

IMPORTANCE OF ERADICATING INJURIOUS CATTLE TICK

Southern States Need More and Better Live Stock and Larger Dairy Industry—Objects to be Promoted by Destroying Pest.

The eradication of the cattle tick from the southern states is a problem of prime importance to the agricultural interests of that section. Moreover, the good that would result from the elimination of the tick would not be entirely confined to the region directly concerned, and thus the matter assumes to a certain degree a national importance.

The south needs more and better live stock and a larger dairy industry, and these objects would be greatly promoted by the destruction of the tick. The increased production of live stock by reason of its important bearing in maintaining and improving the fertility of the soil, would be of distinct benefit in increasing the yield of field crops. An incidental though important advantage of stock raising and dairying would be found in the distribution of the farmer's income throughout the year, enabling him to live on a cash basis. It can thus be seen that the benefits which would accrue to southern agriculture from the extermination of the cattle tick would be very great and far-reaching.

There are several species of cattle ticks, but the chief one is commonly called the "cattle" or "Texas fever" tick. It is the one most frequently found on cattle and is much more abundant than the other species. When the losses occasioned by this parasite are once thoroughly understood by farmers and stockmen there will be little need for arguments in favor of tick eradication. Some of the losses are not directly noticeable and consequently make little impression, while other losses properly chargeable to the tick are frequently attributed to other causes.

Various writers have estimated the annual loss due to the tick at from \$40,000,000 to \$100,000,000. These figures should be ample argument, even to the most comprehensive, for the eradication of the pest.

In getting rid of the tick, it may be attacked on the pasture and on the cattle.

In freeing pastures the method followed may be either a direct or an indirect one.

The former consists in excluding all cattle, horses and mules from pastures until all the ticks have died from

the pasture, or those which hatch from eggs laid by females already there, will all eventually meet death. Such of these as get upon the cattle from time to time will be destroyed by the treatment, while those which fall to find a host will die in the pasture from starvation.

Animals may be freed of ticks in two ways. They may be treated with an agent that will destroy all the ticks present, or they may be rotated at proper intervals on tick-free fields until all the ticks have dropped.

Spraying is probably the most convenient and practical way of treating cattle on the majority of farms. A good style of pail spray pump will be sufficient for treating small herds. About 15 feet of 3-3 inch high-pressure hose is required and a type of nozzle furnishing a cone-shaped spray will be found satisfactory. A nozzle with two small apertures should not be used.

Every portion of the body should be thoroughly treated, special attention being given to the head, dewlap, brisket, inside of elbows, thighs and flanks, the tail and the depressions at the base of the tail. Crude oil alone may be used, but in general a 20 to 25 per cent. emulsion will be better.

All the cattle should be sprayed every two weeks and the treatment should not be discontinued simply because the ticks have become scarce or seem to have disappeared.

In localities where ticks commonly occur on cattle in considerable numbers during the winter time it will be advisable to continue spraying. In localities where ticks disappear or are present in very small numbers during the winter, the cattle should be inspected carefully each week to remove and destroy any ticks that may be present. When warm weather comes, it will be well in all cases in which spraying has been discontinued during the winter to begin spraying and continue until it can be determined with certainty that eradication has been accomplished. The spraying should not be delayed until ticks show again in considerable numbers. One tick destroyed in the early spring will save the trouble of destroying thousands a few months later.

Lambs and Wool.

It is asking too much of a ewe to make her grow the heaviest or next to the heaviest fleece of her life, and raise a lamb in one year. It cannot be done without checking the growth of the sheep and producing a lamb lacking in constitution. Continuing in that line for several years, the flockmaster will have a very uneven flock, and constitution will be bred out of them.

The Hogpen Floor.

The cement flooring with movable slat platforms makes the ideal floor for the hogpen. The cement floor alone is too cold and damp for the hogs, but with the slatted flooring on top, which may be taken up to clean out the place, there is nothing which is better.

Beans in Michigan.

The cultivation of beans in Michigan has become so large that bean threshers with complete outfit of machinery and men travel over some parts of the state to harvest the crop as wheat threshers do in other states.



