

★ LIVE STOCK AND DAIRY ★

**How to Get Rid of the Cattle Tick.**

**By Keeping the Stock Out of Infested Pastures for Six Months and by Killing the Ticks on the Cattle the Job Can Be Done.**

AT THE RECENT Mississippi State Farmers' Convention one of the subjects most discussed was the cattle tick and the methods of eradicating it. The discussion was opened by Prof. Archibald Smith, and his remarks, the gist of which we here give, are just as applicable to the Carolinas as to Mississippi.

To eradicate the cattle tick it is necessary to study his life history and habits. When this is done its eradication at once becomes simple and easy. The large female tick which we see on the cattle drops to the ground, crawls under the leaves and grass and in a few days begins laying eggs. In ten days or two weeks she lays from 1,200 to 3,000 eggs. In warm weather these eggs hatch in from 18 to 20 days; in cool weather it may take much longer ticks (seed ticks) crawl up on the for them to hatch, and the young grass and twigs and wait for the cattle to come along and pick them off by brushing their legs against the grass on which the ticks are bunched or by lying down on them. After the ticks get on the cattle they shed their skins twice and remain for about four weeks, when they are full grown and drop to the ground as before.

To eradicate the ticks the mature female ticks must be prevented from dropping to the ground. This may be done by greasing the cattle and killing all the ticks on them, or by removing the cattle from the pastures until the ticks die from starvation.

**Three Great Losses from Cattle Ticks**

Dr. Tait Butler, Associate Editor of *The Progressive Farmer*, continued the discussion of tick eradication. He declared that he was convinced that the cattle ticks would be eradicated the South.

If the ticks merely did injury by sucking blood from and irritating the skins of their victims that alone would be sufficient to justify their eradication; if they did nothing more than cause the death of the large numbers of cattle that die each year from tick fever that would of itself be sufficient to pay for the cost and trouble of their eradication; if the ticks did nothing more than cause the depreciation of from ¼ to ½ c a pound, which results from the Federal quarantine against our cattle, that would justify all the effort necessary to eradicate them; but when all these things result from the presence of the ticks and when we consider the ease of their destruction, it requires no further evidence to convince any one that the ticks must go.

**A Practical Plan of Eradication.**

As Prof. Smith has pointed out, to eradicate the tick we must learn his life history. Find his weak points and hit him there. These weak points are: (1) The mature female tick can not crawl far and usually lays her eggs within a foot or two of where she drops to the ground; (2) the young ticks do not crawl far because they stand a better chance of getting on an animal by crawling up the grass and twigs and waiting for their victim to come along and pick them up; (3) they only get on cattle, horses and mules; (4) If they do not get on a cow, horse or

mule they can not reproduce and die in about three months in summer and from six to eight months during the colder season.

With these facts in mind it is easy to plan a method of eradication.

The cheapest, most certain and under all conditions the best way is to take the cattle, horses and mules out of the pasture on September 1st, and keep them out until May 1st, following; or take them out May 1st and keep them out until September 1st. If this be done, the ticks will be dead and no more will get back in the pasture unless carried to it on cattle, horses or mules.

Care must be taken not to put tick infested animals back in the pasture. To free the cattle of ticks put them in a clean lot and grease them thoroughly with any heavy, non-irritating oil, and in two weeks give them another greasing. If these two greasings have been done thoroughly, the cattle may be safely put on the clean pastures.

**FEEDING NEW CORN.**

**Injudicious Feeding One Great Cause of So-Called Hog Cholera.**

Many farmers associate the thought of new corn with "hog cholera," and the belief is common in some localities that the use of new corn will cause the disease. This may indirectly be somewhat true, as the sudden change to new corn is not unlikely to produce a feverish condition which would encourage the thriving of any latent disease germs. It is undeniable that swine appear to be more generally afflicted with the disease about the time new corn is made use of, but an examination might show that such a condition is rather to be expected. When the new corn is given they greatly relish the soft, succulent, fresh food, and, if permitted to do so, will eat enough to change their probable constipation to acute diarrhea, and put them in a condition which invites other ailments.

Much of the so-called cholera which comes in autumn is but the diseased condition brought about by a sudden change from a limited dry diet to a plethora of the appetizing new corn. The temptation to rush hogs off to market before cold weather approaches should not encourage the farmer to make too sudden a change in his methods of feeding. When the earliest corn is in full roasting-ear stage it may be given, stalk and all, in moderate quantity, without any change at first in the usual feeding. As the corn hardens it may be given more liberally, but by a gradual increase. By the time the corn is fully matured the hogs will have become well accustomed to it.

Hogs that have had access to plenty of green pasture are less liable to be disturbed by green or new corn than those previously kept in dry lots. Where they have been pastured on rape or green, succulent food of that character, the risk is greatly diminished. Pumpkins are excellent feed for hogs about to be put on green corn. They supply succulence, and their seeds serve well as a vermifuge.—From Coburn's "Swine in America."

—HOW TO—  
**SAVE MONEY**  
**730 TIMES A YEAR**



If you own milch cows you are doubtless milking some of them twice a day every day in the year.

If you are doing this without a De Laval cream separator to save all the butter fat in its best possible condition and at the same time have the sweet warm skimmilk for calves and pigs you are losing money exactly 730 times a year.

That is the simple truth about the De Laval cream separator. Anyone can comprehend it. Other cream separators accomplish but a part of what it will do and do not last nearly as long. Every time milk is run through a De Laval separator it saves time and money for the user. There are no ifs or ands about it. And the saving is enough to in a few months time pay the cost of the separator, with the machine still good for fifteen or twenty years.

There was never a better time or season for any cow owner to purchase a De Laval cream separator than right now. Prosperity was never greater in a dairying way. Butter values were never higher. The losses from any other manner of handling milk never amounted to so much. Moreover such losses are always greatest when the cows have been longest in lactation and the cream is hardest to separate.

Just think of a loss of from ten cents to a dollar, according to number of cows and circumstances, twice a day every day in the year, and what the saving of it amounts to in the course of a year, let alone for the fifteen or twenty years life of the separator.

Are you willing to let such a loss go on? If not why not send for a De Laval catalogue, or better still try a De Laval separator in your own dairy. Either is free to you for the asking, from the local agent or the Company directly.

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