

Foot and Mouth Disease.

The outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease, has already affected an area so large that it is evident most active measures are necessary to eradicate it. Cases have been found as far as part as Iowa and Massachusetts, and at the time of this writing (Nov. 10) 13 states have been quarantined—Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin, Maryland, Iowa, Rhode Island, New Jersey and Delaware. Interstate shipments of livestock from these states is absolutely prohibited, and such articles as hides, straw, hay, etc., must be thoroughly disinfected before they can be moved into interstate commerce. Both in virulence and in extent of area affected the present outbreak is more serious than any of the five previous ones which have occurred in the United States.

These previous outbreaks have not been sufficiently serious either to familiarize farmers with the symptoms of the disease or to render them fully alive to the losses that it occasions when permitted to gain a firm foothold. One of the most dangerous characteristics is its extreme contagiousness. Not only may it be conveyed directly from one animal to another, but it may be transported in fodder, picked up from the ground carried over the country by cats and dogs and chickens, or communicated through the agency of man. Cases have already been found in which it seems certain that the disease was spread by the curiosity of farmers to inspect suffering animals. They returned from these visits to communicate the disease to their own healthy herds.

The contagiousness of the disease explains the action of the Federal authorities in quarantining such large areas. The practice is to clap a blanket of quarantine on the State in which a case of the disease has been found, and then, by careful investigation, determine the exact area infected. When an animal suffering from foot and mouth disease is discovered in a herd the whole herd is at once slaughtered. Otherwise it would remain a dangerous source of infection and be made a menace to the whole community. It is customary to appoint an appraiser to value the herd. One-half of the appraised value is paid to the owner by the Federal Government and one half by the state. The slaughtered animals are buried in a deep trench, their hides slashed to make it useless for anyone to dig them up again, and the carcasses are saturated with quicklime. In this manner previous outbreaks have been completely stamped out and there is every reason to hope that this will be the case this year. The chief danger is that there may be infected herds whose existence is not reported to the proper authorities. Farmers are therefore urged, both for their own protection and as a duty to their neighbors, to report immediately all cases of suspicious sore mouths or lameness among their stock.

Foot-and-mouth disease affects mostly cattle, sheep, goats, and swine but there are a number of other animals of less commercial importance which are also susceptible. Occasionally human beings are affected, but in the majority of instances the disease is not severe in the case of man. Children, however, may become dangerously ill if their milk is infected. The first indications of the disease are a chill followed by a high fever, the temperature rising rapidly, sometimes to 106 degrees F. In a short time vesicles about the size of a pea appear in the mouth at the end of the tongue, on the inside of the cheeks, and on the gums. These vesicles contain a yellowish watery fluid. They spread as the disease advances and cause the animal to open and shut its mouth uneasily with a characteristic rattling sound. A day or two after the first appearance of the eruptions on the mouth similar indications appear upon the feet, which are swollen and tender. Because of this the animal frequently persists in lying down, and bedsores develop with much rapidity. In the case of cows the udder, and more frequently, the teats are affected by a similar eruption.

Once the disease is well established it becomes so painful for the animal that food is frequently refused altogether. Strings of saliva hang from the mouth, and flesh is lost with astonishing rapidity. When the udder is seriously affected the milk becomes contaminated and may cause serious results to suckling calves and young pigs. In mild cases from 10 to 20 days may bring about an apparent recovery, but this time may be greatly extended. Moreover, an apparent recovery by no means implies a real cure. The animal may carry the virus in its blood for a year or more and is liable during all this time to spread the contagion or to experience a recurrence itself. The mortality, considering the seriousness of the disease and the losses it occasions, is very

small, being estimated by some of the authorities at 5 per cent, although it frequently is much greater than this. The mortality, however, by no means represents the real losses occasioned by the disease. No revenue is possible from infected herds, and in the case of dairymen an outbreak of foot and mouth disease frequently means that their business is completely ruined. Blooded or other cattle that have become sick with the disease naturally lose their value as breeding animals. It is, however, impossible to get rid of the disease by ignoring it. The only possible remedy is to kill off infected herds, disinfect the premises, and begin over again.

What the disease means to those countries where it has gained a real grip is shown by the fact that its last serious outbreak in Germany the German Government spent \$2,000,000 in fighting it. In 1890 official statistics showed that in the German Empire 431,235 head of cattle, 230,868 sheep and goats, and 153,808 swine were affected with the disease. During the same year the pestilence ravaged livestock in France, Italy, Belgium, Austria-Hungary, Switzerland, Roumania and Bulgaria. In 1883 it was estimated that the disease cost England \$5,000,000. On the occasion of the last outbreak in the United States in 1908 \$300,000 was appropriated by Congress, and with the exception of a few hundred dollars it was spent in stamping out the disease. This of course does not include the direct loss caused by the interruption of business and other factors.

