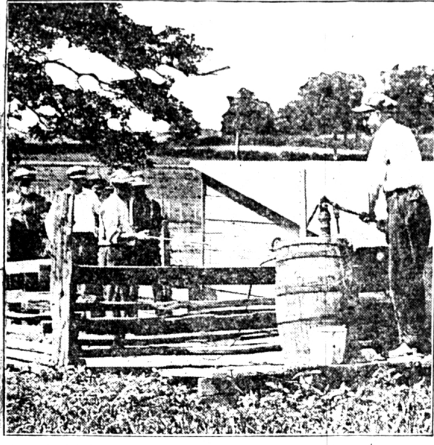


# CAMPAIGN TO CONTROL SWINE'S WORST ENEMY HAS REDUCED DANGER OF CHOLERA



Through Disinfection of Houses and Feeding Lots Goes a Long Way Toward Preventing the Spread of Cholera—The County Agent Is Demonstrating a Clean-Up to Farmers.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Never was it so important for farmers to keep their hogs safe from their worst enemy, cholera, as this time. This year, says specialists of the bureau of animal industry of the United States department of agriculture, while the number of hogs lost through disease decreased from 45 per cent of the total in 1917 to 37 per cent in 1918, the value of the hogs actually increased. A total hog crop that was worth \$29,000,000 in 1917, was worth \$34,000,000 in 1918. Today a similar hog would sell at \$42. In 1917, the year the work to control hog cholera was begun by the government, a 100-point hog was worth \$1000. So it is evident that each successive year makes it more worth the farmer's while to take every precaution to prevent loss from disease in his swine herd.

One thing that made it possible for America to supply the allies with meat was the fact that within the first few years the state and federal authorities had learned how to fight cholera and had formed a good deal about handling hog cholera. If it should become the swine industry had been forced to put in such a restrictive law in the first three or four years as it did in 1913 and 1914 there would have been many less deaths.

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Complete Eradication Possible.

Without the efforts of federal and state agents in the proper application of serum and improved methods of isolation, control of hog cholera this loss would be even more probable. With the support and cooperation of the local authorities, farmers and others, the complete eradication of hog cholera is within the bounds of probability. The saving of this enormous annual loss to the farmer would be reflected in the retail price of pork to the consumer.

Even complete eradication can hardly be expected until all farms are in the condition.

Enormous Losses From Cholera.

In the fiscal year ending March 31, 1918, over 1,000,000 pigs of all sizes were lost through disease on American farms. Those had a value of over \$50,000,000. In the year ending March 31, 1918, only 278,823 were lost; but these were worth \$29,000,000. So, though the number of hogs lost has been greatly decreased by the work of the disinfectant agencies, the money loss has still enormous.

This loss has a direct bearing on the cost of living and at times has threatened the safety of a great number of people who are dependent on the hog industry for their livelihood. Assuming that these animals will be raised at an average cost of 200 cents at the average market price of the year, this crop will return to the producers about \$1,000,000,000. If the cholera should cause it to fall 25 per cent, the loss would be near \$250,000,000.

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## COMMUNITY SHIPPING PAYS SWINE RAISERS

County Agent Helps Farmer to Get Better Prices for Hogs.

By Co-operative Shipments 2 to 5 Cents More a Pound Was Secured—Each Man Paid His Share of Marketing Expense.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.

County agents not only show farmers how to grow more live stock and larger crops, but show them how to get better prices. A field agent of the state relation service of the United States department of agriculture reports that the county agent of Faulkner county, Ark., helped the farmers to get from 2 to 5 cents a pound more for their hogs.

Here is the county agent's plan which worked, as outlined at a meeting of the farmers and bankers, which decided that the bankers would finance cooperative live stock shipments to a central market. This they gladly agreed to do. A day was named for shipment of hogs. Every farmer in the county was notified by mail or telephone. On the day set the farmer, with 1 hog or 10, brought his porkers into town. Each farmer was remarked that they could be separated when they reached the market.

A man was sent to market with the carcass of hogs. He had a record of the markings and ownership of every hog aboard. Each farmer's hogs were sold separately and records kept, on setting up accounts each farmer simply paid his share of the marketing expenses, which the bankers had advanced, according to the number of hogs he had shipped.

Very few of the farmers ever had enough money to get a market at one time. Now they can do so, and have had previously sold to the best buyer, who offered considerably less than the central market price. By making up cooperative shipments the farmers netted 2 to 5 cents a pound more for their hogs. Faulkner county farmers have sold six carloads of hogs by cooperative shipments this year, and more co-operative shipping agencies are on a regular and permanent basis in well under way.

## HOG CHOLERA DON'TS

1. Don't visit your neighbor.
2. Don't let your dog run at large.
3. Don't keep persons about.
4. Don't let your sick hogs get off the farm.
5. Don't let your neighbors' hogs have around your pens.
6. Don't let your hogs run to streams or on highways.
7. Don't buy straw or refuse from a neighbor whose hogs have cholera.
8. Don't allow your carcass to remain unburied.
9. Don't borrow or loan farm implements.

## LIVE STOCK NOTES

Improve care and neglect will cause even the purest bred hog to pass as a scrub, while proper care and kind treatment would cause the same hog to be profitable and also attractive.

If clover is not available for pasture for young pigs, provide an excellent substitute which will be suitable for pasture within 30 or 60 days after planting.

Ordinary grass pasture, green eye, oats, sorghum, rape, clover, alfalfa, peas or beans can take the place of skim milk after the pigs get a start.

A good brood sow is worth more than these days of high prices for bacon and lard. Save enough gilts and boars to supply your farm with meat.

Early fall is the best time to start a flock of sheep. Good grade ewes and a purebred ram are best for beginners.

