

HOW TO GET RID OF THE CAT-TLE TICK.

The Effects of The Quarantine Restrictions Imposed on the South Because of the Presence of the Cattle Tick.

Probably the majority of Southern people do not know that there is a quarantine placed on all cattle in the tick-infested area, by the United States Government, and probably a majority of those who do not know of the existence of this quarantine do not believe or realize that it effects every cattle owner in the South.

A line has been drawn across the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean; all territory south of this line is supposed to be more or less infested with the Southern cattle fever tick.

What the Quarantine Line Means to Us.

Under certain conditions, one of which is that the cattle be shipped in a specified manner and inspected by a Federal officer. Some States will accept our cattle for other than immediate slaughter; but comparatively speaking, practically all the cattle shipped from this part of the tick-infested area go to the large markets and are slaughtered at once.

But this is only one of the restrictions which are put on our cattle. They must when shipped north of the quarantine line, go to a separate part of the stock yards set aside for cattle from the tick-infested area. To make certain that these cattle will go to "the quarantine pens" the laws require the railroads to mark each waybill and each car carrying Southern cattle across the quarantine line, showing that the cattle are from the quarantine area.

The cost of maintaining separate yards, the marking of cars and the disinfecting of the cars before they can be used for other purposes, constitutes charges which the Southern cattle shipper must pay, and if any one doubts that we pay them he has only to compare the freight rates charged by the railroads in the South with the rates charged by Northern roads.

But the most important fact connected with the requirement that Southern cattle must be slaughtered at once, if they go north of the quarantine line is, that the buyers, knowing that our cattle can not go into Northern pastures, nor into Northern feed lots, but must be slaughtered at once or shipped back home, buy these cattle for from 1-2c. a pound less than they pay for the same quality of cattle on which there are no restrictions.

What the Loss in Value Amounts to. Probably most Southern cattle owners are laboring under the false impression that this depreciation of the price of our cattle in the Northern markets is not a serious matter, because we do not ship many cattle. The fallacy of this can not fail of recognition by any one who will give it a moment's serious thought. The price of cattle are fixed in the large cattle markets. Where are these markets? Those which regulate the price of cattle in this country are all north of the tick quarantine line. It is apparent, then, that cattle are worth in Mississippi, for instance, just what they are worth in St. Louis, less what it costs to ship them from Mississippi to St. Louis. That this holds good on all cattle sold in the South is apparent, for if it were not so, then cattle traders would ship them to the place which offered the higher price. It therefore follows that the animal sold in the South, whether by one farmer to another, or to a local butcher, or to the cattle shipper, sells for a lower price because of this quarantine line.

The placing of any sort of restriction on the marketing of any product depresses the price. The loss from this one effect on the quarantine on Southern cattle is probably not less than \$1,500,000 annually to the cattle owners of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

Could Eradicate Ticks for Less Than They Cost in Five Years.

Those living some distance from the quarantine line can not be made to realize these facts, but those living along the quarantine line need not be told of the injury sustained from the restriction placed on the marketing of their cattle. In these cases it is not at all rare for cattle of the same quality to sell for from \$5 to \$10 a head less just below the line than a few miles away in the free area.

This is one form of the tremendous tribute which we pay annually to the cattle tick. These ticks could in five years, be completely eradicated for less money than the imposing of this quarantine line causes the South during that time, and yet, because of our indifference (we use the term indifference because it sounds a little more polite than stupidity) we go on, year after year, submitting to these heavy losses when it has been proven beyond doubt that it is easy, practicable and profitable

R. F. D. News.

There may be nothing special but we will try and give you the news down the line from time to time. We are glad the people are interested in our items and look them up, and will try and quote things just as they are and will call things by the right name.

We are indeed sorry of the illness of Mrs. W. J. Brummitt of Route 2 she will be taken to the hospital at Richmond on Tuesday of the week Mr. and Mrs. Brummitt are among the best friends this writer has. They were our nearest neighbors in Salem for years and we learned to love them. They have the prayers and sympathy of a large number of friends and relatives.

