

TOWARD OFF TEXAS FEVER.

Facts of Interest to Stockmen and Farmers— How to Dip Cattle.

Dr. Charles H. Blumer, State Veterinarian, in an interview with a "Record-Union" reporter, spoke at length on the subject of Texas fever in cattle, and the investigations made by Government quarantine officers with a view of finding a dip which would kill the tick which conveys the disease.

In view of the Governor's recent quarantine proclamation, the information given by Dr. Blumer will be of the greatest interest to stockmen and others interested in finding a cure for this State, but in the United States.

In reviewing the recent proclamation issued by his excellency, Governor Gage, August 10, 1899, establishing a quarantine line for this State to prevent movement of splenic or Texas fever infected cattle from an infected to a non-infected area, Sections 1 and 2 of said proclamation provide that:

From and after this date no cattle shall be transported by rail, shipped, driven or moved in any manner whatever, from said area south and west of said line hereinafter set out and described as any portion of the State of California north and west of said line.

The cattle tick, the transmitter of Texas or splenic fever. In a bulletin issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry in 1893, it was shown that the cattle tick is the sole transmitter of Texas fever and that when Southern cattle had been completely freed from ticks they might be brought into the non-infected territory without danger of communicating the disease to the northern cattle.

The first dipping vat to be built in this country was constructed by R. J. Kieberg, manager of the Santa Gertrudes ranch in Yuba County, Texas, who used it for treating his stock for mange and itch. For this purpose the cattle were dipped in a strong solution of carbolic acid, and it was soon noticed that a large number of the ticks which infested the cattle became severely affected by the dip.

After the dip had passed through a ranch near 25,000 cattle. The important fact was learned during several experiments that the ticks were better able to resist these preparations than the cattle. As an instance showing the resistance of the tick to strong disinfectants, it may be mentioned that a solution of corrosive sublimate in water (1 to 250) was left in the least effect on the tick when left in it for several minutes. The same is true of carbolic acid.

No trouble is more common or more misunderstood than nervous dyspepsia. People having it think that their nerves are to blame, are surprised that they are not cured by nerve medicines and spring remedies; the real seat of mischief is lost sight of; the stomach is the organ to be looked after.

Nervous dyspepsia often do not have any pain whatever in the stomach, but perhaps any of the usual symptoms of stomach weakness. Nervous dyspepsia shows itself not in the stomach so much as in nearly every other organ; in some cases the heart palpitates and is irregular; in others, the kidneys are affected; in others, the bowels are troubled, with loss of flesh and appetite, with the accumulation of gas, sour risings and heartburn.

Send for valuable little book on stomach diseases by addressing Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

acid, arsenic, lime and sulphur, and a great many proprietary sheep dips. Dr. M. Francis of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station was the first to suggest the use of an oil dip. Common experience teaches that any kind of grease or oil will destroy the ticks when applied to cattle infested with these parasites. A layer of two or three inches of cotton seed oil was floated on water, which filled the vat to a depth of about five feet. When cattle were immersed in such a bath they would, as a rule, come out well covered with oil, but it was soon found that many ticks survived the dipping, even when 10 to 15 per cent. of crude carbolic acid was added to the oil.

About the middle of 1897, great interest was being taken in the dipping question in various States, and stockmen everywhere began to realize that it would be of immense economic importance if a satisfactory dip could be discovered. In August, 1897, the Fort Worth Stockyards Co. built a large dipping plant and placed it at the disposal of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

The results previously obtained indicated that a light mineral oil would be most likely to have the desired effect on the ticks, and hence experiments were inaugurated at Fort Worth in order to test some of the so-called paraffin lubricating oils. These oils, which are derived from crude petroleum after the more volatile substances, as benzine, gasoline and kerosene, have been distilled over, were used in a layer varying in depth from a few inches to one foot on water in the dipping vat, and it was found that their effect was superior to anything which had hitherto been tried. It was observed that the vegetable oils, as well as the crude mineral oil, had merely a mechanical effect, in that it closes up the pores of the skin of the parasites, the paraffin oil had in addition a decided chemical action.

