

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

Section 51, Pages 1501 - 1530

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.

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HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

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

December 19, 1937.

Mr. D. M. Howard,
County Agent,
Goodland, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Howard:

Answering your letter of the 16th. Of course, I do not know anything about why the results of the vaccination of the hogs you refer to with Peters hog cholera serum and virus and hemorrhagic aggrassin should be such as you outline.

I expect to be in Kansas City next Monday, the 21st, and I will take this matter up with the Peters Serum Company and will write you later.

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

JHM.A



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

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IDA K. POLLARD, *Office Secretary*

Office Phone No. 510
Residence Phone No. 26

GOODLAND, KANSAS

Dec. 16, 1931

Mr. J. H. Mercer
State Live Stock Sanitary Com.
Topeka, Kansas

Dear Mr. Mercer:

Under separate cover I am sending some bottles of Peters Hog Cholera Serum, Virus and Hemorrhagic Aggression.

One of the farmers of this county bought this serum direct from the Peters Company. It came in day before yesterday, was put in a cave, and yesterday afternoon he started vaccinating his pigs, following the directions on the bottles. (This farmer has always vaccinated his own hogs and had good results. He has vaccinated 500 to 800 head). Within three to five minutes after vaccinating a pig it got very sick, vomiting and acting like it would die. He vaccinated eight pigs and quit. One of the eight died within five minutes after being vaccinated.

He boiled his syringes and a pint fruit jar for twenty minutes to sterilize them. Used a separate needle for each vaccine. He has always poured the serum out into a pint fruit jar and then filled the syringe from the jar.

The pigs he was vaccinating will weigh from 20 to 30 pounds. He gave them 25cc of serum under one front leg, 2cc of serum under the other and the Hemorrhagic on the inside of the hind leg.

By rubbing and working with the other seven that were vaccinated he managed to save them and they appear to be alright this morning. We would like to know if it is a poor bunch of vaccine, or just what the trouble is. The pigs appear to be healthy and thrifty.

I would also like to have a copy of the licensed livestock drugs and tonics that are registered in Kansas.

Yours very truly,

D. M. Howard
D. M. Howard,

County Agent

DMH:IKP

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

December 28, 1931.

Mr. Fitz West,
Mankato, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

Following up our communication of October 14th with respect to federal government investigation of the potency etc. of the serum and virus used in the vaccination of your hogs by Dr. Latham, I received this morning a report from Dr. F. A. Imler, Inspector in Charge, Virus-Serum Control, Bureau of Animal Industry, and am enclosing you herewith copy of same for your information.

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

JHM:A

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY
LOCAL OFFICE

FAI:MM

Kansas City, Kansas, December 26, 1931.

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

Dear Mr. Mercer:

Reference is again made to your letter of October 14, 1931, requesting us to make an investigation of the batch of anti-hog cholera serum known as Serial No. 614 and the batch of hog cholera virus known as Serial No. 408, both produced by the Blue Cross Norden Serum Company, Superior, Nebraska, and some of which were used by Dr. M. A. Latham, Superior, Nebraska, in treating a herd of hogs belonging to Mr. Fitz west, Mankato, Kansas, on or about August 24, 1931. We now have completed the investigation of the serum and virus in question and submit the following report:

In regard to serum, Serial No. 614, our records show that the Blue Cross Norden Serum Company produced a batch of serum to which this number was assigned and it was tested for purity and potency with satisfactory results under the supervision of Bureau inspectors. This test was concluded on August 14, 1931. The records also show that serum of this serial number was shipped by the Blue Cross Norden Serum Company to 20 different veterinarians, including Dr. Latham, in the States of Kansas and Nebraska. We selected 10 of this group of veterinarians and made inquiry of them in regard to the results they had following the use of the serum which they received. These 10 veterinarians used a total of 122,000 c.c. of the serum in question. Replies have been received from the 10 veterinarians of whom inquiries were made and all report that the results were entirely satisfactory.

In regard to virus, Serial No. 408, our records show that the Blue Cross Norden Serum Company produced a batch of virus to which this number was assigned on August 5, 1931, and that it was tested with satisfactory results for purity under the supervision of Bureau employees. This test was concluded on August 12, 1931. The records also show that the Blue Cross Norden Serum Company shipped virus of this serial number to 14 different persons and firms. Three of these were among the 10 veterinarians who reported on the use of serum, Serial No. 614, referred to above. These 3 veterinarians used virus, Serial No. 408, in conjunction with serum, Serial No. 614, and all of them report satisfactory results.

