

# UNCLE SAM WAGES WAR ON FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE TO SAVE CATTLE

Plan of Campaign Outlined by the Department of Agriculture.

Farmers Urged to Assist. Suspected Animals Must Be Quarantined.

[Prepared by the United States department of agriculture.]

**H**ITHERTO the United States has been so free from foot and mouth disease that comparatively few farmers are familiar with the symptoms and appreciate the seriousness of the present outbreak, which has led to the quarantine by the United States government of large areas. In the United States the disease has appeared only on five previous occasions—namely, 1870, 1880, 1884, 1902-3 and 1908. Of these the last two years were much the most serious, and the outbreak in 1908 cost the United States department of agriculture \$230,112.10 to stamp it out, without taking into consideration the time regular employees of the department

infected animals are handled. This precaution is most necessary, and it is in fact highly important that persons who are not equipped in this way should not venture near suspected stock, but if they are compelled to do so they should rigorously abstain thereafter from visiting healthy animals. Many instances are on record where the curiosity of farmers in regard to the new disease has resulted in the wide dissemination of it. A man is led to inspect a sick steer or hog and carries the infection upon his return home to his own herd.

Foot and mouth disease is defined as "an acute and highly contagious fever of a specific nature, characterized by the eruption of the vesicles of the mouth, around the coronets of the feet and between the toes." It affects principally cattle, hogs, sheep and goats, but there are a large number of other animals almost as susceptible, such as the buffalo, camel, deer, giraffe and other species that in this country are generally confined to zoological gardens. Horses are sometimes, though rarely, infected; and dogs, cats and chickens frequently assist in spreading the disease, though they are not so often themselves the victims. Man himself may suffer from it, but except among children it is rarely serious to human beings.

The germ of the foot and mouth disease is an organism so small that it cannot even be detected by the microscope. It may be spread in one or a dozen ways—carried on the clothing, in hay, straw, fodder, conveyed by direct contact or picked up from ground over which diseased animals have passed. After the animal has become infected it takes from three to six days for the disease to manifest it-



THE FEET OF A STRICKEN COW, SHOWING CHARACTERISTIC LESIONS.

took from their ordinary duties to fight the pestilence. Moreover the loss to stock raisers was very great, and many dairymen were actually put out of business. The present outbreak seems to be fully equal to that of 1908 both in virulence and in extent of the territory affected. It behooves every one therefore, to assist to his utmost the federal authorities in their campaign of extermination.

The chief weapons employed in this campaign are first, a rigid quarantine of all suspected stock, and second, the immediate slaughter of all infected and exposed animals. As a matter of fact, the disease is so contagious that if one animal in a herd is infected there is practically no possibility of keeping the others from becoming diseased. To attempt to do so would be merely to multiply many times the danger of spreading the pestilence. The entire herd is therefore slaughtered at once. This may seem to some an unnecessary and extravagant method of procedure. That it is not so, however, is fully borne out by American experience in past outbreaks and by experience in foreign countries where the disease has been permitted to gain a firmer foothold than it has ever done in this country. In 1908, on the occasion of the last outbreak, appraisers were appointed to determine the value of the condemned herds, and the owners were then reimbursed to the extent of the appraised value of their stock. This method is now being



EXPOSED CATTLE SLAUGHTERED AND READY FOR BURIAL.

self. Its first indications are a chill, which is quickly followed by a fever, the temperature sometimes rising as high as 106 degrees F. In a day or two small vesicles about the size of hemp seed or peas appear about the mucous membranes of the mouth, on the upper surface of the tongue, the inside of the cheeks, on the gums and the inner surface of the lips. These vesicles contain a yellow watery fluid and spread rapidly. Soon after they first appear in the mouth the feet become red, swollen and tender. This is followed by an eruption similar to those in the mouth. In the case of milk cows the same eruptions appear upon the udder and the teats.

