

Events of the Week as Told By the Camera

In Nation-Wide Peace Campaign



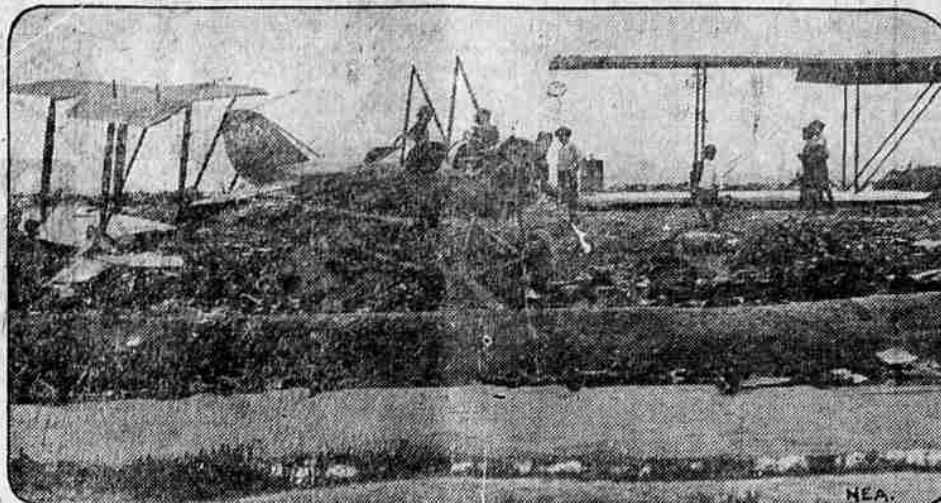
These "Law-Not War" posters will be distributed from coast to coast July 28 and 29, anniversary of the outbreak of the World War, by 35 organizations affiliated with the National Council for Prevention of War. Shown here are Louise E. Hatt and Emily F. Cooper, of the council staff in Washington.

Gaiety Girl, Now M. P.



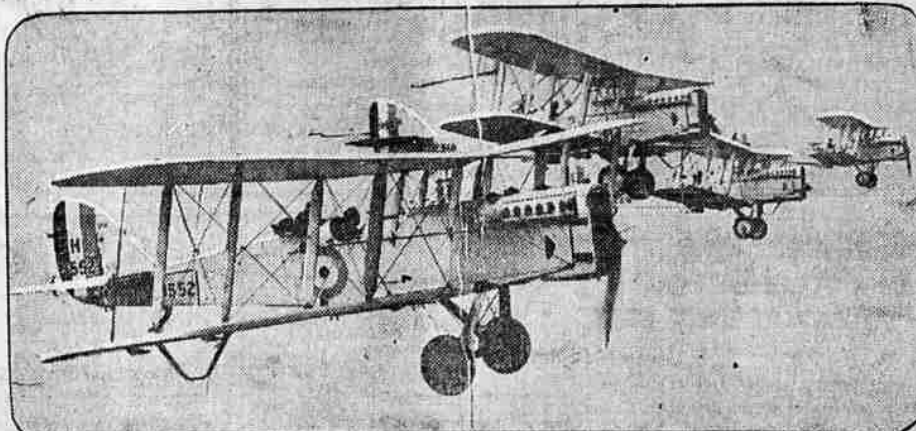
Mrs. Hilton Phillips was once a London Gaiety girl. She was recently elected to Parliament on the Tory ticket, defeating two men opponents. Here she is with her two children.

Plane Smashed to Smithereens; Pilot Unhurt



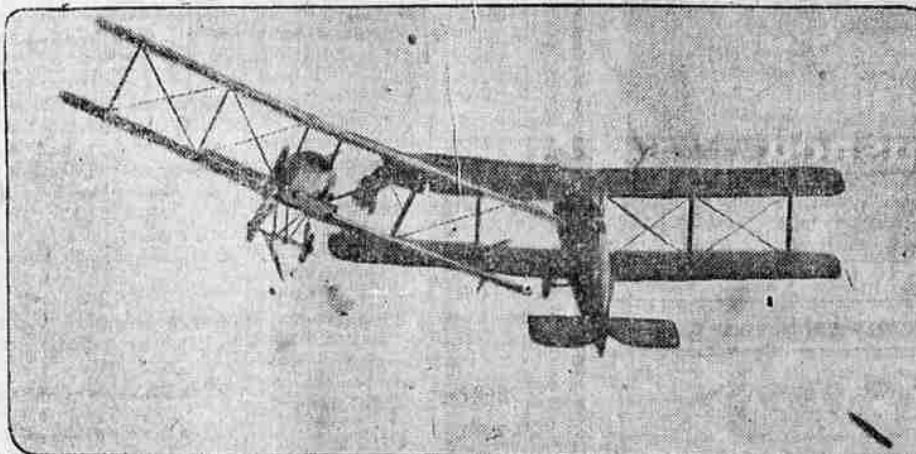
A. W. Mitchell, Long Island aviator, was flying a plane with a four-blade propeller for the first time. When he tried to land at Heller Field, Newark, N. J., he didn't gauge the action of the four-blade propeller and kept going, narrowly missing the Morris Canal, and plunging head-on into the embankment.

