

# POISONOUS PLANTS OF THE WESTERN RANGES

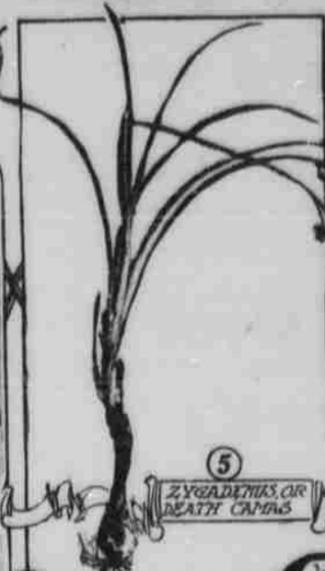
PREPARED BY THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



2. LOCO WEEED, OR RATTLEWEED

**E**ACH year poisonous plants are responsible for large losses of live stock on the western ranges. Although there is a large list of plants whose poisonous qualities might possibly do harm this annual loss is almost entirely the work of a very limited number. If stockmen, indeed, would learn to recognize without fail half a dozen of the more dangerous plants their stock would go through the year practically unharmed. Many stockmen already possess this knowledge, but it is also true that there are others who do not know what plants to avoid or where these enemies are most likely to be found. Common names, such as "loco," "poison weed" and "parnip" are used in a very indefinite way.

Of these plants the cicuta, or water hemlock (Fig. 1), is the only one that is dangerous to man. It causes excessive frothing at the mouth, gnashing of teeth, pain and nausea which result in violent convulsions, and even death. It is poisonous at any season but does most of its damage in the spring and early summer. For domestic animals there is no remedy, but an emetic will frequently save man. It grows from three to four feet in height with a white flower. The root is the poisonous portion of the plant. The locos are perhaps the most common of all the more poisonous plants. There are many varieties, but the one illustrated in figure 2 is one of the worst. It affects horses, cattle and sheep, causing progressive emaciation which after a time varying from a few weeks to two or three years may bring about starvation for the animal ceases ultimately either to eat or to drink.



5. ZYGADENUS, OR DEATH CAMAS



1. WATER HEMLOCK



3. FALL LARKSPUR



4. LUPINE

Good food, laxatives, strychnine for cattle and Fowler's solution for horses are recommended as remedies. All parts of the plant are poisonous. It is from six inches to a foot in height with flowers that vary from pure white to shades of purple and pink.

The larkspur on the other hand affects only cattle. There are two common varieties—the tall larkspur (Fig. 3) and the low larkspur. The tall larkspur grows from three to seven feet in height and the low from six inches to one and one-half feet. The flowers of both are violet-blue and purple. All parts of the plant are poisonous, but after it has blossomed the poisonous properties are lost. It is most to be feared, therefore, in spring and early summer. The first symptoms are repeated falling, accompanied by such weakness that the animal is unable to rise for some time. When on its feet it staggers. Nausea and vomiting come later and death from respiratory paralysis is apt to be the outcome. The affected animals should be kept still with their heads up and hypodermic injections of eserine and whisky administered.

Sheep find the lupine particularly dangerous. This plant (Fig. 4) grows from one to two feet in height with flowers of a light blue or blue-violet. All pods and seeds are poisonous in the late summer or fall. Sheep suffering from lupine poisoning, show nervousness and weakness. They become unduly sleepy and suffer from partial paralysis and are ultimately taken with convulsions which lead to death.

The zygadenus, or death camas (Fig. 5) is also particularly dangerous to sheep, but it affects horses and cattle as well. All parts of the plant are poisonous but the seed especially so. Frothing at the mouth, vomiting, trembling, with spasmodic gasping for breath are symptoms of this poisoning. It is not unusual for the animal to lie for days before death relieves it. The color of the flower is greenish yellow, the plant growing from four inches to one and one-half feet in height.

If stockmen will familiarize themselves with the appearance of these plants and with the symptoms that they cause it is believed that they can safeguard their herds from them without serious difficulty. Bulletins describing in detail some of the plants have already been issued by the United States department of agriculture and will be sent free on application while the department's supply lasts. The plants already described are those which it is most necessary to avoid.

## NO NEED TO FEAR MEAT

Thorough Cooking of Uninspected Meat Will Render it Safe From Foot-and-Mouth Infection.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.

According to the specialists of the department of agriculture people, even in states quarantined for the foot-and-mouth disease, need have no fear of eating meat, provided they cook it thoroughly. The foot-and-mouth disease is not easily communicated to human beings through food, although milk from a diseased cow might transmit the disease to a human being. In the case of milk, however, pasteurization will render it entirely safe. Human beings who do get the disease commonly get it from direct contact with a sick animal. It is wisest, therefore, for people to keep away from all animals having the disease, unless they are properly provided with rubber gloves, coats and boots, and those are thoroughly disinfected after each visit to the animals.

