

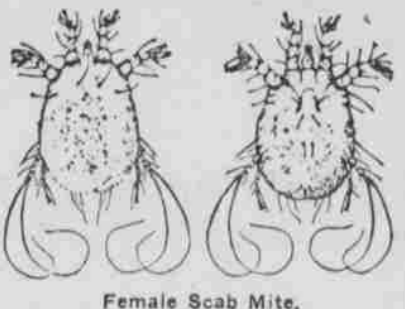
HISTORY AND SYMPTOMS OF DESTRUCTIVE SHEEP SCAB

One of Oldest Diseases of Animal, But Cause Not Discovered Until Middle of Nineteenth Century—Proper Treatment Will Destroy Mite and Renew Growth of Wool—Dipping Is Highly Recommended.

(By EDWIN S. GOOD.)

Historically, sheep scab is one of the oldest diseases of sheep, but its cause was not discovered until about the middle of the nineteenth century (1835), when the agent producing the disease was found to be a very small mite. This mite is light gray in color and the female is one-fortieth and the male one-sixtieth of an inch in length. In general appearance the mite resembles a tiny spider. It has four pairs of legs, the last being very small, and the third pair having long thread-like appendages which are longer in the female than in the male. The mite crawls very slowly, showing that its power of locomotion is weak. A female will lay from ten to twenty eggs during her lifetime. These eggs are so small that they cannot be distinguished with the naked eye. The period of incubation is from four to ten days, depending mainly upon temperature. Gerlach, a noted authority, estimates the descendants of a single female to be 1,000,000 females and 500,000 males at the end of 90 days. He estimates the average number of eggs from a single female to be 15, ten of which hatch females and five males, and allows 15 days for each generation.

The first symptom that attracts one's attention to the affected animal is its rubbing certain parts of its back, sides or tail against some object, or biting at these parts, as the bites of



Female Scab Mite.

the mite cause intense itching. The irritation is much more noticeable when the sheep are warmed up by driving than when they remain quiet. Infection generally begins on some portion of the side or back, and is usually confined to these parts of the body.

The infected spot first consists of a moist, yellowish, dandruff-like substance, often no larger than a pinhead, and unless careful examination be made, may easily escape detection. If this place is scratched, the sheep will respond by a nibbling-like motion of the mouth. Large patches are formed either by small infected spots located on different parts of the back growing and uniting, or by the gradual enlargement of a single spot. In obtaining their food, the parasites in these patches irritate the skin of the sheep to such an extent as to cause the secretion of a large amount of serum which, in drying, first takes on the form of dandruff, and upon extended irritation the dandruff is replaced by thick scabs. Where the scabs first form, the wool seems to be more firmly attached to the skin than before infection, and stands out in tufts, giving the fleece an uneven appearance. In time, however, being deprived of nutrition, the wool loosens and drops from the skin; the sheep loses flesh and presents, on the whole, a very uncanny appearance; and eventually, if untreated, dies. Proper treatment will, however, destroy the scab mite and renew the growth of the wool.

Dipping in a reliable dip is the

proper treatment for sheep afflicted with the scab.

The federal government has done a great work in reducing the number of scabby sheep in this country, but in spite of its efforts there are plenty of them in the United States today, a condition of affairs not to be wondered at when we consider the gigantic task of stamping out such a communicable disease in as large a country as ours. There are states, however, where no scab exists, the farmers and the state authorities having aided the federal to eradicate it.

EXCELLENCE OF CLOVER FEEDS

While Most Farmers Recognize That Red Clover Is Admired for Swine Few Understand How to Utilize.

(By WALTER B. LEUTZ.)

Clover is the greatest pasture for hogs—provided it is not allowed to make pigs thrive at top notch.

The clover blossom is a very pretty flower but it is about as much out of place in the hog pasture as a rose bush in the corn field.

While most farmers recognize that red clover is an admirable food for swine, few of them, comparatively, understand how to utilize a clover pasture for hogs. We make this assertion in view of the fact that clover is, in many instances, allowed to blossom in the field devoted to hog-grazing.

If the reader will bear in mind for a moment that the purpose of every plant is to flower and "go to seed" he will understand that when the flower and the seed have formed in succession, the season's work of the plant is practically over and plant growth gives place to plant ripening, and decay.

