

## Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1929-1939

### Section 31, Pages 901 - 930

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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KANSAS  
HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY

qual. a loss. The local Veterinarian as I  
am informed is obliged to make a report  
of losses in his territory to some State  
Department. If he had done so, the  
deplorable condition existing here would  
have received attention from your department.  
We as farmers insist on an investigation  
from your department, so we can lay the  
blame where it belongs. - we hope to buy a  
man one dollar a head to kill perfectly healthy  
hogs when we could do it ourselves.

Kindly take this matter up and get  
in touch with these unfortunate farmers  
who are losing their entire heads - cutting  
off their meat supply for the winter as to  
reference - write First National Bank - or  
Citizens State Bank of Hugoton

Respectfully Yours -  
R A Padon -

Pleasant View Whool & Stock Farm -  
3 mi East and one mi South of Hugoton

## Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1929-1939

October 30, 1930.

Mr. R. A. Paden,  
Hugoton, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 25th instant addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture has been referred to this department.

We have had two representatives of this department in your territory during the last month. Dr. B. C. Harrison has just returned from southwest Kansas and his report shows that he was in your county. He also reports that the death loss among hogs in your section of the state has been very heavy. However, his report indicates that very few hogs had been vaccinated.

I note you state that Dr. Pierce and Dr. Bates have been vaccinating hogs in your community. I wish you would give me the name of the veterinarian who treated your hogs and a complete history of the case. If the trouble is hog cholera and your hogs were vaccinated before disease developed they should not have contracted the disease hog cholera if the vaccination was properly made. However, you do not state in your letter whether the hogs were treated with serum and virus or serum alone so I will be glad to have you give me a report on same.

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

JHM.A



## Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1929-1939



October 25

1930

Mr. R. A. Paden,  
Hugoton, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of October 21 is being referred to Mr. J. H. Mercer, State Livestock Sanitary Commissioner, as he has charge of the livestock work to which you refer.

Very truly yours,

J. C. Mohler.

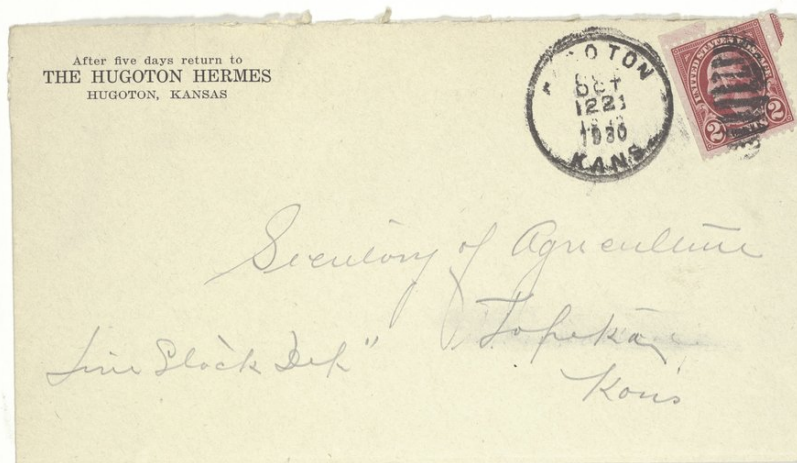
IED/DG

Secretary.

cc - J. H. Mercer.



## Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1929-1939



Hugoton Kans.  
10-21-30

Dear Secretary,

I wish to call your attention to the Hog Cholera, which is fast becoming very deadly. Herds of Hogs vaccinated on healthy conditions dying. Several neighbors have lost their entire herd, within sick or much or two weeks after vaccination. Two of my close neighbors have lost their entire herd. I have lost three valuable hogs O.J. Co. registered, almost three weeks after vaccination. Dr. Bates of Hugoton and Dr. Pierce of Moscow done the work. It seems ridiculous that our loss should be so great, and no recourse. Did the Dis send in their Report as required by the department? Kindly advise me.

Yours' R.A. Poden -

Plum View Wheat & Stock Farm  
Hugoton  
Kans.





## Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1929-1939

November 22, 1930.

Mr. W. G. Peters, President,  
Peters Serum Company,  
Live Stock Exchange Bldg.,  
Kansas City, Missouri.

Dear Mr. Peters:

Answering your letter of the 20th. It is my understanding that you sell your hog cholera serum and virus very largely to laymen and farmers. Therefore, since veterinarians do not always properly diagnose hog diseases and it is not expected that laymen can do so, and from the fact that serum alone is harmless, we consider that serum alone should be used on sick herds of hogs. Also, we have made considerable investigation along this line and find that the death loss is much heavier if virus is used in the vaccination of sick hogs than if serum alone is used.

It seems to me that the thing for you to carry in your bulletin is that when there is disease in a herd of hogs that the serum alone be used and then explain that it will not immune the herd against cholera and after the disease has run its course and the hogs become healthy that in order to immune against future outbreaks of cholera the herd should again be vaccinated by using the serum and virus treatment. It seems to me that the virus pigs you refer to which are handled at a serum plant are handled under conditions so different from pigs handled on farms that no proper comparison can be made.

The quotation from Farmers Bulletin No. 834 does not state whether or not the experiment conducted was conducted by veterinarians or by laymen. I think you will fully agree with me that the professional man knows more about what might be the trouble with hogs than the laymen yet we recommend to the veterinarians of Kansas that they treat sick herds with serum alone and while we have not issued regulations, the veterinarians throughout the state understand that it is our belief that the death loss is much less if sick hogs are treated with serum alone instead of with serum and virus.

I do not wish you to confuse your customers with any radical change in the bulletin you send out but I do not believe

## Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1929-1939

Mr. W. G. Peters, Kansas City, Missouri.

Kansas City, Missouri. It is suggested that the changes suggested herein would in any way confuse the buyers of your product. I will likely be in Kansas City the last of next week and if so will make it a point to drop in and see you and discuss this further with you. In any event I will see you before you make any change in your bulletin.

