

MAMMITIS IN DAIRY COWS.

The following article, sent for publication to Otto Tamm by Professor Nelson, covers a subject omitted from the program of the Extension school recently held here. It could not be introduced in the course for lack of time. The article should be of much value to dairymen.

First, I must suggest that the treatment of mammitis is a serious matter, and takes considerable time on the part of someone, owner or employee.

It requires the frequent bathing of the udder with hot water, in which has been dissolved a handful of common salt. This pailful of water should be as hot as possible without burning the animal. Wash the udder until the water is cool, then rub dry and apply a little of the following liniment: Fluid extract of belladonna, two ounces; fluid extract of phytolacca two ounces. Then massage. The application of this medicine should not be severe. In bad cases it is advisable to give from a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful of the fluid extract of phytolacca morning and evening.

Sometimes it becomes necessary to poultice the udder. Take about five yards of seven to nine cent unbleached muslin, tear the ends into strips, and tie these over the loins, so that the udder is supported in this bandage. Cut four holes where the teats of the udder should come through. Now fill in the poultice, made of dry hop leaves. The leaves should first be pulled apart, then soaked with hot water. In order to keep the poultice hot, I have found that a Chinese hand warmer is very fine. This is a small tin box, in which tinders made of charcoal, rags, etc., may be burned, and when the warmer is wrapped up in a piece of cloth and placed in the poultice, so as not to burn the cow, it will keep the poultice warm from two to three hours.

Frequently it is advisable to give the animal at the beginning of the treatment one pound of epsom salts in about two gallons of water.

Yours very truly,

S. B. NELSON,

Professor Veterinary Science, Wash. State College.—Enumclaw Herald.

LAW ON SPRAYING

The county fruit inspector has authority under the state law to go into any orchard and destroy trees which harbor pests if the owner refuses to properly spray and care for them. The state law is very explicit in this matter and reads as follows:

"It is hereby made the duty of the county fruit inspector if from his personal observation complaint or other credible information he has reason to suspect that any person, company or corporation has an orchard in his county infected with, or is a repository for eggs, larvae or any noxious insects, injurious to fruit and plants * * * * * that may become injurious to the fruit interests of his county or state, he shall without delay inspect the premises * * * * * and if the same is found to be infected as aforesaid he shall notify the owner, his agents, or the person in charge of the same * * * * * to treat and disinfect the same premises within five days. If any person so notified shall * * * * * fail to dis-

infect such property * * * * * in the time prescribed in said notice he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 and the cost of action in court, which fine and costs shall be a judgment lien upon such property. After the expiration of 10 days and the failure on the part of the owner or person in charge to disinfect the same, property * * * * * it will be the duty of the county inspector to enter on such premises or property and disinfect the same. The cost of such disinfection shall be a lien against said property or premises, the payment of which shall be collectable with other costs in any court of this state."

FRUIT GROWERS ORGANIZE.

The Snohomish County Fruit Growers' Association was founded at a meeting of the berry growers at the Commercial Club rooms Thursday evening. A constitution and by-laws were adopted and the following were elected trustees: Adolph Heck, Adolph Meyer, H. W. Bean, W. W. Smith of Home Acres, Everett, and R. D. DeSelle. Mr. Heck was elected president and manager, Mr. Smith vice president; Dave DeSelle, secretary and Adolph Meyers treasurer. All growers who make application for membership within 20 days, stating the amount of raspberries they will furnish, may join for \$1.00. The members are to pay one and one-half per cent of the net proceeds into the association. All not making application as above will pay 10 per cent on the net proceeds of their produce handled through the association. A reserve fund is set aside and the rest of the profits shared with the growers as provided by the new co-operative law of this state.

The manager wishes all parties not already listed who desire to sell their berries through the association to make application as soon as possible, stating the amount that he may make a firm offer to those offering to buy.

The charter members can furnish 4400 crates or over 100,000 pounds and there is much more in the surrounding country which can be furnished.

The following are the charter members of the association:

J. H. Miller, Earl Gary, James Fox, Charles Roening, Geo. Bevenssee, O. H. Nygard, S. J. Zorn, James O'Neil, N. B. Neuman, Mr. Meddeke, A. Heck, R. D. DeSelle, Mr. Hoganstead, A. G. Blofell, W. W. Smith, H. A. Livermore, R. J. Hill, H. W. Bean and Adolph Meyers.—Ex.

CREAMERY COMPANY PROSPEROUS

CENTRALIA, April 28.—At the quarterly meeting of the Farmers' Co-operative Creamery Company of this city the concern was reported to be in the best condition it has ever experienced. The stockholders voted to follow the example of the Washington Fruit Growers' Association and patronize only those merchants who buy butter from Centralia creameries.

EGG SHIPMENTS GROW

Consul General Thomas Sammons reports increasing shipments of eggs from Shanghai, China, to the United States—10,440 cases valued at \$42,900 in January, 1914, and over 27,000 cases valued at \$124,860 in February, 1914. Shipments during the entire 12 months of 1913 were valued at \$31,451, nearly all in December, and during 1912 at only \$1,150.

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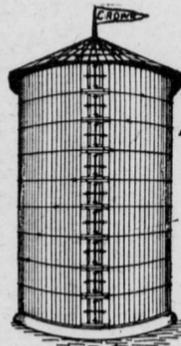
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