"Soon ripe soon rotten" is an old saying and it indicates what we have in mind in this discussion.

What we are after in pasturing hogs on clover is feed not poses. If the clover plants are allowed to ripen the food-producing capacity of the plant is reduced.

If, on the other hand, the plants can be prevented from blossoming to any great degree, they keep trying to blossom right along, provided sufficient rains descend and in doing so the hogs are fed.

In districts where clover luxuriates, and we find such places in many parts of the country, swine of the right age may be pastured upon this green food from about June right up to early fall, should timely rains maintain a steady growth of the clover plant.

Culture of Currants.

For varieties the President Wilder is probably the best liked as it clings to the bushes the longest. The Cherry, Fay's Prolific and Perfection are also very good varieties. The soil for currants should be very well prepared and enriched. Practice deep plowing before planting the currants and then put them 6x4 feet. Practice shallow cultivation and mulch if need be. Put in a cover crop the first of July such as buckwheat. This can be cultivated into the soil in the spring, thus keeping up the amount of humus in the soil. An one and two year old wood produces the best crops, care should be taken to see that no wood is over two years old. Prune out old wood as soon as berries are picked out.

GENERAL NEWS OF NATIONAL HAPPENINGS

Washington, June 22—Ex-Governor Yates of Illinois, who once accused Governor Deneen of playing politics and sent word to him through Senator Lorimer that he was a "liar still," denied today before the senate committee to investigate the Lorimer election, that he had ever heard of the use of money in that election until more than a year afterward.

Both he and George W. Hinman, editor and publisher of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, the only other witness, professed the greatest friendship for Mr. Lorimer.

Mr. Hinman expressed the belief that there had been a "jackpot," or general corruption fund in the Springfield legislature for many years, but he pointed to Mr. Lorimer's enemies as the probable contributors.

Mr. Yates emphatically denied that he ever had any conversation with Edward Hines, of Chicago, over the long-distance telephone on the day Senator Lorimer was elected, in regard to a corruption fund for Mr. Lorimer's election or any other subject. Attorney Healy, for the committee, explained that there had been the barest suggestion that he held a conversation with Mr. Hines on that day but that he did not believe there would be any testimony to that effect before the committee.

The ex-governor's political connections were probed deeply, first by attorneys for the committee and then by Elbridge Haney, representing Senator Lorimer. Attorney Healy first took Mr. Yates through a history of Illinois politics. Mr. Yates was asked if he had had any political differences with Senator Lorimer.

"Senator Lorimer did not support me for renomination for governor in 1904 and there was quite a political difference in my mind," said the ex-governor.

Washington, June 22—Treading gingerly over ground rendered dangerous by adverse reports made today by the senate committee on finance on the Democratic farmers' free list and the wool tariff revision bills, and started by the threat that these measures, together with bills to revise the cotton, sugar, lead and steel schedules would be offered as amendments to the reciprocity bill, the senate concluded today without reaching the expected vote on the Canadian measure.

Chairman Penrose, of the finance committee, fulfilled his promise made in anger on the floor yesterday when it became apparent that the Republican majority had been hobbled by the coalition of insurgents and Democrats and called a meeting of the finance committee for today. It resulted in the adverse reporting of the wool bill, 9 to 4, and the farmers' free list bill, 8 to 5.

When these reports were presented to the senate, every chance of an agreement for a vote on the reciprocity bill, to be followed by an early adjournment of the extra session, was removed.

That the senate had entered upon the most difficult stage of its progress toward action on the reciprocity measure was conceded on every hand. It was admitted the measure was threatened with death or amendment that might make it unacceptable to President Taft or obnoxious to Canada.

When the finance committee met today the regular Republican members, who had a bare majority of that one-time invulnerable body, expressed relief that it had been demonstrated that their organization was no longer in command, so that they could shift the burden to the senate itself and that it was no longer necessary to dissemble. At the same time the views of the Republican regulars that the effect would be to accomplish practically nothing in the present session was voiced by such men as Penrose and Lodge.

