

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

Section 93, Pages 2761 - 2790

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

Creator: Kansas. Livestock Sanitary Commission

Date: June 1926-September 1929

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

PREPARATIONS FOR MODIFIED ACCREDITED AREA TEST

After the petitions for a modified accredited area test from a county have been sent in and filed with the Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas, he will notify the agent of the probable date of the test. Preceding that date, the county agent should obtain form cards from Hon. J. H. Mercer, Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner, for notifying the farmers when the veterinarians will be around to test their cattle. Often it is advisable to place on the notification card the expected time when the veterinarian will be testing neighboring herds. The telephone can then be used in letting owners know the hour to be in readiness for the test in case for any reason the schedule is delayed. These cards are similar to the insert seen below.

Form A 3

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Bureau of Animal Industry
Washington, D. C.

Dr. H. L. Townsend, Inspector in Charge
U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry
J. H. Mercer, State Live Stock Commissioner and
the County Agricultural Agent, Cooperating.

This is to notify you that Dr. _____
will visit your farm _____ about _____ o'clock to
test your cattle for tuberculosis under the county area plan.

A list of the accredited veterinarians of Kansas can be obtained from Mr. Mercer. Maps should be obtained of each township showing location of the stock farms so that each veterinarian may know the easiest mode of access to the cattle owner. Also, maps of the counties showing towns that can be used as headquarters.

When local veterinarians are hired to do the work, either by contract or otherwise, by the livestock sanitary commissioner, the territory of the county is usually divided and each veterinarian works in a certain territory. These men should be supplied with a map of their territory. Arrangements should also be made to supply them with form cards so that they can notify the cattle owners of the time of tests or they can request the cards be mailed by the county agent, if they wish him to do this and will keep in direct touch with his office. Usually when local veterinarians are hired to do the work they are given certain portions of the county as their territory to test within a reasonable time.

If state or Federal veterinarians are to do the testing, transportation will have to be supplied by the county or township. It has been found that most satisfactory method of handling transportation is for the county commissioners to hire a driver to take the veterinarians to the various farms. In case the county commissioners do not supply funds to handle this work, sometimes the township trustees will see that funds are available to hire drivers for their township. Drivers can usually be hired at the rate of from \$3 to \$5.00 a day. In case no appropriation for this work is made by the county commissioners or township trustees, it will be necessary to procure volunteer drivers for these veterinarians. A good way to do this is to get two farmers to act as leaders for a township. The leader of each half township



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-2- Prep. for Mod. Acc. Area Test

will then be responsible for securing drivers for his half. When he cannot secure volunteer drivers he is to drive the veterinarian himself and notify the county agent when in further need of help.

Along with the maps for the veterinarians a complete new list of the cattle owners should be supplied. When the test is made it is a good plan to check the names of those farmers who had reactor cattle. Also the number of reactors. This will assist in planning the route for the veterinarian making a re-test of those herds.

If the re-tests are not taken care of by some local veterinarian, then a State or Federal man will be sent and his transportation should be taken care of in the same manner as was done during the first test. When the per cent of infection has been reduced to less than .5 of 1 per cent the county is eligible to accreditation.

The following plan to re-accredit counties after the expiration of the three year period was adopted by the U. S. Livestock Sanitary Association and by the Representatives of Purebred Breeders' Association, December 1925, was approved by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry.

"Modified Accredited areas which on the original tests of all cattle in said areas showed the extent of infection did not exceed two (2) per cent may be re-accredited; if less than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of one (1) per cent react as the result of re-testing at least twenty (20) per cent of the total number of herds, including the following:

- a. All previously affected herds.
- b. At least one (1) herd located in each township or district.

Modified Accredited areas in which the infection exceeded two (2) per cent on the original test may be re-accredited by re-testing all cattle in said area according to the original plan."

When once the county is accredited or re-accredited to receive the 10 cent per cwt. premium on hogs, the following instructions must be complied with: All hogs bred and fed in accredited counties are entitled to the premium.

1. Procure approved form of certificate from your county commissioners, county agent or local banker. These certificates are supplied by the Livestock Sanitary Commissioners at Topeka, Kansas.
2. The certificate must be certified in writing (No stamp goes) by your county commissioner, county agent or an officer of your local bank.
3. Part loads of accredited hogs must be well marked for identification. (The non-accredited hogs in each load must be mentioned in certificate)
4. The correct number of hogs in shipment must be given on certificate.
5. Your commission firm must have certificate when sale is made.

Strict observance of the above instructions will get you the ten cent premium in all but a few markets.

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

July 26, 1929.

Dr. N. D. Stanley,
Hope, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

Answering your letter of the 22nd instant.

Our records show that in 1924 J. J. Hartman of Elmo, Kansas, was given a permit to use the virulent hog cholera blood in the vaccination of his own and his neighbors hogs. We required of Mr. Hartman at the time that he have his neighbors who wished him to vaccinate their hogs write us a letter requesting that we authorize him to do so. Our records show that seven of his neighbors petitioned us accordingly.

The records further show that Mr. Hartman's permit to use the virus in the vaccination of his own and his neighbors hogs has been renewed each biennium during the past five years. No complaint has come to this office from any of the parties who signed the request petition. Therefore, since it is the policy of the department to issue permits to farmers to use the virus in the vaccination of their own hogs and occasionally their neighbors hogs, as in this instance, and since the plan seems to be very largely satisfactory in every way I am certain it would be to the disadvantage of the veterinarian to discontinue such a policy.