Right Dress!



A crack squadron of the British air fleet maneuvers with the precision of an infantry regiment, as this photo of the planes in perfect alignment shows. This was taken during the recent air pageant at Hendon, near London.

Remarkable Photo of Air Crash



Probably for the first time since man has conquered the air has a photographer caught two planes in collision in the air. This shows two planes starting to fall just a few seconds after impact. The picture was taken from another plane. This happened at Hendon, near London.

Oklahoma's Laureate



Miss Violet McDougal is in New York City to tell her mother of the honor Oklahoma has paid her. Miss McDougal has just been named poet-laureate of Oklahoma by Governor J. C. Walton.

Suzanne Hasn't Quit Yet



Only a few weeks ago it was reported that Suzanne Lenglen, champion woman tennis player of the world, had quit the court for good under doctor's orders. Here she is in the recent tournament at Wimbledon in which she defeated Miss McKane, British champion, 6-2, 6-2, in the finale.

Wool and Livestock Bulletin

Issued by State Livestock Sanitary Board, State of Oregon

This letter, in order to fill its most useful mission, must cover all departments of livestock sanitation. The most unfortunate thing about livestock sanitation is the lack of general information concerning it. It is a peculiar thing, though nevertheless true, that we frequently know the most of things farthest removed and the least about the things nearest at hand. For instance, many of us are able to locate a river with reasonable accuracy in a distant land that we may have never seen, yet we cannot locate a single nerve or vein in our dumb beast's body.

The veterinary profession is the guardian of the livestock industry. On the veterinary practitioner's profession much depends as regards livestock sanitation. America without the veterinary profession would be in danger. During June of last year, 162 human patients died in a Russian hospital at Kieff from glanders contracted from infected horses. More startling still is the statement in the press that Russian school children were shot by the soviet sanitary officials in an effort to control this infection. The lack of an adequate veterinary profession in Russia prevents this disease from being controlled as it is in America.

Today foot and mouth disease is sweeping Europe and it exists in Asia and South America, and has traveled as far north as Honduras. It has on several occasions, been introduced in the United States, al-

ways to be eradicated not without much work and frequently at great cost, the last outbreak totalling something more than \$5,000,000. At the present time every effort is being exerted to cause a proper disposal of all foreign packing materials, such as hay, straw, etc., used in packing crockery and other imported breakables, that might in any manner convey the virus or infection material of foot and mouth disease to our livestock.

Sheep are a highly speculative department of our livestock industry and wool seems to be the dominating influence over the rise and fall in the price of sheep rather than the off spring, which in the form of butcher lamb or wether or breeding ewe ought to be the controlling factor in the price of the commodity. This is probably due to the old method of reasoning; that if the wool will run the sheep, the lamb crop or the gain in weight will be the profit. The wool crop is generally sold or harvested first and while a loss of three or four cents a pound in wool would only amount to twenty-five cents a head, a loss of a cent a pound on lambs or mutton will amount to easily a half dollar per animal. Those who have watched the livestock industry closely say that there has yet to come the time when one department has carried the other through a term of three years. Sheep have carried the cattle and for two years. It remains to be seen if cattle are to stay down this year and the financial traditions of the range livestock industry are to be broken.

Diseases of man and animals are being exploited more than ever. The nation's drug bill for both hu-

man and animal ills, is in round numbers \$500,000,000, of which amount \$300,000,000 is spent for so-called patent medicines, stock foods, medicated salts, etc. Today more than 45,000 separate drug items and remedies are on the market. Thirty years ago less than 3,000 were in use. The fragilities, susceptibilities and suffering of animal life are either being grossly exploited or else modern livestock sanitation has failed of its mission.

Oregon experienced last year along with the rest of the states of the union, an increase in the spread and prevalence of hog cholera. It was erroneously thought by some that cholera did not or would not exist in Oregon. This was due to our comparative freedom in the past from the disease. Our limited number of hogs and our cereal feeds probably greatly lessened the susceptibility and spread. But cholera when introduced, will kill hogs in Oregon just as quickly and surely as elsewhere. The livestock show circuits no doubt contributed to the spread. Most states require immunization to qualify animals for exhibition purposes. With our large shows at Salem and Portland vaccination will now be necessary in Oregon. The Purity Serum company will furnish 7,500 CC of serum free to be used on the hogs and pigs exhibited by the boys pig clubs of Oregon. A number of local practitioners located throughout the state have signified their willingness to assist in the vaccination of these boys' big club holdings either free of cost or at a very nominal fee. Pig club members should communicate with either L. J. Allen, Oregon Agricultural college, assistant state club leader, or W. H. Lytle, state veterinarian, Salem, and arrange for this work.

