

### TEXAS HAY FEVER.

Breeders in this State Lose Thousands Annually By It.

Since the stock law went into effect, and ticks have disappeared in many parts of the State, Texas fever has become quite a common disease. It is estimated that the breeders of the State are now losing annually more than \$10,000 from this disease, and it has been shown to be so important that the South Carolina experiment station has undertaken the work of combating its ravages by a process of inoculation (vaccination).

In the fall of 1900 twelve calves were bought by the veterinary division, of which Dr. G. E. Nesom is chief and Dr. Shealey assistant. All of them were subject to the disease, as they had never carried ticks. They were inoculated with blood from a cow that was immune, and in a few days they developed a light case of the disease from which they soon recovered. During the summer of 1891 they were kept in a tick-infested pasture and none of them contracted the fatal form of the disease.

But more important work is now being done in the same way on northern cattle. Every one who has purchased cattle from the north and exposed them to the southern cattle tick knows that most of them die the first year of "acclimation fever," another name for Texas fever.

Sixteen head of beef cattle were brought down from Indianapolis in November, 1901, and have been inoculated. They are doing well so far and when the work is finished in the spring they will be tested in tick-infested pastures. It is hoped they will prove immune. If this method proves entirely successful it will establish the fact that a great obstacle in the way of introducing better cattle into this State has been removed.

In this connection Dr. G. E. Nesom has sent out the following circular letter to farmers and cattle raisers in South Carolina: This circular letter is sent you in the hope that you will assist the veterinarian of the experiment station in securing some information regarding the cattle disease known as Texas fever.

During the past few years the disease has been prevalent in many sections of the State, but since the passage of the present stock law it has become very common, especially in the up-country and in the pastures and pens of stock buyers and feeders.

Texas fever is known by a number of names, but the most important of these are splenic fever, splenic fever, acclimation fever, Southern cattle fever, tick fever, red water, bloody murrain, bloody urine, distemper, mountain distemper and many local names.

The symptoms are readily recognized by any one who has seen cattle suffering from this fever. At first the animals become stupid and leave the herd for some secluded and shady part of the pasture. They appear listless and droop, as if all energy had forsaken them, the ears drop, the nose is more or less dry, rumination (chewing cud) suspended, the urine light to dark red in color, and constipation marked, only small quantities of very dark, dry dung being voided. They are highly fevered, the temperature ranging from 103 to 107 degrees F. In milk cows the flow of milk is almost suspended. All of the symptoms increase in severity until the animal becomes almost or quite unconscious, walks round in a circle, groans and seems to suffer real pain. Then convulsions set in, the animal falls, unconscious and snoring in the intervals between convulsions, until death ensues. Calves rarely develop the severe symptoms or die from the disease, but in cattle over a year old the death rate is possibly 50 to 60 per cent. increasing as the age increases.

Post mortem examination of the carcass shows the flesh to be almost bloodless and pale in color, the spleen (melt) black and easily torn, the bladder filled with bloody urine, the liver and

intestines yellowish and the gall bladder filled with bile.

In all cases an examination of the skin about the thighs, flanks, neck and other parts of the body reveals the presence of ticks, which always go with Texas fever. The cause of the disease is a small animal organism (protozoan), which seems at all times to exist in the body of the tick. When the tick inserts its bill through the hide these little germs gain access to the blood of the cow and there develop, producing a case of Texas fever in ten to twenty days. Death results from the destruction of the red blood cells, the refuse going to the spleen and the coloring matter to the bladder.

Cattle that have had ticks on them when they were calves are immune to the disease, and will not have it again. Cattle that have not had ticks on them until a year old, will develop the disease as soon as they get the ticks.

The experiment station officials desire to assist the stockmen of the State in getting the disease under control and prevent severe losses in future. Inoculation experiments are now in progress, and it is hoped that immunity to it may be produced by artificial means.

You are requested to answer the questions on the enclosed postal card and return as soon as possible to the veterinarian, who wishes to thank you in advance for your co-operation in the matter.