The making and administering of hog cholera serum is a gift to the people by the federal government with certain limitations and restrictions. There is no state or federal law preventing anyone from using anti hog cholera serum. The only restriction is in connection with the use of the virus. I take the position that a veterinarian must take his chances with the farmers in selling them his services in connection with the vaccination of hogs and the use of other biologics which are not governed by law. I am certain that if I would issue an order that would prevent farmers from using the virus in the vaccination of their own hogs that a Kansas Legislature would pass a drastic law on the subject. You probably know that the sanitary officials of Iowa did issue an order preventing anyone from vaccinating hogs excepting graduate veterinarians and the next legislature that convened just about the same as abolished the sanitary department of Iowa and gave the farmers a much more liberal plan than formerly prevailed.

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

Dr. N.D. Stanley,
Hope, Kansas.

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I am calling your attention to this matter for the reason that it is not because I am not in favor of the veterinarian vaccinating hogs but it is because some farmers want the privilege and if we do not expend it to them they will get it through legislative procedure .

I might add that we are much more strict with the laymen in connection with the permits issued them than we are with the veterinarians and whenever we find out that they have violated the privilege given them to vaccinate their own or their neighbors hogs we revoke their permits.

There is more to this than perhaps you have ever considered so the first time you have an opportunity to meet me I would like to discuss it further with you. I might say that if you know Mr. Hartman is violating the confidence of this department we will certainly take his permit away from him as soon as the proof is submitted to us.

If at any time you are visiting Mr. Brewer, who is a friend of mine, you might drop into this office and confer with me.

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

JHM.A

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

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Hope Kansas,
July 22, 1929.

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

Dear Mr. Mercer,

Several days ago I met my old friend J.E. Brewer and we discussed things politically and in general.

J.E. Brewer and I have always been close friends and I suggested to him that since he was in Topeka he might be able to help me in a Professional way. I related my case to him and he assured me he would bring it to your attention. Just today he advised me to write you full particulars.

Several years ago I wrote you regarding the Hog Cholera vaccination work carried on by John Hartman of Elmo Kansas. At that time I could not obtain any satisfaction from you and of course now this man is more bold in his work than ever before. At that time you wrote him relative to his practices which I reported to you, but he denied everything that would implicate him. You in return asked for more evidence of his practices which would have meant affidavits from the farmers, and he being a farmer himself it would be hard to get many as not many of the farmers care to be implicated in such deals. I dropped the case at once and knew that some-time I would be able to bring this before you under more favorable circumstances.

This man has a permit to vaccinate his own hogs and his neighbors hogs. A neighbor, I believe is the farmer across the road or very close. Mr. Hartman vaccinates hogs for ten miles around and solicits work every where, and by all propoganda. These stories come to me daily from clients whom he has solicited. Why should the farmers report this to me if it is not so? He is a well to do farmer, a breeder of Poland China Hogs and with many farmers his word is gospel, and it is hard to shake them.

He is a continued knocker on all Veterinarians and Veterenary Service. He has his reverses in vaccination as much as anyone employed in that service, and yet he claims a great superiority over all others in the administration of Hog Cholera Serum and Virus. He is a good talker and makes much of his claims stick with the farmers.

He uses Blood Serum and does his work at a price that almost makes it prohibitive ~~for~~ for a veterinarians using clear concentrated serum to compete with him.

I have been in this location six years and I expect to remain here but it has been a hard battle to fight among a number of Non-Graduate Veterinarians and this man Hartman.

Mr. Hartman will deny that he solicits vaccination or that he does much work for other farmers. I know positively that in the last three years he has cut in on my practice from three to five hundred dollars yearly. This kind of practice sure hurts the Veterinarian professionally and financially. Mr. Hartman is a prosperous farmer and does not have to depend upon veterinary practice to provide for his wife and babies.



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I have met you at several recent Veterinary and Live Stock Meetings, but never brought this case to your attention. I had several communications with you during the last political campaign and under the direction of J.E. Brewer I did my bit for the Reed faction in this part of the country.

Mr Mercer, any assistance that you can give me in limiting or revoking this mans permit will certainly be greatly appreciated and I assure you I am worthy of your support.

Will be glad to hear from you at an early date.

Yours truly

N. D. Stanley D.V.M.
Hopk. Kansas.

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

July 26, 1929.

Dr. J. Pugh,
Phillipsburg, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of the 23rd instant and note same. I am writing Mr. Muir today suggesting care in the handling of his live stock etc. and the necessity of keeping a close watch of same.

In connection with the destruction of live stock that may be infected with rabies I might say that whenever you are thoroughly convinced that animals are infected with rabies then it is a good plan to suggest to the owner that he destroy the animals, but it is not even a good plan to suggest destruction if there is any doubt as to the existence of rabies.

I am making this suggestion for the reason that quite often an owner feels that he should destroy live stock if the suggestion is made by veterinarians or officials and then afterward he thinks that someone should pay for his losses. Under the law, of course, no indemnity is allowed on live stock infected with rabies. For this reason we do not order any live stock destroyed but only suggest it even when said live stock is infected with rabies.

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

JHM.A

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



J. H. MERCER
COMMISSIONER

State of Kansas

OFFICE OF
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER
TOPEKA

Topeka, Kansas
7-29-29

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

Dear Sir:

For the past two weeks I have been in Crawford county assisting in the starting of the modified procedure testing of cattle for tuberculosis. Dr Campbell also was in the field for 2 days and then returned to Topeka.

Dr M. B. Starnes of Pittsburg was assigned Baker Township and has started testing cattle in Baker Township.

Drs Jones, Bammer and Patterson are testing cattle in Washington Township and the city of Girard. It will take them about four weeks to test the cattle in Washington Township.

Conditions in Crawford county are very much the same as in Cherokee county.

Dr Harley of McCreary will take George Township after the first of October if it has not been worked in by that time.

I think some one should go back to Crawford county the week of Aug 5th.

