

MORE THAN HALF STATE TICK FREE

Popular Opinion Supporting Campaign of Eradication With Good Results

COUNTIES HELPING NOW

Much Work Done, Results of Which Are Not Yet Apparent; If Adequate Funds Can Be Obtained North Carolina Will Be Without Cattle Tick in Three or Four Years

Washington, D. C., June 26.—Popular opinion in North Carolina is behind the campaign for tick eradication in this State, according to those in charge of the work over the entire tick-infested area. At the end of 1914, 19,422 square miles, or more than half of the State, had been released from quarantine, and since then the counties of Harnett, Cumberland, Wayne, Greene, and Lenoir have been freed. Last year was also the first year in which the counties appropriated money for this purpose, the total being \$4,605.

The following table shows the expenditures and the area released since the work began in 1907:

Year.	Dept. Bureau of Animal Industry.	State.	Counties.	Square miles Released.
1907	\$ 21,545.00	\$ 2,965.00	.....	2,343
1908	21,146.00	3,509.00	.....	6,312
1909	21,337.00	5,268.00	.....	1,544
1910	19,233.00	6,141.00	.....	.....
1911	16,775.00	6,270.00	.....	5,775
1912	19,382.00	5,870.00	.....	384
1913	19,150.00	7,701.00	.....	509
1914	18,410.00	10,771.00	\$4,605.00	2,555
	\$139,509.00	\$48,495.00	\$4,605.00	19,422

It is impossible, however, from these figures to state definitely the cost per square mile of tick eradication in North Carolina. Much work has been done, the results of which are not yet apparent in the release of territory, and with additional experience on the part of the authorities and additional knowledge on the part of the people, the cost should be less in the future.

The steady progress of the work indicates that the people are wholeheartedly behind the campaign, and it is predicted that if adequate funds are obtained, North Carolina should be entirely free from ticks in from three to four years. The North Carolina Supreme Court has already ruled that cattle can not be moved or be allowed to stray over the quarantine line even in the free-range territory. This enables the local authorities to control as much territory as is needed from time to time and has proved of great advantage in the work.

The Federal government is prohibited by law from building dipping vats or supplying dipping materials except for experimental purposes. The Federal inspectors, however, are active in demonstration and educational work, and the co-operation between them and the State authorities is declared to be most satisfactory in every respect. If more money were available, however, the work would be more rapid and effective.

As a financial proposition, the value of tick eradication has already been demonstrated beyond doubt. The hide alone of a ticky animal is, on the average, worth \$1.26 less than that of a tick-free cow. As it has been calculated that it costs approximately 50 cents to free each cow from ticks, there is a profit in this respect alone of 76 cents. The loss in value of the hide, however, is only one, and not even the most important, of the many kinds of losses caused by cattle ticks. Some time ago the Department of Agriculture sent to a number of representative stock-breeding farmers a series of questions on the effect of tick eradication in their neighborhood. These replies show that in the opinion of the men most vitally interested cattle gained in weight from 11 to 23 per cent, the average being 19.14, and the average milk production increased nearly one-fourth of the total yield. Moreover, the loss from Texas fever, which is directly due to the tick, is entirely stopped in tick-free territory and it is, therefore, possible to bring in pure-bred stock for breeding purposes.

As one man wrote from Warren County, "Prior to 1911, I lost from 10 to 40 cattle annually out of a herd of 100. Since I have been free of the tick I haven't lost one from any disease." Another man from Johnston county said that it was worth \$5 a head to him to be rid of ticks. "I have lost yearly," he said, "about \$200 on account of the ticks."

At the end of 1914, however, although still practically half of the State remained infested there were only 35 dipping vats in operation in North Carolina. This compares unfavorably with Mississippi which had

2,352 and, in fact, unfavorably with almost all of the other tick-infested States. It is hoped, therefore, that the campaign which has been carried on so far with success will not now be neglected. The Federal authorities believe that it should be possible to have the entire country freed from ticks by July 1, 1921. This will not be possible, however, unless every State makes a determined effort to complete the work within its own limits at the earliest possible moment.

TREPANNED SKULLS IN PERU IN 100 A. D.

Indians Used Surgical Instruments More Than Eighteen Hundreds Years Ago.

Dr. Joseph C. Thompson, lieutenant commander in the United States Navy, says the New York Times, has written a detailed description of the methods of trepanning practiced by the Indians of Peru more than 1,800 years ago. They are known as pre-Columbian Indians and more than 5,000 of their skulls have been collected by Dr. A. Hrdlicka, curator of the division of physical anthropology of the National Museum. Many of these relics are now on exhibition at the San Diego Exposition. Within the last few weeks the museum has loaned to the exhibit a priceless collection of twenty-one of the actual surgical instruments used by the Peruvian prehistoric doctors in the operation of trepanning.