Yours truly,  
G. E. Nesom, Veterinarian.  
Clemson College, S. C.

### A Nearly Fatal Runaway

Started a horrible ulcer on the leg of J. B. Orner, Franklin Grove, Ill., which defied doctors and all remedies for four years. Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him. Just as good for Boils, Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Corns, Scalds, Skin Eruptions and Piles. 25c at McMaster Co.'s drug store.

### THE GREAT POULTRY INDUSTRY.

One of Largest Connected With Agriculture--Immense Products.

Washington, March 22.—A census report issued to-day shows that of the 5,739,637 farms in the United States, 5,096,252 reported poultry. The total number of fowls three months old and over reported were as follows: chickens, including guinea fowls, 223,598,035; turkeys, 6,599,367; geese, 5,676,863; ducks, 4,807,353.

The numbers of nearly all three classes of poultry are smaller as reported in 1900 than 1890, owing to the fact that in 1890 they reported all fowls of whatever age, while in 1900 only those three months old and over were reported.

The eggs produced in 1899 were 1,293,819,186 dozens against 819,722,916 dozens in 1889. The value of poultry on hand June 1, 1900, was \$85,794,996; the value of poultry raised in 1899 was \$135,891,877, and the value of eggs produced in 1899 was \$144,286,153. The total income of the farmers from their poultry industry in 1899, representing the total value of eggs produced, as well as the poultry raised, was \$281,178,035. This total makes the poultry industry one of the largest connected with agriculture.

A brother editor who has been wrestling with his delinquents, very sensibly says: "No sensible man should get angry because a newspaper man duns him for money. A dun is not an impeachment of a subscriber's integrity, but it is the outcropping of the publisher's necessity. For instance, a thousand men owe from one to four dollars. He has to dun to pay expenses. Instead of getting mad and stopping the paper for what is honestly due, the subscriber should thank the editor for waiting on him patiently and pay up like a man."

### Wields a Sharp Axe.

Millions marvel at the multitude of maladies cut off by Dr. King's New Life Pills—the most distressing too, Stomach, Liver and Bowel troubles—Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Biliousness, Fever, Malaria, all fall before these wonder workers. 25c at McMaster Co.'s drug store.

### Suggestion to Road Overseers.

Mr. Editor: Will you allow me in the Herald to suggest to the road overseers of the county that since the law now allows from 3 to 8 days to work the public roads that they use as many of these days as may be necessary to build the roads up in proper shape and make them look like roads rather than a mere passage way. I think if the overseers would work the roads up as they go and not run over the whole section in one day that all the roads of the country would finally come to such a state of perfection that they would need very little attention each year.

Now as to how a road should be built. The road should have 2 or more feet of solid bed, built up in the middle and sloping to the sides, so that water falling on the bed will run off into the side ditches and not down the road. That is the chief end of all good roads, proper drainage. Let the road bed curve gently down into the ditches, observing that the ditch is to have only one bank, the outside one, and it cut on a sort of steep slant with bottom of ditch one or more shovels wide and about the shape of a shovel. This construction makes a very pretty road and will last longer than any other.

Now as to composition. In this the overseer must use his own knowledge of the dirt he handles, having as the object to make a solid, firm road. Should the road be clay, let him throw the dirt out the ditches on the road bed and then put the hands on banks and throw bank dirt, sand, gravel, etc., so as to change the composition of the top clay into a kind of crust 3 or 4 inches deep. When the clay underneath this gravel, etc., is well packed and the crust solid you have a road, and all you have to do to maintain your road is to keep ditches open with but a very little attention to the road bed. As to sand roads, overseers should hardly put ditches, the road will wash away in a hurry and generally about the best thing to do with such a road is to fill up the holes and let it alone. Overseers should at all times look to the composition of his road and try to construct them properly. If all will do this giving personal attention (some don't) at all times, we would have better roads and with less trouble and expense.