Dr Smith of Manhattan will finish Cherokee county about
Sept 1st
R. B. Christensen



J. H. MERCER
COMMISSIONER

State of Kansas

OFFICE OF
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER
TOPEKA

Topeka Kansas
7-29-29

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

Dear Sir:

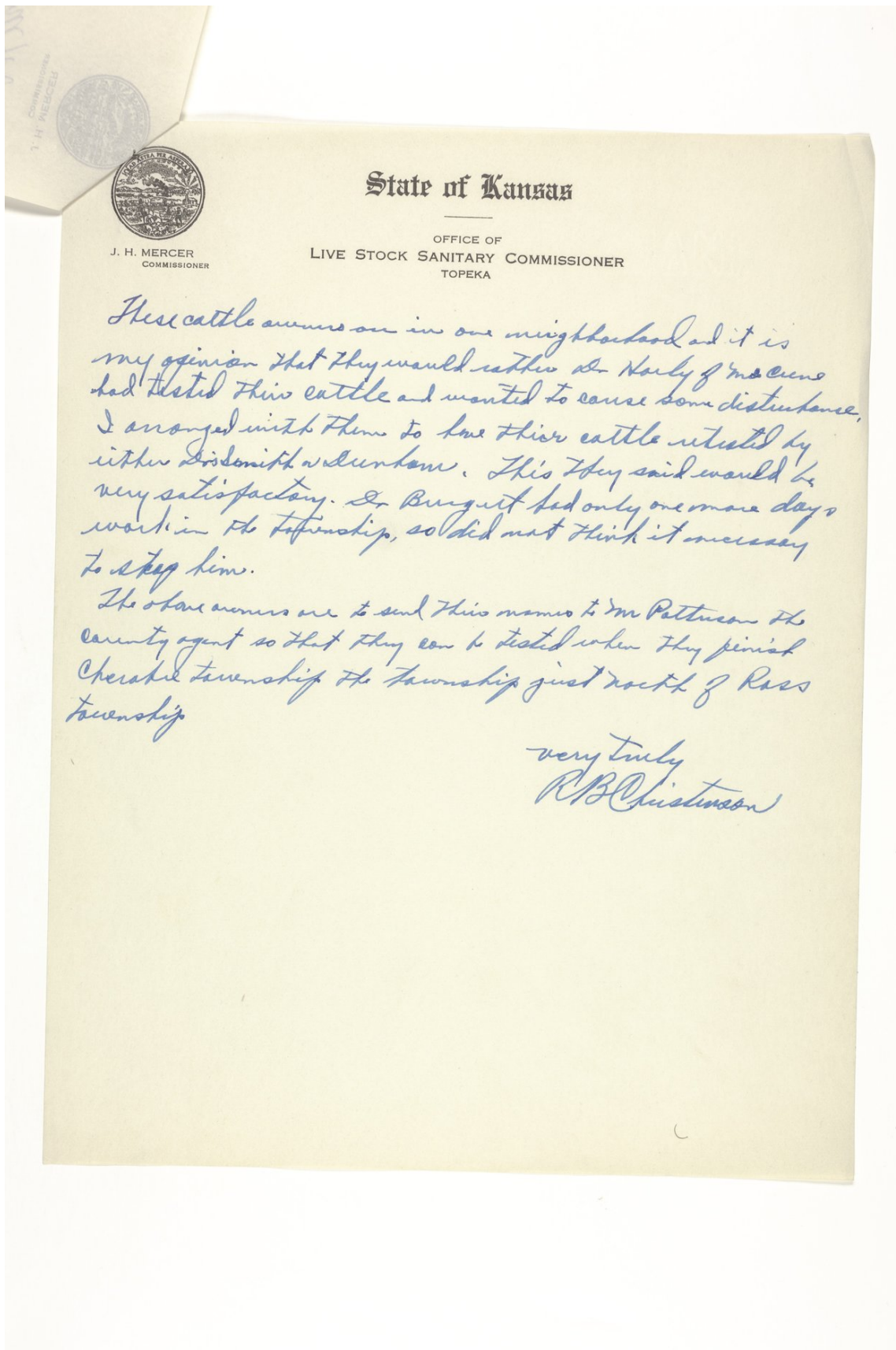
Following instructions I made an investigation of some complaints in regard to Dr. Burgett's testing of cattle in Cherokee county.

I called on Mr. Patterson the county agent of Cherokee county and he drew me to the farms of the following cattle owners. W. R. Marshall, West Mineral, E. Q. Stevens McLeone, Mo. Jno Allen Jr - McLeone, Mo. Jno E. Martin West Mineral.

W. R. Marshall had 5 calves and 6 calves tested. Mr Marshall questioned whether or not a small bull calf was properly injected. Mr Jno Allen Jr had 23 cattle tested on questions the proper test on one animal. Jno. E. Martin had five calves tested. E. Q. Stevens had 18 cattle in a pasture away from home and 10 head in a pasture at home of these he contends that two of them were not tested and that it was impossible to test the 18 in the pasture away from home.

I went to the pasture away from home and walked among the cattle in question, in as much as my clothes were wet the kind they were used to I could get up to part of them, but not so close as part 1 calf. Dr. Burgett stated to me that he work among them as they were in the shade.

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

TERMS OF COURT

First Monday After January First
First Monday In April
Fourth Monday In September

Office Of
Ed Sparger
Sheriff of Cloud County

OFFICERS OF COURT

Tom Kennett - - - - - Judge
M.D. Champlin - - - - - Clerk
F.W. Daugherty - - - - - County Attorney
Ed Sparger - - - - - Sheriff

Concordia, Kansas

August 1, 1929.

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

Dear Sir;-

In compliance with your rule on the Dog Quarantine situation I wish to report the following;-

Since the First day of July, 1929, which was the beginning of our Quarantine in this County, approximately 600 dogs has been disposed of in this county.

