

# Farm Activities

FROM THE "MORROW COUNTY FARM BUREAU NEWS"

## Foot and Mouth Disease

(By ROGER W. MORSE)

Foot and Mouth Disease which breaks out in California a few weeks ago is one of the most destructive diseases attacking farm animals. Its highly contagious character makes it the most dreaded disease affecting our livestock industry. Stringent quarantine has been made by the officials of the Northwestern states against possible importation of this disease from California. The following description of Foot and Mouth Disease is given to acquaint the farmers of Morrow county with the character of this devastating plague.

Foot and Mouth Disease has been known in Europe for centuries, and there has been many theories advanced as to its cause. It is now conceded that the disease is propagated by a specific virus and that every outbreak starts from some pre-existing outbreak. This virus will pass through standard germ proof filters and attempts to strain it has been unsuccessful. It is highly contagious and spreads to practically all exposed susceptible animals. It might be regarded as essentially a disease of cattle, but horses, sheep and goats, and all cloven-hoofed animals are readily infected. Horses, dogs, cats, even poultry may occasionally become infected. Humans are not immune and there are numerous cases on record of their infection.

The mortality is comparably low, ranging from about three per cent in mild forms to 85 per cent in the more malignant cases. In general, other sources of the actual mortality. There is an extreme loss in flesh, and lessening of milk secretion. Cows are frequently rendered permanently valueless for milk production. The inflammation of the feet produces great lameness, and sometimes lasting injury. Abortion is very frequent. Where drastic methods of control are necessary, whole districts are put out of the livestock business for a considerable time.

In three to six days after exposure of an animal to infection the disease makes its appearance. It is usually first indicated by the animal suffering a chill, followed by a fever. These symptoms are not always present or may be so light as to escape notice. After this in one or two days small blisters about the size of a pea make their appearance on the mucous membranes of the mouth and throat, on the upper surface of the tongue, the inside of the cheeks, on the gums and the inner surface of the lips. These blisters contain a yellowish watery fluid and gradually become more extensive as the disease advances. Soon after the eruptions appear in the mouth of the animal, considerable swelling, redness, and tenderness will be noticed about the feet, at the coronet, and between the digits of the feet. A day or two later eruptions, similar to those within the mouth, make their appearance upon the swollen regions of the feet. In the case of milk cows the udder, and more particularly the teats, show the same eruption, but the latter as the result of milking soon become covered with reddened spots deprived of the superficial layer of skin and may develop deep, obstinate fissures. As soon as the disease has become well established the animal shows pain when eating, often all food is refused and the animal opens and shuts its mouth with a characteristic smacking sound while strings of rosy saliva hang suspended from the lips. As the disease advances the blisters widen and extend, and they may reach a diameter ranging from that of a dime to that of a silver dollar. These

rupture soon after their appearance, sometimes on the first day, more rarely on the second or third day. After they have ruptured the grayish-white membrane forming the blister may remain attached for a day or more, or disappear speedily and leave deeply reddened sensitive spots, both within the mouth and upon the feet. In some cases the disease attacks the internal organs, before it appears on any of the external tissues. In most of these cases the animal dies from paralysis of the heart, due to poison in the system.

Medical treatment with a view of curing the disease is not practiced in the United States where the disease has not become established, and drastic action to stamp it out is taken. All animals affected or exposed are slaughtered, and the carcasses totally destroyed by burying and covering with lime.

The sooner outbreaks of the disease are reported and control measures taken, the less the liability of extensive infection and long periods of quarantine. The outbreak in the United States in 1914 was not discovered until it had been under way for over two months and as a result spread into 22 states before it was brought under control.

## McNary-Haugen Bill

The McNary-Haugen Bill is said to have drawn more active support than any active opposition to any bill that has been before Congress for a number of years. According to officers of the Oregon Export Commission league who have been in Washington and to the officers of the American Farm Bureau federation, the bill has at least a fifty-fifty chance of passing at present. Due to the activities of Sidney Anderson of Minnesota, the Minnesota Farm Bureau is taking a referendum vote of their members on the bill. It is announced that the Farm Bureau members in Minnesota are unanimously behind the bill. The prompt response which farmers are making to the referendum is the best possible indication of how they feel about the legislation, said J. C. Reed, president of the Minnesota Farm Bureau federation, and vice-president of the American Farm Bureau federation. "It is a well known fact that unless farmers are unusually interested in a proposition they will not go to the trouble of expressing an opinion by this fall."