Of course it may be hard to get along at first with inexperienced hands, but if at first you don't succeed try again. Always cut away the tops of hills and build them up at the foot, it will lengthen the days of many an old mule. What is to be gained by thus working the roads up well. It is so very much that I will only say that it makes travel easier, saves your stock and vehicles, makes remote places accessible, increases business, and enhances the value of any land through which it passes. That's enough. Overseers, let's build good roads.

B. J. B.  
P. S.—There is a pamphlet now published for free distribution on this subject. Overseers or others not knowing how to obtain them can write me for information.

B. J. B.  
Flint Hill, S. C.

### Neglect Means Danger.

Don't neglect biliousness and constipation. Your health will suffer permanently if you do. DeWitt's Little Early Risers cure such cases. M. B. Smith, Butternut, Mich., says: "DeWitt's Little Early Risers are the most satisfactory pills I ever took. Never gripe or cause nausea." McMaster Co.

### FLEECES OF SHEEP AND GOATS.

Value of Shearings in the Census Year was Forty-six Millions of Dollars.

The census bureau has issued a report on sheep and goats on hand June 1, 1900, and the number of fleeces and the weight and value of the clip of wool, mohair and goat hair in the fall of 1899 and spring of 1900.

There were in the United States June 1, 1900, 31,919,298 ewes one year and over, 8,018,275 rams and wethers one year and over, and 21,668,238 lambs under one year. From the 39,937,573 ewes, rams and wethers one year and over were shorn in the fall of 1899 and

spring of 1900, 44,092,948 fleeces, of an aggregate weight of 276,991,812 pounds of unwashed wool.

The excess in the number of fleeces over the number of sheep is due to the fact that in some sections of the country sheep are shorn both in the fall and spring, and thus two fleeces are reported for the same sheep. This discrepancy is further augmented by the fact that many farmers sell sheep for slaughter, shearing them before the slaughter, and are thus able to report more fleeces shorn in the year than they had number of sheep on hand June 1, of the census year. Over one-half of the sheep, and over one-half of the wool, is reported from the Western States, of which Montana has the largest and Wyoming the second largest number and greatest quantity.

Of goats, the census reports a total of all ages of 1,871,252, of which Texas contains the largest number, an aggregate exceeding one-third of all in the United States, and New Mexico contains the next largest number, a total of 224,136. Exclusive of the kids less than one year old, only a portion of the goats reported are kept for their mohair or goat hair, hence there is reported only 454,932 fleeces of an aggregate weight of 961,328 pounds of unwashed fibre. The total value as reported for the wool was \$45,723,739, and of mohair and goat hair \$267,864.

### Shot in His Left Leg.

For all kinds of sores, burns, bruises, or other wounds DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is a sure cure. Skin diseases yield to it at once. Never fails in cases of piles. Cooling and healing. None genuine but DeWitt's. Beware of counterfeits. "I suffered for many years from a sore caused by a gunshot wound in my left leg," says A. S. Fuller, English, Ind. "It would not heal and gave me much trouble. I used all kinds of remedies to no purpose until I tried DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. A few boxes completely cured me." McMaster Co.

### A Georgia Boy on Spring.

Spring is the most pleasant season of the year, 'cept Christmas an' Fo' th July. It is then that Ma tells Pa to take down the stovepipe, an' the stovepipe breaks in two or three pieces, an' the sut falls on Pa's head, an' runs down his neck, an' Pa says dam the stovepipe, an' Ma stops her ears an' says he'll never git to heaven if he don't keep his mouth shut. In springtime Pa takes me fishin'; an' says the best way to carry bait is in a Jug, as the Bait might wiggle out of a Can. Then he tells me to fish, while he keeps the Flies off the Jug, and when evenin' comes, an' it's time to go Home, Pa says he's so tired that He wish I'd run Home an' tell the hired man to fetch a Wheelbarrow for him. An' when he gets Home he tells Ma that he reckons he's Boss of that house; and Ma takes aim by the Ear an' leads him to Bed. Yes, Spring is the most pleasant season of the year.

Try Chamberlain's Stomach & Liver Tablets, the best physic. For sale by McMaster Co.

