

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

Section 43, Pages 1261 - 1290

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, 1929-1939

Henry F. Herrman
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
BAGGALL BUILDING
Hays, Kansas

Nov. 8th, 1930.

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

Dear Sir:

In Re: J. M. Henrickson.

I am getting into Mr. Henrickson case against King
and Bisenious, the persons who sold him the cholera virus
from which his hogs died, and I am wondering ~~wether~~ Whether
either Harry King, or Bisenious are registered pharmacists.
Could you give me that information or get it for me.

Thanking you in advance, I am,

Respectfully yours,

Henry F. Herrman

*W. H. Pharmacy
Pharmacy
near Childs, Sec 1
Elwood, Kas.*



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

July 6, 1931.

Mr. Orville Cantrell,
Harveyville, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Cantrell:

Following up our letter of Friday, we decided today that Mr. Gray will go south to Elk and Chautauqua Counties tomorrow. I just talked with Mrs. Cantrell and told her that Mr. Gray will be along and pick you up tomorrow morning.

Of course, state work will be new to you. This project that we are working on is an experimental project. The appropriation was made for this department to experiment in the eradication of flies and other cattle pests and provides only for the buying of supplies and paying expenses of representatives of the Live Stock Commissioner's department. I will pay your salary of \$150.00 per month out of the department's funds and your expenses out of the fly experiment fund. Mr. Gray will explain to you the manner and method of keeping your expense account. I might add in this connection that it is very essential that you be very careful for the reason that the Auditor requires that all expense accounts be carefully compiled and receipts covering all expenses must be furnished.

Mr. Gray will also explain the nature of the work we are doing. It will not be heavy work but it will require activity for a while until we get all of our paraphernalia set up on the different farms on which we are conducting this experiment. Mr. Gray has been with the department for several years and knows very well the policy that we follow here with respect to the services of our representatives and I have instructed him to go over this with you and advise you in detail concerning all matters connected with our work.

As I told you here in the office, I am going to give you a month's work and it may be that we will need you longer if nothing better shows up. I am enclosing you copy of a letter that was sent to all of our regular employees on May 5th of this year. I usually give our help a letter outlining any changes in policies every year so I am enclosing it for your information.

Trusting that you will like the work and that everything will go along nicely,

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

JHM.A



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

July 9, 1931.

Ottawa Co

Mr. J. F. Pickrell, Clerk,
Ottawa County,
Minneapolis, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 7th instant received and contents noted.

In reply wish to say indemnity paid on reactors taken from herds being handled under the accredited herd plan or herds located in counties which have been classed as modified clean area is paid as follows: Check covering net proceeds from the sale of reactors goes to the owner. He also received from this department an order for payment drawn on the Board of County Commissioners in which the reactors were located for one-half of the difference between the appraised value of the animals and the amount of net salvage. In addition to indemnity paid by the county he receives an amount equal to county indemnity up to \$35.00 on a grade animal and \$70.00 on a pure-bred animal from the federal government. The federal government never pays more than \$35.00 on a grade and \$70.00 on a pure-bred and never pays any indemnity on grade bulls or steers. ~~Not payable to state or~~
~~also to state in connection with the indemnity as classed~~
of reactors found in herds which are not being handled under the accredited herd plan and are not located in a county which is classed as a modified clean area are paid for as follows: The owner receives an order drawn on the Board of County Commissioners of the county in which such reactors are found for one-half of the appraised value and check covering net proceeds from the sale of the animals goes to the county. In cases of this kind, of course, the owner does not receive indemnity from the federal government.

Ottawa County is not a modified clean area county but there are herds in the county which are being handled under the accredited herd plan. Therefore, indemnity is paid by your Board of County Commissioners under both of the above plans.



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Mr. J. F. Pickrell,
Minneapolis, Kansas.

Minneapolis, Kansas. -2- We trust that we have explained the matter of payment of indemnity fully but if there is anything else that you wish to know in connection with the foregoing we trust that you will not hesitate to write us.

Very truly yours, A. Hugo W., \$10.00
Commissioner.

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

OFFICE OF
OTTAWA COUNTY CLERK
JOHN F. PICKRELL, CLERK

MINNEAPOLIS, KANSAS

July 7 1931

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

Dear Sir;-

Will ~~you~~ you please inform me as to the new
method of paying for T.B.cattle.

Not that we want to pay a larger percentage
on the condemned animals but there is a change in
handling of this item and we do not understand it.

Yours truly,

J. F. Pickrell.
County Clerk
Ottawa County

Smith Center

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July 11, 1931.