A number of senators who have been lukewarm or opposed to this piece of legislation have announced themselves in favor of the bill.

## USED CANVAS FROM PAPER MILLS LOOKS GOOD

Samples of used canvas from paper mills in Oregon and British Columbia have been received by the Farm Bureau, and can be seen at the County Agent's office. This canvas is used in the paper mills as endless belts on which the paper is rolled out. As soon as any small flaw appears in the canvas, it is useless for this purpose, and is discarded. Prices on this material run from ten to twelve cents per pound, f. o. b. mills, and the canvas weighs about three pounds per square yard. It can be secured in widths of 12 ft., 6 in., 13 ft., 5 in., and 15 ft., 5 inches, and its lengths up to 120 yards. It is believed this canvas is exceptionally good for header boxes and, for general use around threshing machines.

## MORO TRIP TO BE JUNE 15

The trip to the Moro Experiment Station will take place about June 15. There will also be field meetings at the two wheat nurseries in the

## Back To The Farm



Mrs. Magnus Johnson, wife of the dirt-farmer Senator from Minnesota, frankly admits she prefers cows to the Capitol. With the call of Spring in the air she could no longer resist—so she has gone home to stay.

county between June 15 and 30. Make your plans now to attend these meetings. There should be at least 100 wheat farmers on the Moro trip this year.

## Who Is Responsible?

(By R. B. WILCOX)

The wheat farmer faces bankruptcy if present conditions continue. Either prices must come down or he must get a better price for his wheat. A higher plane of living to which the United States has risen would seem to indicate that prices in general are to stay where they are for some time. Then if the wheat farmer is to prosper he must receive a better price for his product. A smaller production of wheat is urged by some as a means of securing a better price. That thus by becoming a buying nation rather than an exporting one, the price would be better.

Under existing conditions this under-production is apt to become a reality as a trial solution of the present state of affairs. It will be brought about by the wrecking of the wheat industry. The wheat farmer is merely holding on in this year in the hopes of something coming his way this fall.

It is necessary to wreck an industry and impoverish thousands of people, in order that an industry as large and as important as wheat raising be put on a sound financial footing. Now, who is responsible? There are two plans as a solution. A nearly 100 per cent organization of the farmer that would do as many other classes of business men do, sell their wheat at their own price, working off their surplus on a foreign market at a loss, this loss to be borne by the organization. This plan is not feasible as the nearly 100 per cent organization is an impossibility. The export plan furnishes the other way and may be passed. In order to get favorable action by Con-

# This Week

By ARTHUR BRISBANE

## Wheeler No "Easy Mark"—Bigger Ports Coming—Would Miracles Do?

Some enthusiasts at West, stimulated by large pocketbooks, have indicted Senator Wheeler trying to discourage his able investigating. By this time they probably regret it, for the Senator is investigating THEM to find out just what and who are behind the indictment.

Washington knows that when Senator Wheeler entered public life in Montana the four big political parties out there, one called Republican, one called Democratic, both owned by copper mines.

When he ventured to oppose the copper capitalist he was informed that he would be run out of Montana. But he had other plans, got himself elected to the Senate of the United States, and now the people are hearing from him.

Even the fattest pocketbook ought to realize that this is no time for financial "rough stuff."

Dr. Chapman, excellent scientific worker for the American Museum of Natural History, returns from the Andes mountains, bringing a bird that brays like a donkey and a duck that can't fly.

Before amazement carries you away at thought of a duck that can't fly, ask yourself how many human beings there are that can't think?

New York is proud, learning from United States authorities that New York's port handled more than one-third of the total ocean passenger traffic of the United States. Seattle, Boston and San Francisco were next.

Well, that's to-day's news. How long do you suppose it will be before Jacksonville, Fla. and Los Angeles both have an ocean traffic bigger than that of which New York is so proud to-day? This country is only starting, and the really big ports and cities are still to find their place.

Those that rule the oil market say there won't be any big advance in gasoline prices this Spring because "muddy roads will hold down the price." Muddy roads diminish automobile mileage. Less automobile mileage means smaller demands for gas, and smaller demands means that the rulers don't put up the price. In other words, "What will the traffic bear?" not "What does the gasoline cost?" is the important question.

Henry Ford will buy a trolley line connecting Muscle Shoals with the Gulf at Pensacola, Fla., according

to reports. Much has been done by the farm organizations. If the farmer faces bankruptcy throughout the nation and would keep hammering away on this measure success might be theirs. They should say to the big representation from the Northeastern states, "Give us a method by which the tariff can be cut off as it does you, or we will do it with the tariff altogether."

