

### DISEASE DIAGNOSED BY VETERINARIAN

Easily Detected — Man or Chickens Rarely Affected — Kills Whole Herds

ALBANY, Apr. 19.—A full description of the dreaded hoof and mouth disease which has stricken California, and against the spread of which drastic measures have been adopted by the Oregon and Washington authorities, is given in an interview today by Dr. J. W. Goin, local veterinarian.

Mr. Goin describes the disease and its symptoms as follows:

"Foot and mouth disease is an acute, highly communicable disease chiefly found among cloven hoofed animals, and characterized by an eruption of vesicles or blisters on the mucous membrane of the mouth and on the skin between the toes and above the hoofs. The vesicles rupture, forming erosions and ulcerations. There is also salivation, loss of appetite, lameness, reduction of milk secretions and an emaciation. Cattle and hogs are affected most generally, but sheep and goats as well as all wild cloven-footed animals, are also amenable.

"Horses, dogs, cats, poultry and man rarely are affected.

"Foot and mouth disease is caused by an ultra-microscopic organism that has never been isolated. Unlike most infectious one attack does not cause immunity. Thus the great fight for its elimination.

"The period of incubation ranges from one to 18 days, but usually is between three and six days. As a rule the fatalities are three per cent or less, though they reach 30 to 40 per cent in malignant outbreaks. The greatest loss is in flesh and milk production, and through the effect of the disease upon cows carrying or feeding calves. This all works to the detriment of the dairying and stock raising industry.

"Foot and mouth disease is constant in many countries of Europe, Asia and South America. Therefore the holding of imported cattle at seaports in the United States for six weeks after arrival.

"The United States has had six outbreaks of the last disease. The last three have been the worst. In 1903 the cost of curbing an outbreak was \$400,000; in 1908 it was \$300,000, and in 1914, \$900,000, with 23 states and the District of Columbia affected. Total animals slaughtered were: 77,000 cattle, 25,000 swine, 10,000 sheep, 132 goats and nine deer.

"The first symptom usually is a chill. A high fever follows and in one or two days the vesicles or blisters appear. They vary in size from hemp seed to that of a pea, appearing upon the mouth, tongue, and later at the coronet between the digits of the feet. These are followed by similar lesions upon the teats and udders of cows. Mild cases soon recover. Many animals become sore of mouth—in fact, most of them do. They are hardly able to eat, and long strips of ropey saliva drip from the lips. The vesicles break down and may soon disappear, but often cause ugly ulcers in that mouth and about the feet. Sometimes there is internal evidence, particularly in the case of calves infected by milk from diseased cows, but these cases soon die. Normal appetites are generally regained in from 10 to 20 days in mild cases, but the milk flow will be withheld to another freshening. In the malignant cases from three to 12 months is required to regain normal appetite. Diagnosis is from symptoms described, and horses and calves are inoculated for check tests, as calves show characterized lesions in from one to four days.

"Absolute slaughter is the best means of control. Carcasses should be buried six feet under

ground and decomposed with quicklime. Strict quarantine and disinfection should also be practiced.

"People in general do not realize the ease with which the dread disease can be spread. One may be in an infected area, get in his car, go any place in the United States, and carry in the car enough infection to start an outbreak at any place. A crate of lettuce could do the same.

"We can get along for a while without California fruit and vegetables.

"Do not condemn the authorities. They are working for your interests, whether you have livestock or not. On the other hand, give them aid. If you have any animals that act suspiciously report them through your state or federal veterinarian. They are doing all they can for your protection.

"People having fields where wild geese feed will do the state, as well as themselves a favor, by keeping their stock from those fields. Anyone wanting more information may write to the department of agriculture and ask for farmer's bulletin No. 666. I will gladly try to answer any inquiry, either personal or written, that will aid in keeping the disease out of Oregon. Do what you can and let us all try to keep foot and mouth disease out of Oregon."

### National Fight Waged

NEW YORK, April 20.—A spontaneous nation-wide movement against diphtheria is now under way. Hundreds of thousands of school children and tiny youngsters of pre-school age have been immunized by the harmless toxin-antitoxin inoculation, especially in the larger cities. In a state-wide campaign in Ohio already more than 60,000 children have been immunized, and the authorities plan to reach 200,000 before 1924 closes. In New York and Detroit a special drive is being conducted to reach the little children who are more likely than older children to die if they catch the disease.

The extent of the effort was disclosed by the welfare division of the largest insurance company in the world during the process of spreading health educational material through their agents. So far the existence of 72 separate community campaigns against diphtheria has been recorded. In 22 of these special provision was made for actual test and treatment in addition to the general publicity. About one in three of these activities was initiated by the agents of the company who have distributed over 1,300,000 anti-diphtheria leaflets in home or elsewhere through the country.

The company is making a survey of the entire country through its agents to learn the full extent of the campaign and the number of persons immunized. Health authorities believe that the success of the campaign this year will have an important influence toward making the job complete next year an onward reducing diphtheria deaths among children to a minimum.

