

The Norfolk Weekly News-Journal

The News, Established 1881. The Journal, Established 1877. THE HOUSE PUBLISHING COMPANY. W. H. Hagen, President. H. A. Hagen, Secretary.

These weeks Senator Clapp voices the sentiment of the American people. Equality of opportunity is the slogan and determined cry of modern democracy.

This is the age of paper. It has taken our floor, wraps our goods, and enters into our articles of personal wear and household use. We sat off it, drink from it, fill our houses and line our carpets with it.

A bright exchange aptly says, "It is not luck, but labor that makes men. Luck has stood and wishes the postman would bring him news of a legacy. Labor turns out its axe and, with busy pen of ringing hammer, lays the foundation of a competence. Luck whines. Labor whistles."

Penny-packer, who was at one time governor of Pennsylvania, suggests in the North American Review, that an official censorship of the press be established in this country.

Judge Robert S. Lovett, who has been the legal adviser of the Harill men since Harillmann bought the Southern Pacific, is the man who steps into the great railroad manager's place and assumes the entire responsibility. He has borne this in reality much longer than the public has been aware of.

Lily Langtry, the famous actress and beauty of yesterday, is once more before the public. She has written the story of her life and all London is wondering how many secrets she will see fit to disclose.

Governor Charles H. Hughes of New York, speaking at Yale college on "Conditions of Progress of Democratic Government," scathingly arraigned an scrupulous college man, the "yellow" press trustee and scoundrel as a man acc to the republic.

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Politics are decidedly exciting in England. What is constitutional and what is not is a shifting question in Great Britain and there is no court of supreme authority from whose decision there can be no appeal.

A German paper says it is 150 years since the sandwich was discovered. The fourth earl of Sandwich was the originator. He was something of a card player, similar to the ladies who open on bridge while early in the morning and continue late at night.

Immense cooling plants, each capable of chilling twenty cubits of fruit at a time, have been built near Sacramento and Los Angeles to cool the fruit before it is shipped eastward during the hot months. It is expected that enough fruit will be saved by this process to pay the cost of the cooling plants in a short time.

All old time tales about sailing and drinking are being suddenly disproved. No fish has been more persistent in holding to their habit than it was believed to drink water at meals. This tale has now been disproved along with other extremely unbecoming stories about sailing in bed.

Another most terrible calamity has been added to the long list of mine accidents. The Cherry Mine, in its most disastrous explosion, which brought death in its most horrible form to 200 or more men, seems all the more distressing since it might have been avoided had the men sought escape as soon as the first alarm of fire was given.

An American magazine writes us the sentence to claim that there is a host of conventional clap net about the head of students spending so much time on Latin and Greek. Two hun-

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Home Course In Live Stock Farming

IV.—Animal Parasites. By C. V. GREGORY, Author of "Home Course In Modern Agriculture," "Making Money on the Farm," Etc.

THERE are two general classes of parasites that affect animals—external and internal. Chief among external parasites are lice. These live in the hair next to the skin, feeding on it and causing the animal great annoyance.

Not only that, but animals badly affected with lice run down greatly in flesh, look bad and soon become money losers for their owners. There are many kinds of lice affecting horses, cattle and swine, with a few species that confine their attention to sheep and goats. These lice are of two kinds—sucking and biting. The treatment is much the same for both kinds, so that it will not be necessary to treat them separately.

Lice are sometimes difficult to find, even when they are present in considerable numbers. This is especially true of long haired animals. The neck, shoulders and root of tail are the places most frequently affected.

Remedies For Lice. One of the best remedies for lice on hogs and cattle is crude petroleum. That which has been prepared especially for this purpose by having some of the kerosene taken out is best to use. It can be purchased for about \$5 a barrel. The oil can be applied with a spray pump or with a paint brush, care being taken to see that the animal is thoroughly covered.

Only one application is necessary, since the oil will adhere to the hair for two weeks or longer, killing the young lice as they hatch. This treatment, because of its grossness, cannot be applied to horses that are being used for milk cows. For these kerosene emulsion is a good remedy. It is prepared as follows: Dissolve one-half pound of soap in one gallon of boiling water. Remove from fire and add two gallons of kerosene. Stir violently with a spray pump or paddle until a white, creamy mass is formed. This is prepared for use by adding nine parts of water to one of the mixture. It can be applied with a brush or rag when only a few animals are to be treated.

These liquid applications cannot well be used in winter, and it is at that time that the lice are worst. They often become especially troublesome on colts toward spring. Pyrethrum, or insect powder, dusted into the hair will kill many of the parasites. Tobacco dust may also be used. Sulphur and lard, mixed to form an ointment and rubbed into the infested places, are effective.