We have been making a very strenuous effort to enforce the Quarantine and have received very good co-operation from the citizens in helping us enforce the quarantine.

We have only had one dog reported mad since the Quarantine was put on and this dog did not damage.

It also has been reported to me at this instance that there was two dogs in Ames, Kansas, that was thought to be mad and they were immediately disposed of, however there was no damage done.

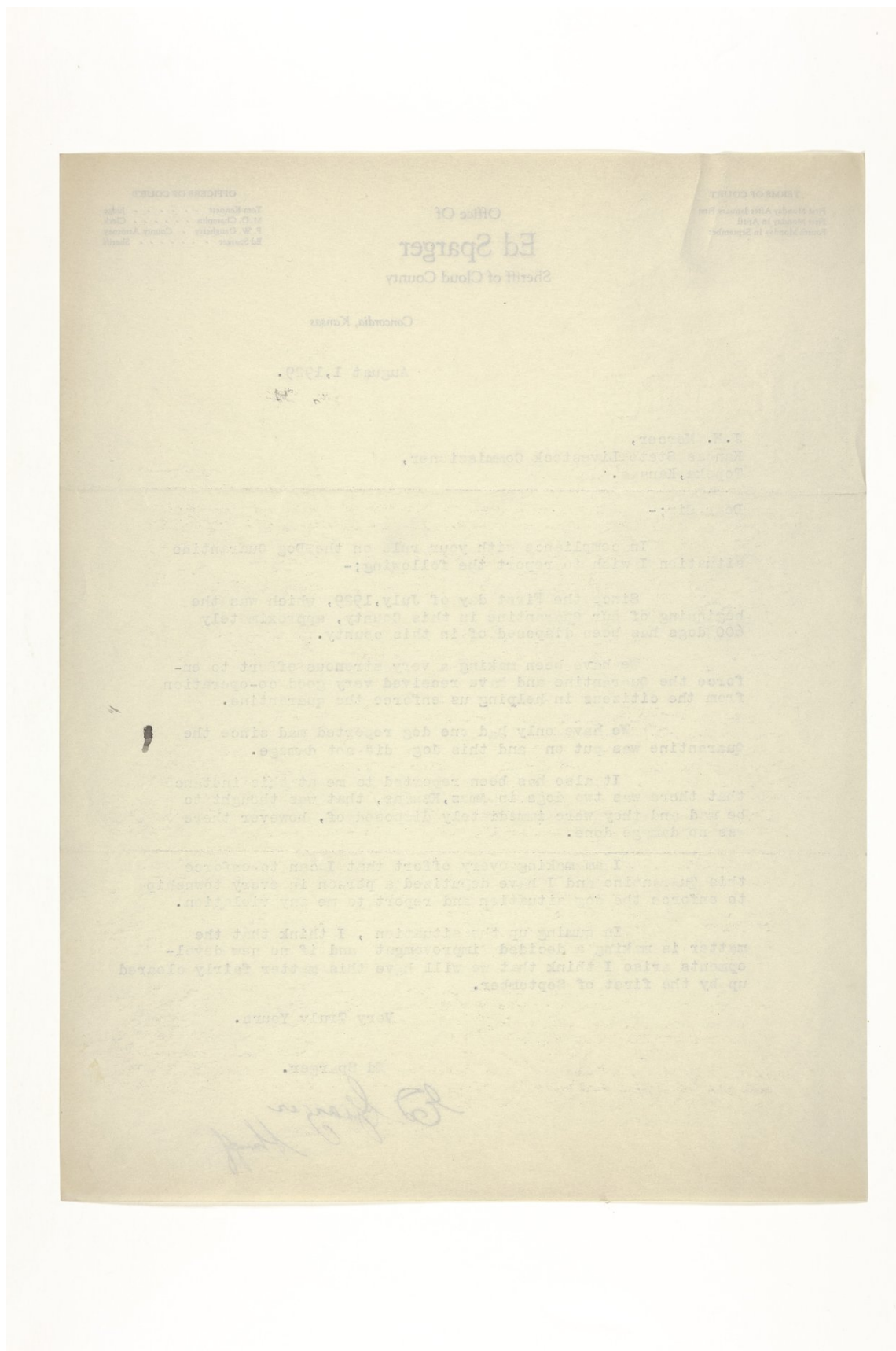
I am making every effort that I can to enforce this Quarantine and I have deputized a person in every township to enforce the dog situation and report to me any violation.

In suming up the situation, I think that the matter is making a decided improvemnt and if no new developments arise I think that we will have this matter fairly cleared up by the first of September.

Very Truly Yours.

Ed Sparger.

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

June 28, 1929.

Ed. Sparger, Sheriff,
Cloud County,
Concordia, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

In line with instructions from this office Mr. W. W. Downey, a representative of this department, in cooperation with the county commissioners and the county health officer of Cloud County have established a sixty day quarantine covering all of Cloud County to control the contagious disease rabies, now existing in the county. He reports that you have been selected to enforce the provisions of the quarantine and that you will commence your services on July 1st by posting the quarantine notices designating the prescribed quarantine territory.

You are to receive \$200.00 for your services, one-half of this amount to be paid by this department and one-half to be paid by Cloud County.

A quarantine is of but little consequence unless properly enforced. Therefore, you are instructed to enforce the provisions of the quarantine rigidly. I might add in this connection that in many instances owners of dogs in the quarantine area do not see the quarantine order. Therefore, get in contact with all the owners possible and notify them of the quarantine order and its provisions and also advise them that unless they comply with the provisions that when you visit their places again and find any dogs not muzzled or tied up that you will destroy them and you are authorized to do so. I do not anticipate you will have any difficulty in enforcing the provisions of this quarantine order. In case, however, you should come in contact with anyone that would refuse to obey the order or permit you to kill their dogs, it is suggested that you take no chances nor get into any serious difficulty but report them at once to this office and complaint will be filed through the Attorney General's office and the County Attorney's office and authority given you to arrest under legal procedure.