After the dip had passed through a paraffin oil dip many of the ticks would immediately drop off and die. Within a few hours those that remained on the cattle showed violent contractions, changed in color, and shriveled up. The very encouraging results, which were given wide publicity through the press, caused a great interest to be taken in the dipping question, especially by those States which were desirous of obtaining stock from Texas at all seasons of the year. The management of the Fort Worth stock yards, in reply to numerous inquiries, agreed to furnish the necessary cattle and oil to demonstrate to the representatives of State Live Stock Sanitary Boards the feasibility of employing the dipping process for commercial purposes.

A convention was called in September, 1897, at Fort Worth, which was attended by delegates from Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma and Indian Territory, as well as from many parts of Texas. A number of cattle were dipped, one

any swelling of eyelids or any noticeable stiffening of the legs. One of them, however, an amulet, died in cross "dog" gradually lost its appetite and became weaker and weaker until after two weeks it died. A post-mortem examination showed thin, watery blood and a slightly enlarged spleen. At the time, however, this was not recognized as a case of Texas fever.

Two months later there were no ticks on any of the cattle, and the parties in charge of the several herds reported that no living ticks had been found, and that there was no ailment of disease among the cattle.

In order to test the effect of shipment to a shorter distance 110 head were dipped at Fort Worth and shipped to Midland, Texas. Unfortunately the cattle were in a very poor condition, as many of them were so weak they could hardly walk. Within three weeks after the shipment thirty-six head had died, and when cold weather set in a large number of them succumbed.

In a second shipment from Fort Worth to Rockford, Ill., 184 head of yearlings and 2-year-olds were dipped. Upon arrival at Rockford 9 head were down and soon died, and according to a statement made by the State Veterinarian of Illinois who made post mortem examinations, the disease was acute Texas fever. Within the next month some thirty more cattle succumbed to the disease.

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In a special report on splenic or Texas fever issued in 1893 by the Bureau of Animal Industry, it was shown that the cause of Texas fever is a blood corpuscle destroying micro-organism, and that the transmission of this micro-organism from Southern (infectious) to Northern (susceptible) cattle is effected by the Southern cattle tick (Boophilis bovis).

From numerous microscopic examinations it was shown that this micro-organism is constantly present in the blood corpuscles of the Southern animal but in a dormant or inactive state, the Southern animal being immune to the disease. As an instance of this disease developing among Southern

signating in the district described in the order of December 15, 1897, and amendments thereto, which district is known as the quarantine district, may, after having been properly dipped, under the supervision of an Inspector of this Department, in a solution of 80 pounds of flowers of sulphur to each 1,000 gallons of extra dynamo oil, to be shipped without further restriction. Provided, That application be first made to this Department and permission granted to establish the dipping stations, and that after being dipped the cattle are certified by an Inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, and that the cattle when dipped within the quarantine district, be shipped in clean cars, without unloading within that district.

The ultimate success of the dipping process is probably to be looked for in the exclusion of weak and emaciated cattle from the dipping vats and in protecting the animals against extreme climatic conditions and all circumstances which may tend to reduce their vitality during the first week after dipping.

In the meantime experiments are being continued in order to determine if the dipping fluid can be modified so as to reduce the injury to the stock without vitating its tick destroying properties.

Under the supervision of the Live Stock Sanitary Board of Illinois 311 head of cattle were dipped in the large vat at Fort Worth, Texas, and of the 311 cattle loaded at Fort Worth 295 arrived in Rockford, Ill. Eight cattle died en route and eight "downers" were left behind. The casualties were principally caused by the extreme heat during the first day's travel and the confinement and discomfort incident to shipment.

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"SOLDIER AND SAILOR TOO."

GOOD MEN WANTED FOR THE MARINE SERVICE.

A Recruiting Station for the United States Marine Corps Now Open in This City.

"Soldier and sailor, too," is the way Kipling, the English poet, describes a marine, an entity about which the average unofficial person has had the vaguest, crudest ideas. And yet, despite this widespread ignorance, the United States Marine Corps is a body of men that played an important part during the late war, and is an essential feature of our navy. By the recently passed "personal bill" this corps is to be increased to 6,000 men, and every effort is being put forth to secure strong, well-built, respectable men for this corps.