Dr. B. C. Harrison,
407 South Topeka,
Wichita, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

Since the mange eradication work is so very light and we have so few known cases in the state at this time, I have decided to have you and Dr. Jno. W. Smith, who has been with the department for the past three or four years in tuberculosis work, devote some time to sanitary clean-up work on swamp fever infected farms in southeastern Kansas. Therefore, arrange to go to Wilson County any day next week to begin this work.

I am enclosing you a list of the owners of horses that have been classed as being infected with swamp fever and have been appraised and disposed of. Of course, it is understood that these farms have in a way been cleaned and disinfected since owners are instructed to do so in line with the enclosed directions. However, the disease seems to be spreading gradually and since we have no means of combating the disease other than through sanitary methods we thought it best to work along this line.

We want you to go to the owners shown on the enclosed list, advise them as to what you are there for and get their cooperation. Look the situation over with respect to stables, sheds and feed lot conditions and wherever there has not been a general clean-up of infected places require same to be done. All manure around the barns and sheds should be hauled out and scattered on plow land if possible. Then a general cleaning and disinfecting of barns, feed troughs and watering places should follow. You should also observe the watering places in the pastures and if there are stagnant ponds or places from which horses should not drink these places should be fenced and the horses watered from some other place.

When it comes to the disinfecting of the infected places should any of the owners not be financially able to buy disinfectant, I feel sure that the county commissioners will provide the necessary disinfectant. In any event, I will make the arrangements and advise you as to same.

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Dr. B. C. Harrison,
Wichita, Kansas.

-2-

With respect to the disinfectant used, if the farmer buys it himself, I believe that a common lye solution would be just as good in these cases as a high-priced disinfectant. I do not know that you have ever used this disinfectant but we have used it in many cases of hog cholera and found it to be all right. A pound of lye to about five gallons should be used. I am making this only as a suggestion and if the owner wishes to buy some other kind it will be all right.

In this connection, if you have any work ahead in mangle eradication you can attend to it before you go to Wilson County. I think it will be a good plan for you to arrange to stay in Wilson County about two weeks before going back home as by trying the plan out for this length of time we will know whether or not we want to continue it or otherwise.

You had better let me know, either by phone or letter, as soon as you reach Fredonia so that if we have anything more to give you we can do so. I think it will be best for you to take your own car and by doing so you can charge for the mileage from the time you leave home until you return at the rate of 6¢ per mile.

I have a letter from the Clerk of Wilson County advising that the county commissioners will confer with a representative of this department on July 20th. However, I think it a good plan for you to go any time next week and look the situation over. When you go you can get in touch with Mr. Rex Singleton, Benedict, Mr. F. B. Kimball, Neodesha, or Mr. Otto Apollo, Fredonia. After you have talked with them you might write or call me so that we will know just what their attitude might be. However, they understand very well what we expect to do since we explained it at the Independence conference.

It is suggested that in making up your report covering farms on which you work, that you give a good outline of the general conditions on the farms not only with respect to horses but other livestock that might be on the farms.

Should anyone question your authority you may show them this letter which gives you authority to act as a veterinary inspector and deputy livestock commissioner of the state of Kansas.

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

JHM.A



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

July 14, 1931.

Dr. W. R. Barnard,
Belleville, Kansas.

Dear Doctor:

I have yours of the 11th and thank you very much for same. It would appear from your letter that no veterinarian had been called to make an examination of the sick hogs. I understood from my telephone conversation with the County Agent that the local veterinarians were not positive in their diagnosis and wanted some outside help. In any event, I appreciate your looking after the matter. I am writing the County Agent instructing him to have the owners of the hogs follow out your recommendations with respect to the handling of their hogs.

You can make up your voucher covering this trip at your convenience and send it to us. In this connection, if you have any charges against this department for services rendered prior to July 1, 1931, that have not been paid we will appreciate it if you will send them in at once since we have to file vouchers with the State Auditor this month covering all expenses incurred during the fiscal year which ended June 30th.

I note your reference to the two inch rain in your locality. With one or two exceptions we have had plenty of rain recently to bring the corn and other row crops along in fine shape and I have not noticed that there has been any great amount of damage done to any crop by storms. The only unsatisfactory thing now is the price of all agricultural products. There certainly will be a change some of these days. If not, God only knows what is going to happen to the state and nation politically. While government cannot correct the situation in every particular, yet it can help and unless a change comes we had better prepare to live under Brinkley or someone like him. This paragraph, of course, is just on the side and doesn't mean anything other than my observation of the situation at present.

Thanking you again for your cooperation and promptness in looking after this matter, I am

Very truly yours,

JHM.A

Commissioner.