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

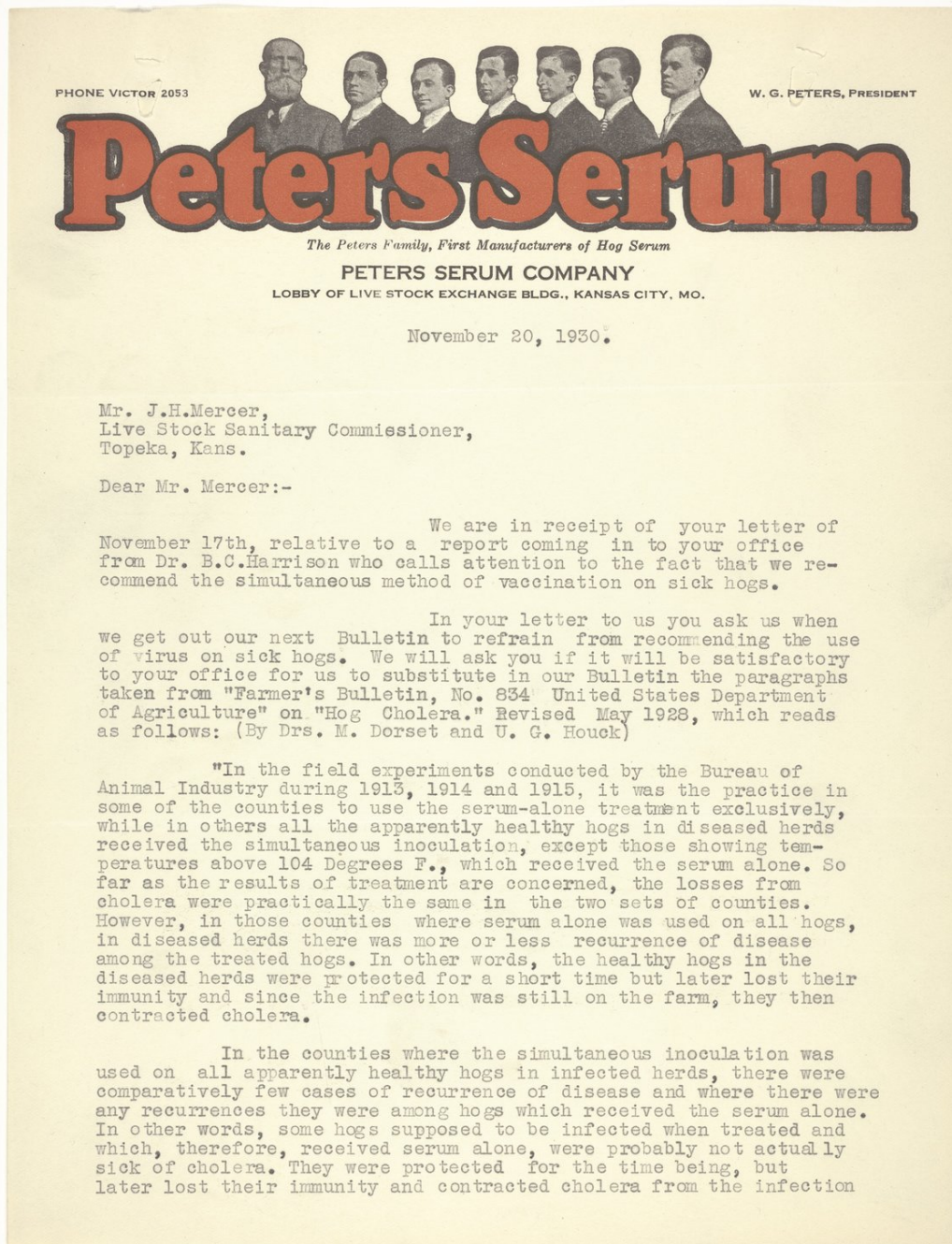
JHM.A


Very truly yours,

Commissioner.



## Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1929-1939





PHONE VICT 2053 W. G. PETERS, PRESIDENT

## Peters Serum

*The Peters Family, First Manufacturers of Hog Serum*

**PETERS SERUM COMPANY**  
LOBBY OF LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MO.

November 20, 1930.

Mr. J.H. Mercer

Continued #2

which remained on the premises. In those herds in which the sick hogs received serum alone and the apparently healthy hogs received the simultaneous inoculation, the results would perhaps have been still better, so far as recurrence of disease is concerned, if hogs showing temperatures above 104 Degrees F., had also been given the simultaneous inoculation."

Several years ago we use<sup>d</sup> to recommend the single method to sick herds but there were so many cases, where cholera again broke out in a herd about two to three months after vaccination, that we were compelled to change our method, and only use the simultaneous method. We even had a lawsuit several years ago that grew out of the fact that only the single method was administered in an infected lot and several months later there was an outbreak of cholera in the herd. A fifteen hundred dollar judgment was rendered against us in this particular instance.

