

Leptospirosis May Endanger Cattle Herds

Leptospirosis is a new disease of cattle to Sherman county farmers and deserves an understanding of what is known states County Agent Thompson. The following is a discussion of Leptospirosis prepared by O. H. Muth, OSC experiment station. Reactors have occurred in a few herds tested in Sherman county during the past year. Extensive infestation has occurred in Klickitat county, Washington and reports show reactors in the Antelope country of Wasco county.

The expression "leptospirosis" embraces the world-wide infection of many species of animals including man with some forty species of leptospira. Some of these infections were recognized in the early part of the present century and since that time a number of them have received much study resulting in the accumulation of considerable information on the subject as a whole and rather detailed information in the case of some specific leptospiral infections.

The present interest in leptospirosis results from the discovery of bovine infection (L. Pamona) in Connecticut in 1944. At the present time there is evidence that bovine infection exists in at least 40 states including Oregon. An incomplete survey of Oregon in which some 3,000 samples selected largely at random were tested at the Rocky Mountain laboratory, United States Public Health service, Hamilton, Montana, indicated that infection is

present in most, if not all of our counties. The nature of the causative organism and the fact that the disease is so greatly widespread strongly suggests that it has been with us for a considerable period of time yet was not recognized as a serious unsolved economic problem until testing and the agricultural press focused attention upon it. Since ordinary diagnostic procedures do not reveal the infection, cases that may have been presented to diagnostic laboratories in the past have escaped detection.

The causative organism is a thin, coiled rod sufficiently small to pass through some ordinary bacteria retaining filters. Because of this fact workers at the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research in working with this infection in dairy cattle first thought they were dealing with a virus. The organism is easily destroyed by heat, drying, and ordinary disinfectants. It has been known to live for as long as three weeks in slightly alkaline water. While all methods of spread may not be known at this time, it is known that infection may occur through the membranes of the eye. It is also known that infected animals pass live organisms in the urine. The splashing of infected water or urine into the eyes could be the chief mode of transmission from infected to healthy animals. In consideration of our limited information on the subject it seems reasonable to assume that adding infected animals to clean herds would constitute the chief method of spread and that infection more or less stagnant infected drainage waters might constitute the next most important method

of spread. Exploitation of other possible sources of infection including rodents may alter this concept.

The symptoms of leptospirosis vary greatly in that many infected animals remain apparently normal while in some the disease assumes an acute course resulting in death within 24 hours after onset. Most cases appear to come within these two extremes. After infection and an incubation period of one to two weeks, one or more of the following manifestations may occur: fever, loss of appetite, depression, diarrhea, anemia, icterus (yellow coloration), bloody urine, cessation of milk production, loss of weight and abortion.

In beef cattle that are not observed as closely as dairy cattle, abortion may be the only symptom, observed. It has been reported that abortions may occur as late as four weeks following the period of fever which is of short duration (3 to 5 days). Cattle have been known to be infected and to pass infected urine for a period of three months.

Because of the present lack of basic knowledge concerning this disease it is impossible to formulate a satisfactory control program. It is of course desirable to institute reasonable hygienic measures where infection is known or suspected. Several antibiotics have been used in treating infected animals and there have been a number of reports indicating that some have been of value in treating clinical cases. These results as yet have not been critically evaluated, especially in relation to that period following apparent recovery when

animals shed the organisms in the urine. (In humans the course of leptospirosis is not apparently altered by the use of antibiotics.)

A commercial vaccine has been on the market for several months. While this consists of killed organisms and is safe insofar as it will not spread the infection, it has not yet been sufficiently evaluated to justify unconditional recommendation of its use.

Because the problem "leptospirosis" is a very complicated one involving many species of the organism and many species of animals including rodents, the answers to this problem will only be forthcoming after veterinary research extending over a considerable period of time and requiring considerable funds and personnel.

NEW NURSERY: NEW BULL IN COUNTY

The spring cereal nursery on the Kenneth Sather ranch, Kent, was planted last week in cooperation with W. E. Hall, superintendent Sherman branch experiment station. Spring and fall nurseries have been planted on this farm for four years. The test plots give leads as to the productivity of new varieties in relation to old in the Grass Valley-Kent area. Varieties of wheat, oats, and barley were planted this spring.

The Fred Cox and Son new bull arrived last week. This bull brings a new line of breeding to the area and should help increase the quality of cattle for the county. Earl Higgs, Mt. View Hereford ranch herdsman says, "the new bull has more width now than most old bulls."

George Drinkard Jr., and W. L. May found what the weather bureau calls "Radiosonde Modulator" in their stubble fields this spring. They are a white plastic like box about seven inches square. The weather bureau uses them to test moisture, pressure, and temperatures in the higher atmosphere. A sample is on exhibit at the county agent's office in Moro.