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

WIRT R. BARNARD, D. V. S.
BELLEVILLE, KANSAS

July 11th, 1931.

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

My Dear Mr Mercer:

Just beat a two inch rain in from Smith County by about 30 minutes. We had quite a little hail, do not know yet how extensive, but the wind was next to a cyclone and I wouldn't be surprised to hear of considerable damage by morning.

I arrive in Smith Center in time for breakfast this morning and got back there in time for a late dinner. I visited the farm of Hofer Bros, eight miles southwest of Athol where he has about 185 head of spring pigs and all looking good except eight or ten, the trouble is just starting and I do not consider that it will get under much headway. The trouble has all the appearance of enteritis of some form, in my opinion the necrotic type as it appears slow. From there I visited the farm of a Mr Detrich, who two or three years ago had considerable trouble with enteritis and who now has three or four bony looking ones running around with knots on their legs showing a previous deficiency condition. From the farm of Mr Detrich we drove back within four miles of Smith Center and about eight miles north to a farm with about 200 head of spring shoats. The condition of this herd was generally good but had about 20 head poor specimens. The owner here did not know we were coming and the family present didn't seem interested enough to come out and look the hogs over with us.

A great deal of these conditions are due to a lack of enterprise on the part of the owners. Gilts pigs are more susceptible to this condition from my observation. Furthermore on other crops, the owner prepares the field ahead of time for the crops he expects to produce, the fertilization and care of the field and proper selection of seed in 90 percent of cases rewards him well. The same thing is just as essential in preparing for a pig crop. The sows must be built up from the time they wean their pigs, for another crop if you expect them to be thrifty. DIET, in my mind is the secret of success and the one first preventative to apply against these conditions, secondly sanitation.

The County agent out there and the Purina Representative were the ones instrumental in getting, they said, a State Man on the job to tell the people the most reliable and effectual method of combatting the condition. They said they were filled up on agents and radios and it was getting the right facts from the right source in time, not the present seriousness of the condition. I got 'em told.

Barnard

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

July 20, 1931.

Dr. B. C. Harrison,
c/o Loether Hotel,
Fredonia, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

I have yours of the 19th with inspection reports covering the Mrs. Stevens band of sheep.

I note that you have visited several swamp fever infected farms in Wilson County. You do not state, however, whether you have had any of these farms cleaned and disinfected. In this connection I think it very necessary that there be a cleaning and disinfecting of all these farms on which swamp fever horses were found. There seems to be quite a number of these farms that have been reported as cleaned and disinfected on which new cases of swamp fever have developed. Hence the reason that we thought it necessary that someone be sent to supervise the actual disinfecting. More than likely you should have some sort of a disinfecting spray pump. I presume there are very few of the farmers who have such a thing. Make inquiry and see if you can buy what you need there at Fredonia. If you cannot, let me know what kind of a spray pump that will be best for this work and I will get you one and send it to you.

Do you find any opposition among the farmers as to the cleaning up and disinfecting of their places? I will be glad to have you write me of the outcome of the meeting today with the County Commissioners.

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

JHM.A

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



J. H. MERCER
COMMISSIONER

State of Kansas

OFFICE OF
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER
TOPEKA

Andonia Raus

July 19 1930.

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

Dear Mr Mercer,

Enclosed find inspection report of the Stevens sheep near Humboldt that we have had under observation since early in the spring, and just recently they had asked me to make inspection to see that they were clean, so I drove up there today and find they are not infected and released them.

I have visited something like eighteen farms in this County so far, and the County Commissioners, are aiding me in every way possible in making investigations. I have made a report of every farm visited and will make a detailed report on same when I get home to my typewriter. I have found varying circumstances in many places, which are leading me to believe that in a large majority of cases, that source of water supply has nothing to do with spread of disease, and am going to, from now on, make

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J. H. MERCER
COMMISSIONER

State of Kansas

OFFICE OF
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSIONER
TOPEKA
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Close inquiry regarding external pests, such as the large house flies, also search for ticks on horses, in conjunction with my other inquiries, as some data that I have gathered almost explodes some of our theories regarding the method of transmission, altho I may be far off in my suspicions, and think by the time I am through here, I may have some ideas fixed in my mind, or exploded entirely?

I will be in the meeting tomorrow, Mon 20th, with the Commissioners, when they are all together, and we will see if there is any other method, besides checking up on cases and sanitation, will probably write you again in a day or two.

Trusting this to be satisfactory I beg to remain

Yours Truly-

B. C. Harrison

To Loether Hotel

Fredonia Kans.