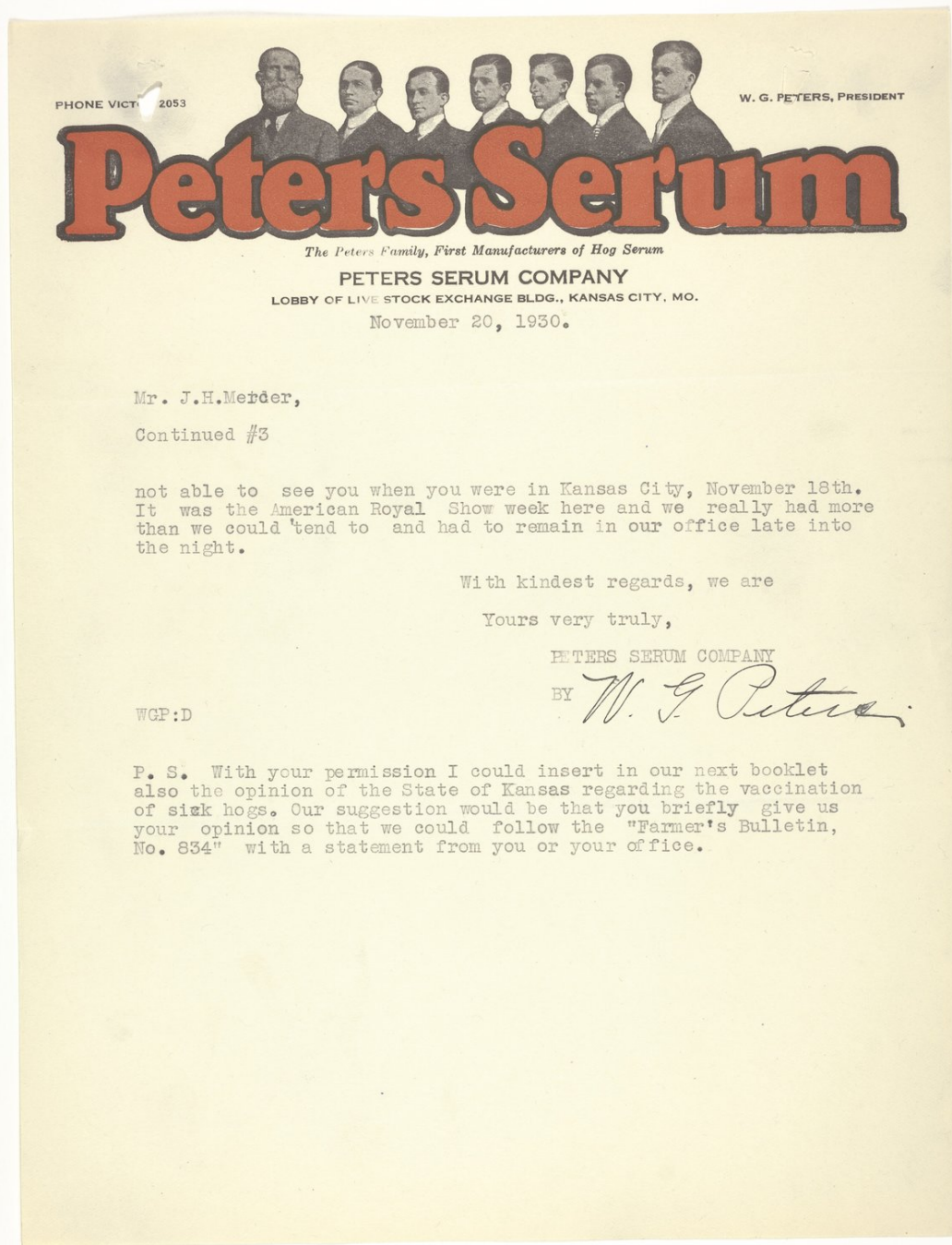
As you probably know there is a ruling by the Department of Agriculture to the effect that we cannot use virus pigs that show sickness during the first three days that they are on the premises of the serum plant. Invariably the Government cuts out several sick hogs with the purchase of almost every bunch of virus pigs. It is necessary for us to vaccinate these sick hogs of our own to save us from the loss of these animals. We have found that we cannot give these sick hogs the single method for the reason that if we keep them any length of time around the serum plant that they will die. We always administer serum and virus to these sick pigs. Our loss, since we have been giving these sick virus pigs the simultaneous method, has been practically nihil. We find that all other serum plants also vaccinate their three day sick virus pigs with the simultaneous method.

We are not endeavoring to convince you or to change your opinion in any way. We fully realize that you have jurisdiction over the live stock of the State of Kansas and we want to properly abide by your rulings. If it is satisfactory with you for us to quote "Farmer's Bulletin No. 834" in place of expressing any opinion of our own regarding the vaccination of sick hogs, then will you kindly write and let us know?

The writer regrets very much that he was



## Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1929-1939







## Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1929-1939

November 17, 1930.

Peters Serum Company,  
Stock Yards,  
Kansas City, Missouri.

Dear Sirs:

Recently we have had quite a scourge of hog cholera in western Kansas and it has been necessary to send two or three veterinary representatives to help check the outbreak.

I have a report from Dr. B. C. Harrison, a veterinary representative of our department who was sent to western Kansas to investigate the trouble reported among hogs. The report shows that while Dr. Harrison was in Grant County someone called his attention to your booklet which has to do with the vaccination of hogs and he states that in the booklet you recommend the use of virus on sick and well hogs alike. I have not seen the booklet but such a recommendation is in absolute conflict with the recommendations of this department and especially so when laymen are vaccinating their own hogs. Our recommendation to farmers who vaccinate their own hogs is that serum alone be used on hogs that show signs of sickness.

I am calling your attention to this because I do not approve of the use of virus on sick hogs even though a veterinarian is vaccinating such hogs. Our experience, which is quite extensive, shows that more bad than good results follow the use of virus on sick hogs. In other words, much better results are obtained if serum alone is used on sick hogs. Therefore, in getting out your next bulletin please be governed accordingly so far as Kansas territory is concerned.

I will be in Kansas City tomorrow and will be at our office, 723 Live Stock Exchange, tomorrow afternoon. I will be glad to talk this over with you at that time.

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

JHM.A

## Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1929-1939

*State*

November 29, 1930

P. C. Crabb, Chairman,  
Board of County Commissioners,  
R 6, McPherson, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Crabb:

I was just talking with Dr. R. B. Christenson, veterinary representative of this department, with respect to the tuberculosis county area work in McPherson county. It would appear that there is some little misunderstanding in connection with the work.

To begin with: For six years now we have been conducting an intensive county tuberculosis testing of cattle under what is termed the 'modified free area' plan. This work is done in cooperation with representatives of the federal government and county commissioners and owners of livestock. I might add at this point that under the law of this department, quarantine orders could be issued to carry out such work, but I never have been in favor of quarantine, and especially so in work of this kind, hence the plan of cooperation rather than the procedure under quarantine.

Under provisions of Chapter 47, section 631, the livestock sanitary commissioner is authorized and directed to formulate rules governing tuberculosis testing of domestic animals, etc. In compliance with the law cited, a regulation was issued which requires the circulation of petitions in counties desiring the tuberculosis testing of the dairy and breeding cattle, calling for the signatures of not less than 85% of the cattle owners of the county.

The provisions of the rule cited have been provided for with respect to McPherson County; These petitions having been circulated several years ago, and because at that time of a federal requirement calling for the segregation of untested cattle from the tested cattle, McPherson was passed by because it would interfere in a way with the handlers of beef cattle, and especially in the north part of your county. The federal regulation however with respect to the segregation of untested cattle from tested cattle has been revoked, therefore the only cattle that are tested now in a county under the free area plan, are the dairy and breeding cattle, and there is no requirement calling for the separation of tested and untested cattle.



## Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1929-1939

P. C. Grabb--2--

I might add at this point that the federal government and all the states have expended very large sums of money in the tuberculosis eradication program. The legislature of Kansas has appropriated \$20,000 for the tuberculosis work for the past six years, and from the fact that the state is large and the cattle population quite large, we have thought it was not best to ask for any larger appropriation, but to gradually test the cattle in the state under the cooperative plan with the federal government and the counties, as fast as possible, hence the reason for the regulation requiring the petition of 85% of the cattle owners to be circulated and signed.