Seattle, Wash., June 21.—One hundred and twenty-six of the 200 claimants of the McAlpine coal group, in the Cook Inlet country of Alaska, have been directed by the Insular land office to show cause within 60 days why their claims should not be recommended for cancellation because of failure of the claimants to comply with the requirement of the United States statutes which provide that application for patent shall be made within three years from the time of locating coal lands.

Washington, June 22—Representative Warburton, of Washington, following out the idea contained in his recent speech in the house of representatives, has introduced a new bill placing sugar on the free list and increasing the internal revenue tax on cigars and tobacco.

It is his contention that such legislation will tend to reduce the cost of sugar to the consumer and at the same time provide not only sufficient revenue to compensate for the loss of customs duties on imported sugar, but a surplus which can be used to offset the loss of customs revenue if other food products and necessities of life are placed on the free list.

Mormons in Sugar Deal

Washington—Inquiry into the relationship between the Mormon church and the American Sugar Refining company before the house committee of inquiry into the sugar trust, disclosed that Henry O. Havemeyer's first dealings in the beet sugar industry were with the Utah Sugar company, in which the Church of Jesus Christ or Latter-Day Saints was interested. Thomas R. Cutler, ex-bishop of the Mormon church, appeared before the committee.

Hermann Will Practice.

Washington—Binger Hermann, of Roseburg, ex-representative in congress and ex-commissioner of the general land office, was today admitted to practice before the interior department. This announcement foreshadows Mr. Hermann's entry into land law practice.

Washington, June 20—The House of Representatives by a vote of 221 to 100 today passed the Underwood wool tariff revision bill, providing for a reduction of the duty on wool and woolen goods. Twenty-four Republicans voted with the Democrats for the passage of the measure and one Democratic Representative, Francisco, of Ohio, voted against it.

Many amendments were offered and voted down, the only one adopted being a slight change in phraseology. Almost five hours were spent by the House in debate under the five-minute rule.

Immediately preceding the final vote, a motion offered by a representative of New York, that the bill be recommittees to the ways and means committee, with instructions that it await a report from the tariff board on the woolen industry before making final report of the bill, was lost by a vote of 189 to 118.

Representative Underwood, chairman of the ways and means committee and in charge of the bill, kept his forces well together in their opposition to all amendments. While some Democrats proposed amendments, with one exception they voted with the party when the bill came to passage.

Representative Gray, of Indiana, offered an amendment to place raw wool on the free list, instead of prescribing a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem, and commit the bill to the committee with instructions that manufactures be reduced to 20 per cent ad valorem. This was lost.

Washington, June 20.—Through its first witness, Cyrus H. McCormick of Chicago, president of the International Harvester Company, the Lorimer investigating committee succeeded today in introducing into its report the principal allegation in which the senate was induced to reopen the case against the Illinois senator.

It was Clarence S. Funk, manager of the harvester company, that Edward Hines is alleged to have made the request for a contribution of \$10,000 as a part of a fund of \$100,000 to be raised in behalf of Lorimer. Mr. McCormick said Funk told him of his proposition, and said that he had refused, and by his refusal had won his (McCormick's) commendation.

Mr. McCormick said further that the harvester company had made a practice to hold aloof from politics, and to avoid efforts to influence legislation. Taking this as a cue, counsel for Senator Lorimer sought to show that in many states the company had made an effort to prevent the passage of bills considered objectionable to it. The witness admitted that the company had made a general opposition to legislation providing for the manufacture of binding twine in prisons.

Washington, June 19.—Frauds amounting to several million dollars in duties on importations of cutlery during the last few years have been discovered by the secret service agents of the customs service, who have been working in this country and in the Solingen district of Germany, whence most of the imports come to the United States.

Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh began an investigation several months ago. It is not sufficiently completed to say what action may be taken to recover the duties it is alleged the government has been defrauded of.

A seizure of cutlery made in New York on Saturday illustrates that fact. In 43 cases of cutlery entered as having a value of \$10,243, an undervaluation of only \$383 was found, but on that one seizure the government had been defrauded of \$337 in duties.

The duty on cutlery is very high.