The investigation of the use of the virus and serum referred to above in connection with the treatment of the herd of hogs of Mr. West, Mankato, Kansas, disclosed that there were several factors involved, other than the virus and serum, which probably were responsible for the unsatisfactory results. Information obtained indicates that undoubtedly Mr. West's hogs were in no condition at the time they were vaccinated to receive hog cholera virus.

Very truly yours

F. A. Imler.
Inspector in Charge, Virus-Serum Control.

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

FAT:MM

LOCAL OFFICE

Kansas City, Kansas, October 16, 1931.

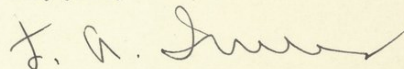
Hon. J. H. Mercer,
Livestock Sanitary Commissioner,
Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Mercer:

I have your letter of October 14 requesting us to make an investigation of certain serum known as Serial No. 614 and virus known as Serial No. 408, produced by the Blue Cross Norden Serum Company, Superior, Nebraska, and used by Dr. M. A. Latham, also of Superior, Nebraska, in vaccinating a herd of hogs belonging to Mr. Fitz West, of Mankato, Kansas, with unsatisfactory results.

In reply you are advised that we will make the investigation requested and on its completion will advise you of our findings.

very truly yours,



F. A. Imler.

Inspector in Charge, Virus-Serum Control.

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

October 14, 1931.

Dr. F. A. Imler,
Inspector in Charge Virus & Serum Control,
19 Federal Building,
Kansas City, Kansas.

Dear Dr. Imler:

During the latter part of August, 1931, Dr. M. A. Latham of Superior, Nebraska, vaccinated 121 head of hogs belonging to Mr. Fitz West of Mankato, Kansas, using the Blue Cross Norden Serum Company product. This company is located at Superior, Nebraska. The serial number of the serum used was 614 and the number of the virus was 408.

The records show that within a few days after these hogs were vaccinated they commenced to die. The owner is very much of the opinion that the vaccination was the cause of the death of his hogs. Therefore, I will appreciate it if you will make an investigation with respect to the serial numbers of serum and virus used in the vaccination of these hogs and advise this department as to the result of the investigation.

Thanking you in advance for this favor, I am

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

JHM.A

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

October 14, 1931.

Mr. Fitz West,
Mankato, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

Following up a communication from this office under date of September 10.

I am now in receipt of a report from Dr. M. A. Latham, Superior, Nebraska, with respect to the vaccination of your hogs and I am enclosing a copy of the report herewith. I am also enclosing copy of the last report made by Dr. Herman Farley.

I am asking the federal government to make an investigation with respect to the potency of the serum and virus used on your hogs. It will take some time for them to make this investigation but as soon as I receive the report I will send you copy of same.

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

JHM:A



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

DR. M. A. LATHAM
GRADUATE VETERINARIAN
DAY AND NIGHT PHONES 270

SUPERIOR, NEBRASKA

Oct. 6, 1931

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

Dear Sir:

Relative to your letter of September 10 in regard to the hogs on Mr. Fitz Wests farm at Mankato, Kansas, I will say that I made several trips to investigate the condition found on this place.

I was also on the farm at the same time Dr. Farley was there. Dr. Farley and I went over the situation very thoroughly in posting several hogs. I believe the condition was Gastritis and Interitis. I also believe that the situation was aggravated by these hogs eating large quantities of dead grasshoppers that was killed from poison, as the grasshoppers are very thick in that part of the country.

I gave the hogs a second dose of serum thinking this would stimulate them in helping to give off the infection. About ten days before I vaccinated these hogs, I was called to the farm and there was about twenty sick. I did not post any at that time but diagnosed the condition as Interitis and placed them on an alkaline solution. There were no hogs lost at that time but those sick made a good recovery. I kept them on this treatment for about three weeks after vaccination. The serum I used in vaccinating these hogs I purchased from the Blue Cross Norden Serum Company at Superior. I used 3400 cc of serial NO. 614 serum; 245 cc of serial No. 408 virus; vaccinating the 121 pigs.