I am glad to tell you that in all the 51 counties where this work has been completed, the county commissioners have cooperated in a splendid way. The law only directs the county commissioners to take part in the appraisal of reactor cattle and pay the indemnity of reactor cattle on an order issued by the livestock sanitary commissioner of the state, but since this program is of consequence to the people of Kansas, we have always asked the county commissioners to cooperate to the extent of furnishing transportation for the state and federal veterinarians engaged in the tuberculosis work, and as above stated, the county commissioners in the 51 counties where the work has been completed, have done this. I might add that the law does not require the county commissioners to do this.

In this connection, we always allot territory to the local veterinarians and pay them 15¢ per head for the tuberculin testing of the cattle, and the local veterinarian furnishes his own transportation, and in fact is of no expense to the county or any one else, excepting to the state department which pays the charge of 15¢ a head on the cattle tested. We do not permit the local veterinarian to make any charge against any one, owners, township officers or county commissioners, for any expense of transportation or otherwise, incurred in the testing of cattle in the territory allotted to the local veterinarian.

It would take too much time and expense to enter into any argument in behalf of this tuberculosis eradication program. Dr. Christenson is familiar with the work and can explain many of the things that enter into the work which would take too long to write about. I feel confident that when your board of county commissioners fully understand the importance of the work and its benefits to the livestock owners of your county, we will have 100% co-



## Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1929-1939

P. C. Crabb--3--

operation on the part of your board. I have been engaged in the livestock business in Kansas the greater part of my life. I have been in this office a long while, and it is one of the outstanding policies of my official record, I believe, that I never have imposed on, or required the farmers and livestock owners of this state to comply with any demands of the department that were not for the owners' good, and in no way imposing a burden upon the livestock owners.

There are many section of law I could cite you that bear upon the subject, but I hardly think it worth while. I might however cite you to chapter 47-602, sections 614-15-16 & 17.

I am sending this letter to you by Dr. R. B. Christenson, and I want you and the other members of your board to feel free to ask him any questions in connection with this work you might wish to, and if there is anything further that needs an explanation from me, do not hesitate to let me know about it.

Thanking you in advance for your cooperation in this matter, I am,

Yours very truly,

Commissioner.

M/W

## Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1929-1939

December 9, 1930.

Mr. J. Edward Taylor,  
County Agent,  
Ulysses, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Taylor:

We are in receipt of your letter of the 6th inclosing clean area petitions. The petitions have been properly filed in this office.

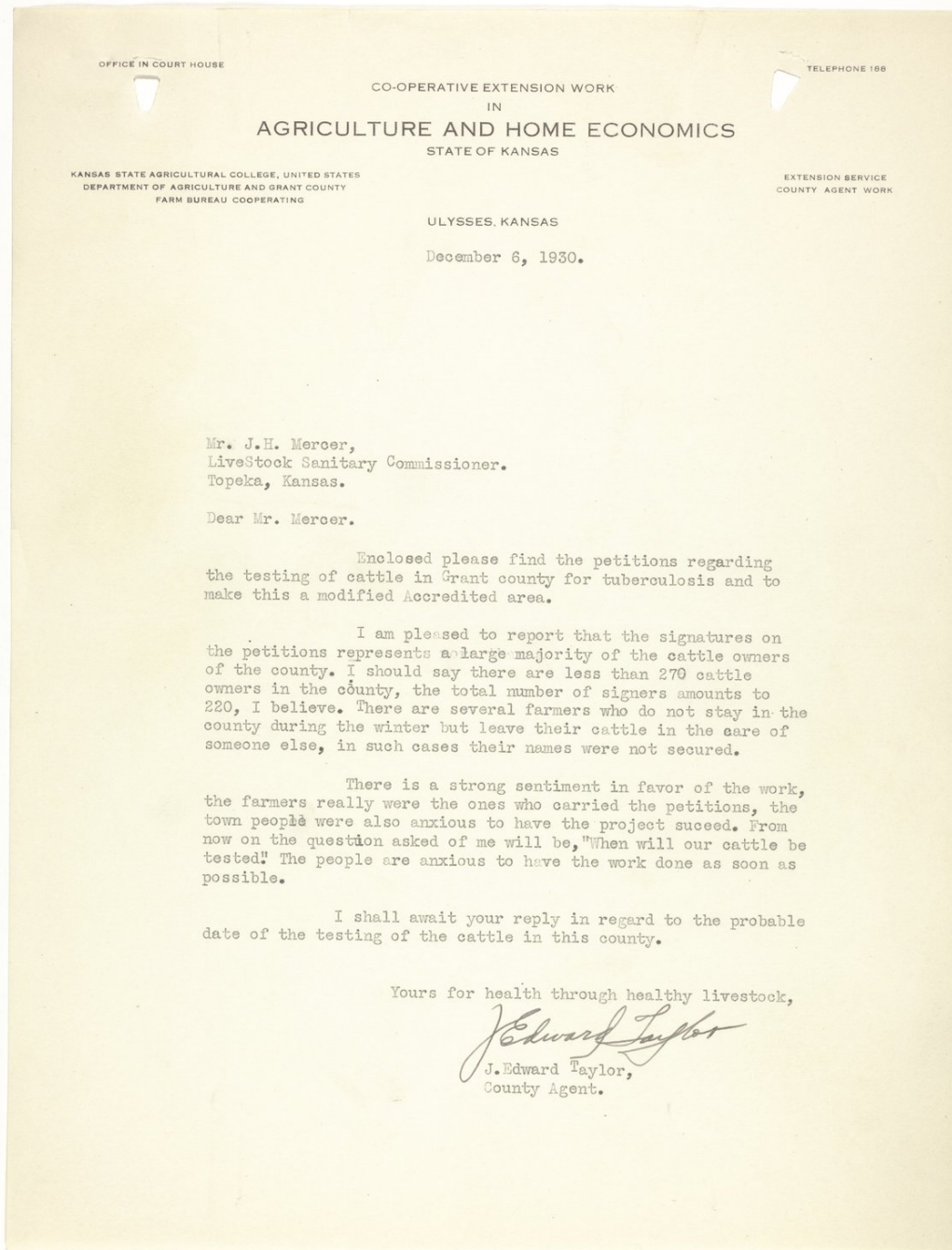
I now see no reason why we cannot start the tuberculosis testing in Grant County any time after January 1, 1931. Therefore, unless I hear from you to the contrary, I will send a representative of this office to Grant County along about the 3rd or 4th of January to make the preliminary arrangements for the work to start. If we have good weather we should be able to complete the work in your county in from two to three weeks. I am glad that you have gotten your petitions signed and feel we will have no trouble in securing the cooperation of all of your people when the work begins.