Washington, June 18.—The report just submitted by the attorney-general to the committee investigating the expenditure in the department of justice shows that special counsel employed in land fraud cases in the West have received liberal fees during the two years of the Taft administration. The compensation of all such employes is fixed arbitrarily by the attorney-general, according to what he believes their services are worth.

The report shows that B. D. Townsend, from the beginning of the Taft administration to date, has received \$24,018 for his services in the Southern Pacific land grant case and as special counsel in the Alaska and other land fraud and coal cases. Tracey M. Becker, for his work on Oregon land fraud cases, since March 1, 1909, has received \$15,788. S. R. Rosh, who prosecuted land cases in Idaho and other western states, has received \$19,593 in two years and Peyton Gordon, for similar prosecutions, largely in Idaho (most all of which have failed), has received \$19,984.

1190 Bidders Get Bonds.

Washington—A final tabulation of the bids for the \$50,000,000 issue of the three per cent Panama bonds indicates that \$2,320,500 were taken at 102 and upwards; \$18,698,500 from 102.75 to 102.99; \$11,019,500 from 102.50 to 102.74; \$16,568,500 from 102.25 to 102.49, and a little less than \$1,425,000 from 102.21 to 102.24. Of the 10,000 bids received 1190 will be accepted. The successful bidders will be informed in a day or two.

Autos Repaired by Navy.

Washington—Use of the shop of the Washington navy yard by officers for the repairing of their automobiles and motor boats is being investigated by the house committee on expenditures. The committee has learned that such repairs have been made in many instances and Secretary of the Navy Meyer told the committee that it had been the custom to make such repairs at cost.

BANQUET IS MAGNIFICENT.

Tons of Gold Are Shown on Royal Tables.

London.—The most regal banquet palace of king or emperor ever witnessed, and a gorgeous Shakespearean ball under the auspices of noted society leaders, stand forth as shining features of the second day of Coronation week. The banquet in Buckingham Palace was a scene of imperial grandeur, so far as the assemblage of royal and eminent personages and the setting of costly magnificence and beautiful decorations could make it.

The King and Queen entertained the special delegations, the foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, the officers of state and the household, the members of the cabinet, and ex-cabinet members, the heads of the church and judiciary and of the army and navy.

The two largest apartments in the palace, the ballroom and the picture gallery which adjoin, were utilized as a banquet hall. On the tables was displayed the royal gold plate, used only on historic occasions, the cost of which is estimated at \$15,000,000, and its weight eight tons. This plate, for the most part, was obtained in the reigns of the four Georges, and the principal pieces is a massive peacock captured in one of the Indian wars, whose tail is studded with diamonds. Cut glass worth a fortune, ivory decanters hundreds of years old, and old wines dating back more than a century were on the board.

The gallery holds more than 800 pictures. The decorations in both rooms are largely of gilt, and the background was embellished with banks of palms and giant lilies, while orchids, roses and ferns were stacked on the tables. Yeomen of the guard were ranged about the walls and all the diners wore their richest uniforms, decorations, gowns and jewels.

WIVES TO DIVIDE WORK.

Women Will Cook Meals on Alternate Days for Sharp.

Pittsburg, Kan.—The two wives of Peter C. Sharp must live apart the rest of their lives. Two three-room cottages, one on each side of his own little home, will be built, one for Anna Catherine and the other for Louisa. That which was thought would be a happy family when Peter met his first wife, Anna Catherine, a month ago after a separation of 40 years, will be divided henceforth.

The separation comes as a result of a quarrel, which terminated in a physical encounter and the decision of the husband that his two wives shall live apart from now on.

Peter, although hoping that he could patch up the quarrel between his two wives, saw that all hope had vanished and decided to build a cottage for each wife on the opposite sides of his little home. Louisa is to do the housework and cook his meals one day, and Anna Catherine the other.

HANGING ON LIVE WIRES, SAVED.

Breathless Crowd Watches Rescue of Paralyzed Lineman.

Spokane, Wash.—While a crowd of several hundred persons gazed breathlessly on the exploit, George Cowley, line foreman employed by the Washington Water Power Company, with four assistants, rescued Gordon B. Stone, a lineman who had been paralyzed by an electric shock, from a perilous position among the wires at the top of a pole.