You are further instructed to make a report to this office of the progress of your work every ten days. This report should contain a history of the work, the number of dogs destroyed and any other matters in connection with the quarantine order that you might have in mind that would be of consequence. I might add that these instructions given you are in accord with chapter 47-611, general statutes of 1923 and you need not hesitate to carry them out to the letter and you will be protected by the state for any action you take.

Very truly yours,

JHM.A

Commissioner.

JHM.A

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



J. H. MERCER
COMMISSIONER

State of Kansas

OFFICE OF
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER
TOPEKA

Wichita, Kans., June 27, 1929

Mr J.H. Mercer,
Topeka, Kans.

Dear Mr Mercer:

I went up to Cloud County yesterday to investigate the rabies situation in that county. Found when I got there that the County Commissioners while in regular session last Monday passed a resolution to quarantine the county for rabies to take effect July 1st. We called a meeting of the county commissioners, the county health officer and the sheriff and several of the Cloud County citizens from rural sections. They unanimously favored putting on the quarantine. Floyd Chester, Leo Raugh, Manly Matson, from the vicinity of Miltonvale were present. They were very insistent on the quarantine. Mr Raugh has already lost two steers from rabies and states that his whole herd has been exposed. Mr Koster also stated that he had over 2000 cattle on hand and that they have practically ^{all} been exposed by the rabies infected dog that had made the rounds through that part of the country. Mr Koster stated that the cattle men in the county were very much concerned about the outbreak, and that by having a quarantine on they can force results. We decided to put the quarantine on effective July 1st, as the County Commissioner had already printed hand bills warning the people that the quarantine would be effective July 1st.,

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J. H. MERCER
COMMISSIONER

State of Kansas

OFFICE OF
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER
TOPEKA

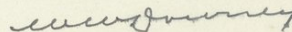
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and had also had the warning published in all the county papers.

Sherriff Ed Sparger, was put in charge of the enforcement of the order, assisted by his deputy at a cost of \$200.00 of which the county and state will share equally in paying. Mr Sparger will post these quarentine notices next Monday July 1st.

Am also enclosing quarentine notice for Cloud County, also minutes of the meeting we held yesterday at the Cloud County Court House at Concordia.

Very truly,



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

Concordia, Kansas.

The Board of County Commissioners of Cloud County, Kansas, met in Special Session this 26th day of June, 1929, with Joseph Naillieux and Frank A. Peterson present.

W.W. Downey, Deputy Live Stock Commissioner of the State Live Stock Commission, and Dr. A.M. Townsden, County Health officer, met with the Board to discuss plans for placing the County under quarantine for disease known as rabies as per resolution passed by the Board of County Commissioners on June 24th, 1929.

The meeting to-day adopted the resolution of the Board of the 24th, and established the quarantine to take effect July 1, 1929, and to be in effect for six days.

Ed Sparger, Sheriff of Cloud County, was designated as ~~#####~~ the person to enforce this quarantine, and the compensation to be \$100.00 per month, one half of which is to be paid by the State Live Stock Commission and one half to be paid by the County.

Floyd Koster, Leo Rauch, Manley Matson, and C.B. Krone met with the Board to discuss the placing of the quarantine.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