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

JHM: A

## Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1929-1939





## Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1929-1939

December 20, 1930.

Dr. W. D. O'Brien,  
Russell, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 15th instant received and contents noted.

In reply wish to say the records in this office do not show that Mr. Floyd Wright holds a permit to use the virulent hog cholera blood in the vaccination of his own hogs. In view of the fact that you say Mr. Wright is a friend of yours we are not writing him but would suggest that you tell him some day when you are talking with him that he should have a permit from this office if he wishes to use the virulent hog cholera blood in the vaccination of his own hogs.

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

JHM.A

## Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1929-1939

Russell Kansas

12/15/30

Wm J. W. Mercer  
Topeka Kans

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 13th and the 12th bi-annual report to hand. Many thanks for same. Especially the letter which makes this virus proposition in Kansas clear to me.

Regarding that artificial cholera outbreak around Ways will say: About Nov 8th I was called to the Phillip ranch (5 mi W and 5 mi. E) of Ways to diagnose their trouble there in the hog bunch. They were dying with some 5 or 6 dead and quite a few sick in bunch of some 80 head total. I decided it was cholera and vaccinated the bunch the next day....seen as serum could be gotten. 2 days later I vaccinated a number of small healthy bunches for his neighbors. I don't know their names. Russians thru out. I suppose about 8 or 10 small bunches around this herd of sick hogs at the Phillip ranch.

It was then I heard of this trouble which I understood was 17 miles west of Ways. The Phillip ranch owns some additional 2,000 acres that lays close to this man who had this artificial outbreak of cholera. Mr Phillip had no idea where the infection came from to his ranch unless in some way from this place west. It was the only cholera knew of around there. Please understand that Mr. Phillip did not blame anyone in the matter at all. He merely told me all he knew about this deal and supposed that their trouble must have come from out there. I asked no questions at all as it was some distance from here anyway. I have not seen Mr Phillip or any of these men since I did this vaccination and can not report what results they had. They promised to notify me in case the loss did not stop in the following week.

The man who called me a few days ago asking if I could supply him with some virus and serum to finish his vaccination was Mr. Floyd Wright of Russell. I simply told him I couldn't supply him any. He is a good friend of mine and I do work for him on the Ways Ranch where he lives here. We told me he got his serum virus and syringes in R.C.

I'm not anxious in any way to antagonize this man. I'm curious to know however whether he has a permit or not to use virus. Far as I knew that's all the hog vaccination done around here except one case in Osborne county some 2 months ago.

very truly yours W. D. O'Brien

## Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1929-1939

December 13, 1930.

Dr. H. D. O'Brien,  
Russell, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

Answering your letter of the 12th. We no doubt have sent you a copy of the last biennial report of this department which contains the sanitary law of the department. However, it may have been mislaid so we are sending you under separate cover another copy and call your especial attention to Chapter 47, Sections 628-629 and 630 on pages 18 and 19. You will note the provisions of the law cited have to do only with the hog cholera virus.

Under the provisions of the federal law hog cholera serum may be used by anyone since there are no federal or state restrictions against its use and there can be no danger in using it. However, it is different with the hog cholera virus and so far as I know all states have legislation with respect to the control and use of the virus. The law cited provides that no one, veterinarian or layman, can inject virus into hogs in Kansas unless they have permission from the Live Stock Commissioner to do so. Under the policy of this department veterinarians of record furnished us by the State Veterinary Board are given permits every two years to use the virus and we also issue permits to farmers to use the virus in the vaccination of their own herds.

With respect to the sale of virus in the state, all serum companies have been advised of the law and notified not to sell virus to anyone in the state of Kansas who does not hold a permit from this department to use it. Largely speaking, the law is complied with. Occasionally, however, it is not. I think the case you refer to is in Ellis County instead of Trego County. It is true that a druggist did sell virus to a farmer who did not have a permit to use it. This farmer used it and so far as I know, killed all of his hogs. The case is, or no doubt will be, in the courts for adjustment. Sometimes we find that farmers buy virus and use it on their own hogs when they do not have permits to do



## Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1929-1939

Dr. H.D. O'Brien, Kansas. -2-  
so, but these are only isolated cases and as above stated,  
the law is quite well complied with.

In case we issue permits to farmers to use the virus in  
the vaccination of their own hogs we always require that they  
have their banker or someone in their neighborhood that we are  
acquainted with, write us as to their liability and whether or  
not they will carry out our instructions etc. Upon receipt of  
proper endorsement of this kind permits are issued.

I wish you would let me know the names of the farmers for  
whom you vaccinated hogs in the Hays locality. I am asking for  
this information for the reason that we have had an investigation  
made in connection with the Hays case but have had no report that  
there was an outbreak of cholera by reason of this happening.

Trusting we have given you the information you desired and  
if we have not that you will write us further,

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

JHM.A

DEAR SIR:

Dr. H. D. O'Brien,

December 12, 1929.

## Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1929-1939

Russell Kansas

12/12/30

Hon. J. W. Mercer  
Live stock commissioner  
Topeka Kansas

Sir: I would be pleased if you would kindly inform me as to just what is the ruling of the commissioner's office in Kansas relative to the use of hog cholera virus in this state. As I have understood it for years it is to the effect that it can only lawfully be used by those having permits to use it and that persons obtaining such permits must first be accredited Veterinarian.

If this is not true, why should veterinarians take the Federal examination for accreditation?

Use of virus has come to my attention this fall, by farmers on their own hogs. One just called me to see if I could supply him some serum and virus to finish a job he was partly thru with...done with serum and virus sent him from F.C.

Also I understand that a farmer in Frege county vaccinated 100 sheats for himself with material obtained thru a Wags druggist and killed all but three of the sheats with hog cholera. I vaccinated a sick herd east of him later on and all around this sick herd and the parties were of the opinion that the infection originated with this artificial outbreak in east Frege county.

What is the regulation? If my assumption is correct that the use of virus in Kansas is unlawful by the rank and file then who is breaking the regulations when it is used?...the man that used the virus, the serum house that ships it or the druggist that orders it for the consumer?