Pail Spraying Pump.

starvation. The latter consists in permitting the cattle and other animals to continue on the infested pasture and treating them at regular intervals with oils or other agents destructive to ticks and thus preventing engorged females from dropping and re-infesting the pasture. The larvae on

SLIDING PARTITION IN STALL



The sliding partition shown in the accompanying illustration provides a safe way to approach the head of a kicking horse to feed it or put on the harness. It does away with the necessity of entering the stall from behind and the risk of being kicked. The partition reaches as far as the manger, and the entire framework and boards are carried on two rollers attached to a joist above. Small metal clips are fastened to the floor on each side of the partition to keep the bottom in place and guide it in sliding back.

FASHIONS OF THE MOMENT.



THE most conspicuous novelties in the shops may be seen in those windows devoted to trimmings and to millinery. You have but to walk down any of the principal streets and easily and pleasantly learn a lesson in the art of dress as it is to be spoken in the spring of 1911.

Trimmings are remarkable circumstances. They are very dear and very beautiful, exhibiting for the most part Oriental devices and colorings contrived with silk interspersed with gold or small porcelain beads in colors on not foundations. Then there are examples more of the galon order in dull metals, dotted here and there with cabochon jewels, rubies being especially in favor for this kind of trimming.

The most popular color is blue—that special shade known as French blue—and scarcely a hat is innocent of this, for it either appears as the brim on a black-crowned hat or as a band of straw on a hat of straw of another color, while small garlands of flowers, including daisies, and roses, and poppies are made in blue quite regardless of any well-known horticultural authority. Incidentally, I confess myself out of sympathy with artificial flowers which are not colored according to those achieved by nature, but I realize that my prejudice has



little or no influence on popular taste in this detail. On the whole I must commend the hats as good, the best at the present being of Tegal of one color lined with Tegal of another color, very simply trimmed either with a band of ribbon held with a buckle, or a device formed of infinitesimal beads closely massed together into a conventional pattern, or of chip with an erect bunch of flowers at the left side, roses or lilacs for choice; or of crinoline straw plaited into an elaborate toque shape resting on a velvet brim, the union between the straw and the velvet being effectively hidden beneath a small spray of flowers or band glistening with beads.

Coats and Skirts.
And of other beginnings I have noted that some tailor made coats and skirts are very much like those of last year, with the coats shortened and the skirts as tight as ever, and bearing either a braided pattern or a box pleat down the center of the back; and that there are many attractive novelties in the flowered or Paisley gauzes and grenadines devoted to the lining of nixon blouses. Grenadines and nixon display a floral or Oriental pattern through the transparency of nixon, and as well as these I found worthy of commendation a blue and black infinitesimally-striped chiffon closely dotted with tiny crystal beads. This made in the simplest style has the privilege of appearing as a shirt blouse with a little kilt and frill of the blue down one side, and limited shirt sleeves, and a transparent collarband. And a very pretty shirt it makes, and inexpensive, too, for the material double width only costs 3s 11d. I

recommend its acquirement by all who possess a black coat and skirt, and are in difficulties as to the selection of the effective materials for a shirt for its best completion for immediate use. Another very good shirt, also suitable on the instant, I have seen fashioned from what is known as a "blouse piece" of white nixon printed from bust to shoulders and down to the elbows in a conventional device in black and blue, and green and white. The inventive purchaser having cut away all the white nixon, replaced it with black, leaving transparent black the yoke and collar, and bound with blue and green ribbon to match the design, while black nixon sleeves were tucked becomingly down to the wrist. And a very pretty blouse resulted.

Colored Porcelain Beads.
On all the bodices, whether devoted to evening or day wear, patterns worked in colored porcelain beads appear to intrude themselves, these either taking the form of a collarband with pendant ends of ecclesiastical tendency, or a small vest across the front of the décolletage with bands at the edge of the oversleeve. Again these bands of many colored beads are to be met decorating the coiffures, which still continue to receive much attention and exhibit a very definite inclination to return to curls and banish into the limbo of oblivion the flat, turban coil.