Mr. J. F. Royster, of Oxford was out at the home of Mr. Carington on Route 3, a few days ago to doctor a sick horse.

Mr. Holeman and Mr. Jones, with the convict crowd are located near the Gold Mine on Route 3 and are putting down macadam on the new road near there.

The crops on every Route have greatly improved in the last ten days, where they have been worked. In many places the crops have not been well worked and you can tell it at a glance.

Some farmers ought never to live on a public road, but ought to be back where there would be no paths for people to come that way.

Miss Dollie Harton, who has been visiting Miss Madie Hicks on Route 5, has returned to her home in Richmond.

Our friend Mr. H. E. Crews says he would not feed hands to weed tobacco for him with a hoe, but Mr. W. N. Critcher, says the plow has not yet been made that will do the work of the hoe and he has not only used the steel king harrow but has worked his entire crop of tobacco over four times with the hoe and apart of it five times.

Mr. N. C. Crews of Salem is considered one of the best farmers in the county. He is brother to Mr. H. E. Crews and both are good men and successful farmers.

Mr. Ben Ball, on Route 3, has the earliest tobacco in our section. He will go to curing in about two weeks.

Mr. Roy Crews has left the store for a while and is spending a few weeks at the home of Mrs. J. H. Dredlove on Route 5.

Joseph Penn Hunt the carrier of Route 7, is taking his vacation and is visiting his mother and other relatives in Salem township. John Wesley Hunt is taking the rounds on No. 7, and is visiting the good people daily with the mail.

Mrs. Mattie A. Lyon after spending sometime in Raleigh and at Cashmore, has returned to the home of Rev. W. S. Hester in Salem Township.

Mrs. D. N. Hunt, who is at her home near Salem is still feeble but she is able to be up apart of the time.

Mrs. W. D. Hicks, of Route 5 is being treated for Cancer at her home by Dr. Kellam of Richmond. The Dr. is at Stovall and goes to see Mrs. Hicks every day. She is suffering a great deal, this writer sees her nearly every day. Mr. Ira T. Green, is also being treated daily by the same Dr. We ask the prayers of the good people in behalf of these friends and for all who are sick or afflicted in any way.

A revival meeting is in progress at Jehovah's Church on Route 3 and at Stovall Baptist Church this week. There are large crowds in attendance and much good is being done.

The Association at Mill Creek Church, 5 miles north of Roxboro is in progress this week and some of our people have gone. This writer has an Uncle Col. John Hunt of Roxboro who was buried there and we have asked some friends to look for his grave.

The Fourth Asst. Post Master Gen. P. V. DeGraw told us Raleigh last week to ask the people to paint their mail boxes and the post white. It is better to do this before an order is issued to that effect.

The R. F. D. meeting at Raleigh last week was the best we have ever had, the social, moral and spirited influence was good and we had a fine time.

Patrons buy stamps and stamp your mail. D. N. Hunt.

"Is Life Worth Saving?"

Mrs. Mollie McRaney, Frenness Miss, writes that she had a severe case of kidney and bladder trouble, and that four bottles of Foley's Kidney Remedy cured her sound and well. She closes her letter by saying: "I heartily recommend Foley's Kidney Remedy to any sufferer of Kidney disease. It saved my life. Sold by all druggists."

To eradicate the tick. Yet there are people who call themselves intelligent, who pretend to believe that the ticks can not be eradicated, or oppose permitting the National and the State Government helping us to do it.

This alone is sufficient reason why we should eradicate the cattle tick, and if there was no other reason, or if the ticks did us no other harm than impose this quarantine on us, it would pay to eradicate them; but next week we shall discuss another equally good reason for doing the work.

Smith Hill Oxford.

It is a little lonely in this part of the burg now.

The homes of Mrs. Ed. Long and that of this writer are closed, the most of the time as all are from home the most of the time.

Roy Crews, Jos. P. Hunt and Mr. Ed. Long are absent from the City at present.

The new residence owned by Mr. W. J. Long is about ready for some good neighbor to come in and join us.