Kindly advise me on this.

very truly yours

*H. D. O'Brien*

H. D. O'Brien DVM



## Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1929-1939

December 30, 1930.

Mr. S. A. Van Scoik,  
Marion, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of the 17th and note carefully what you say. The literature that Dr. Good is sending out is nothing new to this department. There are two places in the United States that have been busy for several years sending out this literature. They are Chicago and Los Angeles. The society is called the American Medical Liberty League. However, investigation has shown that there are very few doctors in the United States who oppose the tuberculin test but as you know, it is not possible to work out any kind of project of consequence without having someone oppose it. Do not pay any attention to this propaganda. You may tell your people that there is nothing to it.

I might add that this same kind of literature has gone to many counties in Kansas and the counties of other states but it never has stopped the progress of tuberculosis eradication work. Of course, it creates dissatisfaction in the minds of a few people but we very seldom have any difficulty with this class of people when the matter is thoroughly explained to them. Freeland Brothers sent me the literature you refer to and it is the same kind of literature that has come to us many, many years. I am glad that you are meeting with success in circulating petitions. This is a good work from the standpoint of a farmer and layman as well as from a professional standpoint. I have been in the work so long that I know it is of benefit to the livestock industry of the state and also to the health of our people.

With respect to the three year retest period, all there is to do at the end of three years is to retest the infected herds found in this first test and a few additional clean herds in different townships of the county to make up about 20% of the total number of cattle in the county. Unless there is a large



## Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1929-1939

per cent of reactors found under the three year retest, the county is then accredited for another three year period. The retesting is all done free of charge to owners, and I am glad to advise that we have never found more than a few reactors in counties where tests for reaccrediting were being made. We just completed the three year period retest in Brown County and did not find a single reactor in the county. From this you can see that the eradication program is very efficient.

I have no objection to your showing this letter to anyone who may raise any opposition to what you are doing, and if we can furnish you any other information we shall be glad to have you write us. Thanking you for your letter, I am,

Very truly yours,

J.H.M. A. [Signature] [Name]  
Commissioner  
Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office  
Topeka, Kansas

DECEMBER 30, 1930

DECEMBER 30, 1930

## Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1929-1939

Marion, Kans  
Dec 17 - 1930

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

Dear Sir:-

Since your visit to Marion at our County Farm Bureau meeting we have gone over the County getting petitions signed for the County wide free test of cattle for T. B. and have secured around 800 signers and maybe more. Most everyone welcomes the opportunity, but a few hesitate, and a few are not interested.

In our mail yesterday we received a package which I am enclosing with this letter. You will notice that it bears the Marion postmark, December 15<sup>th</sup> and Mr F. R. Good's return, so I presume that he is responsible for disbursing this so-called information. I think others are getting something like this from the same source or at least it is rumored that they are.

I am sending this to Freeland Bros. Veterenarians at Marion and they are to send it on to you with their comments if they wish to send any.

I feel that we are trying to do what is right in this matter and if this so-called information is wrong, I think that it should be stopped if that can be done.

The question has come up as to whether or not the future tests in three years will be compulsory and also as to whether or not they will be free.

Trusting that this will work out O. K. I am  
Truly yours  
S. G. Haw Scoik.



## Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1929-1939

December 20, 1930.

Freeland Brothers,  
Marion, Kansas.

Dear Sirs:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 17th instant with enclosures.

In this connection, the literature that Dr. Good is sending out is nothing new to this department. This literature is sent out from Chicago and from Los Angeles but investigation shows that there are only a few doctors connected with what is called the American Medical Liberty League. In other words, almost one hundred per cent of the veterinarians in the United States endorse the tuberculosis eradication program and I think I am safe in saying that there is over ninety-five per cent of the medical profession in the United States that endorse it. You can see that the opposition is limited to only a few people. Of course, we find opposition to any project but no attention should be paid to opposition of this kind. It is not even worth argument.

Thanking you for your interest and with the Season's Greetings,

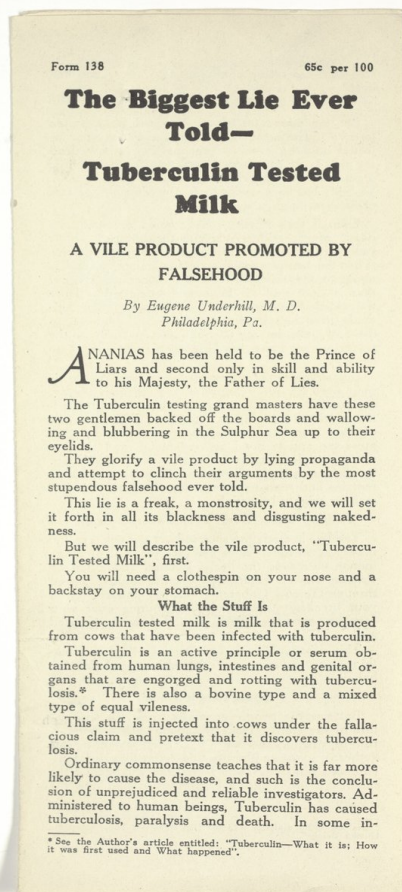
Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

JHM:1



## Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1929-1939





## Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's Office, correspondence, 1929-1939

stances it has set up conditions that are worse than death.

### The Tuberculin Corpse

But the advocates of this criminal farce hasten to say: "The bacteria are dead before they are injected into the cow". The question is how dead are they? It has been shown that the more virile organisms will survive after prolonged boiling. Viability has been discovered even after boiling and pressing through a stone filter.

Even if they might, could, would or should be dead, who presides over the dead-house? How well qualified is he to recognize the signs of death? When he bends over the tuberculin corpse and is about to say solemnly: "I pronounce you deadlier than a door nail" is he ever interrupted? Does the whistle blow just then? Does some fellow suddenly grab him by the arm and haul him out to the golf links for an 18 hole bout? Most of the politicians we know are long on play and short on work.

But suppose the un-supposable. Suppose he is right onto his job. Suppose nothing goes wrong. Suppose the death announcer is skilled and punctilious to the last degree. Suppose every last one of these bugs has been lammed on the head with a meat-axe and is dead beyond recall, and that no trump sounded, first or last, can ever arouse it from its disintegrating and rotting deadness.—The fact remains and remains always that dead bacteria can make a mighty bad stink.