Eating is now so painful to the animal that all food is frequently refused. The mouth is opened and shut with a characteristic smacking sound and there is considerable salivary discharge, a frothy saliva hanging from the lips. The feet become so sore that the animal persists in lying down and thus causes bad sores to develop with astonishing rapidity.

If a disease which creates such havoc is to be stamped out it is obviously necessary that stock owners co-operate in every way with the authorities. The chief dangers in these outbreaks is that sources of infection may be concealed through ignorance or selfishness. This is equally disastrous to the guilty persons and to their neighbors. Invariably the disease is spread and the owner himself is deprived of the revenue from the herd for a long time even if his animals do not actually die. On the other hand, the efficacy of a rigid quarantine and immediate slaughtering has already been demonstrated.

### Only Sound Stallions Used.

In Utah a stallion will not be given a license unless he is free from blemishes which tend to his get. Bone spavin, side bones on the front legs, turning hind feet and enlarged side bones have been causes for refusal of license in recent months.

## POULTRY and EGGS

### WINTER CARE OF PULLETS.

Young Poultry Need Roomy Quarters and Good Handling.

In caring for young poultry stock in winter I try to give it enough room in which to develop and then feed it more liberally than the older fowls, writes H. E. Haydock in the American Agriculturist. Overcrowding is one of the gravest dangers to guard against.

There are two methods of handling pullets—one so as to get eggs in winter; the other so that by feeding they will be in fine laying condition the following spring. In keeping pure bred stock I find it the best plan to use the latter method, because where eggs are scarce in winter they will hatch better the following spring, and also they are



The Faverolle breed of poultry was practically unknown outside of France prior to 1880. They have since become popular in America as a general purpose fowl. Faverolles are good winter layers. Their eggs are large and brown tinted in color. Climatic conditions have little effect on them as they moult early in this country and grow heavy feathers for protection. They are also valuable as spring broilers, the chicks weighing one and one-half to two pounds at the two months' age. They are bred in several colors—salmon, ermine, black and white. The cock shown is a salmon Faverolle.

obtainable in greater numbers at the time of high prices for hatching purposes.

Where winter eggs are to be produced it is necessary that the pullets are hatched early in the previous spring. This means a smaller percentage of chicks hatched, as at that time the eggs show less vitality. I have also found it more difficult to raise the chicks. As eggs command the best price in the spring, that they do not hatch well means a greater cost for each chick. Although these pullets will lay in winter when eggs command the highest price for market purposes, it will still be necessary to furnish proper food and care. Even then some may put on flesh instead of producing eggs.

I find that the best food is whole grain, meat scraps and green food. It is also important that the pullets be kept out of the snow and above the frozen ground, for cold poultry produces few eggs. With pure bred poultry I find it advantageous to keep several of the best cockerels until spring, when they can be sold to advantage as breeders. This, however, would not do if mixed breed fowls were kept. The purpose of the keeper must be borne in mind when managing a flock of young poultry stock in winter.

### Rations For Egg Layers.

A good ration for pullets is composed of equal parts of cracked corn and clean whole wheat. This should be fed from a hopper. A dry mash composed of cornmeal, wheat bran and beef scrap should be kept in the pens for the birds to peck at. Pullets kept on range will pick up enough green food to supply their needs even as late as the last of November or until the snow comes on. This is also true in the matter of grit. As the age for laying approaches feed plenty of ground oyster shells. When the green grass is no longer available give other green food to take its place. During early winter cabbage is usually available and cheap, and this serves an excellent purpose in the diet of the maturing pullets.

### Green Feed For Hens.

Beets and mangels are of value for hens as an appetizer and bowel regulator. When the cold comes on so that the range is no longer comfortable they should have plenty of room in good, airy houses. At this time they are fed as large a variety of foods as can be economically procured. Very rarely should they have wet mashies of any kind. Cut clover or ground alfalfa and an occasional feed of sprouted oats are beneficial. Sour milk also figures largely in the bill of fare.