The beautiful singing at our Orphanage cheers us as we hear them about night or soon after supper.

On Monday evening we were cheered and made to feel glad by the beautiful songs sung at the home of our neighbor Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Taylor. Good and live singing helps things wonderfully in a home and brightens up a whole neighborhood. D. N. H.

Salem News.

We have many things to cheer us, for which we feel grateful, but the hours of sorrow and sadness come to us all. On Saturday night July 2nd, as I drove up home in the country, my best horse George in the pasture right in front of the house. Seeing the horse I was driving he came running beside the fence, he kicked up and hung his right hind leg over the barb wire fence, he made a lunge and broke the wire aloose from 14 post a distance of 70 yards. The horse is about ruined for life it cut the leaders clean into. We are doing what we can for him but there is very little improvement. D. N. H.

R. F. D. Men Met in Raleigh.

The Rural Carriers of the State met in Raleigh July 4th, and 5th. We had a large crowd present, and the best meeting we have had. President Thomas V. Howell has done fine work for the association. The newly elected officers, were C. H. Howar of Lumber Bridge, Vice President E. D. Pearsall, Rocky Point, Sect. and Treas. R. C. A. Beaman, Stantonsbury, Chaplain D. N. Hunt Oxford N. C. Ex. Sec. J. M. Hays, Burlington, J. W. Jacobs, Redsville.

Delegates to National Convention. Thomas V. Howell of Anson County Mrs. Alice Fowler, of Alamance, and H. B. Coppedge, of Rockingham, next meeting at Winston-Salem. D. N. H.

Black-Root or Cotton Wilt.

A correspondent in Russell Co., Ala., makes inquiry about means of checking the serious cotton disease, black-root or cotton wilt, which is very common in certain sections in the southern parts of South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.

I refer to state that there is no application whatsoever, either of kaint or of any other fertilizer or of any poison, that will be of the slightest help in delaying the spread of black-root in cotton.

It is useless to try to grow on land badly infested with this disease, any of the ordinary varieties of cotton. The only two that I can recommend as largely resistant to this disease are the Dixie and Dillon. Seed of these two varieties are extremely scarce, but small amounts can probably be obtained next winter. These varieties were originated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Among ordinary varieties, Jackson is one of the most resistant, and this is the parent of the Dillon alluded to above.

The chief aim now should be to prevent the spread of black-root to healthy fields. (1) Keep cattle from tracking in winter across the diseased fields or spots into healthy fields.

(2) Use a separate set of scrapes etc. for the diseased fields.

(3) If there are any slight enlargements on the roots of any cotton plants in a black-root field, direct your main attention to keeping out of the land for about two years all crops that have rather fleshy or succulent roots, such as ordinary varieties, all vegetables, etc. You can safely use the field for any of the grass-like plants and even peanut and Iron cloveas.

J. F. DUGGAR.

Six Things For The House keeper To Do This Month.

1. Buy or make a fireless cooker. You can afford to keep house during the summer without one. A simple crackle rucket well wrapped in an old blanket with a tight lid will answer remarkably well.

2. Add an oil stove to the kitchen equipment. It means less wood to cut during the busy months of farm work as well as lightening the labor of the housewife.

3. Do not allow decaying material of any sort to accumulate around the house.

4. Keep receptacles for carbage carefully covered and the cans cleaned or sprinkled with lime or kerosene.

5. Keep the flies away from the sick especially those ill with contagious disease. Kill all flies that enter sick room. They come loaded with disease germs. They leave in the same condition.

6. Write a postal card to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. for Bulletin 377, upon the "Harmfulness of Headache Mixtures," (all of these preparations have been found to contain drugs exceedingly harmful to the system) and for Bulletin 393, "Habit Forming Drugs," exposing other patent medicines.

Solving the Railroad Problem.