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

M. C. CAMPBELL
1313 North Emporia

JESSE C. HARPER
1103 North Emporia

CAMPBELL & HARPER RANCH

ASHLAND, CLARK COUNTY, KANSAS

Breeders of Registered and High Grade Herfords

WICHITA, KANSAS

July 20, '31

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

Dear Mr. Mercer;

Up until last fall we used to ship in a good many calves. While we used to vaccinate for hemorrhagic septicemia, I have never had much faith in the medicine. Whenever we had a bunch of calves get sick, I found that they were handled badly in the point of origin, ran into a bad storm on the train, or had cold, rainy weather at the time or after arrival. Whenever the calves were handled easier at the point of origin, had easy shipment, and had nice weather for a week or ten days after they arrived, we never had any trouble whether we vaccinated or not.

You understand this is just my personal opinion, as I know a good many people feel differently about it.

Very truly yours,

JCH:NB



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THE TOD RANCH
MAPLE HILL, KANSAS

WM. J. TOD & SON

JAMES TOD, MANAGING PARTNER
MAPLE HILL, KANSAS

THE  RANCH
FOLSOM, NEW MEXICO

July 13, 1931.

Hon. J. H. Mercer,
State House,
Topeka, Kansas.

My dear Joe:

I have your letter of July 10th about the hemorrhagic septicemia experiment.

Death losses among our smaller neighbors were pretty heavy two years ago when there was little or no vaccinating done. Last fall practically everyone vaccinated in some form or another with not entirely satisfactory results. The vaccinating of cattle which came from the public yards usually took place just prior to their shipment back to the country. This vaccination was usually just for hemorrhagic septicemia. I have not the figures on these bunches, but understand there were some losses from shipping fever, pneumonia, colds, and other causes.

The Adams Cattle Company vaccinated their calves, which they branded at the XI for pneumonia last year. As you will remember in 1929 they had extremely heavy death losses as well as over 500 cases which recovered, more or less. Their pneumonia experiment last fall stopped the pneumonia but they still had too large death losses from other causes.

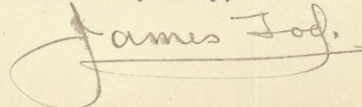
In 1928, we received 835 calves and had a death loss of 54 head from various causes, all with symptoms of colds. In 1929, we shipped up 943 calves which received a double injection consisting of 4 c.c. of bovine mixed infection bacterin. Of these calves, 4 were sick during the winter and one died. In 1930, we shipped 939 calves which were vaccinated the same way at weaning time. Of these, 3 were sick, of which one died.

The heifer calves which we weaned and kept at Folsom for replacements are now practically free from disease, our death loss for the last two years being zero. Previous to vaccination, we had well over 50% which were sick and a death loss of from 1%-3%.

Trusting this is the information you desire, I remain, with kindest personal regards,

Yours very truly,

JT/RAT



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THE J. P. CAMPBELL RANCH ACRES (CLARK COUNTY) KANSAS

J. P. CAMPBELL
WICHITA, KANSAS

July, 12, 1931

Mr. J. H. Mercer,
Topeka, Kans.

Dear Mr. Mercer:

Replying to your inquiry of July 10 in regard to my observations in vaccination for hemorrhagic septicemia over a period of several years, will say that I have had a great deal of experience, and many varied circumstances.

As a rule I probably have had better success in vaccinating calves than many others that I have known of, as you know from some of our former conversations in regard to it.

I am free to say this, that in no case where I have vaccinated for hemorrhagic, 24 to 48 hours before loading calves on the cars for shipment to my ranch, or else where, have I had any outbreak of the disease whatever. While in other shipments at the same time and under the same circumstances, I have had very serious trouble. I have had almost equally as much success where I have vaccinated the calves immediately after unloading them here at my ranch, if the shipment was not of too long a duration.

I did not move any calves in 1930, but in 1929 I moved in some 4500 head. The most of which I vaccinated as soon as they were unloaded off the cars, and ~~THEY ALL~~ had no loss whatever when so treated.

One shipment, of several cars that were on the road five days, and in a cold snow storm, for four days more before I could get to vaccinate them, they commenced dying, and they all seemed to be sick, but within 24 hours after vaccinating, they brightened up and all went on feed, and I think I only lost 2 % of that bunch after vaccination.

Just before that time, I brought in 1000 head and unloaded them at Mineola. The weather was fine, the wheat fields were wonderful, and the temptation was so great that I turned them into the wheat fields, without bringing them home to vaccinate, they had only been on the cars 11 hours, so I just took the chance, well in just ten days they were the sickest bunch of calves I had ever had and all took sick at the same time, I had lost five head. I took them to the nearest pens to vaccinate them, and in 48 hours, I had lost 10 more of them and the rest were all well.

