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Laws, rules, and regulations governing t

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MISSISSIPPI LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

Laws, Rules and Regulations

**GOVERNING THE CONTROL
AND EXTERMINATION OF**

Contagious, Infectious and Communicable Diseases of Live Stock in Mississippi.

**Issued under Authority Conferred by the Acts of the
Legislature of 1908, 1910 and 1912.**

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

**H. E. BLAKESLEE, Chairman, Jackson,
Commissioner of Agriculture.**

**R. L. SHIELDS, Secretary, Agricultural College.
Professor of Animal Husbandry.**

**E. M. RANCK, Veterinarian, Agricultural College.
Professor of Veterinary Science.**

HON. EARL BREWER, Governor, Jackson.

HON. ROSS COLLINS, Attorney General, Jackson.

J. M. ALDRICH, Michigan City.

J. M. TAYLOR, Port Gibson.

Number and Value of Live Stock in Mississippi January 1, 1912.

		Value Per Head	Aggregate Value
Milch Cows	443,000	\$23.50	\$10,410,500.00
Other Cattle	566,000	10.00	5,660,000.00
Total Cattle	1,009,000	Total Value	\$16,070,000.00

ERADICATE THE TICK.
DISCARD THE SCRUB CATTLE.
USE ONLY PUREBRED BULLS.

A SPLENDID MISSISSIPPI ANIMAL RAISED FREE FROM TICKS.

The Number and Value of Live Stock in Mississippi January 1, 1922, Should Be:

		Value Per Head	Aggregate Value
Milch Cows	800,000	\$45.00	\$36,000,000.00
Other Cattle	1,000,000	25.00	25,000,000.00
Total Cattle	1,800,000	Total Value	\$61,000,000.00

Live Stock Map of Mississippi

- No. 1.—Counties and parts of counties from which the tick has been cleared and the U. S. quarantine raised.
- No. 2.—Counties in which the actual work of tick eradication has been put in force by the supervisors co-operating with the State and Federal governments. In these counties the quarantine is in full force and the work of cleaning up progressing.
- No. 3.—Counties in which the supervisors have appropriated money for the construction of dipping vats and are co-operating with the State and Federal governments in preliminary work.
- No. 4.—Counties in which co-operation from local authorities has not been secured, although in some of these, preliminary work has been inaugurated.

LAWS OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

PAGE 96, CHAPTER 106, H. B. NO. 218.

AN ACT creating a Live Stock Sanitary Board, specifying who shall constitute the same, fixing compensation for services of the members, delegating powers and authority for regulating live stock matters and the right to establish and maintain quarantine lines, prevent the introduction and spread of the Texas or tick fever, appoint inspectors and officers for the enforcement of regulations.

State Live Stock Sanitary Board to Be Established—How Constituted.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That from and after the passage of this Act and its approval by the Governor, a State Live Stock Sanitary Board be, and is hereby, established to consist of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Commerce, who shall be ex-officio chairman of the same; the Professor of Animal Husbandry at the Agricultural College, who shall be secretary of the same; the Professor of Veterinary Science at the Agricultural and Mechanical College, who shall be State Veterinarian; and in addition to these two other members who shall be appointed by the Governor as representative of the live stock breeders of the state to serve for four years or until their successors have been duly appointed and qualified.

Official Headquarters to Be in Jackson.

Sec. 2. The official headquarters of the Board shall be in Jackson, but it may hold its meetings at such time and places as a majority of the members may select and conditions demand. Three members will constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. A meeting of the Board may be called by the Secretary upon the written request of two members. Members of the Board not receiving a salary from the state otherwise shall be paid five (\$5.00) dollars per day while attending the meetings and en route to and from, and all members shall receive their necessary traveling expenses while so engaged. The State Treasurer shall pay such amounts upon warrants drawn by the Secretary and approved by the Chairman from any funds to the credit of the Board.

Board to Have Absolute Power to Deal With Infectious Diseases of Animals.

Sec. 3. That said Board shall have plenary power to deal with all contagious and infectious diseases of animals as in the opinion of the Board may be controlled, prevented or eradicated, and with full power to make, promulgate and enforce such rules and regulations as in the judgment of the Board may be necessary to control, eradicate, and prevent the introduction and spread of Texas or tick fever and the fever carrying tick (*Boophilus Annulatus*), and all other diseases of animals in the state.

Penalty for the Violation of This Act or Hindering Officer in Discharge of His Duty.

Sec. 4. That any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this Act or interfering with any duly appointed officer of this Board, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and fined upon conviction thereof not less than fifty (\$50.00) dollars and not more than three hundred (\$300) dollars, and shall also be liable to any person injured for any and all damages resulting from such violations.

Penalty for Driving or Transporting Infected Animals Into This State.