In the case of meat, as in the case of milk, it must be remembered that all herds which actually show the disease are quarantined, and neither milk nor meat from the sick animals can be sold. Sixty per cent of the meat used in this country is produced in nearly 900 federally inspected slaughtering and packing establishments located in 240 cities. In these establishments no animal is slaughtered until it has passed an ante-mortem inspection and also a most rigid post-mortem inspection by a veterinarian at the time of

slaughter. After slaughter its meat cannot leave the establishment until it has been carefully examined and stamped "U. S. Inspected and Passed." In all these establishments no animal showing any symptoms whatever of foot-and-mouth disease is allowed to go to slaughter, and no meat which, on post-mortem inspection, shows any suspicious symptoms of this complaint can be shipped out of the establishment. All meat suspected of coming from an animal suffering with this complaint is sent, under government seal, to the tanks to be rendered into fertilizer. The federal inspection stamp on meat, therefore, means that it is entirely safe.

The federal government, however, has no jurisdiction over local slaughter houses which do not ship meat outside of the state in which it is slaughtered. If, however, meat from such an animal did escape from one of these local slaughter houses, which are purely under state or municipal control, all danger of its communicating the disease to human beings would be removed when it is thoroughly cooked and sterilized. Those who are located near an infected region and wish to be absolutely certain of the safety of their meat should cook it thoroughly.

The disease when contracted by adults is not at all a serious illness. It commonly takes the form of slight fever sores in the mouth and a slight eruption on the fingers. In the case of small or sticky children, it may take a more serious form, especially if complicated by other illnesses.

### Spider's Wonderful Web.

The spider is so repulsive as to cause a shudder in those who look upon it, and it is of no use in the world except for destruction of flies and other detestable insects, all making for a population that no army of spiders can exterminate. The housewife and all the rest of mankind may execrate the flies, but they would rather have a million flies than one spider; yet this infinitely disgusting creature of incomprehensible nature produces a thread and with magical facility flings it into wonderful web forms which baffle all explanation of the geometrician.

Few of the curiosities of the myriad insect world are so marvelous as the spinning of the spider and the silk-worm. Many attempts have been made to utilize the spider for the production of silk, but the worm remains the almost absolute monopolist, though artificial silks are made from cotton and other material by an expensive treatment which are claimed to be equal to the real article in luster and elasticity.

Mineral Product of Washington. The value of the mineral products of Washington, according to the United States geological survey, increased from \$15,347,313 in 1912 to \$17,578,743 in 1913.

## GIVE A COFFEE PARTY

CHANGE FROM THE "TEA" THAT IS SO POPULAR.

Hostess Can Provide Delightful Entertainment at Comparatively Small Cost in a Fashion That is Somewhat Unusual.

Why don't you give a coffee? Have you ever heard of one? It is like a tea, excepting that coffee instead of tea is the chosen beverage, and instead of sandwiches and cakes of the usual sort all the food seems to have come straight from a German coffee shop.

This rather unusual form of entertainment is given in the morning. Cards are sent out with the words "Coffee," and "From 11 to 1" written on them. Or, if the "Coffee" is to be very small, the invitations may be given by telephone. For one of the charms of the "Coffee" is that it is informal.

In the dining-room the table is spread with a lace or embroidered luncheon cloth—something rather elaborate can be used—and in the center, instead of flowers, is a big silver tray heaped with fruits made of marzipan. Half a dozen German cakes are placed on the table. There are small German almond cakes on a plate covered with a lace doily. There is a cake board on which is a big coffee ring, with a wide-bladed silver knife beside it. There is a cheese cake cut into narrow, wedge-shaped pieces. And there are other German sweets of the sort that can be bought at a first-class German deli-tesse or bakery or made at home according to recipes in a German cookery book.

At each end of the table is an urn or a percolating coffee pot over an alcohol flame, for coffee is the only beverage served. It is served in large cups, breakfast size, and with it are passed cream and sugar.

**German Doughnuts.**—Here is a recipe for one German delicacy that may be served with the coffee. Scald a pint of milk, and while it is scalding hot pour over it a pint of flour. Beat until smooth and then add half a teaspoonful of salt, and cool. Add the beaten yolks of four eggs, a tablespoonful of melted butter, a half cupful of sugar, a cupful of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a teaspoonful of almond or other flavoring and the beaten whites of four eggs. Add more flour if necessary to make a soft dough. Roll out and cut and fry gold brown. Drain on thick paper and roll in sugar.

**German Apple Cake.**—For German apple cake, sift a pint of flour with one and a half teaspoonfuls of baking powder and half a teaspoonful of salt. Add two tablespoonfuls of butter, rubbing it in thoroughly, and then add a beaten egg and milk enough to make a thick batter. Spread the batter in a buttered tin to the thickness of an inch. Over the top spread quarters or eighths of peeled and cored apples and sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon. Bake in a hot oven.