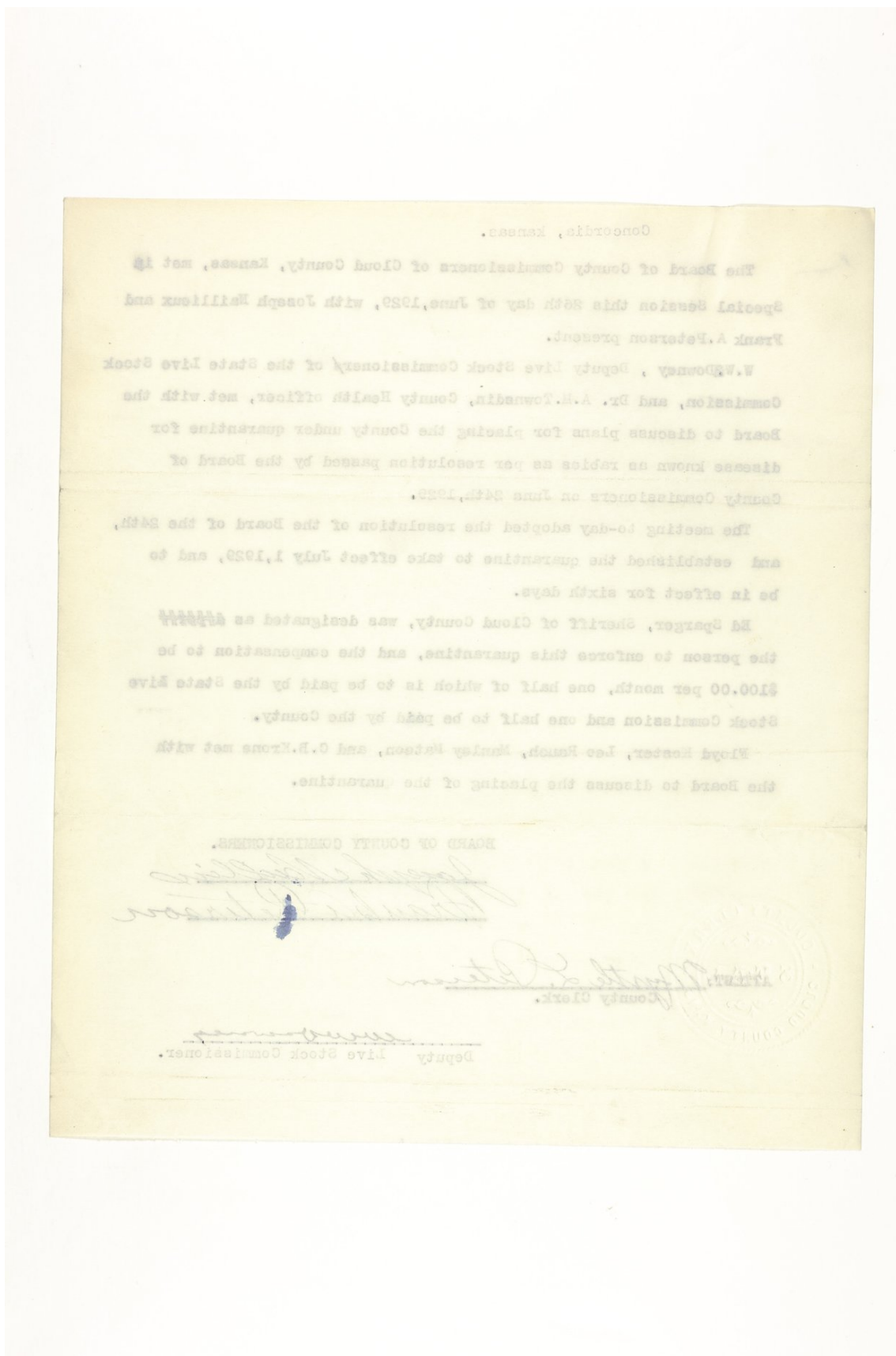
Joseph Naillieux
Frank A. Peterson

ATTEST: Myrtle L. Peterson
County Clerk.

W.W. Downey
Deputy Live Stock Commissioner.



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Quarantine Notice Relating to Rabies

STATE OF KANSAS

OFFICE OF
LIVE-STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER
TOPEKA, KANSAS

WHEREAS, The certain contagious disease known as rabies now
exists among certain..... DOGS..... within the limits of the

..... CLOUD

.....
county, Kansas, and thereby the lives of the citizens and live stock of said
city, township, or county are placed in danger;

It is hereby ordered and declared that said city, township, or county
be and is hereby quarantined; and it is further ordered that no
..... DOGS be allowed to run at large within the quarantined
area of said city, township, or county until the expiration of a period of
..... SIXTY days from this date, and that all dogs found within said
quarantined area for the period stated shall be securely tied or muzzled.

All persons will take notice of this order, and any..... DOGS
found running at large within said quarantined area in violation of this order
shall be destroyed by the sheriff of said county or his deputies.

This order shall take effect immediately, and be in force from and
after this..... 1st day of..... JULY 19²⁹.....

WITNESS my hand the day and date last above written.

.....
Kansas State Live-stock Sanitary
Commissioner.

12-7730



J. H. MERCER
COMMISSIONER

State of Kansas

OFFICE OF
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER
TOPEKA

Topeka Kansas
8-6-29

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

Dear Sir:

As per instructions I made an investigation of a condition affecting hogs on the farm of C. H. McLaughlin who lives 2 miles North and 9 1/2 miles east of Walton.

About two months ago Dr M. M. Williams of Muscotah vaccinated with anti hog cholera serum and virus 108 shoats for Mr McLaughlin, about two weeks ago some of the shoats showed symptoms of sickness, since that time 23 of the shoats have died.

Dr Williams has treated the shoats twice with Hematologic Septicemia Bacterin in the past two weeks.

Temperatures of the sick shoats are very high, 107.2°F being about the average temperature.

I killed and autopsied a shoat with a temperature of 107.2°F and found lesions of pneumonia and necrotic enteritis.


I advised Dr Williams and Mr McLaughlin that the shoats should be treated at once with Dr Jungerman's treatment and to put the shoats on a liquid diet and oats soaked in lye water (1 pound of lye to fifty gallons of water).

I asked Mr McLaughlin to write the department in about 10 days advising us as to the results of the treatment.

See letter to Mr McLaughlin 7-8-29

Very Truly
R. B. Christman.

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


J. H. MERCER
COMMISSIONER

State of Kansas
OFFICE OF
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER
TOPEKA

Joseph Kansas
8-9-29

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

Dear Sir:

at the request of Mr Cook of Eskridge I made an investigation on the farm of Chas M^r Mactus of Eskridge. Mr M^r Mactus has two last year calves in about two weeks, they have been getting some milk and oats besides running on pasture.