Sec. 5. That any person, firm or corporation driving, conveying or transporting from any other state or territory into or through this state, or moving within this state, animals known to be infected with the infection of a contagious or communicable disease, contrary to the rules and regulations of this Board, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof subject to a fine of not more than five hundred (\$500.00) dollars or imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed six months or both at the discretion of the court.

Board Authorized to Maintain Quarantine Lines.

Sec. 6. That this Board be, and the same is hereby vested with full authority to establish and maintain quarantine lines and to appoint as many inspectors as may be deemed necessary and the funds at its disposal will permit, and to delegate authority to said inspectors to enter premises, to inspect and disinfect live stock and premises, and enforce quarantine including counties, farms, pens and stables.

Board Authorized to Obtain Aid From the United States Department of Agriculture.

Sec. 7. That this Board be vested with authority to appoint as its inspectors representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture, and to accept from the United States government such assistance, financial and otherwise, for carrying out the purposes of this Act as may be available from time to time.

Secretary of Board to Make Itemized Report Each Year to the Governor.

Sec. 8. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of this Board to make on or before the tenth day of January each year an itemized statement of all expenditures to the Governor of the State, and biennially to the Legislature within ten days from date of convening, a full and complete report of all actions, disbursements, etc.

Sec. 9. That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act be, and the same are hereby repealed; and that this Act take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 20th, 1908.

HOUSE BILL NO. 11.

AN ACT to authorize the Boards of Supervisors in the various Counties to appropriate monies out of the General County Fund to be used in co-operation with the Mississippi Live Stock Sanitary Board and the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau Animal Industry, in the eradicating the cattle tick and infectious and contagious diseases in live stock.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That the Boards of Supervisors in the various counties of the state, are hereby authorized and empowered to appropriate money out of the general fund of the county to be used for the purpose of co-operating with the Mississippi Live Stock Sanitary Board and the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry, in eradicating the cattle tick and preventing contagious, infectious and communicable diseases in live stock.

Sec. 2. That this Act be in effect on and after its passage by the Legislature and signature by the Governor.

Passed the House of Representatives the 8th day of February, 1910.

H. M. STREET,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Passed the Senate the 14th day of March, 1910.

LUTHER MANSHIP,
President of the Senate.

Approved by the Governor the 25th day of March, 1910.

E. F. NOEL,
Governor.

Originated in House.

L. PINK SMITH,
Clerk of the House.

Regulations of the Live Stock Sanitary Board of Mississippi governing the control, and extermination of contagious, infectious and communicable diseases of live stock in Mississippi.

Regulation 1. The annual regulations and amendments thereof of the United States Department of Agriculture concerning interstate cattle transportation are hereby adopted as a portion of the regulations of this Board during such time as said regulations are in force.

Regulation 2. The fact has been determined by the Live Stock Sanitary Board and notice is hereby given that a contagious and infectious disease known as Splenetic, Southern or Texas fever exists

among cattle in the following named counties, and parts of counties, which area is hereby declared quarantined, viz.:

Alcorn, Amite, Attala, Bolivar, Calhoun, Carroll, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Clarke, Clay, Coahoma, Copiah, Covington, Forrest, Franklin, Greene, Grenada, Hancock, Harrison, Hinds, Issaquena, Itawamba, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson Davis, Jones, Kemper, LaFayette, Lamar, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Leake, Lee, Leflore, Lincoln, Lowndes, Madison, Marion, Monroe, Montgomery, Neshoba, Newton, Noxubee, Oktibbeha, Pearl River, Perry, Pike, Pontotoc, Prentiss, Quitman, Rankin, Scott, Sharkey, Simpson, Smith, Sunflower, Tallahatchie, Tippah, Tishomingo, Union, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Webster, Wilkinson, Winston, Yalobusha and Yazoo.

That portion of Benton county south of Tippah Creek.

That portion of Claiborne county east of the main line of the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley railroad.

That portion of Marshall county south and east of the Illinois Central railroad.

That portion of Jefferson county east of a line beginning at the point where the main line of the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad crosses the Claiborne-Jefferson county line following southerly along said railroad to its junction with the Natchez-Jackson branch of said railroad at Harriston, Miss., thence following southwesterly along said branch of the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley railroad to the Jefferson-Adams county line.

That portion of Holmes county west of the line beginning at the point on the Holmes-Leflore county line where the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad crosses said county line, thence following said railroad in a southerly direction to the point where said railroad crosses Little Black Creek, thence following Little Black Creek to Howard, Miss., thence following along the Foot Hill Bluffs in a southerly direction to the Holmes-Yazoo county line.

