

# TUBERCULOSIS ERADICATION CONFERENCE LAYS BIG PLANS

GREAT INTEREST SHOWN IN CAMPAIGN TO FREE HERDS OF DISEASE—CLOSE COOPERATION OF CATTLE RAISERS NECESSARY.

With live stock and their products on a higher plane of values than in previous years there has come to stockmen and farmers a keener realization of the need to stamp out animal diseases. The important development in live-stock raising was shown repeatedly at the conference of State and Federal sanitary officials who assembled in Chicago, Oct. 6 to 8, to discuss tuberculosis eradication.

Whereas in the past the unwillingness of cattle owners to have their herds tested in order to locate the disease has been a limiting factor in the work, now there are waiting lists, and the problem confronting State and Federal officials is to meet the demands. Coupled with that problem is the need for improved methods of testing and a more uniform system of certifying to the health of animals so that stock may be shipped interstate with a minimum of inconvenience and delay.

**First Conference of Its Kind.**

The conference, called by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry to discuss these problems, was the first of its kind, and 158 delegates from various parts of the country were in attendance. In opening the meeting Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of the bureau, emphasized the importance of conducting disease eradication in a manner that is practical and workable as well as being scientifically correct. Likewise he announced the desire of the Federal Government to receive information from all sources to supplement the work of the U. S. Department of Agricultural Investigators. A problem of considerable importance is the tuberculin testing of cattle at public stockyards. Such testing is aimed to check traffic in diseased animals and to protect communities which have little bovine tuberculosis from infection by cattle that are diseased or of doubtful health. This condition applies especially to dairy stock and to breeding cattle, but in preventing interstate movement of tuberculous animals, live-stock sanitary officials recognize the need for doing the work in the most expeditious manner.

**Discuss Merits of Test.**

In addition to the subcutaneous test, which has been the most widely used in detecting tuberculosis in live stock, two other tests—the intradermal and ophthalmic—received close study and discussion. The intradermal test, in the experience of many of the delegates, is especially

useful in testing range cattle and those which are unaccustomed to handling. It has a field of usefulness, likewise, in very hot or very cold weather when the atmospheric temperature makes difficult an accurate diagnosis with the subcutaneous test, which depends on a series of animal-temperature readings.

The ophthalmic, or eye test, is another means of diagnosing tuberculosis. This test is applied to one eye, the other being left untreated for comparison, and a characteristic appearance indicates whether the disease is present. The eye test thus far has been used chiefly either in combination with the other tests or as a means of obtaining further evidence on suspicious cases. The discussion indicates the usefulness of all three tests in detecting tuberculosis in live stock, and when used in combination the tests appear to be an almost unerring means of diagnosing the disease. As a supplement to the conference, experimental testing by the three methods was conducted at the Union Stockyards.

**Accredited-Herd Plan Endorsed.**

Delegates from all parts of the country reported keen interest in their localities in the so-called accredited-herd plan, under which the Federal and State authorities grant a certificate to owners of herds found to be free from tuberculosis and which are maintained in a prescribed manner. The principle of the plan was warmly endorsed as a constructive means of tuberculosis eradication, and the conference favored its continuance along present lines or with additional requirements that will increase its effectiveness. A topic receiving special emphasis was the need for painstaking and thorough disinfection of premises where disease has been found, followed by continuous attention to sanitation of buildings and surroundings.

**Officials Insist on Thorough Work.**

The discussions revealed a wide difference of conditions and problems many of them intricate, but there was unanimous agreement on the main topic—to eradicate tuberculosis from live stock throughout the United States and to do it at the earliest possible time. Farmers and stockmen of the country virtually have set a pace in their demands for testing that is faster than was anticipated a few years ago, but the live-stock sanitary officials are not to be outdone. The Federal Bureau of Animal

Industry is now producing about three times as much tuberculin as a year ago, and it is being distributed free to Federal, State, county and municipal officials. Those in charge of the work in different States recognize that the progress is but a beginning, and to avoid confusion there must be uniform policies and methods. They stressed also the importance of doing the work thoroughly and well, so there will be no reaction and loss of confidence.

Live-stock owners may be of great immediate assistance in the work, with much benefit to themselves, if they will isolate all animals brought into their herds until such animals are definitely known to be healthy, and also will maintain clean and sanitary surroundings. The gradual increase in the number of live stock in the United States and also in the shipment and exchange of animals make disease control and eradication a problem demanding the closest cooperation among live-stock owners, sanitary officials and the public in general. The regulations which have been found necessary are directed, the conference showed, at a small minority of conscienceless people who, if unchecked, would spread disease all over the country. In addition many of the provisions regarding handling of live stock in interstate traffic are a check on carelessness or indifference to public welfare. It is believed that the great majority of live-stock men, knowing these facts, will support regulations which are aimed to correct the conditions.