Stone had been working near the top of the pole, which carries a heavy load of crossarms and a network of wires. He came in contact with bare wires carrying a high voltage feed circuit.

He was thrown clear of the pole, but the safety belt encircling the pole saved him from being dashed to death on the pavement. Unconscious, he fell across lower voltage wires several feet below where he had been working.

His companion, Lang, telephoned his chief, who came in an automobile with assistants and tackle, arriving before the automobile patrol with emergency hospital stewards, who had been summoned.

Frost Nips Vegetables.

Tacoma, Wash.—June's cool record included a killing frost in the suburbs Wednesday. Just south of the city limits, on the Spanway line, ice formed. Potato vines, cucumbers, tomatoes and other vegetables fell under the cold blast.

Gardeners on the reservation suffered to a greater or less extent, but it will require a day or two to tell the extent of the damage. At the local weather bureau the register at 4:30 A. M. showed 42 degrees above zero. It is generally warmer in the city than a few miles away from the water.

Probationer Gets \$17,000.

Oroville—As a reward for laying aside what his father termed in his last will "the wasteful and reckless conduct" of his son, and as a further reward for acquiring "steady" and "temperate" habits and a "fixed purpose in life," and "an apparent determination to become a useful member of society," Charles A. Meng obtained possession of the residue of his father's estate, amounting to more than \$17,000.

Largest Boat Arrives.

New York—The new White Star liner Olympia, the largest steamer afloat, passed Fire Island on her maiden voyage across the Atlantic at 12:17 A. M. This point is 75 miles from the New York waterfront and the steamer will dock in this city. Although it is reported that there was no effort at great speed, the new liner is several hours ahead of the scheduled time of her arrival.

RAIN ON CORONATION

Mists Mark Dawn of London's Great Festivities.

Thousands Up All Night to Secure Vantage Points on Route of Royal Procession.

London—Rain ushered in the day that is to see the coronation of George V as King of England. All is in readiness.

The rain began at 7 o'clock in the morning and dampened somewhat the gaiety of the immense crowds which already packed every available place along the line of the coronation procession.

At that hour the pressure of the crowds was so intense at many points that the police cordon was broken and the aid of troops was required to restore order.

That night a good part of London did not go to bed at all, staying up to celebrate and to secure vantage points on the route of the royal procession. Many Americans were in the great crowds that surged through streets. Many American dollars went for seats in the reviewing stands, which commanded fabulous prices.

The scenes on the streets vividly recalled those enacted when the news of the relief of Mafeking was received. Then there was the inrush from the suburbs of great crowds to watch the coronation procession and secure places.

The King and Queen have not for a moment relaxed their strong sense of public duty, which has characterized them since they mounted the throne. Though their majesties have long and exhausting ceremonies confronting them, they are receiving visitors, attending to matters of state and dropping in on the horse show at Olympia. Wherever they appeared they were the objects of unbounded enthusiasm.

The British nation shows not the slightest sign of diminishing favor towards monarchical government. A half century of quiet life under Queen Victoria has been succeeded by a stirring decade, which has seen a coronation and two state funerals. Yet the public appetite is unsatiated, but rather augmented, in its enthusiasm for royalty and kingly display.

Never before has this enthusiasm reached such a high pitch and the ceremonies attendant upon the great event, the coronation of King George V, appear likely to be marked by a degree of excitement and public fervor unrivaled on all great state ceremonies in the past. Further, this tribute to monarchy that to the monarch, for it cannot be said that either King George V or Queen Mary is as beloved as was Victoria or so popular and esteemed as were King Edward and Queen Alexandra.

KAISER SEES AMERICAN FLEET.

Warships Inspected by German Emperor—Festival Is On at Kiel.

Kiel, Germany—The American warships of the second division of the Atlantic fleet have arrived here and are now anchored in the inner harbor before the town, surrounded by the array of battleships and yachts gathered for the Emperor's great annual naval festival.

Almost the entire German navy, including a full division of the new dreadnaughts, are assembled, the only absentees being the cruiser Von der Tann, which is at Spitzberg for the coronation, and the reserve division at Wilhelmshaven.

Admiral Von Tirpitz, Admiral of the fleet, minister and creator of the new German navy, heads an imposing list of admiral commanders.