Regulation 3. Notice is hereby given that a contagious and infectious disease known as Splenetic, Southern or Texas fever exists under control among cattle in the following named counties and parts of counties: Adams, Panola and that portion of Holmes county east of the following described line beginning at the point on the Holmes-Leflore county line where the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley railroad crosses said county line, thence following said railroad in a southerly direction to the point where said railroad crosses Little Black Creek, thence following Little Black Creek to Howard, Miss., thence following along the Foot Hill Bluffs in a southerly direction to the Holmes-Yazoo county line, and that portion of Jefferson county west of a line beginning at the point where the main line of the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley railroad crosses the Claiborne-Jefferson county line, thence following southerly along said railroad to its junction with the Natchez-Jackson branch of said railroad at Harriston, Miss., thence following southwesterly along said branch of the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley railroad to the Jefferson-Adams county line.

That portion of Claiborne county west of the main line of the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley railroad.

It is hereby ordered that no person, company or corporation owning or having in charge any cattle in the area herein mentioned shall move or receive for shipment such cattle or any cattle from the said prescribed area to any free or non-quarantined area, except as hereinafter provided: Cattle shall be free of ticks and shall be dipped in arsenical solution under the supervision of a state live stock inspector or a county live stock inspector and certificate issued for the movement.

Regulation 4. No cattle shall move or be permitted to move from the quarantined area of Mississippi as set forth in section 2 of these regulations or from the quarantined area of any other state into Tate, DeSoto, Tunica, Adams and Panola counties, Mississippi, nor into that portion of Benton, Holmes, Claiborne, Jefferson and Marshall counties not herein quarantined in regulation 2.

Regulation 5. No cattle, horses, mules or asses, infested with ticks (*Margaropus annulatus*) shall be transported, driven or allowed to drift from any other state into any county in the State of Mississippi.

Regulation 6. No cattle from the quarantined area of Mississippi or of any other state shall move or be allowed to move into any county in Mississippi in which the work of tick eradication is being conducted except as hereinafter provided:

Cattle shall be free of ticks and shall be dipped in arsenical solution under the supervision of a state live stock inspector or an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, either at the point of origin, en route, at the railroad unloading point or in a dipping vat located on the inter-county line at point of entry and approved by the Mississippi Live Stock Sanitary Board.

A certificate shall be issued by such inspector supervising the dipping of all cattle done under the provisions of this regulation, before movement to premises in the area mentioned herein can be made.

Regulation 7. The State Veterinarian, Assistant State Veterinarians or State Live Stock Inspectors shall issue official quarantine notices to all persons owning or having in charge cattle, horses or mules infested with fever ticks (*Margaropus annulatus*) in counties in this state in which the regular work of tick eradication is being conducted. Quarantined cattle, horses, mules, sheep or hogs shall not be moved from the field, pasture, lot, stable or enclosure in which they are quarantined, except by special permission in written or printed form given by the State Veterinarian, an Assistant State Veterinarian, or a State Live Stock Inspector.

Regulation 8. No person, company or corporation owning or having in charge any cattle in any quarantined area or region of

the state in which the work of tick eradication is being conducted shall permit them to run at large or stray on any public road, or deliver such cattle for transportation, or receive for shipment such cattle, except upon inspection and certification by the State Veterinarian, an Assistant State Veterinarian or a State Live Stock Inspector.

Regulation 9. Horses, mules and asses infested with ticks in counties in which the regular work of tick eradication is being conducted shall be quarantined and treated in accordance with regulations governing the movement, disinfection and handling of cattle.

Regulation 10. In such counties in the State of Mississippi in which the work of tick eradication is being conducted and in which all cattle are being handled in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations of the Mississippi Live Stock Sanitary Board governing the control and extermination of contagious, infectious and communicable diseases of Live Stock the following conditions will apply:

Cattle that have been dipped regularly every two weeks for three months in an arsenical solution under the supervision of a state live stock inspector and on inspection are found free from cattle ticks may be furnished with a certificate signed jointly by the State Veterinarian and an Inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry entitling the owner of said cattle so certified to drive them over the public road to the railroad dipping vat in which said cattle are again dipped in an arsenical solution under the supervision of a bureau inspector in a dipping vat approved by the Secretary of Agriculture which is located in connection with the stock pens so that after dipping, said cattle may be handled only through non-infected pens and chutes into cleared and disinfected cars, after which they may be shipped into the free area in accordance with the regulations of the United States Secretary of Agriculture for purposes other than immediate slaughter.

Regulation 11. No horses, mules or asses infested with ticks shall be moved from the quarantined area of this state into any county in this state in which the regular work of tick eradication is being conducted.