"The evidence of trepanning skill among the earliest Indians is shown by this exhibit for the first time," Dr. Thompson said. The "surgical instruments" consist of sharpened flints of various shapes and sizes, and the skulls of the collection show that the

first "medicine men" were no mean surgeons.

"Primitive people are careful observers of nature," Dr. Thompson says in his paper, "and it is to this that they owe their skill in hunting and woodcraft. These ancient Peruvian Indians observed that once in a while warriors who had received a serious injury of the head recovered instead of dying. In the course of time they learned that these recoveries were due to one of several causes.

"The skull in the living subject is very resilient, and it may have happened occasionally that when a piece of the skull wall was displaced or dented, thus compressing the brain, this offending fragment suddenly sprang back into place, thereby relieving the symptoms and affording the patient a chance to recover. Among primitive peoples some very curious ceremonial rites take place over the dying. These rites at times assume the character of a vigorous massage of the body, and they even tapped the head of the dying man with a baton. This latter action might readily result in lucky repair of the broken skull.

"Then, again, after a warrior had lain unconscious for many days, the splintered and broken bits of bone might necrose and be sloughed off at the bottom have resulted in a recovery also might have resulted in a tattooery.

"When the medicine men had observed these phenomena a few times their next logical step would be to attempt to assist nature in her process of restoration. They did this by prying the displaced fragments into place and by digging out, often, with their finger tips, splintered bits of bone. Another of their observations was that a wound with sharp, clean cut edges would heal much more rapidly than one with a rough or jagged contour.

"The result of their observations was that they attempted to convert the rough, irregular gashes in the skull into smooth, clean-cut surgical wounds. This was usually done by scraping the edges of the break with the sharpened flints.

"They further advanced in the science of physical diagnosis to the point of observing that now and then warrior died from a really small fracture of the skull. This led them to operate quickly and some of the slender pieces of sharpened flint may have been used to raise the crushed portion of the skull after an incision had been made."

ECONOMY.

Buffalo Courier.
"But your fiancé has such a small salary! How are you going to live?"
"Oh, we are going to economize. We're going to do without such a lot of things that Jack needs."

Swill sours very quickly in warm weather. Keep the troughs clean because the pigs never thrive on rotten feed of any kind.

THE NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

Washington, D. C., June 26.—Just twenty-five years ago a congressional act placed the tract of land purchased the previous year for a national zoological park under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution. This land, comprising about 167 acres, in what is known as the Rock Creek Valley, is located a short distance beyond the confines of the city of Washington. Here are housed and corralled nearly 1,400 animals, birds, and reptiles from all parts of the world, under the care of Dr. Frank Baker, superintendent.

The Washington Zoo, as it is popularly known, is the outgrowth of a small collection of living animals which for several years had been assembled in sheds and paddocks adjacent to the Smithsonian building in the Mall, where they were kept primarily for scientific study, although they were a constant source of interest to the public. Dr. Samuel Pierpont Langley, the then secretary of the institution, however, desired to improve matters, both for the animals themselves and the public, and consequently undertook to interest Congress in a national zoological park, with the result mentioned above.

His selection of a location was the one finally chosen by Congress. It would be impossible to find in this latitude a situation better adapted to the preservation of wild animals, combining as it does exposures of every variety—sunny slopes and cool shady hillsides, level meadows and rocky cliffs—affording an abundance of excellent water, and sufficiently near the city to make it easily accessible to the public.

The act establishing the park declared one of its purposes to be the "instruction and recreation of the people," which it serves admirably; thousands of children make it their playground, babies dig in the sandboxes or sleep in the pleasant shade, small children wade in the creek and play on the rocks, older ones play ball and tennis on the lawns in summer, and skate on the ponds in winter, while all ages picnic in the shady woods. Schools come en masse to pursue their nature studies, and teachers to extend their knowledge of the wild birds, animals, and plants of the region. On Easter Monday, a very popular holiday in Washington, countless adults and children flock there to indulge in the pastime of egg-rolling. The park vies for popularity with the White House grounds on this occasion. Last year the visitors on Easter Monday numbered 57,000.

Most of the buildings are grouped within a comparatively small area on a hill located in the central part of the park. The largest is the lion house, which contains most of the large cats. There are represented specimens of the lion, tiger, puma, leopard, jaguar, lynx, several and ocelot, and many other interesting animals.