In Detroit, in a congested area where the disease is an annual problem, an intensive campaign is getting under way. Here as in a majority of the communities fighting the disease the company has employed its agents to help spread the health literature and secure the consent of parents for the immunization inoculation.

The company gave impetus to the anti-diphtheria fight by the publication, last November, in many of the largest magazines in the country, with a total circulation 16,000,000, of a page advertisement entitled "No More Diphtheria." The copy was devoted entirely to setting forth the facts concerning diphtheria and urging parents to help stamp it out. The gist of the message was that dip-

theria can be absolutely stamped out with proper cooperation from the general public. In Ohio where there they have already immunized a large proportion of the children. Dr. John E. Monger, state health director, declared that it was much easier "to secure consent since the appearance of the advertisements."

"We expect by the end of the year," declared Dr. Monger, "to be in a position rapidly to Schick Test and immunize the entire population of the state of Ohio."

The most effective type of campaign has been that conducted by the state or large city health offi-

## Golfing Hints

Some Things that Golf Players Wish Other Players Would Do. By GRAHAM SHARKEY

The next is a case of personal pride—the words cannot be said often enough or loud enough "Replace The Divots" that means that turf cut should at once be replaced and pressed down so that it will continue growing. No course has a surplus of turf and what is more discouraging than to see a fairway all hacked up or worse find your ball in one of these young excavations?

To protect the turf of the fairways out here we play "winter rules" the year 'round, a ball may be teed up in the fairway. This is only a measure of turf protection. What can a club gain through a thoughtless member who will tee his ball on a choice bit of grass, take out his "good old masher" dig up a piece of turf the size of a young door mat without ever considering replacing it? If this same golfer is your opponent he is taking advantage of you, the idea is

to protect the fairway, not to build a teeing ground.

A ball in the rough must at all times be played as it lies, to move the grass, sticks or other things more than to locate it is a violation of one of the rules, the penalty is loss of the hole in match play and two strokes in medal play.

Golf is golf and if the rules are broken the consequences should be accepted and observed. A player is never allowed to ground his club in a trap whether it is filled with sand gravel or dirt, neither is he allowed to press the dirt or sand around the ball before he makes his stroke. This infraction calls for the loss of the hole or two strokes in medal.

While I am mentioning it I might explain that Match play is the counting of the number of holes that are won from an opponent. Medal play is counting the number of strokes that it takes to play the round in.

cer, with the immunization treatment given at clinics, in schools or by private physician. In the general publicity and the work of securing consent from parents the health authorities receive the assistance of all the private and public social agencies. Largely as a result of this work, under the direction of Dr. Wm. H. Park, of the New York City Health Department Laboratories, a pioneer in this field, the death rate from diphtheria has dropped in New York from 22 to 9 per 100,000 in a few years—a measure of what can be done everywhere.



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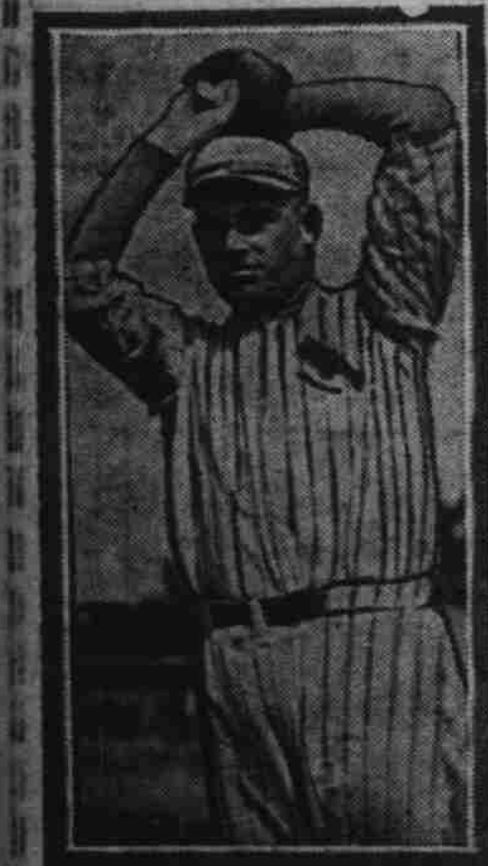
BUY ONE FOR HIS BIRTHDAY—a small deposit will hold one.

HARRY W. SCOTT

"THE CYCLEMAN"

147 South Commercial Street

JEFF PFEFFER, ABOUT TO BE TRADED BY ST. LOUIS, IS STAGING "COME-FACK"



This photograph was made when Pfeffer was at Sarasota, Fla., for an exhibition game between the New York Giants and the Cardinals. The veteran right-handed pitcher, who went to St. Louis from Brooklyn, was practically on the trading-block but he has been given another chance and reports from the South state that he is rounding into old-time form.

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