### Clover For Poultry.

The value of clover as a feeding stuff for poultry is not appreciated as it deserves to be, for when wisely used it is capable of giving most excellent results. As an important aid to egg production its merits have long been recognized. It should form part of the bill of fare in the poultry run the whole year through, especially where the object is the production of the maximum quantity of eggs.

The Handshakes of Youth. Cultivate kindly those friendships of your youth. It is only in that generous time they are formed. How different the intimacies of after years are and how much weaker the grasp of your hand after it has been shaken about in twenty years' commerce with the world and has squeezed and dropped a thousand equally careless palms.—Tennyson.

Tennyson and Shakespeare. Tennyson loved Shakespeare. The last thing the dying author did was to call for a copy of Shakespeare and read "Cymbeline." "I looked at the book at midnight," wrote his son "when I was sitting by him lying dead, and found he had opened on one of the passages which he called the tenderest in Shakespeare. We could not part with this volume, but buried a Shakespeare with him. We had the book inclosed in a metal box and laid by his side."

The Heroine. "I see that Miss Burnaby is wearing a Carnegie medal. How did she get it?" "Haven't you ever heard about it? Two years ago last summer she was riding a horse in the park one day, and the animal bolted with her. When it seemed as if she would be killed a young man caught the animal and succeeded in stopping it before any harm had been done." "Well?" "Well, she didn't marry him."—Chicago Record-Herald.

### Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon, November 16, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Hattie M. Houston of Held, Oregon, who on April 14, 1911, made homestead entry No. 05680 for w $\frac{1}{2}$  sec 1, nw $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 1, section 25, T $24$  N., R $12$  E., and sec 1, nw $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 1, section 28, township 18 south, range 19 east, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before A. S. Fogg, U. S. Commissioner at Hampton, Oregon, on the 22nd day of December, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses: Shellie Holland, Paul Held, Lloyd Baker, all of Held, Oregon; Elm Faight of Holbert, Oregon, 11-19p H. FRANK WOODCOCK, Register.

### Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Burns, Ore., December 7, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Edward E. Clark of Paulina, Oregon, who on January 31, 1911, and February 13, 1912, respectively, made homestead entries Nos. 05128-05143 for w $\frac{1}{2}$  sec 1, w $\frac{1}{2}$  sec 2 and lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, section 30, township 17 south, range 21 east, Willamette meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three-year proof to establish claim to the land above described before L. M. Miller, U. S. commissioner, at her office at Paulina, Oregon, on the 18th day of January, 1915.

Claimant names as witnesses: Thomas H. Brennan, Albert L. Stammers, Andro Hrvnack, and Charles J. Christensen, all of Paulina, Oregon, 12-17 Wm. FARRER, Register.

### Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon, December 10, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that William Fender, whose post office address is Prineville, Oregon, did on the 22d day of June, 1914, file in this office sworn statement and application No. 915310, to purchase the w $\frac{1}{2}$  sec 1, section 19, township 14 south, range 17 east, Willamette meridian, and the timber thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisement, and that pursuant to such application the land and timber thereon have been appraised \$200.00, the timber estimated 100,000 board feet at \$1.00 per M., and the land \$40.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 21st day of March, 1915, before Timothy E. J. Duffy, U. S. commissioner, at Prineville, Oregon.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry. 10-17 H. Frank Woodcock, Register.

### Summons.

In the circuit court of the state of Oregon for the county of Crook, Central Oregon Irrigation Company, a Corporation, Plaintiff, vs. John F. Smith, Defendant.

To John F. Smith, the above named defendant:

In the name of the state of Oregon: You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit within six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, namely, within six weeks from the 10th day of December, 1914, and if you fail so to answer, for want thereof, the plaintiff will take judgment for the relief demanded in the complaint, to-wit: For the foreclosure of the lien for unpaid maintenance fees on the sw $\frac{1}{2}$  of sw $\frac{1}{2}$  of section 2, township 18 south, range 12 E. W. M., together with the costs and disbursements of this suit.

This summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order made on the 7th day of December, 1914, by Hon. W. L. Bradshaw, judge of the above entitled court.

