reply from you I am,

Yours truly

H. T. M. Johnson

per Mrs. Johnson

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. 26, 1929

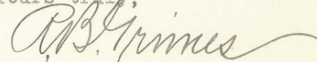
Mr. J. H. Mercer,
Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Sir:-

You will please find enclosed herewith my account of expenses from January 28th to February 22nd inclusive. All these trips were made following instructions from your office except the trip to Mr. Quaintance's farm near Gardner, Kansas, who called me by long distance telephone and stated that he was afraid that he had scab in his band of sheep and asked that I come out and inspect them. I was there on the 22nd. and found nothing among his sheep to indicate scab. I think they are entirely free from this disease.

I did find, however, a little band of sheep owned by J. R. Miller, a barber at Gardner, Kansas that were scabbie. There are 32 ewes and 19 lambs in this band, and Mr. Miller has planned on dipping them right away in fact he had taken the matter up with Dr. G. C. Hine, Gardner, Kansas, to prescribe treatment. After I had looked over the sheep Mr. Miller and myself met Dr. Hine and in going over the matter of treatment with him he seemed to have a fairly clear understanding of the proper methods of procedure so I left this situation in his hands asking him to inform your office when the treatment had been completed.

Yours truly,



RBG:C

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



J. H. MERCER
COMMISSIONER

State of Kansas

OFFICE OF
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER
TOPEKA

March 4, 1929.

County Treasurer,
Sumner County,
Wellington, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

We are inclosing herewith account sales with check attached in the amount
of \$46.10, sent to this office by the
Healy & Company
covering net proceeds from the sale of one cow--tag No. 981
originally belonging to: W. E. Bothwell, Caldwell, Kansas.

These animals were recently condemned on account of being infected with
the contagious disease tuberculosis, and disposal has been made in accordance with
the law governing matters of this kind.

Kindly acknowledge with your official receipt for our files.

Yours very truly,

11-7218

Commissioner.

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



J. H. MERCER
COMMISSIONER

State of Kansas

OFFICE OF
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER
TOPEKA

March 4, 1929.

Mr. W. E. Bothwell,
Caldwell, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

We are enclosing herewith order drawn on the Board of County Commissioners of Sumner County for \$60.00, same being one-half the appraised value of your cow--tag No. 981 recently condemned on account of being infected with the contagious disease, tuberculosis.

You will go before a notary public and qualify to this order and then present same, together with the attached copy of appraisal, to your Board of County Commissioners, and they will issue you warrant on your County Treasurer covering same.

Yours very truly,

Commissioner.

11-2765