## ALWAYS ON THE ALERT!

### TO PLEASE THE LADIES,

We Have in Stock a Beautiful Line of

## Ladies' Ready-Made Skirts,

From \$3.00 to \$17.50 Each.

Drop in and Give Your Eyes a Feast.

## D. V. WALKER AND CO.

### THE DAVIS MONUMENT FUND.

The School Children of this State to Help Get it Up.

Some time ago State Superintendent of Education McMahon received a letter from Mrs. Alice A. Gaillard Palmer, of Charleston, on the part of the committee for South Carolina to represent the Southern Memorial Association in an effort, along with the United Daughters of the Confederacy, to further the collection of funds for the erection of a monument to Jefferson Davis. Mrs. Palmer suggests that the school children be given the opportunity to contribute to the monument. This would be most appropriate, especially in the State of South Carolina, the leader in the organization of the Confederacy, which will forever be symbolized by the name of Jefferson Davis. The chief reason for the contribution is the sentiment rather than the money. Mrs. Palmer says:

"We feel confident that every man, woman and child will consider it an honor and a privilege to contribute to this fund. I write to ask if it would be possible for you to appoint some day and have a collection taken up in all the schools for this fund? If each child gave five cents, I am sure it would amount to a goodly sum. There is a rule in our city schools that no collection shall be taken up, but I am going to make a special appeal to the board, and have the sanction of the chairman to do so. It is the desire of the women of the south that the monument shall be unveiled on June 3, 1903, and each state is earnestly requested to act promptly in adding to the funds now on hand."

Superintendent McMahon thinks that in connection with the taking up of the contributions, there should be exercises commemorative of Jefferson Davis, and of the Confederacy. These would serve not only to interest, but to instruct the children of the schools and the people of the community. In order to assist the teachers in devising an attractive and significant programme, he will issue a pamphlet, which Miss Withers is now preparing with the assistance of several teachers of the State. Of course, Jefferson Davis' birthday would be the best time for such an exercise, except that it comes after most of the schools will have closed. Memorial day, the 10th of May, will, therefore, be designated. As many country schools, however, will close much earlier, they are asked to fix each a day for itself in connection with its closing exercises, and give the children of the school and the people of the neighborhood the opportunity to contribute something towards this monument to the south's great leader in the Lost Cause.

### You Know What You Are Taking

When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay. 50c.

### Bryant and Longtown Items.

Written for the last issue.

Miss Janie Spence, of Ridge-way, is visiting Miss Mary Simpson.

Hon. J. D. Harrison attended the Charleston exposition last week. He returned home Saturday.

Mrs. Jackson, of Winnsboro, visited her mother, Mrs. Sarah Stewart and other relatives here during the past week.

Mrs. E. H. Harrison, who has been quite ill is now convalescing. Miss Mary Harrison, of Ridge-way, is visiting relatives here.

Miss Minnie Clark and Miss Lamar, of Columbia, visited the family of Mr. Jno. P. Jones some time since.

Rev. Mr. Entzinger preached at the Baptist church yesterday. Mr. C. D. Tidwell, of Smallwood, visited relatives here yesterday.

Rev. Mr. Mills, of Columbia, preached at the Presbyterian church on the 16th inst. March 24. E. H. D.

### Better Than Pills.

The question has been asked, "in what way are Chamberlain's Stomach & Liver Tablets superior to pills?" Our answer is: They are easier and more pleasant to take, more mild and gentle in effect and more reliable as they can always be depended upon. They cleanse and invigorate the stomach and leave the bowels in a natural condition, while pills are more harsh in effect and their use is often followed by constipation. For sale by McMaster Co.

The president is going to the Charleston exposition and take Mrs. Roosevelt with him, we are informed, and then we are further told that the ladies of the cabinet are going and will take their husbands, that's the difference.—Montgomery Advertiser.

## DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

### Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, kidney, bladder, uric acid troubles and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief, and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Birmingham, N. Y. The regular fifty cent and dollar sizes are sold by all good druggists.