I could cite you to many other instances of my experience, very similar to these to which I have above referred to, and in every case it was worked out about the same. In some cases where calves were very sick, I have repeated the dose several times a day, for two or three days, and occasionally saved a calf, that I think otherwise would have died.

If this information is of any value to you, in making up your report, I am very glad to give it to you.

When I did not vaccinate -



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THE J. P. CAMPBELL RANCH ACRES (CLARK COUNTY) KANSAS

J. P. CAMPBELL
WICHITA, KANSAS

2#

From my many and varied experiences, I would not hesitate to say that I regard vaccination for hemorrhagic is almost infallible, though I know that others do not agree with me in regard to this. My own experience will bear out my statement.

I will be glad to give you any further information that I may at any time.

Yours very truly.



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HORACE G. ADAMS
HORACE G. ADAMS JR.
ALEXANDER W. ADAMS
RAYMOND E. ADAMS

THE ADAMS CATTLE CO.

MAPLE HILL, KANSAS
July 13, 1931.

THE ADAMS RANCH
MAPLE HILL, KANSAS
X. I. RANCH
PLAINS, KANSAS
BRAND X. I

Mr. J. H. Mercer, Commissioner,
Live Stock Sanitary Commission,
T o p e k a , K a n s a s .

Dear Mr. Mercer:

Yours of July 10th in which you ask for our
experience with Hemorrhagic Septicemia.

In the Fall of 1929 we had at one time, directly
after shipping, over 500 calves that were affected. We vaccinated
them with a bacterin that was recommended very highly by the com-
pany that manufactured it. This bacterin seemed to aggravate
their trouble and we lost a great many almost immediately after
vaccinating them. We called a veterinary from Manhattan who
recommended vaccinating them with a serum, which we did and
got very good results.

In the Fall of 1930 the company that manufactured
the bacterin we used the year before, informed us that if we vac-
cinated the calves some two or three weeks before shipping, it
would be a certain preventative against sickness or loss. We did
this but our calves started dying directly after they were re-
ceived at Maple Hill. We had over 500 sick calves at one time.
We again used the serum the same as the year before with very
good results.

HGA:C

Yours very truly,
THE ADAMS CATTLE CO.,



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

WIRT R. BARNARD, D. V. S.
BELLEVILLE, KANSAS

July 11th, 1931.

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

My Dear Mr Mercer:

Referring to your letter of the 10th inst
seeking information relative to immunization against hemorrhagic
septicaemia in compiling your report.

Where the hemorrhagic septicaemia aggressin has been given to
unexposed calves the results have been very satisfactory. Only in
one instance have I had the opportunity to exposed calves treated
as above by placing them with infected calves and in this case
none of them broke.

The most of my work with hemorrhagic septicaemia has been with
herds where the disease is present. In such herds, hemorrhagic
septicaemia bacterin or better still the Mixed Bovine Bacterin
containing the pneumonia strains is indicated and not the Aggressin
and is far superior as a curative agent than the straight hem sep
bacterin. Best results from its use will be obtain as a preventative
the earlier it can be given, and its curative properties the same.
It is passive in its immunity, immunity lasting not to exceed
30 days under heavy exposure.

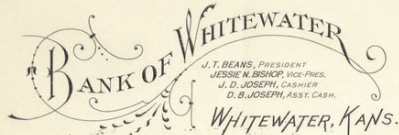
I always use aggressin in unexposed herds and the bacterin in
exposed and affected herds. I do not have any definite knowledge as
to exactly how long the immunity from the aggressin is.

Biologic therapy depends for its success upon positive diagnosis
primarily associated with animal vitality, climatic conditions,
sanitary surroundings and proper housing.

Personally the straight hemorrhagic septiceamia bacterin I have
little use for, because, the most of the cases we get are complicated
and in such cases it is almost worthless, but the Mixed with the
pneumonic strains are valuable to the industry, in my opinion.

Very truly yours,

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



July 11, 1931.

J. H. Mercer, Live Stock Commissioner,
State House,
Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

Replying to yours of July 10th relative to my experience with vaccinating against Hemorrhagic Septecemia, I will say that of the 300 head that you vaccinated last fall I lost none of them from any cause and none were attacked with hemorrhagic septecemia. My nephew, who shipped in about the same number at the same time, did not vaccinate and did not lose any either or have any attacked with that disease.

I had one case of hemorrhagic septecemia last winter. This was a yearling steer that I had bought on the Wichita yards and vaccinated on the Wichita yards; but he did not develop the disease until, about ninety days after I had him.