### Pouring Them Over Your Favorite Cereal

The live bacteria are spooned out in thick, creamy masses from tuberculous pus sacs of dead or dying human carcasses, the bacilli isolated and killed by political experts (murdered in cold blood), passed through the cow (tuberculin testing) and appear on your breakfast table ready for pouring over your favorite cereal.—THAT is "Tuberculin Tested Milk".

This delectable mess has been glorified as something very superior and desirable—good for the babies.

### Suppose People Knew

But suppose people generally knew the true nature of the stuff! There would be such a thunder-roll of protest and such a hurried gathering together of clubs and stones and ropes that the pusillanimous pimplettes who have been advocating the tuberculin test could not get fast enough into the tall uncut.

See the Author's article entitled: "The Effects of Tuberculin upon Human Beings".

### Glorification Has Not Worked

The glorification of this vile product has not worked. People take no interest in tuberculin-infected milk, alias "tuberculin tested milk". The words are printed on milk cap labels and stuck on bottles that contain any old milk, and painted in letters a foot high on big tank wagons that go through the country gathering up "B" milk, "A" milk, "AA" milk, "tuberculin tested" milk, "signed up" milk and dumping the whole conglomeration together; but the distributors' fraudulent spilling of printers ink and good paint has made no impression on the ordinary consumer.

### Forcing and Scaring People

Since mere glorification has not worked, people must be forced or scared into using "tuberculin tested milk". They must be made to believe that bovine tuberculosis is transmissible to human beings—a thing that has never been proved and is only advocated by those who have an axe to grind via the T. B. test.

Human tuberculosis has been rapidly decreasing for the past 40 years. The Bulletin of the Philadelphia Bureau of Health for October and November 1928, Page 6, says that Philadelphia and all other cities have had a 50 per cent reduction in the disease during the past 17 years. And no tuberculin tested milk ordinances were in force in any of the cities during that time. (Except in the case of Chicago for a year or two.)

An Editorial in the Journal of the American Medical Association, February 23rd, 1929, declares: "During the past 40 years there has been a marked decrease in the number of deaths from tuberculosis both relatively and absolutely."

During that time however, tuberculosis among cattle has increased rapidly—due to and in proportion to the extent of tuberculin testing.

### Health Directors in Triple Role of Liar, Cheat and Fraud

These facts are well known to the powers "higher up", who sense the danger of the loss of a vast amount of political loot. Something must be done and done quickly. Accordingly the health directors in 532 cities have recently received orders to push through tuberculin testing milk ordinances as fast as possible, and then in a little time to claim that the enormous decrease in human tuberculosis is due to the "tuberculin test".

To promote this scheme all these health directors are expected to play the triple role of liar, cheat and fraud. And we must say that some of them show wonderful adaptability.

### The Biggest Lie

The promoters of the tuberculin fraud have put forth a statistical lie which overshadows all other lies. There are no words, indeed, that can properly describe the monster.

It was conceived in cupidity and lust for power. It came to birth in municipal and State supported laboratories, in the stench of political rottenness and personal prostitution. Even the Father of Lies would not own the bastard.

Here it is: "One fourth of all the children dying under 16 years of age die of bovine tuberculosis".

Was there ever such a stupendous falsehood? Does it not lie four square to all the world? All the past masters of the Ananias Club with the co-operation and help of all the imps of perdition could not attain to it. It simply lies alone—unapproached and unapproachable.

Think, if there were such an unheard-of calamity raging throughout the whole length and breadth of the nation. Evidences of the visitations of this new "Captain of the men of Death" would be everywhere apparent. In every city, on every street and in every fourth house would be seen this stalking threat of disease and death. A despairing anguished cry would go up to heaven from the heart of American motherhood such as has never been heard since the foundation of the world. And what would the men and fathers in every city be doing? Remember, it is the children that are alleged to be falling under this blighting calamity!

Take a city like Akron, Ohio, where it has lately been decreed that only tuberculin-infected milk can be delivered to its citizens and where its health director recently had the gall to repeat the falsehood quoted above over his own signature.

What would happen in Akron with its two hundred thousand inhabitants if this thing were true? —At least fifty thousand red-blooded Americans would surround the City Hall inside an hour. There would be no pussyfooting. No time given for the health director to consult his "Recognized Authorities".

There would be plans for instant relief. There would be no political jugglery, no trimming of sails, no wire-pulling.

Any legal enactments required would be passed; they would receive official approval in the same hour, and the iron wheels of execution would start with a mighty thunder-roll and continue with increasing swiftness until this menace threatening the child life of the Nation was swept from the earth.





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### All the Fables of Antiquity Outdone

This monstrous falsehood pictures a condition which its authors say has been going on for many years and is increasing, and which, if true, would in the aggregate and considering our population threaten to surpass all the combined death-dealing calamities that have ever visited this earth.

The hundred days of the dead-wagons passing through the streets of London during the Great Plague and the constant cry heard from midnight until morning: "Bring out your dead", "bring out your dead"; and all the ravages, during the Middle Ages, of cholera, smallpox and the Black Death were as nothing compared to this horrible calamity which is alleged to have fallen and to be falling like the blast of doom upon the children of the nation.

Visualize the imminent and feverish haste of the undertakers! Hear the sawing and whittling and nailing of the coffin makers; contemplate the mighty heavings and shovelings of the grave-diggers!

The Ananias Club is outdone. All the liars of antiquity could not compete with these Tuberculin Testing experts—and they have no rivals in the present.

It surpasses the Seven Wonders of the World that sane men can be found in city councils or anywhere else who are so lost to commonsense and reason as to believe or be influenced by such a palpable lie and fraud.

### The Lie Naïled by Vital Statistics

"One fourth of all the children dying under 16 years of age dead of bovine tuberculosis!" Let us examine that colossal falsehood in the light of vital statistics: There is a law that each and every death shall be reported by the attending physician to the Bureau of Health, setting forth the exact cause of death. That law is mandatory. It must be complied with. The physician cannot ignore it or neglect it. If he evades it he is subjected to a heavy fine and his license as a physician is revoked. If he does not know the cause of death he must call in some one who can ascertain it, or else he must refer the case to the Coroner who will determine the cause by autopsy.

There is an International Committee on the causes of death representing all the leading and enlightened countries of the world. This Committee has passed upon all possible causes of death and a book is published called "The International List of Causes of Death" which guides every physician in making satisfactory and complete returns of all deaths.