**MANY COWS TESTED.**

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Oct. 23.—Just 3737 Oregon cows were tested for milk production by the six testing associations in August. Their average yield was 697.52 pounds of milk carrying 30.44 pounds fat. Big as this yield is it is far below production of the best herd, which averaged 1392 pounds milk with 47.56 pounds fat. The heaviest milk producer was a Holstein cow giving 1779 pounds milk, and the biggest fat yielders were Holstein and grade Jersey giving 76.14 pounds each.

**BABY BEF PROFITABLE.**

With the growing scarcity of feeder cattle and the advance in value of farm lands, says the United States Department of Agriculture, the baby-beef industry is of increasing importance and is receiving the attention of farmers in all live-stock sections of the country.

**When A Child Has Croup.**

Thousands of mothers say Foley's Honey and Tar Compound is the best remedy they know for croup, coughs and colds. It cuts the thick, choking mucus, clears away the phlegm, opens air passages and eases hoarseness. The gasping, strangling fight for breath gives way to quiet breathing and peaceful sleep. Sold Everywhere.—Adv.

# FARM ANIMALS

## GOOD CARE OF WORK HORSE

Practice of Turning Animals on Pasture on Sundays Not Favored—Examine Feet Often.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Grass is not a desirable material to serve as the basis of the work horse ration. The practice of turning work animals out on Sundays to eat grass, to which they are unaccustomed, is a prolific source of colic and other digestive disorders. Generally the animals would be better off in a cool, darkened stable, where they could be carried on half rations of grain during idleness.

Where work horses which are fed a full allowance of grain are turned out to graze each night they usually are in poor condition for work next day, as the extra feed they have consumed merely tends to increase the tax on their digestive capacity. However, where the stables are hot and filthy ven-



Horses at Work Need a Ration With a High Percentage of Grain.

tilated it is preferable to expose the horses to digestive troubles on the pastures rather than to attempt to carry them in the barns.

The feet of the work animals should be examined frequently during the summer, in order that accumulations of dirt may be removed. A few moments devoted to scraping out the hoofs each morning and evening will add to the comfort of the beasts, as often such foreign materials as nails or stones lodge in the wall or sole of the foot or are collected in the clefts of the frog or between the bars and the frog. If the hoofs are excessively dry or brittle, they should be softened with some good oil or hoof ointment, and if they are ragged or tend to split, they should be rasped on the edges and trimmed until smooth.

It is advisable to clip horses when the weather warms up in the spring and heavy work begins. When clipped, they work much better, and they do not become chilled after work from having thoroughly soaked the heavy coat of winter hair with perspiration. Horses that are clipped as soon as heavy spring work begins should be blanketed at night.

## GOOD COVERING FOR SILAGE

Run in Cornstalks From Which Ears Have Been Removed—Top Is Thoroughly Tramped Down.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Several years ago it was a common practice to cover the silage with some material, such as dirt or cut straw, in order to prevent the top layer from spoiling. At present when any provision at all is made for this purpose it consists usually in merely running in on top cornstalks from which the ears have been removed. By this method some of the corn grain is saved. The heavy green cornstalks pack much better than straw does and so exclude the air more effectually. The top is thoroughly tramped and then wet down. Sometimes oats are sown on the top before wetting. The heat generated by the fermenting mass will cause the oats to sprout quickly and form a dense sod, which serves to shut off the air from the silage beneath, and in consequence only a very shallow layer spoils. Whenever possible, it is better to begin feeding from the silo as soon as it is filled; by doing this no covering is necessary and there should be no loss on account of spoiling.

## IOWA IS LARGEST HOG STATE

Bureau of Crop Estimates Places Number at 10,925,000—Illinois Is Placed Next.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In number of hogs on farms, Iowa is by far the most distinguished state in this country. The estimate of the bureau of crop estimates for 1919 is 10,925,000 hogs in Iowa, 5,724,000 in Illinois, 4,943,000 in Missouri, 4,608,000 in Indiana, 4,206,000 in Ohio, 4,250,000 in Nebraska, and 3,943,000 hogs in Georgia. Every other state is below 3,000,000. Iowa's hogs are about one-seventh of the nation's total, and nearly double the number of Illinois, the state next below.