I have never lost a steer from Hemorrhagic septecemia since I began vaccinating for that trouble and vaccinating every 48 hours after the animal is attacked. My opinion, therefore, from my experience is that it does help somewhat to lighten the disease if the animal is attacked, but is not a preventative. The best preventative is to keep the cattle out of cold rains; and if attacked, keep them from getting wet especially from cold rains. Hemorrhagic septecemia seems to develop from a sort of chill or cold and is very much aggravated by the same cause after the animal is once attacked.

I have had considerable experience in vaccinating hogs for hemorrhagic septecemia and my opinion is that it does no good whatever so far as the hogs are concerned, after they are once attacked with the disease. In fact, I think if you have a virulent type of hemorrhagic among your hogs, the only thing to do is either kill them all or ship them out. You can save a small proportion by feeding lye in some form; but not enough to pay for the trouble when you take into consideration that those you save do not do well and are rather a liability than an asset.

It has been suggested by some that these germs are sometimes conveyed from hogs to cattle. I think that is true. My experience has been that cattle that are placed in a lot that is badly infected with hog hemorrhagic septecemia are more likely to take the disease than those place in a clean lot.



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What I have said relative to cold rains applies with even greater force as to hogs than to cattle. It is very often the case that hogs that are attacked with hemorrhagic will die over night if left to a cold rain. In such cases instead of attacking the intestines, it seems to attack the lungs in an acute form and produces a sort of pneumonia. Hemorrhagic among both cattle and hogs, I think, could well be called intestinal flu; because it bears such a close resemblance to that disease among people.

I think the best preventive for hemorrhagic among both hogs and cattle is to keep the lots perfectly clean-plowing them up every summer and sowing them down in sudan or cane, and keeping both cattle and hogs off the lots during the summer months. If the lots are once infected it is simply impossible to raise hogs, especially pigs, until the germs in the soil are destroyed in some way. Manure piles are the best preservatives of these germs-whether it be hogs or cattle- and the disease is infectious but not to any very great extent contagious among cattle.

Very truly yours,

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



E. F. KUBIN, SECRETARY

State of Kansas

OFFICE OF
STATE BOARD OF VETERINARY EXAMINERS
MCIPHERSON, KANSAS

July, 11, 1931.

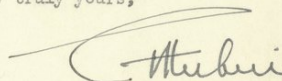
Hon. J. H. Mercer,
Topeka, Kansas
Dear Mr. Mercer:

My experience in vaccinating calves either as a preventative or as a cure for Hemorrhagic Septicaemia has been rather limited. At the time your office started investigations I believe I visited more than a dozen herds in this part of the state. None of these were vaccinated by me. However some were vaccinated before they left the yards. That sort of information is not of distinct value unless we know what product was used and how large a dose.

Personally I believe that feed and exposure has much to do with the severity of the disease. I have had no trouble to immunize native calves if they were not allowed to come in contact with diseased animals for a period of two weeks. The product of my preference in this procedure is the Aggressin. Many of my clients truck several calves at a time from the Wichita market and very frequently the infection is transmitted in this way to native animals. The disease thus produced in the native calves is very fatal and practically all native calves become infected. I know of some fifteen farms where calves, native, were immunized with the aggressin and after ten days or two weeks calves and other stock originating at public markets were placed into the same lots with ^{the} loss of native calves.

I will be very glad to have your report when it comes out. I believe much may be gained of value to the stockman as well as the veterinarian from a careful check on calves entering and leaving the public markets.

Very truly yours,



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

R. B. TEMPLE-GEORGE R. TEMPLE

DEALERS IN
HIGH GRADE CATTLE
618 BROWN BUILDING
WICHITA, KANSAS

July 13, 1931,

W. J. H. Mercer
Topeka Kan.

Dear Mr Mercer:-
Your favor of 10th recd

"I have never vaccinated any Calves for
"hemorrhagic Septicemia" Several parties in
my neighborhood have vaccinated and the
reports are contradictory one party after
vaccinating lost 70, another lost about
same no who did not vaccinate -
My own Experience with Calves for
several years leads me to believe that
if Calves are treated quietly and handled
quietly so as not to get excited in loading
& shipping & driving, there will be little
trouble - but if on the contrary - the
calves get excited & overexcited in the
shipping - if the weather should be cool
or cold there will be some losses
We shipped some Calves from Alpine Tex
that were roughly handled getting hot
the train stood on siding at Alpine 8
hours at night before moving - they
were unloaded and fed at San Angelo
in this shipment we lost 25 a few days
after arrival at our ranch in Barber Co
The same day we had a shipment from
Valentine Tex that came through without
delay, they were ^{loaded} loaded quietly and unloaded
& fed same as others at Altus Ok - we had no
loss in this bunch - Another time we bought
two in this bunch - Another time we bought
the Hall & Jackson calves in Comanche Co Ok
they had trouble separating them from
Calves running the cows & Calves in the