One place where the South suffers greatly as compared with the West is in its poorer railroad facilities. Our whole railroad problem has been handled in a haphazard and unscientific fashion. Sometimes we have let the railroads impose upon the people outrageously, sometimes we have risen up in anger, striking in blind fury, with more or less help and hurt, but the people have seldom had sufficient information to act with wisdom, and our public men have been too often either hirelings of the railroads or demagogues more anxious to strike than to strike wisely. For our Railroad Commissioners men have been chosen with little regard to their particular fitness—seldom men who have made and deep any profound study of the vital subject with which it is their high duty to grapple.

Just here Wisconsin has set a most worthy example for other States not only in the South, but all over the United States. For years and year Wisconsin had the usual struggle between the railroads and the people—the railroads exercising a most baneful influence on politics, the Republican machine in the state being in their control until La Follette led his successful insurrection some seven or eight years ago. Then followed some more or less blundering attempts to make the railroads give the people a square deal and pay their share of the taxes, but so long as the settlement was left merely to politicians, the results were never satisfactory.

Then Wisconsin did an unheard-of thing. In the University of Wisconsin was a professor of economics, a big, square, honest man of scientific training who had the confidence of the people as a just man—and whom the railroads were also willing at that time to accept, knowing that he could be depended upon to deal with them intelligently and fairly, which was more than they could expect of the politicians.

Accordingly this trained student who had taken no conspicuous part in politics, was put on the Railroad commission and has become its leading spirit. He has made the railroads do right by the people, but he has not hounded them through prejudice, nor infuriated them by actions based on ignorance. The people trust him and the railroads respect him, and there is better feeling between people and railroad leaders than ever before.

The whole problem of transportation is now one of the most intricate and difficult with which the American people have to deal, and every State needs men like Wisconsin's Railroad Commissioner—trained students of economics who have mastered the subject of transportation and will not go to their offices merely as blind leaders of the blind. Besides this "scholar in politics" on the Railroad Commission, there is a lawyer capable of interpreting all this member is a statistician of note. Think how much better it is for all the interests of the State that the commission be composed of three such men—an expert student of the subject of transportation, a lawyer capable of interpreting all laws in the proper way, and a statistician—instead of having a Commission composed of three politicians put in because of "service to the party" and geographical location.

This Wisconsin Commission deals not only with railroads, but gas, water, and electric railway companies. My understanding is that the state is getting more taxes from all these corporations than ever before, but because it is led by trained men and not in any wild, unscientific fashion, the railroads themselves have become convinced of the wisdom of the new Policy.—Progressive Farmer and Gazette.

Northern Granville Notes.

Mr. Fannie Stone, of Clarksville, Va. is spending this week with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Frank Patton.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fontaine, of Wooddale, N. C. were at Amis Chapel the first Sunday to the Children's Day.

Miss Dixie Hester, and Mr. Hiram Hester, of Oxford, Route 1, were the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Clark the first Saturday night and attended the Children's Day. Miss Dixie stayed over and took in the big farmers Picnic at Buffalo Springs.

We are sorry to hear that, while on his way home from Amis Chapel the first Sunday, Rev. P. H. Fontaine's horse ran away and hurt him right badly. Hope it is nothing serious and that he will be able to attend the Flat River Association all right.

Messers A. H. Garner, R. I. Mulchi and S. P. Pool will represent Amis Chapel at Mill Creek this week.

The Children's Day the first Sunday was a great success. All the children rendering their parts exceptionally well. We congratulate each one of them and each one of the committee. May we have many more such days at Amis Chapel.

"Daphne."

BORROWED:—House of Mirth, Printer of Udell, Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow, Shipper of Hills, Wandering Jew, To Have and to Hold, Eternal City, and others. The borrower will please return to L. V. Henderson.

Glad to Recommend Them.

Mr. E. Weakley, Kokomo, Ind., says "After taking Foley Kidney Pills, the severe backache left me, my kidneys became stronger, the secretions natural; my bladder no longer pained me. I am glad to recommend for use Foley Kidney Pills." In a yellow package.—Sold by All Druggists.

Items From Stern.

The handsome residence of Mr. Sin Cozart is nearing completion which adds greatly to the looks of our thriving little town.