Captain A. S. McLenore, who did excellent work with his company last summer, has just been appointed the recruiting officer for the Pacific Coast, and has established recruiting substations at Sacramento (in the Masonic building) and at San Jose, in addition to the headquarters in San Francisco.

Service in the Marine Corps offers to men who have had no previous training an opportunity to see the world on the cruisers and battleships of the navy, and to learn the queer ways and customs that prevail in our new possessions—Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands. The term of enlistment is for five years, and during that time a recruit may become a non-commissioned officer, a crack marksman and thoroughbred trained military man. If the right stuff be in him he may later even receive a commission, as the law especially provides for the contingency of good men working up from the ranks.

While the pay at first is small, there are several considerations which make enlistment desirable. To begin with, food, lodging and clothing are furnished over and above the monthly stipend, and medical attention when it may be required. Out of the allowance for clothing a neat, clean fellow may put by perhaps as much as \$150 in five years, besides anything he saves out of his pay. Then, the job is a steady one, and not a hard one. There are no strikes, no "shutting down," no cuts in wages. The marine has his "days off" as well as on, while pay continues. The statistics of the last campaign show how well the men are looked after, what pains are taken by the medical and other officers to keep the men up to the mark and physically fit.

Anyone who saw the battalion at Guantanamo, after three months in tents and under a tropical sun, could not fail to be impressed with the excellent order and attention and the attention given to those essential details of feeding, clothing and transportation.

Of course, the life in barracks or on the berth-deck of a man-of-war is not all roses. What life is? But after the chaffing over his "green" ways has died out, and the recruit has learned to disregard the talk of a few young malcontents, after he can handle his rifle without developing super-numerary thumbs in each hand; after he learns to feel proud of his corps and acquires ambition to advance from grade to grade, things straighten out a bit, the intelligent recruit realizes that he works less, worries less and leads a more diversified and interesting life, in proportion to the labor performed, than he would at home.

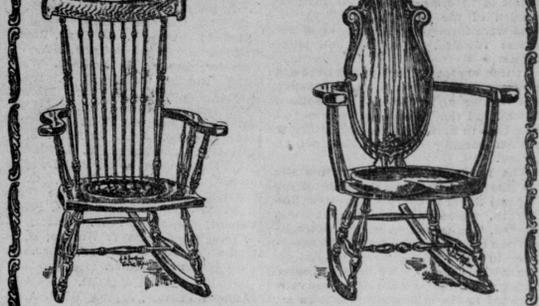
City Criminal Court. In the City Justice's Court yesterday Frank Barry pleaded guilty to stealing a watermelon. He told the Court he was hungry at the time, and was allowed to go, sentence being suspended. The case of Irwin Wigst, charged with embezzling a pistol belonging to T. L. Acock, was continued until tomorrow, as was that of Al Hilbert, charged with vagrancy.

Everything in FANCY GLASSWARE. GREAT LEFT OVER SALE. Prices Away Down. You'll Say So, When You See Prices. Great American Importing Tea Co. STORES EVERYWHERE. 100 STORES. 617 J STREET, SACRAMENTO.

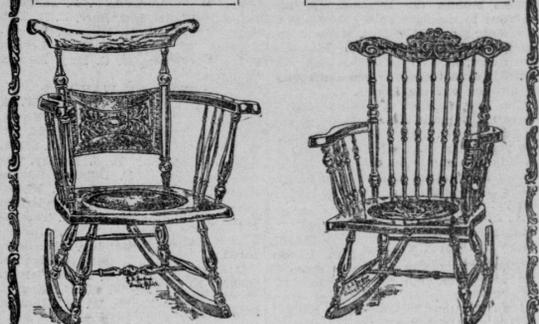
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT sealed bids will be received and opened by the Board of Supervisors of Sacramento County on THURSDAY, October 5, 1899, at 2 o'clock p. m., at their office, 101 street, between Sixth and Seventh, Sacramento City, California, for supplying the County Hospital with one hundred cords of four-foot second-growth white oak wood to be delivered and measured at said Hospital, each bid to be accompanied with a certified check for 10 per cent. of the aggregate amount of the bid. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.