The experiment station at Ontario has been carrying on some very interesting cattle feeding work this winter. This week winds up a 160 day feeding period of 60 cattle on test. The cattle were selected for the five feeder cattle grades and one mixed lot of two calves for each of the five grades. Comparisons between different grades of feeder cattle as

to cost of feeding, slaughter cattle, grand for each animal, dressing percentage, and other information will be obtained. The experiment should give in dollars and cents the comparison between different quality feeders as to profit for finishing. County agents in the Columbia basin attended the field day at Ontario April 14 and visited surrounding feeding operations.

The 4-H and FFA Fat Stock and Sale sponsored by the Oregon Wheat Growers league and held in The Dalles will be June 7, 8 and 9. This is a shift of dates from the previous schedule, but was done so as not to interfere with school functions.

Considerable experimental work has been done on feeding anti-

biotics (aureomycin) to livestock. Several Land-Grant college institutes have investigated their use. The value of feeding antibiotics to cattle and sheep is doubtful to date. Experiment stations at Illinois and Purdue indicate, if used in cattle rations, should be used only in corn cob rations. Results at Wisconsin and Oregon indicated no beneficial results. Additional trials are underway and more information will be available in time.

Anaplasmosis is a livestock disease causing considerable loss in some of the range areas in Oregon. Ticks have been known to transmit anaplasmosis or "Yellow bag" under laboratory conditions and are suspected to be doing so under natural conditions. Definite answers on the disease have not been obtained, but it is suggested that cattle be periodically sprayed for ticks where present in an attempt to control the disease.

Information is available from the county agent's office on vegetable varieties, vegetable seed treatments, fertilizing, and insect and pest control.

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Name of Owner as Shown by Latest Tax Roll	Description of Property	Sect. Twp. or N. S. Lot or Block	Range East W. M. Vol. - Page - Line	Tax Roll Acct. No. & Code No.	Year of Delinquency	Am't Taxes	Interest 2-16-54	Total
Walter Mee	Wasco Dunlaps 1st Addition	9, 10, 11 & 12		13-7	1946-47 1947-48 1948-49 1949-50 1950-51 1951-52 1952-53	1.25 1.50 1.36 1.54 1.61 1.30 1.43	.64 .65 .48 .42 .31 .14 .10	1.89 2.15 1.84 1.96 1.92 1.44 1.53
A L Mottern C-o William Mitchell	Kent Original	4 & 5	6	39-K9J	1936 1940 1941 1942-43 1943-44 1944-45 1945-46 1947-48 1948-49 1949-50 1950-51 1951-52 1952-53	7.51 5.41 5.19 2.97 3.93 6.17 .58 .55 .73 .58 .69 .85 .80	10.24 5.64 5.00 2.47 2.95 4.13 .34 .24 .26 .16 .13 .09 .05	17.75 11.05 10.19 5.44 6.88 10.30 .92 .79 .99 .74 .84 .94 .85
J B Mowry	Moro Mowry Addition	5, 6 & 7	1	130-17	1947-48 1948-49 1949-50 1950-51 1951-52 1952-53	.62 1.48 .88 1.08 2.32 2.17	.27 .50 .24 .21 .26 .14	.89 1.98 1.12 1.29 2.58 2.31
J B Mowry	Moro Mowry Addition	No. 3	2	132-17	1947-48 1948-49 1949-50 1950-51 1951-52 1952-53	.21 .40 .39 .36 .77 .72	.09 .14 .11 .07 .08 .05	.30 .50 .50 .43 .85 .77
J B Mowry	Moro Mowry Addition	1 & 2	3	133-17	1947-48 1948-49 1949-50 1950-51 1951-52 1952-53	.42 .79 .79 .72 1.55 1.45	.18 .28 .21 .14 .17 .10	.60 1.07 1.00 .86 1.72 1.55
J B Mowry	Moro Mowry Addition	5	5	142-17	1947-48 1948-49 1949-50 1950-51 1951-52 1952-53	.21 .40 .39 .36 .77 .72	.09 .14 .11 .07 .08 .05	.30 .54 .50 .43 .85 .77
J B Mowry	Moro Mowry Addition	5 & 6	7	151-17	1947-48 1948-49 1949-50 1950-51 1951-52 1952-53	.42 .79 .79 .72 1.55 1.45	.18 .28 .21 .14 .17 .10	.60 1.07 1.00 .86 1.72 1.55
J B Mowry	Property all taxed on one assessment Moro Mowry Addition	5, 6 & 7	1	130, 132, 133, 142 & 151 in code 17	1936 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 6 Mos. 1942-43 1943-44 1944-45 1945-46 1946-47	6.32 5.91 5.07 4.80 2.76 2.66 1.39 2.35 2.22 3.21 3.93 3.08	8.62 7.11 5.70 5.01 2.66 2.66 1.26 1.95 1.67 2.15 2.32 1.57	14.94 13.02 10.77 9.81 5.42 5.42 2.65 4.30 3.89 5.36 6.25 4.65
E L & J A Muckle	NW1/4SE1/4, W1/2 NE1/4 & Lot 7 in Sherman Co.	30	1S 19	40A	1946-47 1947-48 1949-50 1950-51 1951-52 1952-53	.62 .81 2.22 1.70 2.21 2.27	.31 .35 .60 .32 .24 .15	.93 1.16 2.82 2.02 2.45 2.42
J F & Violet Noonan	Moro Barnum Addition	2 & 3	C	160-17	1949-50 1950-51 1951-52 1952-53	14.51 13.36 28.64 26.75	3.92 2.54 3.15 1.78	18.43 15.90 31.79 28.53
P D O'Meara	Wasco Biggs 1st Addition N 1/2 of S 1/4	11 & 12	1	154-7	1950-51 1951-52 1952-53	74.50 60.05 66.30	14.16 6.61 4.42	88.66 66.66 70.72