Trusting that this will answer your inquiry satisfactorily, I am

Very truly yours,

M. A. Latham

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

October 6, 1931.

Dr. M. A. Latham,
Superior, Nebraska.

Dear Sir:

Under date of September 10, 1931, we wrote you concerning an outbreak of disease among hogs belonging to Mr. Fritz West of Mankato, Kansas, but to date we have heard nothing from you.

We are enclosing herewith copy of our letter of September 10th and will appreciate it if you will give us information asked for.

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

JHM,A

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

KANSAS STATE COLLEGE
OF AGRICULTURE AND APPLIED SCIENCE
DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY
MANHATTAN, KANSAS

September 11, 1931

Hon. J. H. Mercer
State Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner
Topeka, Kansas

Dear Mr. Mercer:

I am in receipt of your letter of September 10, in which you ask for a more detailed report on my investigation of the diseased condition reported in 137 head of hogs on the farm of Mr. Fritz West near Mankato, Kansas.

The diseased pigs showed the following clinical symptoms: Occasional coughing, loss of appetite, diarrhea of a greenish-yellow consistency, and a rise in temperature of from three to five degrees above normal.

Doctor Latham and I made an autopsy of two pigs that had died a few hours previously and the following lesions were in evidence: Gastritis, enteritis, pneumonia, and nephritis. Petechial hemorrhages were found on the kidneys and bladder. The body and visceral lymph nodes showed prominent cortical hemorrhages. There were a few round worms found in the second pig, but this was not considered of importance in this particular herd.

Doctor Latham said that he would forward samples of blood from a few of the diseased pigs, if the trouble continued. If Doctor Latham sends these samples of blood to the laboratory as mentioned then susceptible pigs will be inoculated.

When taking into consideration some of the more important details concerning this herd of hog, not forgetting the fact that serum and virus was used, I feel that it is inadvisable to make a definite diagnosis in this particular case. However, if Mr. West continues to follow the line of treatment, as he was advised to do, that is, separate all diseased pigs from the remainder of the herd, bury all dead animals, and have his local veterinarian administer anti-hog cholera serum alone to all affected animals, then I must say that in my opinion Mr. West will be following the best line of procedure in handling this particular herd of hogs.

Yours very truly,

Herman Farley
Herman Farley
Ass't Professor

HF:GC

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

September 10, 1931.

Dr. Herman Farley,
Kansas State College
of Agriculture and Applied Science,
Manhattan, Kansas.

Dear Doctor:

Upon receipt of your report of September 3rd covering your investigation of the trouble among the Fritz West hogs at Mankato, Kansas, I advised Mr. West to follow out your suggestions etc. in connection with the handling of his hogs and I have a reply from him this date advising that he has been very careful with respect to sanitary requirements as to burning carcasses etc but that he is very anxious to know what your diagnosis of the trouble is.

Upon reading your report today I find it does not give a diagnosis of the disease. Will you please give me a little more definite report on the investigation? I would like to know whether or not you posted any of the hogs and what in your opinion caused the loss. Mr. West states in his letter he has lost 75 head of hogs and will likely lose from 15 to 20 more.

Thanking you in advance for this information,

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

JHM:A



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

September 10, 1931.

Dr. M. A. Latham,
Superior, Nebraska.

Dear Sir:

On or about the first of September a request came to this department for an investigation to be made of trouble among hogs belonging to Mr. Fritz West of Mankato, Kansas. Dr. Farley from the veterinary department of the College was sent to make the investigation.

Dr. Farley reports that you had vaccinated the hogs in question about ten days previous to his visit to the West farm and that a few days after vaccination the hogs began to die. Dr. Farley also states that you attributed the cause of death to the eating of grasshoppers, but he does not state what he thinks the cause of the trouble might be. Therefore, I am writing him for further information.

What I want you to do is to give me a report covering your investigation and treatment of these hogs and your opinion as to the health condition of the animals at the time of treatment. Also kindly give me the name of the serum and virus used in the vaccination of the herd of hogs. Kindly make your report to me as early as possible since I cannot answer some questions Mr. West has asked until I have a more definite report from you and Dr. Farley.

Thanking you in advance for this information and an early reply, I am

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

JHM.A

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

September 10, 1931.

Mr. Fritz West,
Mankato, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of the 9th and have noted same carefully.