Sheep raising does not require expensive equipment or heavy labor, but does require study and continuous attention.

The best sheep is the type that combines the largest amounts of both wool and mutton.

## The Legacy

By S. W. HACKLEY

The mood brought in the Veterans' hall, single letter after another that had been written over and over in white lead, went readily back on his lips. After a half hour he felt that though he was sure he had done his best, he could not be sure he had done his best.

It was better than thirty minutes the best, little heavy letter paper, the letter he had written for the "American Soldier" office. It had been written in white lead, and he was sure he had done his best.

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### Her Stocking Ticked Her Into Police Cell

Milwaukee—Alice Hawkins has a penchant for the unusual in jewelry. Patrolman Hertz had occasion recently to question Miss Hawkins. As he awaited her to the patrol box he heard a faint tinkling. The noise apparently came from beneath a "light skirt."

"What's that?" asked Hertz and a wooden stool.

"Nothing like that," explained Miss Hawkins. "Just explaining that she was going to spend the night with friends and wanted to be sure to get up on time."

She reached down and, after recognizing the distinctive officer's "turn his back" deftly removed a full man's size alarm clock from her left stocking.

# MILLION "DRUG FIENDS" IN U. S.

### Congress Gets Report of Investigation Conducted by Committee.

Prominent physicians' association with other ailments, production, use of narcotic drugs for chronic diseases, inability to learn the effect of the drug, prolonged use of potent or proprietary medicines, use of narcotic drugs as a stimulant, illness, and pain by dentists.

"What of it, if any national prohibition will have on the situation could not be definitely stated by the committee," the report says. "The consensus appears to be that the number of addicts will increase as long as the prohibition laws are enforced. The opinion apparently receives some support from associations named in some of the southern states where prohibition has been in effect for some years."

### PROMPT ACTION IS URGED

#### Strict Enforcement of Law and Stoppage of Smuggling From Canada and Mexico Is Recommended—Lack of Adequate Laws.

Washington—The alarming spread of the narcotic drug habit in the United States is about to be recalled to the attention of congress in the report of an investigation conducted by the committee on narcotic drugs of the United States senate.

The number of persons in the United States addicted to the use of drugs, says the committee, at the present time is about 1,000,000.

### MASTERPICES OF ART LOST

#### Glorious Buildings of Selinus Among Those of Work Hardly a Trace Is Left.

The grandeur of Selinus, the ancient city of Sicily, is being revealed to the world in the most striking manner. The ruins of this city, which were built by the Selinuntines, are now being excavated by the Italian government. The city was built in the 7th century B. C. and was one of the most important cities of Sicily. The ruins are now being excavated by the Italian government. The city was built in the 7th century B. C. and was one of the most important cities of Sicily.

### Step, Kid: Wise Janes Nab Candy, Says Poet

Philadelphia. —The "wre" are happy for the shagwaders. The "wre" who left the "wre" in a "wre" line of "chatter" is no longer of backward class, but rather far ahead of her or his kind. They are speaking the coming language, and the "wre" prattle, but everyday American.

Such was the claim made by an English letterer, the poet, in an address here before the Philadelphia club.

### PLAY BALL BY MOONLIGHT

#### Marine Takes Ball Through Post Office Window in Fifteenth Inning, Winning the Game.

Washington. —Marines down in Guam have the ball game and played it by the light of full moon. Americans at Camp Belvoir, in the United States, and they've started something new in the national sport. In a recent game between the Agma and Nimitz marines, the game was made to move it without violating section 112 of the local postal regulations and the Nimitz boys waited home with the bats.

### Thieves Return Loot

Washington. —Foster says a book \$800 in cash from a trunk in Edward Grady's home here on Sunday he found \$200 in a package on the floor.

That lot \$200 was returned on Wednesday of Thursday, school newspapers published a story that Foster's home had recovered another lot.

### Aged and Happy

Philadelphia. —Mrs. Ester Delaney is 100 years old. Her mother died in 1870. Mrs. Delaney has lived in Philadelphia since 1870. She has three sons, J. P., J. C. and W. T. Delaney, all prominent in the city, and one daughter, Mrs. H. C. Delaney, who lives in the city. Mrs. Delaney is in possession of her mental faculties and takes enjoyment of the past.

## 'Tis Sad Shad Tale

### Fish More Scarce in Delaware Than Ever Before.

Many Fishermen Have Placed Nets on Rack and Quit in Discouragement.

Philadelphia. —'Tis a sad shad story, said the old salt as he shook his head over his "leg" in Gloucester.

"It's a sad shad tale, in fact, it is so sad that I've quit shadding and gone to work in the shipyard. There's no more money in it. Shad fishing is done forever in the Delaware by my countrymen."

Inquiries among the fishermen at Gloucester and Camden elicited the information that fewer shad have been caught in the river this year than ever before and the property of the fishermen now here the industry is a thing of the past.

Some of the men have not caught more than five fish this season, while several others, who have not an empty net, have placed their nets on the rack and quit in discouragement. Others are utilizing them, to catch water.

At Pottsville and Bayside several "fair catches" were made at odd times.

## WILL JUNK WARSHIPS

### Twelve Vessels Have Outlived Usefulness as Fighters.

Historic Oregon Among Craft That Will Be Relieved From Active Duty.

Washington. —Twelve pre-dreadnought battleships will be relieved of active duty with the fleet, placed out for junk or used for targets by more modern vessels, under plans now being worked out by the navy department.

The ships to be scrapped are of the "Oregon" type and are not considered to be of any value against latest fighting craft.

Four of the battleships, the historic Oregon, Oregon II, Oregon III, Oregon IV, and Oregon V, have already been relegated to the scrap heap. The remaining eight, apparently