How cholera has been introduced on many occasions through the garbage feeding of hogs. Occasionally

when hogs are shipped from the east they are exposed to hog cholera enroute, and are in the incubation stage of cholera when slaughtered. Their carcasses show no evidence of the disease at this stage, though when eaten by hogs in a raw stage, it may be the means of carrying the infection to them. Humans are not susceptible to cholera and no dangers are at hand from this source, all carcasses showing any lesions of cholera are condemned when inspection is made. Much cholera has been introduced through imported eastern bacon and ham. Garbage feeders or hog raisers should always boil or cook any feed or garbage that might contain uncooked hog products from unknown sources.

The federal government has interested itself in helping develop an American utility horse; practically speaking, an animal that will admirably fill the requirements of the western cowman. Thoroughbred stallions are being used in Oregon to cross onto our native light mares. At present stallions are being maintained at Pendleton and Union. Both of these animals have good type and are bred up in the purple and have creditable track records and their progeny ought to give these communities a much better typed animal, combining size, substance, endurance and speed. A service fee of fifteen dollars is fixed by the government.

A solution to the Oregon cattleman's present condition is said to lie in measures that will insure an increase in the calf crop, raising it from fifty per cent at the present time, to a seventy-five per cent basis, and an increase in quality that will permit the steer end to be sold as baby beef and at two, instead of three and short four. An increase in the number of bulls used from one to each twenty-five cows to a one to fifteen basis, or a

change to pasture breeding where possible is recommended; and the flushing of the 'she' stuff will increase the calf crop. Government experiments made on ewas showed a lamb increase of 30% in some lots when animals were flushed by placing them on good pasture and allowing them to make a rapid gain just before breeding. Nature seems to shape the increase somewhat to the available feed supply in sight and animals on good pasture always show a larger calf crop or offspring increase over those not so fed.

Baby beef shows an increased profit over older cattle, because yearlings can make twenty-five to forty percent more gain than mature cattle on the same feed. They are much the same as the milk fat lamb. The herd costs are smaller because the size is cut down because of earliest marketing. Open heifers will sell as steers and undesirable females may be then marketed. A greater marketing opportunity is afforded as the finish and bloom may be held longer. The cuts are more desirable because they are smaller and meet the smaller modern family requirements. There is a premium for the product because of its scarcity. Baby beef may be profitably raised only in smooth, well bred up herds that have used pure blooded bulls for at least two or three crosses. Grain and concentrated feeds are necessary and calves suitable for baby beef feeding must be uniform, blocky and have quality and finish.

Oregon has a dairy bull registration law, requiring that any and all bulls sold for dairy breeding purposes to remain within the state, must be of pure blooded dairy breeding and registered, and must be licensed with the dairy bull registration board at Corvallis before they may be legally sold for dairy breeding purposes. The board

requires that all bulls be tuberculin tested and sound before license will be issued. They are empowered by the law to even require a minimum dam production requirement; this may come if at some future time it seems warranted. European countries have improved the type of their animals by breeding license methods. Production can certainly be influenced along with type improvement in the same way. None but pure blooded bulls may be used for dairy breeding purposes for which breeding fees are charged. Violations of this law are punishable by fine and imprisonment.

Sheep dipping in the few counties of the interior has been practically finished. Good co-operation was had with the majority of all interior owners, with the exception of three small outfits in northern Lake county that moved exposed sheep out of the quarantined area and across the forest reserve without dipping prior to lambing. These owners have all been indicted by the grand jury, and all will soon come to trial. We trust the last scab mite has been killed in eastern Oregon.

Oregon's range grass crop is the best this year in two decades. Our good range feed ought to help pull the cattlemen out of some of their difficulties. Light calf crops during the past two years, coupled with a falling market, has caused serious financial losses to all cattlemen. A few owners who were able to brand out 75% of calves just about broke even. Good feed increases prolificacy and good grass will make it possible to turn off some good grass finished stuff. The markets have been lately flooded with thin animals, which have contributed to the present demoralized condition of the industry. Americans like to be humbugged. Comes now a horde of middle states

medicated salt and sheep worm repellent remedy peddlers. The worm remedy is no doubt the copper sulphate treatment worked out by Hall and the federal B. A. I. experiment station. It consists in dissolving one-fourth pound pure copper sulphate crystals in a porcelain dish in a pint of boiling water, then add water to make three gallons. Use three ounces of this for adult sheep, lambs and three to six months old half as much. Use a metal dose syringe and drench on an empty stomach with dose three-fourths as large. It is effective, and the local veterinarian will give the treatment at half the cost of the medicine vendor, and the money will stay at home. Willamette valley sheep need this treatment, especially lambs.

Oregon predatory animal hunters worked 1,143 1/2 days in April, May and June, and reported 655 animals taken, composed of 601 coyotes divided into 193 male, 166 females, 244 young; 56 bobcats divided into 33 male, 21 females, 2 young; 1 bear. The hunter costs amounted to \$4,655.72 or \$7.00 per animal.

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