I am enclosing you copy of Dr. Farley's report for your information. I am writing Dr. Latham asking him to give me a report covering his investigation and treatment of your hogs and also to give me the name of the serum and virus he used. I am also writing Dr. Farley asking him to give me a more definite outline of his findings and as soon as I hear from Dr. Latham and Dr. Farley I will write you further.

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

JHM.A

Mankato Kansas
Sept. 9, 1931

Mr. Joe Meneer
Topeka Kansas.

Dear Sir - I received a letter from you in regard to the report sent to you by Dr. Farley from Manhattan in regard to my herd of hogs. As to recommendation he made none to me & as for burning my hogs. I burned every one & evidence were there that such a policy was being carried out when Dr. Farley was here. As to sanitation. my hogs have been fed entirely on a cement floor & cleaned twice

a day, furthermore I fed them
soaked feed in troughs. I tried
to separate the sick from the
well & had them in two different
places, one in the barn on a
cement floor & the other in a
new lot where hogs had never
been before.

I requested Dr. Farley or some
doctor to be sent here to tell
me what was wrong with
these hogs. It seemed funny
to me that as healthy a bunch
of pigs that I had should
die so fast after vaccination.
They were off feed a week

before vaccination + Dr. Latham
admitted that he did not know
what was wrong with them.
after a day or so they came
back or feed a majority of them
+ two hogs were still some
what off when vaccinated. I
felt that the Veterinary made
a mistake + I am the loser of
75 hogs + by appearance I will
lose 15 or 20 more. I have had
other Drs. post them + they
agree that they should never
have been given any virus.
Is there any chance for
me to receive some money

for these hogs when they were
handled so carelessly. I feel
that such negligence should
be paid for, for now cholera is
all over the place. If the
herd was affected with cholera
I would not blame any one,
but if white arsenic poisoning
& Negro puts hogs in a bad
way, a veterinarian should
know it.

Trusting I have given you the
facts, I wish to again hear
from you soon if action
can be taken. I intend to do
it for I am not such a cheerful
loser. Sincerely J. B. West ¹⁹³⁰

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Sept. 4, 1931.

Mr. Fritz West,
Mankato, Kansas.

Dear Mr. West:

We are in receipt of a report from Dr. Herman Farley, a member of the veterinary staff of the Kansas State College, in regard to the investigation of the disease trouble in your hogs. Dr. Farley advises that he recommended the administration of anti-hog-cholera serum as a means of increasing the vitality of your hogs to enable them to overcome the diseased condition.

Dr. Farley has also advised that he recommended the burning of all dead animals and gave other suggestions in regard to the application of sanitary methods to be used in cleaning up your premises. I trust that Dr. Farley's recommendations as to treatment and sanitary measures will be carried out and that beneficial results will follow.

A little later I shall be glad to have a report in regard to the condition of your hogs.

Very truly yours,

W:H

Commissioner.

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KANSAS STATE COLLEGE
OF AGRICULTURE AND APPLIED SCIENCE
DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY
MANHATTAN, KANSAS

September 3, 1931

Hon. J. H. Mercer
State Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner
Topeka, Kansas

Dear Mr. Mercer:

On September 1, following instructions from your office, I proceeded to Mankato, Kansas, for the purpose of investigating a diseased condition reported in a lot of hogs belonging to Mr. Fitz West of Mankato.

I reached the farm about 8 o'clock Tuesday morning and was informed that Dr. M. A. Latham, Superior, Nebraska, had about ten days previous vaccinated the 137 head of pigs against hog cholera. A few days following vaccination the animals started to die quite rapidly. I was informed that Doctor Latham was due at the farm with in an hour, therefore, I waited for Doctor Latham. Doctor Latham attributed the cause of death to eating grass-hoppers.

Before leaving the farm Mr. West was advised to have all the sick animals treated with anti-hog cholera serum as a means of increasing their vitality, therefore, enabling the pigs to overcome the diseased condition. Mr. West was also advised to burn all dead animals.

Enclosed you will find my expense voucher.

Yours very truly,

Herman Farley
Herman Farley
Ass't Professor

HF:GC

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THE KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDING
LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

THE KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS CO.

Oklahoma

Kansas City, Mo.

December 29, 1931

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

Dear Mr. Mercer:

We noted with interest your letter of the 16th in regard to the meeting at Oklahoma City where proposed regulations governing the movement of livestock by truck were considered.