As the American battleships, led by the Louisiana, flagship of Rear Admiral Badger, slowly steamed through the narrowing ford and passed long lines of German ships, they turned to their assigned places between the flagships Deutschland and Kaiser Wilhelm II and the other vessels of the German fleet.

Smuggled Cloth Seized.

San Francisco—Evidences of the operations of a gang of woolen goods smugglers with an international organization has been discovered, when customs inspectors seized a consignment of 66 bolts of woolen goods valued at \$10,000 on the German Cosmos line steamer Seraphis.

For weeks the customs authorities have had intimations that a gang was in existence for the importation of durable woolen goods and other stable fabrics from Germany.

Auto Racer Hurt, Dies.

Milwaukee—Walter Donnelly, of Cincinnati, driving a Cino car at the automobile races at State Fair track, died from injuries received when his car ran into a fence. Donnelly's skull was fractured when he was thrown against a post.

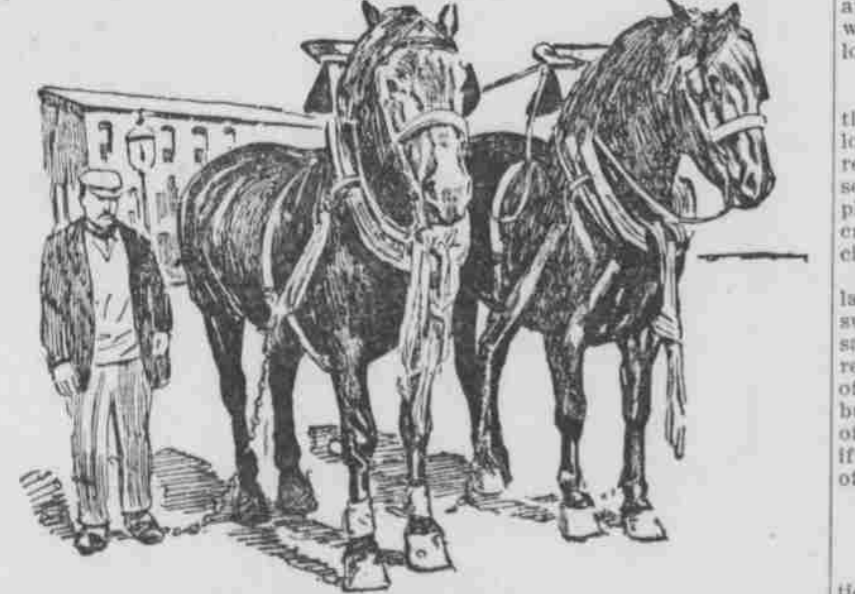
Donnelly was driving in the 50-mile race and was making the turn at the three-quarter post of the 40th when a tire came off the rear right wheel, causing the machine to skid.

Mosby Repulses Federals.

San Diego—The advance guard of Governor Vega's force of federals, en route from Ensenada to Tia Juana, encountered General Mosby's outposts at Carrizo, 20 miles southeast of Tia Juana. In the skirmish that followed two federals were killed.

The fight for the possession of Tia Juana is expected soon. Mosby is supposed to have about 300 well-armed and desperate men.

BELGIAN HORSE IS POWERFUL



An Antwerp correspondent of the Kansas City Star sends a photograph of a pair of the great Belgian horses that do the work on the docks of the rapidly growing Flemish port. An extract from the letter follows: "These Belgian horses are in blood the same as some that are often exported from the lowlands to the prairies of Kansas. The pair shown in the illustration is typical of thousands in use every day on the great wharves here. Each of these can easily draw two and one-half tons and they are as gentle as kittens. The driver—he's more of a companion than a master—controls them by means of one little cord, hardly as

heavy as your mother's clothes line. The trucks look like small fat cars. He treats them like the good children they are to him. At noon the wife comes down to the docks with lunch, and she and the husband sit on the truck and eat, while the horses are having their own food. And, stranger, each horse is given, in addition to grain and hay, a great long loaf of bread. The driver holds it as the horse bites it off in hunks. They seem to enjoy it just as we enjoy our dessert. "They don't need a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals here—at least, not so far as horses are concerned."