

Half pound of laundry soap sliced fine, boil in 1 gallon of soft water half an hour, let cool, add 2 gallons of oil; stir until it is well mixed, add five gallons of water. Apply with brush or cloth to every part of cow and it will kill every tick it touches. As other ticks soon crawl up on cattle in infected districts, this greasing must be kept up every two or three weeks from March 1st to December 1st, to entirely rid the territory of ticks.

Another process of eradication is to shift cattle from one field to another, keeping them out of an infested field until all the ticks in that field die of starvation, which results in about four months. Both plans are practiced successfully. If a county refuses to co-operate by the election of county inspectors, I close up the county by a strict quarantine, not permitting the shipment of any cattle out of the county even for immediate slaughter, which is permitted to those counties which co-operate. We have in this way been very successful in eradicating ticks from many counties and thereby having the quarantine removed. We expect during the coming year to entirely eradicate the ticks from Tennessee.

JOHN HUGH McDOWELL,  
State Live Stock Inspector.  
Union City, Tenn.

[Since the above was written the quarantine has been lifted from Warren and the remaining portions of Putnam and DeKalb counties.—Ed.]

**SLOW PROGRESS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.**

Without the Support of the People the Work is Slow, Discouraging and Expensive.

In May, 1907, a quarantine line protecting the cattle of Oconee, Pickens, Greenville and Anderson counties was adopted. In June, 1908, another quarantine line was established protecting the additional counties of Spartanburg, Cherokee, Chester, York, Union, Laurens, Greenwood and Abbeville. Both of these lines are still maintained, and the work of tick eradication has been confined to these twelve counties.

This area was selected, as it was bounded on the north and for some distance on the west by the Federal quarantine line and thus partially protected by Federal regulations. Most of the people in these counties are not interested in live stock and, as the herds are small and scattered, regular inspection and disinfection is difficult. In addition to this, many of the people, especially those in the mountains, are not well educated and any attempt to convince these people that cattle ticks cause the death of cattle or do any real damage seems useless.

Without the support and active cooperation of the people, tick eradication is a slow, discouraging and expensive undertaking, and the indifference which has been encountered even from influential business and professional men has been the greatest obstacle in the path of tick eradication in this State.

In each quarantined county the following method of inspection has been adopted: As soon as the area is quarantined a force of local inspectors (two in each county) is employed to make a farm to farm canvass of the entire area. When tick-infested cattle are found, the owner is served with a quarantine notice forbidding the movement of cattle from the premises without written permission from an authorized inspector. At this time the owner is also informed of the best method of disinfection. When all tick-infested premises are located and quarantined,

the inspectors begin regular re-inspections of these premises. This is to prevent violation of quarantine and consequent spread of infection. When violations occur, the guilty parties are prosecuted if sufficient evidence can be secured. It is also the duty of these inspectors to assist the cattle owners—either by suggestions or by assistance in the actual disinfection of cattle. Regular re-inspection of these quarantined premises is made every three weeks throughout the summer and as often as possible during the winter.

Unfortunately, the conditions existing in this area allow only one satisfactory method of eradication. This consists in regular disinfection of all tick infected cattle with a disinfectant. The most satisfactory is an emulsion of Beaumont oil.

Unfortunately, rotation of pastures cannot be accomplished in this area except in rare cases. All land capable of cultivation is used for this purpose and pastures consist of worn-out fields or land which cannot be cultivated. To secure rotation of pastures under the present conditions is impossible.

Work in Oconee, Pickens, Greenville and Anderson counties has been in progress since July, 1907, and notice of release of this area from Federal quarantine will soon be published. Local inspectors will conduct actual disinfection on the few premises in these counties where ticks appear next summer. Every effort will be made to have the other eight counties in condition for release from Federal quarantine next fall.

M. RAY POWERS,  
State Veterinarian.

[As reported in last week's Progressive Farmer, the counties of Oconee, Pickens, Greenville and Anderson were released from quarantine December 6.—Ed.]

**Nothing Done in Florida.**

There has been nothing done toward eradicating the cattle tick in this State.

THOS. J. MAHAFFY,  
State Veterinarian.

**THE OLEOMARGARINE SITUATION**

Manufacturers Making a Fight to Have the Tax on Colored Oleo Removed—Let Every Dairyman and Farmer Join in the Fight Against This Fraud.

Messrs. Editors: The manufacturers of oleomargarine expect to make a hard fight during the present session of Congress to have the color clause stricken from the present law and to have the tax reduced on colored oleomargarine from 10 cents per pound to 2 cents per pound. If the manufacturers can succeed in this, it will mean millions of dollars to them and they are perfectly willing to spend several million of dollars to accomplish their desire.

The National Dairy Union led in the fight to have the present law passed, and it is again in the lead in the fight against having the law changed.

W. D. Hoard, editor of Hoard's Dairyman, who is treasurer of the National Dairy Union, says: "It is a fight for the existence of the present butter industry, worth hundreds of millions, as against a counterfeit and fraud."

The only means that the National Dairy Union has with which to fight this legislation is the voluntary help and assistance of the six million farmers of the United States. It behooves every dairyman and farmer in the South to lend his aid and support to keeping the manufacturers of oleomargarine from securing the passage

of a law repealing the tax on colored oleo. The five leading cities in North Carolina already use about 60,000 pounds of this substitute for butter annually, which sells for about 25 cents per pound, and displaces 60,000 pounds of butter that we ought to be producing, and which, if we only got 25 cents per pound, would mean a saving of \$15,000 annually to the farmers of this State. Not only is this true, but the fifty leading cities in the thirteen Southern States use 3,361,483 pounds of this "near butter" annually. The thing for every dairyman and farmer to do is to write his Representative and Senators telling them what he expects of them. Another thing that we can do, and a valuable one, is to lend financial aid to the National Dairy Union, for it takes money to carry on this fight, and this money comes only by voluntary subscriptions. Here

is five dollars of Johnnie Conover's which says the present law shall not be repealed. Who's next?

J. A. CONOVER,  
Secretary and Treasurer North Carolina Live Stock and Dairy Association.

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