What we are interested in, and what we think is no more than fair is that, any rules that are made surrounding the handling of hogs by trucks to the public stock yards should also prevail at private stock yards like Mistletoe, concentrating stations, etc. where hogs are handled in considerable numbers and where sanitary conditions usually are not as good as they are at the public markets.

We are returning you herewith, the suggested regulations that accompanied your letter of the 16th, which you wished returned.

Yours very truly,

WHW-Y.--

W. H. Weeks
Vice President.

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W. J. G. M.

FIVE STATE CONFERENCE HELD AT OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA, NOVEMBER 23,

1931

WHEREAS; Hog cholera regularly occurs among the swine herds, spreading rapidly and with serious loss to the swine industry of the United States, and,

WHEREAS; The unrestricted movement of swine interstate presents a problem over which the individual states have no control,

THEREFORE; Be it resolved that the United States Department of Agriculture be hereby requested to adopt regulations that will assure to the various states protection against the introduction of hog cholera, consistent with modern methods of prevention as suggested by the attached draft.

Joe H. Bux, State Veterinarian of Arkansas.

C. C. Hisel, State Veterinarian of Oklahoma.

N. F. Williams, State Veterinarian, Texas.

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FIVE STATE CONFERENCE HELD AT OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA, NOVEMBER 23,

1931

WHEREAS; Hog cholera constitutes an insurmountable problem to the individual states, because of the insufficient regulation of interstate movements of swine,

THEREFORE; be it resolved that the U. S. Live Stock Sanitary Association in annual meeting assembled at Chicago, December 2nd. to 4th., 1931, do urge the United States Department of Agriculture to enact and enforce regulations that will definitely prohibit the interstate movement of swine for purposes other than immediate slaughter, except such swine as have been properly immunized against hog cholera as suggested by the attached tentative regulation.

Joe H. Bux, State Veterinarian of Arkansas.

C. C. Hisel, State Veterinarian of Oklahoma.

N. F. Williams, State Veterinarian, Texas.

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SUGGESTED ADDITION TO REGULATION 6, B. A. I. ORDER NO. 309.

No swine shall be shipped, driven on foot, transported in any manner or received for transportation interstate, unless such swine are accompanied by a certificate and health chart issued by a Bureau veterinarian, a state veterinarian or a graduate veterinarian approved by the live stock sanitary authorities of the state of origin, showing them to be apparently free from any infectious, contagious or communicable disease, and that they have been treated by one of the following methods:

- (a). SERUM-ALONE method within twenty-one (21) days of date of movement.
- (b). SIMULTANEOUS-INOCULATION without time restriction.
- (c). The swine must be moved in clean and disinfected cars, trucks or other vehicles, and must not be handled through stock yards or chutes.
- (d). The swine shall be held in strict quarantine at destination for not less than twenty-one (21) days.

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REGULATION NO. ____

TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF HOG CHOLERA AND SWINE PLAGUE AND CONTROL
THEREOF.

CLASS OF SWINE PROHIBITED MOVEMENT.

SECTION 1. Paragraph 1. No swine that are diseased with hog cholera or swine plague, or otherwise visably sick shall be shipped, transported, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved to, through, or within this State except as hereinafter provided.

Paragraph 2. No swine shall be shipped, transported, trailed, driven or otherwise moved from public stock yards to, or within, this State for feeding, breeding, or stocking purpose except as hereinafter provided.

MOVEMENT TO PUBLIC STOCK YARDS.

SECTION 2. Swine not visably sick but which are a part of a herd or lot affected with hog cholera or swine plague, may be separated and transported to market centers or to shipping points by wagons or other vehicles only, and provided further, that such wagons or vehicles so used, and all railroad cars used for transporting such exposed swine to shipping points or markets shall be plainly placarded--"HOGS EXPOSED TO CHOLERA", and be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected and all litter or refuse from such vehicles or cars shall be burned within twenty-four hours after unloading. The cleaning or causing to be cleaned cars or other vehicles which have contained exposed swine, or the burning or causing to be burned any litter or refuse from such cars or vehicles upon or along any public highway is expressly prohibited by these regulations and by law.

MOVEMENT FROM PUBLIC STOCK YARDS IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER.