The wheat farmer working on a free trade basis has no show with other business working on a protection basis. So the biggest responsibility at present, I believe, rests on the farmer. He should join some farm organization and insist that that organization let its wants be known. Four farm bureaus in this county have expressed themselves through this paper, and through the local paper, through communications, and telegrams to the president and our congressmen on all measures considered of prime importance to the people of our county. We are doing what we can to help things along. If you could possibly see your way clear to place your influence with us we would be glad to have you join the Farm Bureau and help things along.

What about the farmers' picnic this year? Last year it was passed up and it's time to make plans for it this year. If you have suggestions, the Farm Bureau invites suggestions.

Why Canada Wants More Settlers. In view of the fact that wheat is Canada's chief product, and there is generally conceded to be a world over-production of wheat, the question frequently arises as to why the Dominion continues its efforts to induce more settlers to come into the Western provinces, where they would have little to engage in the production of still more wheat. It is even more surprising, to those who do not analyze the situation, that the Canadian wheat farmer do not protest against this policy. The answer is that Canada, unlike the United States, has no prospect of getting away from an export basis for wheat. It will be generations before the population of the Dominion will be large enough to consume even the present annual production of this

cereal. No possible curtailment would bring the supply down to a point where a protective tariff would be effective. Canada must continue to sell on the world markets, and at world prices.

The United States, on the other hand, is normally not far from domestic basis. Were it not for the increased production required by wartime necessities, we would be practically there now. Furthermore, were it not for the poor quality soft wheats and the dirt in the hard wheats, if any wheat for export, and our tariff would be 100 per cent effective. Canada needs more people. Her population is not yet sufficient to permit the answer of a market of internal industry and commerce which alone can make for national progress and solidarity. The benefits she would realize from a substantial increase in numbers would far more than offset the loss of a hundred million additional bushels of wheat upon the markets of the world. Canadian farmers will have more money, collectively, by producing more wheat. United States farmers would probably have less.—Agricultural Review.

Wool production last year totaled 223,610,000 pounds, the Department estimates. This was an increase of 1,050,000 pounds over 1923 production, due partly to a larger number of

sheep and to an increase of three-tenths of a pound in the average fleece weight, which reached 7.5 pounds. Texas leads the States as a wool producer with 16,700,000 pounds; Wyoming was next with 18,800,000 pounds; Montana, 17,775,000 pounds; a group of irrigator farmers Sunday, April 13, and twelve miles of the main canal bank was covered, using the cedar stick method. Checks by the County Agent, and others, show that at least ten thousand rabbits have been killed to date. Idaho and Utah, 17,210,000 pounds. Idaho produced 15,455,000 pounds; Ohio, 14,213,000 pounds; California, 14,181,000 pounds; and Oregon, 13,200,000 pounds. In the leading producing States wool is mostly a range product, except in Ohio, where it is a product of the farm without the range.

The department's first estimate of the mohair clip is 8,651,000 pounds for 1923, as compared with 6,532,000 pounds in the census year 1919. Most of the mohair clip of 1923 was in Texas, which produced an estimate of 7,100,000 pounds.—U. S. D. A.

There has been some bootlegging of vegetables from the quarantined area in California. Such vegetables would be very dangerous if they were introduced into our state.

The Oregon Livestock Sanitary Board should be backed up in keeping up a drastic quarantine on shipments from California. A few letters from stockmen would do much to counterbalance the pressure being brought to bear, to remove the quarantine.

ROLLER TYPE BLADE WEEDER AROUSES INTEREST. The roller type blade weeder originated in Utah last year and is causing considerable interest among men using blade weeders in this county. Two weeders made by Penland Brothers, of Pendleton, are in use by Tom Boylen, at Pine City. They were not successful in the large weeds on summer fallow last year, but it is claimed they will work wherever the common blade weeder will work. On the heavier soils of the county where the blade weeders are being used, they should show an improvement over the present weeders, as eight or ten horses will draw twenty-foot blades. Pictures of the various types of these weeders can be seen at the County Agent's office.