While the Federal Government is active in fighting the disease through its power to control interstate commerce, cooperation on the part of the State authorities is most essential. The quarantining individually of infected farms is a state matter, and it is, of course, a most essential precaution. Farms on which the disease has broken out should be rigidly quarantined as if some contagious human disease had been found. Since the germs can be transported by cats, dogs, chicken or human beings, nothing should be allowed to leave the farm until the proper disinfecting measures have been taken. In particular, farmers are urged to keep away themselves, and to assist in keeping others away, from all infected animals. The inspectors who do the slaughtering and disinfecting are supplied with the necessary equipment of rubber gloves, coats, boots, and hats, which can be thoroughly disinfected as often as necessary. Others who lack this equipment merely help in spreading the disease over the country when they visit or inspect sick animals.

A Grateful Silence.

Nothing but the war in Europe, absorbing so much of the newspaper activities of that continent, can account for the strange fact that Victoriano Huerta has not been interviewed by the nearest resident correspondent for some American newspaper. It is known that he is in the vicinity of Biarritz, in Spain. Events now occurring in Mexico would afford him a topic upon which, we are well assured, he would now be glad to talk.

For events in Mexico are now going to Huerta's liking, however much of pain and disappointment they must be bringing to Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan. There is much less of legal and orderly government in Mexico now than when Huerta resigned the government and left the country. Anybody is capable of seeing that there is no such thing as a government anywhere in Mexico, although there are two sets of officials, each claiming to constitute a government, located at two separate points in the country, each organizing an army against the other. Gen. Carranza, who assumed authority without any congressional or constitutional sanction, after Huerta withdrew, having since been deposed by a conference of constitutionalist military officers in session at Aguascalientes, has left the constitutional capital of the country, at the City of Mexico, and established himself much nearer Vera Cruz. From that point he is demanding the renunciation by Gutierrez, elected provisional president by the same body which deposed Carranza of all claim to the office. It is included as a part of an authorized Carranza statement that if Gen. Villa, who supports Gutierrez and the Aguascalientes convention, does not support the Carranza Government, he will be killed. There needs no authorized statement from Villa headquarters to assure the world that Carranza will be killed if Villa finds him.

In this clear light, which now illuminates a situation in Mexico so long darkened and deliberately falsified on many occasions by private exploiters using fever and want of experience to serve their own ends, nobody can any longer fail to see the blundering fatuity of our Mexican policy. While we are surprised that Huerta is not found and interviewed, and more sur-

prised that he does not find and interview himself, we are also gratified at this continuing silence. As things are now going in Mexico, he would find his opportunity to make a jest of the United States while rolling a cigarette. And since everybody can see the joke now, there is really no use of rubbing it in. We rejoice that Huerta continues embalmed in silence.

Keep Your Temper.

Dr. J. Strickland Goodall, in a recent address before an Institute of Hygiene, illustrated the enormous power of the human heart in a striking way. He told his hearers to take a 2-pound weight in the palm of the hand, resting the elbow upon a table, and raise and lower it from the level of the elbow to the shoulder. This is exactly the work done by the heart at each beat. Do this about seventy or eighty times a minute and see how long you can keep it up. The heart keeps it up from before birth to just after death, perhaps seventy years. It never takes a rest. It never sleeps.

At each contraction the heart does enough work to lift a 2-pound weight one foot. The heart of a young and healthy person is almost immune to weariness or strain. But if its muscles be weakened by the accumulation of body poison or by anaemia it is very easily strained. The heart has been known to break from the strain of sudden emotion. Anger will increase the work of the heart from 152 to 224 foot pounds a minute. Therefore as the Scientific American says, "Keep your temper" is good physical advice.

Running to catch a train, running up stairs or any sudden and unusual exertion puts a great extra strain upon the heart. The healthy heart of youth is equal to such strains; not so the heart that has been weakened by disease, dissipation or old age. Dr. Goodall tested the heart of a healthy man before he ran to catch a train; it was beating 76 to the minute and doing 152-foot pounds of work a minute. He tested it immediately after the run; it was beating 180 to the minute and doing 360-foot pounds of work a minute.

British Finance.

People generally have always known in a large loose sort of fashion that England has gigantic financial resources. But only experts and specialists in such subjects have fully appreciated the immensity of the British empire's financial assets. Now, however, the war is revealing to the gaze of an astonished world what a financial colossus is England. Discussing this subject the Spokane Review says:

"Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer, when he found the business of the world paralyzed, summoned the best financial ability in England, regardless of party, to aid him in coping with England's financial difficulties. He asked the British bankers what was needed to enable commercial acceptances and discounts to proceed regularly. They replied that they must protect their endorsements or acceptance on hundreds of millions of commercial bills, that they had no capital for new commitments, but that, if the bank of England backed by government, would insure them against all losses on acceptance antedating the war, they would give full credit to commerce in the usual way.

"It was a tremendous undertaking. The bank and the government, in addition to discounting promptly more than \$300,000,000 of offered bills, insured endorsed commercial acceptances to the amount of \$2,000,000,000, rated good as of August 4, no matter whether from America or from Germany. Moreover, it is intended to extend similar governmental assistance to loans, aggregating \$400,000,000, on securities handled by the London stock exchange.