SECTION 3. No swine shall be shipped, driven or in any manner moved or transported from public stock yards for immediate slaughter into or within this State except in compliance with the following conditions:

(a). The swine shall be shipped to a recognized slaughtering center, or to a slaughtering establishment for which a permit for handling such swine has first been obtained from the State Veterinarian.

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(b). The swine shall not be diverted enroute or unloaded or delivered at any other point, or used for any other purpose than immediate slaughter.

PURPOSES OTHER THAN IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER

SECTION 4. Swine may be shipped, transported, or otherwise moved to or within this State from public stock yards where Federal inspection is maintained only under conditions and in a manner prescribed and provided for by regulations of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture relating to interstate movement of swine, PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that when the public safety will permit, the State Veterinarian, may permit swine found diseased with hog cholera to be moved from such public stock yards located in this State to feeding pens in close proximity to such public stock yards for feeding, PROVIDED;

(a). That before being so moved from such public stock yards such swine shall be treated by a competent authorized veterinarian in accordance with Federal regulations referred to in Section 4 of this regulation.

(b). That in moving from public stock yards to such feeding pens, no other non-quarantined swine, feeding pens, or premises on which swine are kept are exposed.

(c). That such feeding pens shall be kept under strict State quarantine and no swine moved therefrom except to the public stock yards from which diseased swine have been permitted to move to such quarantined feeding pens.

DISINFECTION OF CARS AND OTHER VEHICLES.

SECTION 5. All trucks, trailers, wagons, cars or other vehicles, used in the transportation of swine to any public stock yards and concentration points shall, before leaving such stock yards, concentration points or permitted places, be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

MOVEMENT OF SWINE OTHER THAN FROM AND TO PUBLIC STOCK YARDS.

SECTION 6. Paragraph 1. The State Board of Agriculture has ascertained and hereby gives notice that the disease known as hog cholera or swine plague is more or less prevalent in this and other States, THEREFORE, the movement in any manner of swine to or within this State, other than as hereintofore provided, to and from public stock

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yards is strictly forbidden except under following conditions:

Paragraph 2. All railroad loading pens, chutes and alleyways in this and other States through which swine is loaded for general market purposes shall be regarded as infectious, and swine which, in any manner, have come in contact with such pens, chutes and alleys, shall be considered exposed and shall not be moved or in any manner transported into or within this State except to public stock yards as heretofore provided; PROVIDED, HOWEVER, transportation companies are hereby permitted to use temporary loading chutes for loading swine into cleaned and disinfected cars, PROVIDED, HOWEVER, said chutes are not used in connection with or near any regular loading stock pens.

Paragraph 3. Swine that have been treated with SERUM-ALONE or SIMULTANEOUS-INOCULATION method as provided for in Federal regulations for prevention of the spread of hog cholera (Regulation 6, B. A. I. Order 309), may be shipped or otherwise transported within the State for any purpose when accompanied by a certificate issued by a veterinary-inspector of the State Board of Agriculture or of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, or an approved practicing veterinarian, PROVIDED, that if swine are treated by SIMULTANEOUS-INOCULATION method may be moved immediately and shall be held in strict quarantine at destination for not less than twenty-one (21) days.

Paragraph 4. Swine which are free from hog cholera and other infectious, contagious or communicable disease, and which are not otherwise visibly sick, may be shipped, moved, or otherwise transported within the State unrestricted with the following exceptions:

The following classes of swine may be moved, shipped, or otherwise transported only when accompanied by a certificate issued by an approved, graduate veterinarian, showing them to have been treated by the SIMULTANEOUS-INOCULATION method and apparently free from any infectious, contagious or communicable disease.

(a). Swine which are offered for sale by any speculator, dealer, or any other person engaged in the business of assembling, reselling, or trafficking in swine.

(b). Swine transported in carload lots, moving in railroad cars or trucks, PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that when the exigency exists, the State Veterinarian may issue a permit for the movement of carload

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lots in lieu of veterinarian's certificate, under condition that the swine shall be treated by the SIMULTANEOUS-INOCULATION method, within seventy-two (72) hours by an approved, graduate veterinarian.

(c) Swine assembled at public or private places, either at railroad stock pens, in towns, cities, villages, or elsewhere, at or by which swine from different farms or communities are brought in contact are offered for sale or trade.