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P D O'Meara	Wasco McPherson 1st Addition	7 & 8	4	138-7	1948-49 1950-51 1951-52 1952-53	5.45 6.43 5.18 6.72	1.91 1.22 .57 .38	7.36 7.65 5.75 6.10
P D O'Meara	Wasco McPherson 2nd Addition	9 & 10	7	94-7	1948-49 1950-51 1951-52	11.35 13.40 10.80	3.97 2.55 1.19	15.32 15.95 11.99
Jennie Blackwood Estate C-o Clara Pyburn	Wasco Original	E 1/2	8 1	30-7	1931 1932 1933-34 1935 1941 1942 1943-44 1944-45 1947-48 1949-50 1950-51 1951-52 1952-53	5.48 4.22 5.34 5.84 3.95 2.55 3.00 3.36 5.00 5.12 5.36 4.32 4.77	9.24 6.78 8.13 8.43 3.81 2.30 2.25 2.25 2.15 1.38 1.02 .48 .32	14.72 11.00 13.47 14.27 7.76 4.85 5.25 5.61 7.15 6.50 6.38 4.80 5.09
Broadacres Farm Inc. c-o Elvis N. Rich	Wasco Original	1	1	26-7	1949-50 1950-51 1951-52 1952-53	58.37 61.10 49.25 54.38	15.76 11.61 5.42 3.62	74.13 72.71 54.67 58.00
Albert Tate Estate	Wasco Original	7 & 8	9	64A-7	1947-48 1948-49 1949-50 1950-51 1951-52 1952-53	7.50 6.81 7.68 8.04 6.48 7.16	3.23 2.38 2.07 1.53 .71 .48	10.73 9.19 9.75 9.57 7.19 7.64
Martin Joyce C-o Brown & Van Vac- tor Atty.	Tract in SE1/4 206' x 206' 1A (Deed record Volume 29—page 465)	8	2N 16	75-3	1949-50 1950-51 1951-52 1952-53	4.48 4.94 5.73 6.38	1.21 .94 .63 .42	5.69 5.88 6.36 6.80
R D Barnett C-o Glen Wallace	Wasco McPherson 2 Addition E 5' of	1 & 2	6	84-7	1947-48 1948-49 1949-50 1950-51 1951-52 1952-53	2.00 1.82 2.05 2.14 1.73 1.91	.86 .64 .55 .41 .19 .13	2.86 2.46 2.60 2.55 1.92 2.04
G E Wallace	Wasco McPherson 2 Addition	W 45' of 2	A 11 3 & 4 6	85-7	1947-48 1948-49 1949-50 1950-51 1951-52 1952-53	18.00 16.34 18.43 19.30 15.55 17.17	7.74 5.72 4.98 3.67 1.71 1.14	25.74 22.06 23.41 22.97 17.26 18.31
Anton C Young	Grass Valley Sherman Addition	6	16	166-23	1944-45 1945-46 1946-47 1947-48 1948-49 1949-50 1950-51 1951-52 1952-53	.28 .21 .24 .32 .38 .39 .38 .46 .42	.19 .12 .12 .14 .13 .11 .07 .05 .03	.47 .33 .36 .46 .51 .50 .45 .51 .45
Sarah J Young	Kent Ragsdale & Morrison Addition	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 & 10	1	68-K9J	1950-51 1951-52 1952-53	1.04 1.28 1.20	.20 .14 .08	1.24 1.42 1.28
Wm A Young	Kent Ragsdale & Morrison Addition	5 & 6	2	70-K9J	1950-51 1951-52 1952-53	2.08 2.56 2.41	.40 .28 .16	2.48 2.84 2.57

STATE OF OREGON)
) ss.
County of Sherman)
I, Norman E. Fields, the duly elected, qualified and acting Sheriff and Tax Collector for Sherman County, State of Oregon, do hereby certify that I have prepared the foregoing copy of the 1953 Tax Foreclosure List for Sherman County, Oregon; and have carefully compared the same with the original thereof; and that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript therefrom and of the whole thereof.
Moro, Oregon, dated this 7th day of April, 1954
NORMAN E. FIELDS,
Sheriff and Tax Collector, Sherman County, Oregon
(SEAL)
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