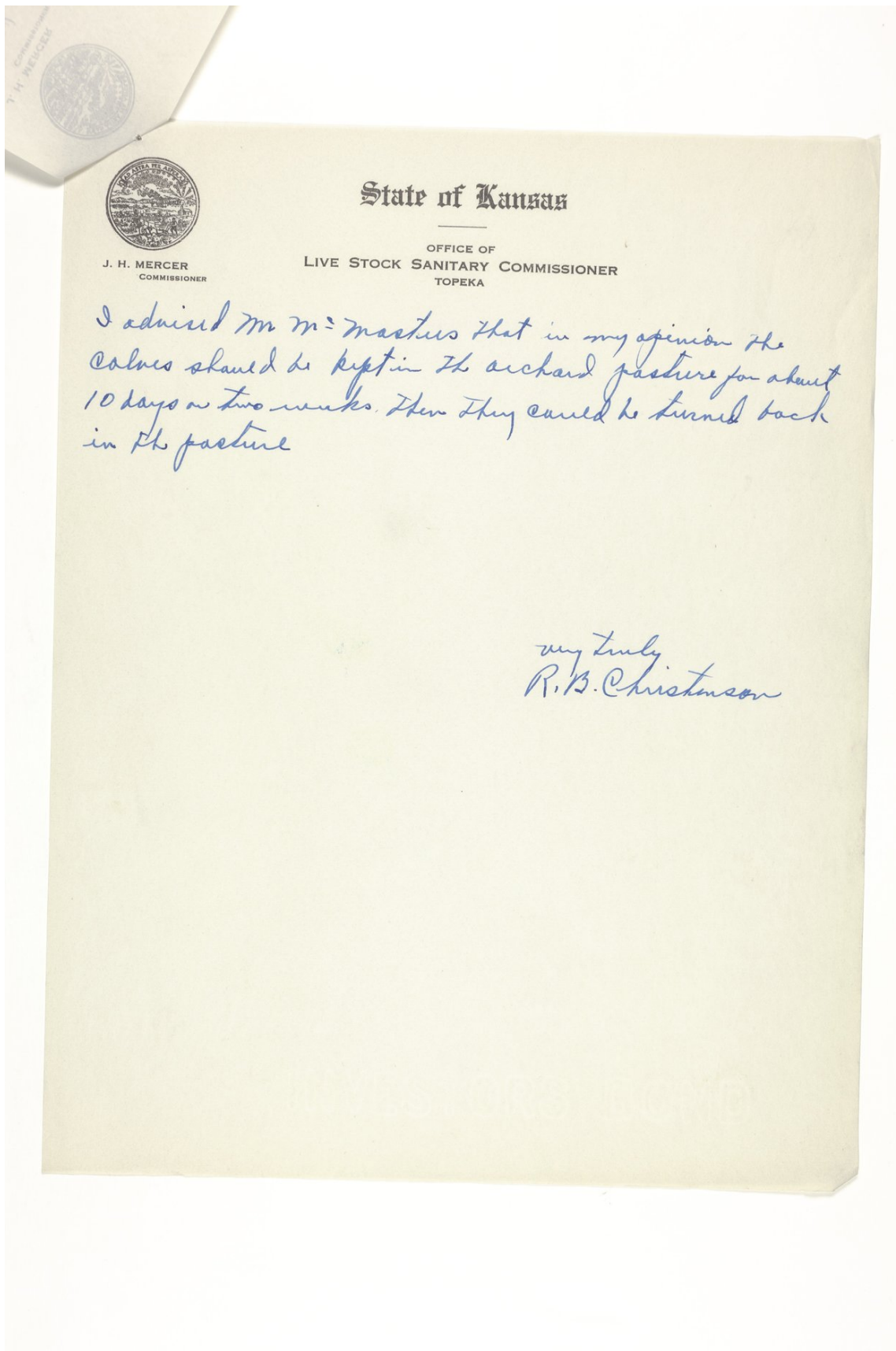
Two calves that were sick Wednesday are better and look as though they are on their way to recovery.

The sick calves show symptoms of pneumonia and pass red colored urine. One of the calves died the night before I was there and it showed upon post mortem examination a few hemorrhages on the heart, a pneumonia lung and the bladder was filled with red colored urine.

Mr Cook is giving the sick calves, some Dux Domicen and murexstone along with small doses of mineral oil.

It is the opinion of Mr Cook and myself that the condition is caused by a mowed or frozen grass in the pasture. Mr Cook advised Mr M^r Mactus to take the calves from the pasture and put them in a small orchard. This Mr M^r Mactus did and it seems to check the condition.

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



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



J. H. MERGER
COMMISSIONER

State of Kansas

OFFICE OF
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER
TOPEKA

August 10, 1929.

County Treasurer,
Morris County,
Council Grove, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

We are inclosing herewith account sales with check attached in the amount
of \$60.74, sent to this office by the
National Live Stock Commission Co.,
covering net proceeds from the sale of one cow--tag No. 463
originally belonging to: Paul Bruns, Herington, 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

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

CLASS OF SERVICE	WESTERN UNION	SIGNS
This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable sign above or preceding the address.	NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT	DL = Day Letter NM = Night Message NL = Night Letter LCO = Deferred Cable CLT = Cable Letter WLT = Week-End Letter

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

Received at Kansan Hotel, Topeka, Kans. Telephone 4262 1929 JUL 30 PM 1 48

K47 16 COLLECT=HERINGTON KANS 30 130P

J H MERCER=

SANITARY LIVE STOCK COMMISSIONER TOPEKA KANS=

SHIPPING T B COW TO NATIONAL LIVESTOCK COMMISSION CO

KANSASCITY TODAY SHIPPING WITH ALEC MOWATT=

PAUL BRUNS.

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

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



J. H. MERCER
COMMISSIONER

State of Kansas

OFFICE OF
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER
TOPEKA

June 10, 1929.

Mr. Paul Bruns,
Herington, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

We are enclosing herewith order drawn on the Board of County Commissioners of Morris County for \$62.50, same being one-half the appraised value of your cow--tag No. 463 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

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

June 3, 1929.