"The reach of such a policy is almost incomprehensible to financial laymen. It is unique in the history of credit. It means that the British empire is knit solidly together commercially, financially, industrially and socially. It indicates an iron resolve to keep its credit unquestioned. It shows, as nothing else has done and as nothing else could, that England is immovably determined to fight until it wins.

"During these three months the bank of England has added \$100,000,000 to its stock of gold. Every note outstanding is covered by gold. The nearly \$145,000,000 of notes that the government has issued are also covered in part by the gold of the bank, and it intends to help keep them covered by gold and to stand firm on the gold basis.

The Pennsylvanians seem to think they know as much about the affairs of their state as outsiders do.

The Arkansas mine rioters seem to equal those of Colorado in every respect except that their press agent is not so active.

Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that on the 11th day of November, 1914 the undersigned was by the county court of Tillamook County, Oregon duly appointed administrator of the estate of Belle Handley, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present same, with proper vouchers, to the undersigned, at the office of T. B. Handley in Tillamook City, Tillamook County, Oregon, within six months from the date hereof.

Dated November 12, 1914.
George Williams,
Administrator of the estate of Belle Handley, deceased.

Notice of Administrator's Sale of Real Property.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order and decree of the County Court of Washington County, Oregon, made and entered on November 9th, 1914, authorizing and directing me, the administrator of the estate of Marshall Roberts, deceased, to sell at private sale the real property belonging to said estate, I will, from and after Monday, the 21st day of December, 1914, proceed to sell at private sale, and to the highest bidder for cash in hand, all of the following described real estate, situate in Tillamook County, State of Oregon, to-wit:

The Southeast quarter of the Northwest quarter, the East half of the Southwest quarter, and the Northwest quarter of the Southeast quarter of Section six (6), Township two (2) North, of Range nine (9), West of the Willamette Meridian, containing One Hundred and Sixty acres (160).

That bids will be received by me either at the office of the Tillamook Headlight, in Tillamook, Oregon, or at the office of W. N. Barrett, at Hillsboro, Oregon, and said sale will be subject to confirmation by said County Court. L. M. Herron who has mortgage and tax deed to said land will at date of delivery of deed to purchaser cancel mortgage and execute quit claim deed to purchaser.

Dated this 14th day of Nov., 1914.
John Roberts, Administrator
of the estate of Marshall Roberts,
deceased.

W. N. Barrett,
Attorney for said estate.

Blames Home Life for Fall of Girls.

More girls go wrong because of home conditions than for any other reason asserted Miss Margaret E. Luther, superintendent of the Florence Crittenton Home, New York City, in an address before the International Purity Congress there. Miss Luther spoke on the girls who go through the New York courts, pointed out that most of the girls with whom the courts have to deal are not more than 18 years old, and have fallen before they reach the discretion of maturity.

"Statistics show that the larger number of girls who go wrong are not alone in the world," she said. "Nor are they all wage earners; girls come to us from all stations and all conditions of life, in most cases the minds are polluted in early childhood. Home conditions are responsible. Out of 450 girls recently before the New York Women's Night Court, 289 were not more than 18 years old, while 116 of them were only 16 years old."

Stories of locked doors and barred windows in connection with white slavery are largely imaginary according to Miss Luther.

"The men who live on commercialized vice are the men you see standing on the street corners," she continued. "Their victims are usually silly little girls they win by wiles. And the girl such a man can enslave, soul mind, and body, is worse than a physical slave."

"A judge recently told me that 90 per cent of the men he had sentenced for white slavery was less than 22 years old. Home conditions are responsible for this situation.

"Some people are inclined to say if we had better laws we would have better living and better home conditions. Character is formed in the home long before the man goes to make legislative law and the home makes the man who makes the laws. Speaking for New York, I do not believe it would be possible to have better or stronger laws. The thing we need there is workers—persons who make a specialty of fighting commercialized vice."

With all their pity, the various belligerents proceed on the theory that the Lord helps only those who help themselves.

The National American Women Suffrage Association is progressing nicely. The antiboss issue is being raised in the election of a president.

Frang T. O'Hara will be remembered as a Democratic who once slipped up on Uncle Joe Cannon and beat him when he was not looking.

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The only range made entirely of charcoal and malleable iron. Malleable iron can't break—charcoal iron won't rust like steel.

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The seams of the Majestic are riveted (not put together with bolts and stove putty)—they will always remain air tight, because neither heat nor cold affects them. The Majestic even is lined throughout with pure asbestos board, held in place by an open iron grating—you can see it—and it stays there always. Air tight joints and pure asbestos lining assure an even baking heat, saving one-half the fuel. All doors drop to form rigid shelves. No springs. Malleable iron oven racks slide out automatically, holding whatever they contain.

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Don't buy the range you expect to last a life time "cheap, unsafe," or you'll be sure to be disappointed. Come to our store, and see the Great Majestic—have its many exclusive features explained—find out why the Majestic is 300% stronger than all other ranges whose models range are weakest. It is the best range at any price and it should be in your kitchen.

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