Alpine Tex 5000 lbs. Elevation
Cold at night -

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

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R. B. TEMPLE-GEORGE R. TEMPLE

DEALERS IN
HIGH GRADE CATTLE

618 BROWN BUILDING

WICHITA, KANSAS

operation - they run them also on the
drive down to our Barber to ^{road} about
25 mi drive - we lost 20 of these calves
The above with other bunches we
have handled, have made us believe
this trouble is mainly brought on by
the handling of the calves at weaning
time -

Yours Truly

R. B. Temple -

We bought 1929 calves from O. E. Sutter
Fargo OK. He weaned the calves & fed them
for a week before shipping them to us
we did not lose a calf in this shipment



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

July 21, 1931.

Dr. U. G. Houck, Acting Chief,
Bureau of Animal Industry,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Houck:

Acknowledging receipt of your letter of the 15th. I am not so certain that you fully understand my request that the anaplasmosis field work in Kansas be continued. By referring to our letter of July 1st to Dr. J. R. Mohler you will note that the Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner withdrew from the experimental research work for the reason that under the law and the funds appropriated for this department we could not participate further in the work since the law provides that the Agricultural College shall take care of the laboratory research work for this department.

It was our thought, however, that the field work should be continued and while we had had no reported cases of anaplasmosis for several months up to July 1st, yet it seemed that it would be to the advantage of both your department and the College to have someone to keep in touch with all reported field cases. Since writing on the 7th we have had one reported case of anaplasmosis in Barton County. The Barton County case is in new territory and was found in a herd of pure-bred polled cattle.

In order to keep in close touch with the cooperative scheme of eradicating and controlling the disease anaplasmosis we felt that it would be constructive to continue the field cooperative work as between the Bureau of Animal Industry and the State Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner of Kansas and we hope that your department can do this. Should this meet with your approval you may draw up a memorandum of agreement as between your department and the Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner of Kansas, the Bureau contributing \$100 toward Dr. R. B. Christenson's salary for the balance of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932.

Thanking you in advance for your consideration of this matter and an early reply, I am

Very truly yours,

JHM.A

Commissioner.



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

July 25, 1931.

Mr. Arnold Berns,
Peabody, Kansas.

Dear Arnold:

The legislature appropriated money for this department to experiment in the extermination of flies and other cattle pests. We did quite a little work along this line last summer and have experimented to the extent that we know we have a trap that is workable for small herds such as dairy and breeding herds that are handled around barns and sheds. However, it is not workable in big pastures.

We are experimenting with two or three projects in connection with pasture cattle and I am wondering if you have a herd of your own cattle in a pasture where an experiment might be conducted. Whatever is done, of course, would not disturb the cattle in any way but we would like to conduct the experiment on your cattle because we feel that you would be interested in results. Therefore, if you have a pasture where Mr. Gray might set up a trap or two I will be glad to send him down to confer with you.

I might add that we established a sort of trap in Dan Casement's feed lots last week. If you still have cattle in a dry lot we will be glad to set one up there if you want us to do so.

Let me hear from you at your very earliest convenience.

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

JHM.A

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

25 Federal Bldg.,
Topeka, Kansas.
July 28, 1931.

SUMMARY OF COOPERATIVE TUBERCULIN TESTING IN
Neosho County, Kansas.

Recommended for Remodified Area July 1, 1931.

Complete Tests of County	Herds	Cattle	Reactors	Per cent Reactors	Herds Infected	Cattle in In- fected herds.
Second	:	:	1	:	:	:
Complete	102	1,070	3	.01	1	13
Test	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:

The above figures give a correct report of tuberculosis eradication
work for first remodification of Neosho County, Kansas.

M.

Acting Inspector in Charge,
Tuberculosis Eradication.