Mr. Paul Burns,
Herington, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

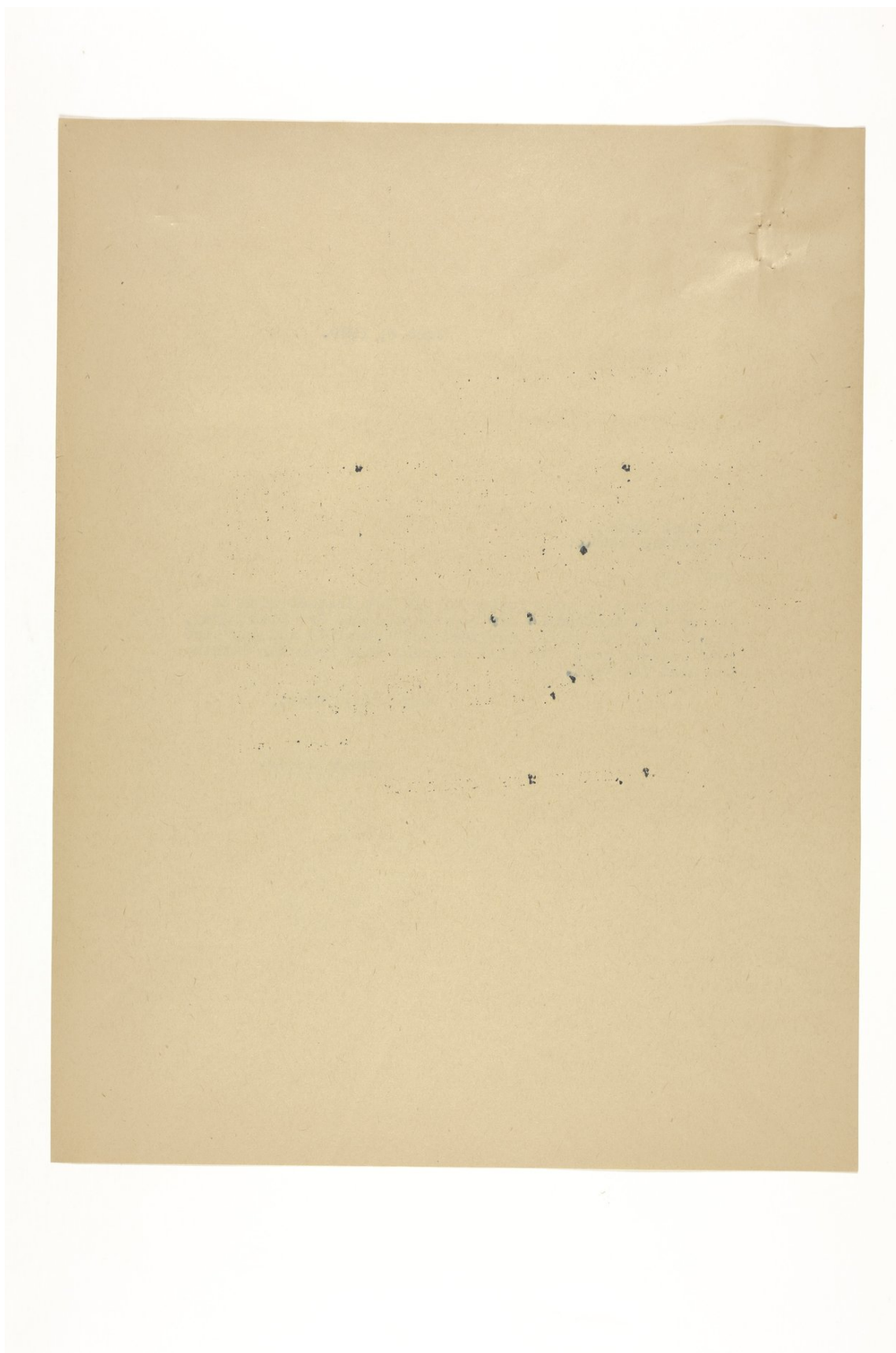
Replying to your letter of the 1st instant wish to say we have instructed our representative, Mr. David Gray, to call upon you at the earliest date possible and appraise your reactor cow. You will no doubt hear from him within the next few days.

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

A

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



Herington Kans
May 1 1929
Mr. J. H. Mercer
Topeka Kans.
Dear Sir,
The way I would
want to dispose of cow
that was tested out is
to let the County
commissioners to appraise
her.
Yours Respectfully
Paul Burns

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



J. H. MERCER
COMMISSIONER

State of Kansas

OFFICE OF
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER
TOPEKA

May 29, 1929.

Mr. Paul Burns,
Herington, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

We are in receipt of tuberculin test report on your cattle and note that one animal~~s~~ reacted to the test applied by Doctor N.D. Stanley.

No statement is made as to how you will dispose of ~~this~~ animal~~s~~. For your information we are enclosing a copy of the rules and regulations of this department and call your attention to Sec. 34, page 20, which outlines methods whereby animals that react to the test may be disposed of. You will note that an owner may either sell his reactors for immediate slaughter under direction of this department and subject to post-mortem examination, or he may have same appraised and turn them over to the county and the state for disposition. Under the first option the owner receives net proceeds arising from the sale, while in the latter instance the county pays him one-half the amount at which the animals are appraised by the appraising board.

Kindly write us as to how you choose to dispose of ~~this~~ reactor~~s~~. In the meantime you will not sell nor dispose of ~~any~~ ~~her~~ nor of any of ~~their~~ dairy products.
her her

Yours very truly,

Commissioner.

9-4938



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

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company

W. T. TRELEAVEN,
General Live Stock Agent
C. R. GILFILLAN,
Asst. General Live Stock Agent
C. R. WADDLE,
Asst. General Live Stock Agent

LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT
Rooms 814 to 822, Live Stock Exchange

A. L. FOX, Chief Clerk

Kansas City, Mo. August 14, 1929.

File--F-10400

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

Dear Sir:

Am quoting below letter just received from our
Agent at Concordia, Kans., and is furnished for your
information:

"On returning to duty from vacation,
I find that the shipments hogs from
Missouri Pacific and CB&Q for Wichita
market, has fallen off to a great extent.

"On investigation I find there are a
great many hogs in this territory afflicted
with "Necro". One man has lost 150 head.

"They have apparently found no cure, but
some claim a preventative has been dis-
covered, but when it is found on a farm it
is nearly impossible to get rid of it until
the entire stock have gone.

"They do not so far quarantine for this
disease.

"Might well be referred to State author-
ities for what they know about it, and
advise as to use of stock yards."

If you have any suggestions, we would be pleased to
hear from you.

Yours truly,

ALF:GM

cc: Mr. G. G. Derby,
Mr. H. S. Nelson
Mr. S. G. Lacy



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