Behind the lion house is the monkey house where some forty monkeys of various species maintain a continuous vaudeville show to the great joy of the visitors. One of the most mischievous of this tribe is a mandrill named "Napper." He stands in the front part of his cage apparently bored and listless, but if an unwary visitor attempts to arouse him by thrusting out an umbrella or a hat, he becomes active instantly, and seizing the object in his powerful hands, he tears it to pieces. In spite of the watchfulness of the keepers, he has to his discredit the destruction of 59 umbrellas and over 60 hats, among which with a large flight aviary built

Near at hand is the bird house, which with a large flight aviary built over a wooded stream, and some smaller ones, confine nearly 700 birds, including 172 different species. There is another good sized building known as the antelope house, wherein are to be seen many specimens of this animal in various forms and sizes. There is the bontebok, the hartebeest, the waterbuck, the gnu, and the great oxlike eland, the largest of them all, together with fleet footed gazelles, many of which are killed in the East to obtain their skins for water sacks. One gazelle from India, with peculiar spirally twisted horns, is supposed to have inspired the story of the fabulous Unicorn. America's antelope, the prong horn, differs from those of the old world in that it sheds its horns annually as does the deer, but otherwise conforms to the African and Asiatic species in general appearance and habits. There are also specimens of the chamois, and many goats, and deer. Houses and yards for the elephants, hippopotami, tapirs, zebras and American Bison are situated along the road to the north of the antelope house.

Just across the main driveway, toward the west, are the main inclosures for the bears, which include 12 different kinds, and 88 individuals from climes stretching from the pole to the equator. Other bear dens are located against a cliff on the southern side of the park.

In the valley below were the kennels for the wolves, foxes, and dogs. There also are located the sea-lion and beaver pools, and inclosures for the otter. On the eastern bank of Rock Creek, are to be seen the water-fowl,

and elk, and on the western the paddocks of the llamas, camels and yak are located.

Along the main pathways are cages containing animals so hardened to changes of climate that they can remain out all winter. Not all the animals and birds of the park are kept in confinement; many squirrels, rabbits and raccoons run free, and flocks of wild turkeys, coveys of partridges, and many peacocks wander at will all over the reservation.

The total number of animals in the park on June 30, last, was 1,362, representing 340 different species. Of mammals there were 604, birds 697, and reptiles 61. During the year there were 95 individuals born and hatched in the park, and to those native born citizens were added about 350 more through purchase, exchange and gift. The annual loss through death, exchange and returns averages about the same as the accessions, leaving the total number of inhabitants in the park nearly the same the year round.

Recent improvements have been the fitting up of the quarters for the elephants, hippopotami, tapirs, camels, wolves and the building of breeding pens for the mink, a comparatively new feature conducted in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture. The latest plans include the construction of hospital where all the diseased animals and birds will be segregated and treated.

A recent illustrated publication of the Smithsonian Institution, prepared by Dr. Baker, superintendent, describes this picturesque park and its zoological collection.

A PENSIONER AT 108.

Widow of Confederate Veteran Put on First-Class Roll.

Montgomery (Ala.) Dispatch.
Mrs. Esther Dees, of Montgomery county, 108 years old and widow of a Confederate veteran, has been placed on the first-class pension roll of the State by Auditor M. C. Allgood.

Mrs. Dees is among the first to be placed on the first-class roll under the law which provides that widows of Confederate veterans who are more than 70 years old shall be entitled to draw a first-class pension.

This law was passed by the Legislature at its last session and Mrs. Dees is one of the first to qualify.

When Mrs. Dees' application was received Auditor Allgood placed her name on the first-class roll and requested Gardener Courtney, of the Capitol, to send her a handsome bouquet of flowers.

Argentine Wives Obey.

"The papers nowadays are full of sex hygiene matters and a lot of other subjects on the question of maternity, which we of Argentina never fool with," said Hans A. Jorss.

"As a life the Argentine woman does not become merely the partner, but the companion of the leader, her husband. She has promised to obey, and she does obey, but she does so with feminine grace, with true womanly love and with respect for a man worthy of both. She does not go far as the English woman, who calls her house 'my husband's home,' or the Spanish woman, satisfied to be her husband's doll; she is his own, but he is quite as much here. She is not considered inferior to man, nor does she occupy an inferior position in the family. She differs in that from the woman of some European countries, whose inferior social position is due to her dependency upon man and her inability to shift for herself if need be.

"In theory, the Argentine husband has authority and power, but in fact it is the wife who, as a rule, is at the rudder of the family ship. She most always has her own way, but she obtains it without stepping on man's privileges, not because she has rights, but because she is right. She covers and protects her children with a jealous love; she devotes all her time to them, and her indulgence in pleasure depends entirely upon their welfare. When they become of age, they are free from the authority of the father, but in relation with their mother, they never cease to be her children.

"Yes; the mothers of Argentina are idealistic in every sense of the word, and are fully capable of being set up a standard for all the world."

HELPFUL.

A passenger recently entered the Southern Pacific depot, Santa Barbara, Cal., to take the 2:15 train. The clock in the waiting room was several minutes faster than the one in the office, and the passenger asked the porter which clock was correct. After scanning the clocks carefully, the porter, with much satisfaction to himself, replied: "It makes no difference which is right; the train goes at 2:15, anyhow."—Christian Register.

Growing animals like a variety of feeds, just as people do. It is appetizing to the animals to have a change from one kind of feed to another every few days. It is even possible to mix in some wheat straw with profit if the steers have some other good feed to go along with it, for wheat straw can be used for a 'filler.'