# GORDON

Never was a time when fine hats were so difficult to make.

The better grades of hatters' furs are scarce, but perfect quality is yours if your hat bears the Gordon name. Stunning styles this fall.

H A T S  
CASHMAN, Bend's Clothier

## GOOD SEED POTATOES FOR MORE POTATOES

The average production per acre of potatoes in the United States is very much lower than in Canada, Great Britain, and European countries outside of Italy.

One of the reasons for the lower production in the United States is that less attention has been given to the character of the seed. Good seed is one of the determining factors in the production of maximum crops of potatoes.

The use of high-grade seed would increase the returns from the potato crop of the country by many millions of dollars.

The production of high grade seed should be regulated as a special business.

Good strains of seed may be obtained by the tuber-unit, hill, or mass-selection methods through the process of roguing out the diseased and weak hills.

When tubers from disease or weak plants are planted, a similar harvest will be reaped.

Only seed from productive plants should be used.

Careful attention should be given to securing seed that is free from varietal mixture and that is true to type.

Good seed can not be produced unless the growing plants are given good cultural attention.

As a rule the quantity of seed used is not sufficient to produce a maximum crop.

From 15 to 18 bushels of seed should be used per acre instead of 9 to 11, as at the present time.

All seed stock should be disinfected before planting.

Good storage conditions are essential to insure sound, firm seed at planting time.

These points are discussed in detail in the United States Department of Agriculture's Farmers' Bulletin 533, "Good Seed Potatoes, and How to Produce Them," which was recently revised and will be sent free on request.

Put it in The Bulletin.

## FIRST MODEL STATE FARM ESTABLISHED

60 Acres Near Independence Held for Demonstration Purposes—Others to Be Located.

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Oct. 23.—The first demonstration farm selected by the Oregon land settlement commission has been established under the supervision of H. D. Seudder, head of farm management at the agricultural college and superintendent of the commission. It consists of 60 acres lying three miles south of Independence on the S. P. railway. Its chief sources of income will be sheep, poultry, swine, berries, clover seed and potatoes. The house, barns, hog and poultry houses, well house and water tank are models of convenience and economy, making an attractive and sanitary farmstead. The farm will be stocked this fall, and later sold as a home to a farmer who will operate it according to plan. Other model farms will be established by the commission in other typical farming districts.

Have anything you want quickly Bulletin classified ads will get it.

## FOOD COSTS GIVEN.

Feed to produce one dozen eggs cost 10 cents with pullets, 14 cents with 2-year-old hens, and 19 cents with 3-year-old hens, in a 3-year feeding test conducted by poultrymen of the United States Department of Agriculture. These were the cost figures of feed at the time of the experiment, which began in 1912, and must be corrected to present prices.

## A Message For The Middle-Aged.

Foley Kidney Pills give quick relief from kidney or bladder troubles that have not reached a chronic or bad stage. They stop bladder irregularities, strengthen the kidneys and tone up the liver. Don't suffer when relief can be had. Get rid of backache, lameness, rheumatic pains, and stiff joints. Sold Everywhere.—Adv.

Sell your poultry through Bulletin classified ads.

# PRINCE ALBERT



the national joy smoke makes a whale of a cigarette!

YOU certainly get yours when you lay your smokecards on the table, call for a tidy red tin or a tippy red bag of Prince Albert and roll a makin' cigarette! You'll want to hire a statistical bureau to keep count of your smokestunts! Why, you never dreamed of the sport that lies awaiting your call in a home rolled cigarette when it's P. A. for the packing!

Talk about flavor! Man, man, you haven't got the listen of half your smokecareer until you know what rolling 'em with P. A. can do for your contentment! And, back of P. A.'s flavor, and rare fragrance—proofs of Prince Albert's quality—stands our exclusive patented process that cuts out bite and parch! With P. A. your smokesong in a makin' cigarette will outlast any phonograph record you ever heard! Prince Albert is a cinch to roll. It's crimp cut and stays put like a regular pal!

Prince Albert upsets any notion you ever had as to how delightful a jimmy pipe can be! It is the tobacco that has made three men smoke pipes where one was smoked before. It has won men all over the nation to the joys of smoking.

Awaiting your say-so, you'll find tippy red bags, tidy red tins, handsome pound and half pound tin humidors—and that classy, practical pound crystal glass humidor with sponge moistener top that keeps Prince Albert in such perfect condition!



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