The simple way to handle lice on hogs is to dip them. A dipping tank can be cheaply made by digging a hole the required size and putting a thick layer of cement on the inside. The end at which the hogs come out should be sloping, with cleats to give them

a toe hold. The tank should be deep enough so that they will be completely submerged. By having a chute leading up to the tank a herd of hogs can be dipped in a very few minutes. Coal tar dips are as good as anything for this purpose. The dipping will have to be repeated in eight to ten days. Such a dipping is also effective for mange and other skin diseases and will add to the health of the hogs.

One of the best means of controlling lice as well as other parasites is pyrethrum. Get the animals free from them and then do not bring a new animal on to the place until you are sure that it is free from parasites.

Ticks and Fleas. In the southern parts of the United States and in certain sections are badly troubled with ticks. Not only are these ticks injurious for the damage they do themselves, but they also serve as carriers for Texas fever germs, being one of the most important means of spreading this disease. Dipping is the most reliable remedy for ticks. Dipping with tar ointment is also effective, but the same as for hogs and sheep, only on a larger scale.

The tickle comes considerably from the ticks on the shoulders and backs of the animals. As they have the tendency to bite the neck and the head of the host, which they reach by the most spring. The best remedy is to kill the ticks in the house of the ticks by exposing them, out

and crushing them. Thus they are prevented from dropping to the ground and developing into flies to lay eggs for next season's crop of warbles. Horses are considerably bothered by bot flies. The bot fly lays its eggs on the front legs and breast of the animal. As these hatch the larvae are taken into the mouth of the horse and find their way to the stomach, where they attach themselves to the walls. If present only in small numbers the effects are not noticeable, but in large numbers they seriously affect the health of the horse and sometimes even cause death. As there is no way to dislodge the bots after they have once attached themselves to the stomach, the only way to combat them is by prevention. This can be accomplished by scraping the eggs off the horse's legs every day or so with a blunt knife or rubbing over them a rag wet with kerosene.

Among the most troublesome external parasites of horses and cattle are flies. During the summer months they cause great loss of flesh and reduction of milk flow. The numbers of these pests can be greatly reduced by preventive measures. Flies breed in manure piles and refuse of all kinds. By keeping the yards as clean as possible and sprinkling any manure that is left with lime the multiplication of

flies can be greatly discouraged. The worst of the fly family is the horn fly. This is a small black fly, attacking cattle chiefly. It has a habit of gathering about the shoulders and horns at night, which gives it its name. One of the most effective means of dealing with the horn fly is to apply repellent mixtures to the animals. Equal parts of fish oil and tar or axle grease can be used. One application will last a week or ten days. Spraying with kerosene emulsion helps, though this will not last nearly as long as the other remedies. Kerosene emulsion or carbolic acid solution is one of the best remedies for horses. Oils cannot be used on horses because of their disagreeable character. Good fly nets do a great deal to keep flies away.

Sheep Parasites. Sheep are more frequently affected with parasites than any other domestic animal. The worst of the external parasites is the scab mite. This is an insect so small that it can hardly be seen without a magnifying glass. It causes the formation of the scab, under which it hides. Any of the standard dips can be used to combat it. The lime-sulphur dip is usually regarded as the most effective. It is made by slaking twenty pounds of fresh lime and twenty-five pounds of sulphur together with water to make up to 100 gallons. Boil twenty minutes and strain before using. The scab mite is a hard pest to kill, and the dipping must be thorough. The mixture is more effective if kept heated to 110 degrees F. The sheep should be held in the solution until the scabs are thoroughly soaked. Rubbing the dip into the scabs with a stiff brush makes the treatment more certain. It should be repeated in ten days. Dipping in the spring just after shearing and again in the fall will do much to keep the scab mite in control. The same treatment is effective for ticks and lice.

The worst internal parasite of sheep is worms. They cause more losses in the sheep business than all other parasites and disease combined. A "best" remedy for worms has not yet been discovered. As good a plan as any is a tablespoonful of turpentine in five of milk. This is more of a prevention than a cure. Begin when the lambs are three weeks old and give a dose every three weeks until the last of October. Keep them off food twelve hours before drenching. Good care must be taken in drenching a sheep to keep from strangling it. Another good remedy is one-half ounce of ivermectin mixed with three gallons of scab mite and dissolved in three ounces of milk. The lambs only half this dose should be given. Give a dose every five or three days.

Worms in Pigs. Pigs are often badly affected with worms. Much of the so-called hog cholera is only a bad case of worms. Thinness and coughing are the most common symptoms. One of the best remedies is powdered sulphate of iron given in the form of a meal, as much as can be piled on a tea spoon placed in the hindquarters of pig. Mix with sugar and give every morning for a week or two weeks if the pigs are badly affected. Be sure that each pig gets his share. If they are not given any sugar the night before the remedy will be more effective. After the treatment the litter around the yard should be moved up and burned to destroy the worms and eggs. This is a precaution which it is probable not to neglect if it is desirable that the pig will be profitable.

Big Pests From the Doctor. Harry, Cat Nipper, an expert doctor in the Norfolk N. J. while working here from the other afternoon, found a young worm between 200 and 300. It is the largest he has ever seen.

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