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DEER DO NOT PERPETUATE CATTLE FEVER TICKS.

Parasite Can Be Eradicated from Sections in Which Deer Are Found, Says U. S. Department of Agriculture.

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Washington, D. C. The presence of deer in regions where campaigns to eradicate the cattle fever tick are being carried on does not prejudice the campaign, and the parasite can be successfully and permanently banished. This is the conclusion of officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In California, where deer are numerous in formerly tick-infested regions, the parasite has been eradicated.

(Editors:- The additional details below are for publications especially interested.)

"Deer were known to be plentiful on many of the large California ranches that were tick-infested," said one of the Federal inspectors now working in Southern States, "and deer killed on these ranches were often found infested.

"It was our experience in California that as soon as the cattle tick was eradicated from cattle, the deer in that section were no longer found tick-infested. This seems to justify the theory that, as the deer is not the natural host of the fever tick, deer which do become infested with cattle ticks are infested by seed ticks which are the progeny of ticks developed on cattle."

The Department of Agriculture has received written statements from California cattle owners and the State Veterinarian of California saying that, despite the deer, the ranches from which the parasite was eradicated have remained free of ticks. The State Veterinarian wrote:

"If any cattle owner is willing and anxious to free his range of cattle ticks, deer or anything else will not stand in the way of this being accomplished if he will explicitly follow the directions of officials in charge of this work."

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Moving Army of Laborers to Harvest Wheat.

Additional help to harvest the wheat in the central western States will be supplied by an army of workmen moving from Texas to North Dakota with the season of harvest. Definite plans for distribution of this labor have been made by the Department of Agriculture's farm help specialists cooperating with the Department of Labor and with county agents in these wheat-producing States. It is estimated that 80,000 men will be needed to harvest the wheat crop in Kansas, and that about 50,000 of this number will be furnished by the towns and cities of that State while the remainder will go into Kansas from Oklahoma and Texas when the wheat harvest is finished in these States.

Many Food-Destroying Animals Killed.

Sale of the skins of stock-destroying and other animals killed by nearly 200 animal hunters of the Bureau of Biological Survey of the Department has netted during the current fiscal year up to May 20, \$79,780.77, according to records of the bureau. This compares with a total of \$34,751.10 for the fiscal year 1917, and \$8,614.08 for the fiscal year 1916. The increase is due to better organization of the work and to the increased values of furs. The work of the animal hunters is directed primarily against the coyote, bobcat, lobo or timber wolf, mountain lion, lynx and stock-killing bear, but the trapping operations also resulted in the capture of a large number of badgers, civet cats, foxes, martens, opossums, raccoons, skunks and weasels. From the beginning of this work in the fall of 1915, when it was started on a small scale, up to January 1, 1918, more than 1,201 wolves, 51,230 coyotes, 144 mountain lions and 6,521 bobcats had been killed by trapping and shooting besides great numbers destroyed by carefully conducted poisoning campaigns.

Protecting Army Remounts from Disease.

Forty-seven additional veterinarians, making a total of seventy, have recently been detailed by the Bureau of Animal Industry to protect horses, which are being transported for war purposes, from influenza, distemper or shipping fever, diseases which have caused enormous losses.

Weather Bureau Aids Aviation and Artillery Service.

In cooperation with the Signal Corps, United States Army, the Weather Bureau is providing for and maintaining for the duration of the war aerological

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