JESSE STEARNS and F. EWING MARTIN, Attorneys for Plaintiff. First publication, Dec. 10, 1914. Last publication, Jan. 21, 1915.

## Professional Cards.

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Prineville, Ore.

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### Bennett, Sinnott & Galloway

Attorneys-at-Law  
General Practice  
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### N. G. WALLACE

Attorney-at-Law  
Rooms 3-4-5 Kamstra Bld'g  
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### M. R. Elliott,

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Prineville, Oregon

### M. E. Brink

Lawyer  
A street, Prineville, Oregon.

### Willard H. Wirtz

District Attorney  
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### Notice of Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of an execution and order of sale issued by the clerk of the circuit court of the county of Crook and state of Oregon dated the 21st day of November, 1914, in a certain suit or action, in the circuit court for said county and state, wherein A. J. Kroenert, plaintiff, recovered judgment against the defendant, The Bend Milling & Warehouse Company, a corporation, for the sum of \$5,000, principal, with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from and after the first day of April, 1914, and \$500 attorney's fees, on his first cause of suit; for the sum of \$7,500, principal, with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from and after the 5th day of May, 1914, and \$400 attorney's fees, on his second cause of suit; and for the sum of \$3,000, principal, with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the 15th day of May, 1914, and for \$300 attorney's fees in his third cause of suit, and the costs and disbursements of this suit, on the 21st day of November, 1914. Notice is hereby given that I will on the

26th day of December, 1914,

at the north front door of the courthouse in Prineville, said county and state, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real property, situated in Crook county, Oregon, to-wit:

Beginning at a point on the south line of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 22 in township 17 south of range 12 east, W. M., which point is 57.45 feet south, 89 degrees, 57 minutes, 41 seconds west from the northwest corner of the North Addition to Bend, according to the recorded plat on file in the office of the clerk of Crook county, Oregon, and is 795.08 feet south, 89 degrees, 57 minutes, 41 seconds west from the southeast corner of the aforesaid northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 22, thence south 58 degrees, 53 minutes, 30 seconds west a distance of 108.97 feet; thence north 54 degrees, 50 minutes, 20 seconds west a distance of 169 feet; thence north 28 degrees, 53 minutes, 21 seconds east a distance of 129 feet; thence on a curved line to the right with a radius of 468.21 feet, a distance of 71.57 feet, thence south 51 degrees, 26 minutes, 20 seconds east a distance of 54.99 feet, thence south 28 degrees, 33 minutes, 30 seconds west, a distance of 51.93 feet to the point of beginning, together with the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Taken and levied upon as the property of the Bend Milling & Warehouse company, a corporation, and I will sell the said described property at public auction, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment and decree in favor of said A. J. Kroenert, with interest thereon and the costs and disbursements that have or may accrue.

FRANK ELKINS, Sheriff.

Dated at Prineville, Oregon, November 21, 1914.

By W. E. Van Allen, Deputy. 11-20

### Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Ore., November 21, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Beverly E. Andrews of Held, Oregon, who on October 10, 1910, made homestead entry No. 07541 for lots 1-2 and e $\frac{1}{2}$  sec 20, township 19 south, range 20 east, Willamette meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof to establish claim to the land above described before A. S. Fogg, U. S. commissioner, at Hampton, Oregon, on the 6th day of January, 1915.

Claimant names as witnesses: C. A. Stevenson, N. A. Thomas, C. O. McGee, of Held, Oregon, and Thomas McGee, of Prineville, Oregon, 12-3 H. FRANK WOODCOCK, Register.

### Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed his final account as administrator of the estate of Richard Meyers, deceased, with the clerk of the county court of the State of Oregon for Crook county, and the judge of said court has set Monday, the 4th day of January, 1915, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, as the time for hearing said final account and any objections that may be made thereon, and for making such order as may be just and proper.

Dated this 2nd day of December, 1914. E. A. BOSSERT, Administrator of the estate of Richard Meyers, deceased.

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