Crops around here are looking fairly well and the good farmers are thinking that if they are reasonable they are going to make a first rate crop.

Miss Addie Moore, of Raleigh, is at home for awhile.

After spending several days with friends in this community, Misses Corinna and Blanch Day, have returned to their home in Durham.

Mrs. J. A. Hunt and children Creola and Garland, of Durham, spent their past week with her brother Mr. G. W. Stem.

The new school building has been painted, and is now waiting the return of the happy boys and girls.

The new building of Mr. D. Hunt is rapidly going up.

After spending several days with relatives in Henderson, Miss Maude Harris, has returned home.

Miss Willie Lee Stem, of Darlington S. C. has been visiting relatives here.

Misses Clide and Elvira Jones, of Louisburg, are visiting Miss Hallie Jones.

After spending some weeks with their many friends in Oxford Misses Lydia Glass and Mildred Stokes, of Chapel Hill, will leave today for Salem, where they will spend some time with Miss Marwell Stem.

Mr. Hal. Whitaker spent last Sunday at home.—Visitor.

On the Route.

Miss Hallie Wilson, of near Petersburg Va. who has been visiting Miss Emma Hart on Route 5, returned to her home last Tuesday.

Mrs. L. G. Paterson and children of Smithfield, N. C. after a pleasant visit to the family of Mr. E. W. Paterson on Route 5, left recently for their home.

We send greetings to the soldier boys in camp. We are glad that a Y. M. C. A. is provided for them and hope they will attend the religious services held there. D. N. H.

Mrs. Hutt in Boston.

The many ladies who heard Mrs. Hutt's talk before the Village Improvement Society, and its friends, will be interested in this report, taken from the Christian Science Monitor, of her talk on Domestic Science before the National Educational Association in Boston, Mass. at its closing session.

They will also be pleased to know that it is hoped Mrs. Hutt will come here again in the near future prepared to give another talk with demonstrations.

"The Education of Women for home making" was the subject of Mrs. W. Hutt, Raleigh, N. C. who spoke in part as follows.

"There are two words in the English language that it is absolutely impossible to dissociate, 'woman and home.' Consider the one and you are invariably led to think of the other. Home is the oldest and grandest institution; it was a woman's hand that first formed it. From the glimmering dawn of antiquity to this modern day it is about her that it has grown and developed.

"The home is the unit of the nation; whatever exalts woman exalts the nation. The position of any nation in the scale of civilization can be accurately judged by the enlightenment of its women. Since the home, with woman as its center, is the bed-rock of our whole social fabric, can there be any education more important than the education of woman for home making?"

Mrs. Hutt traced the course of woman's educational evolution from the earliest time to the modern day, emphasizing especially that of a generation ago and contrasting it with woman's place in the world today.

Education for home-making today, she said, should be suited to modern woman's needs and it should begin with the child by its tenderness. There should be the trend toward home-making while they have the home influences about them and are most receptive. The training of the child should be in the line of development and not repression.

The school training for home-making should begin in the grades, for the majority of girls never get to high school and college. It has been found from experience that children in public schools make rapid progress in the learning of home economics. Such education should be continued and expanded and deepened in high school and college.

One of the greatest defects of the schools of a generation ago was that they sought to teach the cultural subjects and to turn out ladies and gentlemen. Now-a-days there is no place for dilettantes and triflers and the world is knocking at the doors of our schools and colleges and asking for men and women. There is no less call today for the lady and the gentleman but these, like the poets, are born, not made. They are the product of the home and not of the school. Culture can be as readily and surely acquired from a lesson in cooking or textiles as from one in music literature or art.

Mrs. Hutt then declared that in standing for practical education for women she had no quarrel with cultural subjects. "However," she said, "let it be the culture that makes woman useful to society and not a parasite upon it. Let us have all these purely cultural subjects for which the girl has time, but let

KEEP UP THE FIGHT AGAINST HOUSE FLIES.

They are the Most Active Agents in Carrying the Germs of Typhoid Fever, Diarrhea and Infantile Diseases—Clean Dining Room and Kitchen, Clean Up All Filth, and Keep Outbuildings as Well as Dwelling Clean.