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

DR. C. P. FITCH
O. W. HEALY
W. S. MOSCRIPT
P. O. HOLLAND
DR. W. A. ANDERSON

STATE OF MINNESOTA
LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD
(OLD CAPITOL)

CHAS. E. COTTON, VETERINARIAN
SECRETARY AND EXECUTIVE OFFICER
N. CARROLL, CHIEF CLERK

IN REPLY
REFER TO FILE _____

ST. PAUL August 1st, 1931

Hon. J. H. Mercer
State L. S. Sanitary Commissioner
State Capitol, Topeka, K a n s a s

Mr. R. L. Cuff
Live Stock Commissioner
Kansas City Live Stock Exchange
Kansas City, Missouri

Gentlemen:

After conferring with Mr. Cuff at the Midwestern States Tuberculosis Conference and on receipt of his letter of April 20th, I referred the matter to the quarterly meeting of this Board on July 27th. I explained to our Board, as I also explained verbally to Mr. Cuff, that, in my opinion, Mr. Mercer, as the Live Stock Sanitary official of Kansas, is the one who should pass on and accept the certificate of the owner and also the shipper's statement on the blank forms, copies of which you furnished us, and that your representative at the yards should then tag the cattle; Mr. Mercer's office could then issue the necessary health certificate for the shipment of such cattle interstate to Minnesota. I also explained that we were of the opinion that, under these circumstances, such cattle will meet our requirements for the importation into Minnesota without the necessity of placing them under quarantine for feeding purposes or for any other purpose provided you will state on the health certificate that the cattle originate from your accredited areas and that the entire herds from which such cattle originate have passed one complete negative test within twelve months; such health certificate should be approved by Mr. Mercer. Provided the cattle have not been tested within twelve months or provided they originate from herds in counties in the process of accreditation, or herds in the process of accreditation under the Individual Accredited Herd Plan, they could be imported within six months of the date of the negative tests of the entire herds. If more than twelve months have elapsed since the date of the last negative tests of the herds from which such cattle originated we would permit them to come into our areas for feeding purposes, in quarantine, such quarantine to be continued until the cattle are filled and ready for market, but with the understanding that such cattle will not be resold and placed on other premises within the county or area unless they have passed a satisfactory tuberculin test.

We are of the opinion, as I explained to Mr. Cuff, and we will accept health certificates approved by Mr. Mercer, and that he is the one to assume the responsibility of the proper identification of the cattle as certified by the owner and the shipper on your form submitted to us, rather than to ask the state officials of other states to accept such form; as I explained to Mr. Cuff, this form does not represent a health certificate but we have the greatest respect and confidence in Mr. Mercer and will accept these health certificates



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

DR. C. P. FITCH
O. W. HEALY
W. S. MOSCRIPT
P. O. HOLLAND
DR. W. A. ANDERSON

STATE OF MINNESOTA
LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD
(OLD CAPITOL)

CHAS. E. COTTON, VETERINARIAN
SECRETARY AND EXECUTIVE OFFICER
N. CARROLL, CHIEF CLERK

IN REPLY
REFER TO FILE _____

ST. PAUL

August 1st, 1931

Hon. J. H. Mercer
Mr. R. L. Cuff -2-

under these conditions if the animals are properly tagged and identified and the health certificates approved by him.

I am herewith enclosing copy of the booklet containing our requirements for the importation of cattle into Minnesota, also another booklet containing our rules and regulations, as well as our Area Law, for the control of bovine tuberculosis. This Area Law was amended by the last legislature and I am also enclosing herewith a copy of the amended law.

Yours very truly

Chas. E. Cotton
Secretary and Executive Officer

CEC b

Three enclosures

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

KANSAS STATE COLLEGE
OF AGRICULTURE AND APPLIED SCIENCE
DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE
MANHATTAN, KANSAS

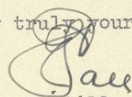
August 3, 1931

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

Dear Mr. Mercer:

The statements which you
enclose with your letter of July 30
have been forwarded to Dr. Dykstra
with the request that he start a
voucher in payment for this live
stock, payment to be made to the
State Treasurer.

Very truly yours,


L. E. Call, Director
Agricultural Experiment Station

LEC:M
Encl.
c- Dykstra



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

Sheet 1—To Firm *Cum*

FORM 1 (SPECIAL K. S. A. C.)

PURCHASE ORDER

Date *July 13, 1931*

Kansas State Agricultural College
Manhattan, Kansas

SHIPPING AND BILLING DIRECTIONS

MARK SHIPMENTS AS FOLLOWS

ORDER N^o 5172

State Live Stock Sanitary
Commissioner,
Topeka, Kansas.

Dept. of Special #5 (Anaplasmosis Research).
KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
Manhattan, Kansas

F.O.B.

Date needed *July 15, 1931*

As per

Render invoices in duplicate and place above order number
on all invoices and packages.

Please furnish to the Kansas State Agricultural College
the following articles:

11 Head of cattle as follows:

1208, 1213, 125a, 106a, 106, X106, 1212, 1212b, 1210,
1215 and 1213. Quoted price.....\$655.00

(The above described cattle are in the anaplasmosis research
herd at Sedan, Kansas).

STATE BOARD OF REGENTS,

By *[Signature]* Business Manager.