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Any physician who would make a death return contrary to this list of causes would be promptly called to account.

Now, then, how about one-fourth of the children dying of bovine tuberculosis? Bovine tuberculosis is not even in the list of causes of death. It is not mentioned as a possible cause. It is not even mentioned as a complication. It is not mentioned in the "Manual of Joint Causes of Death". It is not mentioned at all.

Accordingly, there is not a single bovine tuberculosis death certificate on file in any Bureau of Vital Statistics in the whole country.

Was there ever a more dead give-away? Did bluffers, conspirators, thieves and liars ever make such a disgusting exhibition of mental and moral crookedness?

Some time ago The Akron Beacon Journal challenged the city health director to produce the name and address, with the attendant circumstances, of a single child that had died of bovine tuberculosis. The same paper lately passed the same challenge to the health director of Cleveland, Ohio, who has been retailing this monstrous falsehood over the radio.

Not one name has been forthcoming. And think what a chance these officials have! If they are not lying, all they have to do is to go into the Children's Record Division of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, where they should find one whole side of every file room ("one-fourth") jammed, packed solid with bovine tuberculosis death certificates.

Not only that, but before any funeral service can proceed the undertaker must have a burial permit from the Board of Health and that permit must state specifically the cause of death, and a copy of the permit must be kept on file.

Not one bovine tuberculosis death certificate and not one such burial permit can be found in the whole country.

Hundreds of millions have been spent to infect the cows, pollute the milk supply and "protect" humanity from dangers that do not exist.

Fellow citizens, how long are we going to stand for this criminal farce? How long shall we listen to politico-scientific twaddle about "recognized authorities"? Would it not be a good plan to use a little commonsense? Don't you think it about time to lock up the public treasury and tell these lying grafters to go to work?

American Medical Liberty League

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Chicago

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Form 138

65c per 100

## The Biggest Lie Ever Told— Tuberculin Tested Milk

### A VILE PRODUCT PROMOTED BY FALSEHOOD

By Eugene Underhill, M. D.  
Philadelphia, Pa.

ANANIAS has been held to be the Prince of Liars and second only in skill and ability to his Majesty, the Father of Lies.

The Tuberculin testing grand masters have these two gentlemen backed off the boards and wallowing and blubbing in the Sulphur Sea up to their eyelids.

They glorify a vile product by lying propaganda and attempt to clinch their arguments by the most stupendous falsehood ever told.

This lie is a freak, a monstrosity, and we will set it forth in all its blackness and disgusting nakedness.

But we will describe the vile product, "Tuberculin Tested Milk", first.

You will need a clothespin on your nose and a backstay on your stomach.

#### What the Stuff Is

Tuberculin tested milk is milk that is produced from cows that have been infected with tuberculin.

Tuberculin is an active principle or serum obtained from human lungs, intestines and genital organs that are engorged and rotting with tuberculosis.\* There is also a bovine type and a mixed type of equal vileness.

This stuff is injected into cows under the fallacious claim and pretext that it discovers tuberculosis.

Ordinary commonsense teaches that it is far more likely to cause the disease, and such is the conclusion of unprejudiced and reliable investigators. Administered to human beings, Tuberculin has caused tuberculosis, paralysis and death. In some in-

\* See the Author's article entitled: "Tuberculin—What it is; How it was first used and What happened".



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FORM 133 30c PER 100

### Time To Wake Up

In the course of only one day's reading—think of it, twenty-four hours!—we came across the three following items, all indicating the drive of the mean-spirited & murderous cabal of doctorism to fasten itself in irrevocable sovereignty upon the people of the world.

The first is from G. W. Haigh, M. D., in the "North American Review" for February 1929.

"The time has come seriously to consider the institution of State Medicine. By State Medicine is meant, not a system of retaining all the deficiencies of the individualistic competitive form of medical practice such as the panel system of Great Britain or the sickness societies of Germany, but an organization based upon the economic principle of the division of labor & designed to insure cooperation in supplying a public necessity; to wit, a complete, free, IN TIME COMPULSORY, health & accident service maintained by each Commonwealth. It would surely supply to any & all a free, universal medical service, which might be JUST AS COMPULSORY as our educational system, since no patient should be permitted to lose his life through ignorance or FANATICISM. Those individuals not sufficiently educated & morally fit to administer to the sick & the wounded, it would largely ERADICATE."

So, you drugless practitioners, you homeopaths, you Christian Scientists, if you want to be "eradicated," just fall asleep in the certain faith that somehow things will come out all right. If you want to wake up behind the counter in some department store twenty-five years hence at a few dollars a week, remember that, though your patients' deathrate over years of practice may have been eight per thousand against fourteen per thousand for your orthodox compeers, it was deemed advisable that YOU be "eradicated." "Ignorance & fanaticism"—that means YOU. Not "morally fit"; in other words not drugging & squirting, not in cahoots with the medical olig-

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archy—that means YOU, nobody else, foolish, unethical YOU.

The second item encountered quoted Voronoff on the future of his surgical operation whereby the sex glands of apes are engrafted upon humans with the idea of rejuvenating them & adding many years to their useful activity.

"In a time of great national emergency" he declared, "a Government may make the operation COMPULSORY."

That is to say, with a war on its hands, government will be empowered to seize aged persons all & sundry; to perform the Voronoff operation, or similar operations with goat glands & what not; then load the subjects into cattle cars for shipment to the front trenches. Have you reached the age of sixty-five & foolishly imagined your fighting days were over? Perish the unpatriotic thought! Inside of six months you may perchance find yourself meeting the shrapnel & gas attacks on foreign soil, & irresistibly inclined to follow the ancient & honorable custom of invading armies in regard to the female population.

Here is the third item:

"The Magistrates of Wolverhampton, England, on November 10, 1929, convicted Ernest Gwinnett of having neglected to provide medical treatment for his six-year-old daughter Lily. The wilful neglect consisted in declining to submit his little one to the risks of a throat OPERATION FOR ENLARGED TONSILS."

So, for resisting this operation, which the official statistics admit causes thirty deaths per annum in England, the man goes to the "Pen."

"Awake, thou that sleepest!" says Ephesians 5-14. Common sense says the same thing. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," said John Philpot Curran, in 1808 in his famous speech at Dublin. He gave humanity a slogan for all time, or until the millennium which just now does not look to be around the corner.

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