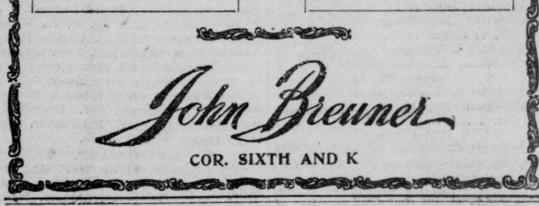
Four of the new rockers



Birch, mahogany finished rocker, with cobbler seat and unusually high back. Price, \$7.50.



Solid oak rocker in golden finish, with cobbler seat and high curved arms. Price, \$12.00.



Solid oak rocker in golden finish, with cobbler seat and highly carved back. Price, \$8.50.

John Breuner

COR. SIXTH AND K

NEW PACK HOLLAND herring, Milners, a finer fish has never been in this market. Although the catch on the Holland coast has been over 400 barrels short of last year and the quotations consequently high, we will endeavor to retail them at the same old price, 5 cents each for salted, and 10 cents each, or 3 for 25 cents, for sauced.

THE DELICATESSEN, 814 K.

I never recommend glasses or treatment of the eyes for the sake of making a sale, not unless I am reasonably and honestly sure that I can benefit your sight.

P. S. HUNT, OPTICAL SPECIALIST, 704 K Street. TUESDAY, Sept. 12th.

A lot of new Pattern Hats arrived at VAN ALSTINE'S MILLINERY, 817 K Street. Administratrix' Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in pursuance of an order of sale made by the Superior Court of the County of Sacramento, State of California, on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1899, in the matter of the estate of David Lawson, deceased, the undersigned, administratrix of said estate, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder by said Superior Court, the following described real property, to wit: Lots five (5) and six (6) in the block or square bounded by 3 and 7 and Second and Third streets, of the City of Sacramento, as laid down upon the official map or plan of said city, in the County of Sacramento, State of California; said sale will be made on the 31st DAY OF OCTOBER, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the door of the County Court-house, at the northwest corner of Seventh and I streets, in the City of Sacramento, County of Sacramento, State of California.

Terms of Sale: Cash; 10 per cent. of purchase price to be paid at time of sale; balance upon confirmation of sale by court. Dated September 12, 1899. JENNIE LAWSON, Administratrix of the Estate of David Lawson, deceased. C. W. Baker, Attorney for Administratrix.

ROLLER AXLES ARE NOT BALL-BEARING AXLES. AUCTIONS. AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT household furniture, rosewood piano, fine Brussels carpets, etc. We will sell by order on FRIDAY, September 29th, at 2 p. m., at No. 1800 L street, corner Sixteenth, all the elegant parlor, bedroom, library, dining-room and kitchen furniture, fine bedding, hose, also, rosewood piano. This furniture is nearly new, and special attention is called to this sale to parties wanting fine furniture or carpets. D. J. SIMMONS & CO., Auctioneers.

WANTED, SECOND-HAND FURNITURE FOR CASH. Will positively pay highest price. Let me see yours before you sell. W. H. SHERBURN, 323 K Street.

AMUSEMENTS. THE CLUNIE. Three Nights and Saturday Matinee, Sept. 28, 29, 30. Commencing To-morrow, POLLY OVAL CHARACTER COMEDIAN. BEN HENDRICKS. "A YENUE MAN." By special arrangement JACOB LITT, DIRECTOR OF ARTHUR C. AUSTON. GREAT CANYON NEW DANCES. Seats on sale now. Prices: 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1. SPECIAL NOTICE. BAKER & HAMILTON, WHOLESALE hardware, bicycles, carts, buggies, carriages, phonographs, Bain hair and beard wafers. Send for catalogue. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children's ailments, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, always cures wind colic, regulates the bowels and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Twenty-five cents a bottle. M.W.P.