The chief specialties of the fly are now known to be the transmission of intestinal diseases, typhoid fever, cholera, and diarrhea. It has also been pointed out in recent studies by the local Government Board of London that he may possibly carry tuberculosis, anthrax, diphtheria, ophthalmia, swine fever, tropical sore, and the eggs of parasitic worms.

The fly which you remove from your milk picher may or may not have had a life history connected with all or any of these diseases; but depend upon it, he has been wallowing in filth before he touches your milk bath. The falling of infected flies into milk on the farms or in the dairies has made possible many a local epidemic of typhoid fever.

This same propensity of the fly for milks baths has made the child's "second summer" a thing to be dreaded by all mothers. How few parents realize that what we eat for the fly the child's second summer would be no more to be feared than our short winter. The very high death rate of children from diarrical diseases abruptly rises and falls with the prevalence of flies. This great mortality among your children from diarrhea and enteritis causes a greater decrease in the human span of life than does any other preventable disease.

Governor Hughes has aptly said that "our most valuable natural resource is our children." When we consider that the fly is the chief disseminator of the disease to which children are most susceptible, and which heads the list of preventable causes of death, the necessity for a relentless warfare upon this domestic pest is apparent.

It is conservatively estimated that the diseases transmitted through the agency of the house fly, our chief pest in the United States by at least two years. Insurance companies take notice. During a generation this means a loss of 170,000,000 human lives, or 4,000,000 lives of the present average length, or a money loss of \$20,000,000,000.

What are we going to do about it? Are we going to wake up to the fact that all this can and must be stopped? With a full realization of what means we should certainly take care of our own unbusiness and see that our neighbor does the same.

In hospitals and at home flies should be kept away from the sick, especially those ill with contagious diseases.

We should abolish open privies and properly dispose of our sewage and other waste products. Stable manure should be thoroughly screened and removed at regular intervals.

Laws should be passed in all States as they have been recently passed in several, requiring the thorough screening of all public kitchens, restaurants and dining rooms. All food, particularly that which is eaten uncooked, exposed for sale during the fly season, should be screened. The same care should be taken with all food in the home.

By rigorously following these precautions much can be done toward removing the condition which breed the house fly, thus helping materially in the extermination of one of the most dangerous pests in the world.—Daniel L. Jackson, in the American Review of Reviews.

Oxford Junior Base Ball Notes.

Having organized a Junior Base Ball Club in Oxford, we would like for the people of Oxford to get awake to the games, all of which will be interesting. We have a fast little team and with the support of the people of our city, we can give them some very good games. Our team consists of Waverly Harris, Catcher, Lee Meadows, Pitcher, J. N. Taylor, First baseman, Charlie Powell, second baseman, Thelie Parham, Third baseman, Beverly Royster, Short Stop, Frank Hancock, Left Field, Basher Taylor, Center Field, Roland Gooch, Right Field. We think we can beat any Junior team in this part of the State with the foregoing line up.

We went to Townsville, on Monday July 4th, but were defeated by the score of 6 to 3. We went to Townsville expecting to play the Junior team, but had to play the first team, such players as Hicks, and Riggan, were playing for Townsville. Both these players played with the Oxford first team last season. "Big" Hicks, as he is generally known in Oxford, and who is considered a slugger only got two singles on our Pitcher. We had to contend with wet and rough grounds. These are not excuses for being beaten, but are reasons. Come out and support us and we will give you some good games. Our next game will probably be with the Louisburg Juniors.

Well, Well, Well, Well.

Of all the Wells in this world of Wells, Montgomery's Wells does work that tells. If you want sanitary plumbing that will stand any and all tests. Call for Montgomery's plumber Wells.

Smoke Manila Stogies. They are fine. 3 for 5 cents. Lyons Drug Store.

They are accessories to the useful subjects, rather than substitutes for them making her indeed and such a helpmate that it might be truthfully said of her, "The heart of her husband doth safely trust in her" and it might be added, "his head also."