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that swine coming under the provision of the sub-paragraph (c), may by special permission first obtained from the State Veterinarian and be hauled or trucked from such assembling points in cleaned and disinfected trucks or vehicles.

SWINE FROM OTHER STATES.

SECTION 7. Paragraph 1. Swine originating other than in this State that, upon inspection by a veterinary-inspector of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, a State Veterinarian, or assistant veterinarian, shall be treated by the SIMULTANEOUS-INOCULATION method, within seventy-two (72) hours by an approved, graduate veterinarian of State of origin, show no symptoms of hog cholera, or swine plague, and which have been treated with the SERUM-ALONE or the SIMULTANEOUS-INOCULATION method as provided for in Federal regulations for the prevention and the spread of hog cholera (Regulation 6, B. A. I. Order 309), may be removed to this State provided:

(a). Swine immunized by the SERUM-ALONE method shall have been so treated not more than twenty-one (21) days prior to date of transportation, and shall be held in strict quarantine for not less than twenty-one (21) days.

(b). Swine immunized by the SIMULTANEOUS-INOCULATION method may be moved immediately and shall be held in strict quarantine for not less than twenty-one (21) days.

(c). Certification of such facts must be made on Federal or State Official Forms setting forth the name of the owner, place of origin, date and method of treatment, destination, and by whom certified.

(d). A copy of such certificate or official report thereof shall be forwarded immediately to the State Veterinarian, and to the Federal Inspector in Charge, U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

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

Paragraph 2. It is hereby PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that swine covered by preceding paragraph may be shipped to this State without immunization or certification under the following conditions:

(a). A permit for each shipment must first be obtained from the State Veterinarian.

(b). The swine shall be treated, by a graduate veterinarian, with SERUM-ALONE or SIMULTANEOUS-INOCULATION method, within seventy-two (72) hours after arrival at destination.

(c). The swine shall be held in strict quarantine at destination for a period of twenty-one (21) days after treatment.

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

December 16, 1931.

Mr. W. H. Weeks, Vice President,
The Kansas City Stock Yards Co.,
Kansas City, Missouri.

Dear Mr. Weeks:

I have your letter of the 12th instant and have carefully noted same. While I do not always agree with you, I certainly agree with everything you have set out in your letter.

As you know, Kansas is not long on regulations affecting the movement of livestock and still I think we have more regulations than we should have. It is almost impossible to comply with the provisions of some of the state and have livestock move in commerce into such states.

With respect to the meeting at Oklahoma City, the writer was not present; neither did we have a representative present. I received a copy of the resolutions and suggested regulations formulated at the Oklahoma conference. I did not even approve the regulations as recommended by the conference and advised Dr. C. C. Hise, State Veterinarian of Oklahoma, accordingly. I also talked with Dr. Mohler, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and Dr. Houck, in charge of eradication of swine diseases, Bureau of Animal Industry, concerning this matter and, confidentially, you need not be alarmed about any new federal regulations being put out at this time either as applying to the movement of hogs or to the movement of livestock of any class. I am sending you the resolutions as recommended by the Oklahoma conference. You may read these over at your convenience and return them to me when you are through with them.

I might add in this connection that I think the Oklahoma conference was prompted more or less by the railroads. I have had several letters from livestock representatives of two or three railroads suggesting that restrictions should be placed on the truck movement of livestock. Mr. Tillman of the St. Louis-San Francisco and Mr. Treleaven of the Santa Fe both urged that I attend the Oklahoma conference. They, of course, wish the same

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Mr. W. H. Weeks,
Kansas City, Missouri.

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regulations applied to the truck movement of livestock that apply to rail movements. As you know, however, trucking of livestock is rather a new project and it will take a long time to make truck companies and truck drivers conversant with regulations etc. In any event, I do not feel that there should be any change in present regulations as affecting the movement of hogs.

The first time I am in Kansas City I shall drop in and talk this matter over further with you.

Thanking you for your letter and with compliments of the Season, I am

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

J.H.A.

with the location of some of the above and please
advise me as to the same. If it is found that the
above is not correct, please advise me as to the correct
location.

I have been told that the above is not correct and
that the correct location is at the above address.

Very truly yours,

W. H. Weeks,
Kansas City, Missouri.
The Kansas City Stock Market Co.
W. H. Weeks, Vice President.

December 12, 1929.