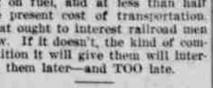
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CANVAS NETS VS. SLINGS FOR HEADER BOXES. One of the recommendations from the wheat growers' meeting at Lexington was an investigation of the possibilities of using canvas instead of nets on header boxes. Reports from three of the men who are using canvas indicates that while the initial cost of the canvas is more than that of the nets, the canvas will save its cost each season. One man stated that they would pay for themselves each three weeks of harvest. The advantages of canvas nets are that they eliminate the necessity of stopping to clean header boxes as the canvas puts off the entire load at each dumping. The canvas is easier placed in position and saves time. Due to these two reasons there is practically no delay at the machine, and better average daily runs are made. One of the cautions to be observed is never to feed horses upon the canvas, as the moisture from their mouths cause it to rot. The canvas in use at present is eighteen ounce material and the cost varies from \$22.50 to \$27.50 per net.

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## The Judge's Joke

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## President Coolidge and His Reorganized Cabinet



Back row—left to right, Davis, Labor; Wallace, Agriculture; Hoover, Commerce and Work, Interior. Front row—New, Postmaster; Weeks, War; Hughes, State; President Coolidge; Mellon, Treasury; Stone, Attorney General and Withers, Navy.

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CANVAS NETS VS. SLINGS FOR HEADER BOXES. One of the recommendations from the wheat growers' meeting at Lexington was an investigation of the possibilities of using canvas instead of nets on header boxes. Reports from three of the men who are using canvas indicates that while the initial cost of the canvas is more than that of the nets, the canvas will save its cost each season. One man stated that they would pay for themselves each three weeks of harvest. The advantages of canvas nets are that they eliminate the necessity of stopping to clean header boxes as the canvas puts off the entire load at each dumping. The canvas is easier placed in position and saves time. Due to these two reasons there is practically no delay at the machine, and better average daily runs are made. One of the cautions to be observed is never to feed horses upon the canvas, as the moisture from their mouths cause it to rot. The canvas in use at present is eighteen ounce material and the cost varies from \$22.50 to \$27.50 per net.

BIG WOOL CLIP LAST YEAR. Wool production last year totaled 223,610,000 pounds, the Department estimates. This was an increase of 1,050,000 pounds over 1923 production, due partly to a larger number of

sheep and to an increase of three-tenths of a pound in the average fleece weight, which reached 7.5 pounds. Texas leads the States as a wool producer with 16,700,000 pounds; Wyoming was next with 18,800,000 pounds; Montana, 17,775,000 pounds; a group of irrigator farmers Sunday, April 13, and twelve miles of the main canal bank was covered, using the cedar stick method. Checks by the County Agent, and others, show that at least ten thousand rabbits have been killed to date. Idaho and Utah, 17,210,000 pounds. Idaho produced 15,455,000 pounds; Ohio, 14,213,000 pounds; California, 14,181,000 pounds; and Oregon, 13,200,000 pounds. In the leading producing States wool is mostly a range product, except in Ohio, where it is a product of the farm without the range.

The department's first estimate of the mohair clip is 8,651,000 pounds for 1923, as compared with 6,532,000 pounds in the census year 1919. Most of the mohair clip of 1923 was in Texas, which produced an estimate of 7,100,000 pounds.—U. S. D. A.

There has been some bootlegging of vegetables from the quarantined area in California. Such vegetables would be very dangerous if they were introduced into our state.

The Oregon Livestock Sanitary Board should be backed up in keeping up a drastic quarantine on shipments from California. A few letters from stockmen would do much to counterbalance the pressure being brought to bear, to remove the quarantine.

ROLLER TYPE BLADE WEEDER AROUSES INTEREST. The roller type blade weeder originated in Utah last year and is causing considerable interest among men using blade weeders in this county. Two weeders made by Penland Brothers, of Pendleton, are in use by Tom Boylen, at Pine City. They were not successful in the large weeds on summer fallow last year, but it is claimed they will work wherever the common blade weeder will work. On the heavier soils of the county where the blade weeders are being used, they should show an improvement over the present weeders, as eight or ten horses will draw twenty-foot blades. Pictures of the various types of these weeders can be seen at the County Agent's office.

Spring grains were planted in the wheat nurseries at Lone and Eight Mile, March 25 and 26. Spring wheat, oats, barley, peas and fax were put in to get a check on their suitability for Morrow county conditions. The following varieties of Spring wheat were planted: Burt, Sunset and Penland. White Federal, Bunty Quality, Beas, Red Bobo, Reddies, Reddies, Curvans, Onas, Major, Firbank, Canberr, Marquis, Red Chaff, Bluestem, Little Club, Marquis III, Bluebird, Three-grain, Peas: Carleton