**Ginger Snaps.**—Ginger snaps made from self-raising flour are very little trouble to prepare, and the cost is small. Heat a cupful of molasses, and when it reaches the boiling point pour over one-third of a cupful of shortening. Add a tablespoonful of ginger sifted with three heaping cupfuls of flour.

Put away to get thoroughly cold, then roll out very thin and bake in a quick oven.

**Pepper Relish.**—Twelve green peppers, 12 red peppers, 12 onions. Remove the seeds from peppers. Chop, cover with boiling water for five minutes and drain. Heat three pints vinegar, two cupfuls sugar, two tablespoonfuls salt and pour over above. Cook slowly one hour, then bottle.

**When Warming Over Meat.**—The best way to warm up a roast of meat is to wrap it in thickly greased paper, and keep it covered while in the oven. By having it covered the steam will prevent the meat from becoming hard and dry, and it will become heated through in less time.

**To Keep Silver Bright.**—Place in a cardboard box a layer of ordinary flour, then lay the forks and spoons upon it, and cover thickly with flour. They will remain quite bright for any length of time.

**Celery Stuffing.**—One quart bread crumbs, half a head of celery, two eggs, two tablespoonfuls butter, one tablespoonful salt, one-half teaspoonful white pepper, one-quarter teaspoonful paprika, and a grating of nutmeg. Rub the butter into the bread crumbs, then add the eggs well beaten, the seasoning and the celery chopped fine.

**For Your Pickles.**—Pickles may be kept from becoming moldy by laying a bag of mustard in the top of the pickle-jar.

## INDIGESTION, GAS OR SICK STOMACH

Time it! Pape's Diapepsin ends all Stomach misery in five minutes.

Do some foods you eat hit back—taste good, but work badly; ferment into stubborn lumps and cause a sick, sour, gassy stomach? Now, Mr. or Mrs. Dyspeptic, jot this down: Pape's Diapepsin digests everything, leaving nothing to sour and upset you. There never was anything so safely quick, so certainly effective. No difference how badly your stomach is disordered you will get happy relief in five minutes, but what pleases you most is that it strengthens and regulates your stomach so you can eat your favorite foods without fear.

You feel different as soon as "Pape's Diapepsin" comes in contact with the stomach—distress just vanishes—your stomach gets sweet, no gases, no belching, no eructations of undigested food.

Go now, make the best investment you ever made by getting a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from any store. You realize in five minutes how needless it is to suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia or bad stomach. Adv.

## SHE HAD TROUBLE ENOUGH

Jessie's Particular Reasons for Not Joining in Singing "I Want to Be an Angel."

In Sunday school one afternoon, the superintendent announced the hymn, "I Want to Be an Angel," and when the others began to sing, it was noticed that little Jessie was conspicuously silent.

"What is the matter, my dear?" kindly asked the teacher. "Why don't you sing, 'I Want to Be an Angel'?"

"Because, Miss Mary," was the rather startling rejoinder of the child, "I don't want to be one."

"Don't want to be one!" exclaimed the horrified teacher. "Why do you say that?"

"Because," calmly answered Jessie, "they have to play on the harp, and I have had trouble enough taking my piano lessons."

## GRANDMA USED SAGE TEA TO DARKEN HER GRAY HAIR

She Made Up a Mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur to Bring Back Color, Gloss, Thickness.

Almost everyone knows that Sage Tea and Sulphur, properly compounded, brings back the natural color and lustre to the hair when faded, streaked or gray; also ends dandruff, itching scalp and stops falling hair. Years ago the only way to get this mixture was to make it at home, which is messy and troublesome. Nowadays, by asking at any store for "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy," you will get a large bottle of the famous old recipe for about 50 cents.

Don't stay gray! Try it! No one can possibly tell that you darkened your hair, as it does it so naturally and evenly. You dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time, by morning the gray hair disappears, and after another application or two, your hair becomes beautifully dark, thick and glossy.—Adv.

### Help for the Blind.

The Journal of the American Medical Association is authority for the statement that the blind people in the United States number 309,000, and that it costs about \$15,000,000 to support them. It is estimated that 75 per cent of this blindness is due to two causes, namely, sore eyes at birth and neglected eyes during early school life. The first cause can be removed in the simplest manner. All that is necessary is for the doctor or midwife to drop into the eyes of the newly born babe a few drops of a two per cent solution of nitrate of silver. This will kill the germs that produce the disease which almost blits so many blind asylums.

### Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

### Both Active.

"What's going on at the front to day?" "Are you referring to the allies or the Christmas shoppers?"

Red Cross Bag Blue, much better, goes farther than liquid blue. Get from any grocer. Adv.

A woman's idea of being neighborly is to send the woman next-door a hunk of her angel cake.