Curls are now placed very much on the top of the head, the hair slightly puffed out over the ears and about the nape of the neck, and parted either at the side or in the center, according to individual taste. The effect of the curls on the extreme top of the head is to give height, and this is sometimes enhanced by the addition of a coronal plait around them, and the coronal plait will rest on a colored ribbon or a band of jewels, the fastening of this being concealed at the back. A black velvet ribbon embroidered either in key pattern or dotted all over with diamonds, is a pretty addition to very fair or red locks, but is lost somewhat when worn amid dark tresses. Very dark hair does not seem to be much in evidence, all dark women as naturals having grown somehow or other a large patch of white at one side of the head, which is a very striking incident; while young and old alike continue to dye their locks red or chestnut brown, or gold, as they deem may best become them.

Oriental Designs.
We show considerable sympathy towards barbaric and Oriental costumes, always excepting the harem skirt, which I have vowed to exempt for ever. Besides this, we have culled from eastern nations the broad sash fastened at one side of the front with fringed ends, the turban, the zouave, the kimona sleeve, which continues on the high road of fame, and cabochon jewels.

It is to be a muslin year, so the authorities predict, and under the heading of muslin we accept cordially many exquisite examples of painted chiffon and nixon, printed all over with a floral pattern or with ornamental borders; bordered silks, too, are in the market, taffetas above with delightful designs of ribbons and flowers below.

There is much improvement in the making of taffetas, and no doubt whatever but that we shall recognize its charms directly the season gives us the least excuse.

Use of "Remnants."
I can't say that, in the ordinary way, I altogether approve of sale purchases which are simply made on the chance of being useful at some future time, as I think that nothing is a real bargain which does not provide—inexpensive and satisfactorily—for some definite need. However, as it happens, I can help you to make good use of those "remnants" purchased of white satin and ivory lace and blue nixon, their respective and attractive appearances, in an evening gown, being shown so clearly by our artist's sketch, that, really, there is no need for me to go into further details. I will merely point out to you that, in this, as in practically every other up-to-date gown—whether designed for day or evening wear—a transparent effect is secured for the whole of the upper part of the corsage by the use of nixon, which is merely underlined with flesh-pink chiffon.—London (England) Madame.

Rings now comply with the "antique in color" idea; if you wear sapphires, wear sapphires only; if emeralds, emeralds only.

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He Was Scared.
There used to be a sheriff in a Green mountain county of Vermont who for 40 years had driven his prisoners—murderers, moonshiners, thieves—through the woods in his buggy to the county jail and yet who had never carried a revolver nor used a pair of handcuffs in his life. He had a strong hand, a brave heart and a stouter.

"Weren't you ever afraid?" some one asked him one day.

"W-w-well, I 'low once I w-wuz t-t-tole 'rable well skeert," he admitted, slowly. "I h-heard S-S-I P-Perkins, the barber, w-wuz g-gone d-d-aft an' w-wuz c-carvin' p-people up, an' I c-calculated it w-wuz my official d-d-oody to g-go an' arrest him. So I w-went d-down to S-S-I's shop, an' w-went in, an' S-S-I c-come at me w-with a r-razor in each h-hand. An' then I 'low I w-wuz t-tole 'rable well skeert."

"What did you do?"

"W-w-well," said the old sheriff, spitting thoughtfully into the sandbox beside the stove, "I w-wuz s-so s-s-s-skeert that I t-took 'em a-a-way from him."—Everybody's.

Less Majestic.
Sir John Randles, representing England at the foreign steel magnates' banquet in Chicago, praised American business energy and alertness.

"The following conversation," said Sir John, "which was overheard between a manager and a clerk in the water works of a certain English town, could never have occurred in America. What the manager said was this:

"I am compelled to ask you, Smithson, to change your desk to the floor below, for you not only sleep during working hours, but, to make matters worse, you snore so loud that you continually wake up our revered superintendent in the next room."

On wrong scent.

Half the world is one the wrong scent in the pursuit of happiness. They think it consists in having and getting and in being served by others. It consists in giving and in serving others.—Henry Drummond.

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