Regulation 12. No person owning or having in charge any cattle infested with or exposed to the infection of ticks (*Margaropus annulatus*) shall fail to dip all such cattle (after being notified to do so by the State Veterinarian, an Assistant State Veterinarian or a State Live Stock Inspector) infected or exposed, in a standard arsenical solution contained in a dipping vat, every two weeks as long as the ticks remain on the cattle or the premises or pasture remain infected; unless the owner or person in charge receives permission from a state live stock inspector to disinfect cattle in another manner. When quarantined cattle and premises are free of ticks an order will be issued by a state live stock inspector releasing them from quarantine.

Regulation 13. Hides from tick infested animals shall not be moved on the public roads or delivered for shipment, until ten days after being removed, or until they have been dipped in a five per cent solution of carbolic acid.

Regulation 14. No person, company or corporation owning or having in charge any domestic animals as cattle, horses, mules, asses, hogs, sheep or goats affected with any contagious or infectious disease shall permit them to stray or run at large on any common or range, or to be moved on the public roads, or delivered for shipment, or receive for shipment such diseased animals except upon inspection and certification of the State Veterinarian, and such diseased animals shall not be sold for breeding or feeding purposes.

Regulation 15. Tuberculous cattle must be reported to the State Veterinarian and be kept in strict quarantine or isolation. When such animals are slaughtered it must be done under the supervision of a qualified meat inspector, or State Veterinarian or Assistant State Veterinarian, who will inspect the carcass and give full directions as to the disposal of same. The use of tuberculous cows in dairies is strictly prohibited. All cattle brought into Mississippi for use in dairies and for breeding purposes shall be free from tuberculosis; and to determine which fact, all cattle over three months old shall be tested with tuberculin before entering the state of Mississippi. The health certificate that accompanies the freight or express bill must specifically state that such cattle have been tested with tuberculin and are free from tuberculosis.

Regulation 16. Live Stock brought into the state accompanied by health certificate. All live stock except such live stock as are to be used for immediate slaughter, when brought into Mississippi by a person, company, corporation, railroad or other transportation companies, shall be accompanied by a certificate of health, and said certificate of health shall state that said animal or animals are free from contagious, infectious or communicable diseases and the carrier or carriers of the cause or causes of such disease. This certificate must be made by a Veterinarian approved by officials in charge of the live stock sanitary work in the state or by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, immediately after he has personally examined the live stock and before the live stock has been shipped into Mississippi. The certificate shall be attached to, and accompany the shipping bill of live stock to the place to which the live stock are shipped, and the owner of the live stock or agent of the transportation company shall mail or send said certificate to the State Veterinarian immediately following the arrival of live stock at its place of destination. The State Veterinarian shall furnish qualified veterinarians and transportation companies with blank health certificates at actual cost.

Regulation 17. All domestic animals as cattle, horses, mules, asses, hogs and sheep affected with a contagious or infectious disease

as anthrax, tuberculosis, hog cholera, glanders, black leg and hemorrhagic septicaemia shall be disposed of as directed by the State Veterinarian.

Regulation 18. The carcasses of any domestic animal as cattle, horses, mules, asses, sheep, goats or hogs affected with an infectious or contagious disease shall be either burned or buried at least (4) four feet under the surface of the earth covered with live lime. Barns, stalls, lots, troughs, buckets and all places that may be infected with germs of such contagious or infectious disease shall be thoroughly and completely disinfected or destroyed according to the direction of the State Veterinarian or Assistant State Veterinarian, at the owner's expense.

Regulation 19. The State Veterinarian shall appoint as many Assistant State Veterinarians as in his judgment is necessary to control infectious and contagious diseases, the said Assistant State Veterinarians shall be paid by the parties for whom the work is done, or by the County Board of Supervisors in which county the work is done at a price to be agreed upon by them.

They shall be paid only when they are in actual service and shall be under the direction of the State Veterinarian to whom they shall make reports in full, and they shall consult him before making any decisions in which it is necessary to destroy stock in order to eradicate the disease in question. They shall make such reports to the State Veterinarian relative to the live stock conditions in their districts as he may demand. They shall be enabled to use stationery to be subject to the approval of the State Veterinarian. Tick eradication work not to be under their direction except by special order.

Regulation 20. It is the order of this Board that anti-hog-cholera-serum and virulent blood for serum-simultaneous injections shall be either manufactured or bought by this Board and sold to the farmer at actual cost. It is also the order of this Board that all serum sold in this state shall be subject to test. If any products are found that do not test up to the requirements, the said serum shall be condemned and the manufacturers of same shall be notified that his or her products must be withdrawn from the state, and before reintroduction they shall be retested.

The testing of hog-cholera-serum shall be conducted under the direction of the State Veterinarian, and in all cases the tests shall conform to the Dorset-Niles system.

In districts where the services of competent men are not available to make the serum-simultaneous inoculations, this Board will endeavor to furnish men to do this work, who are to be paid by the owner of the animals or the Board of Supervisors of that county. This will also apply in the case of other contagious or infectious diseases under similar circumstances.

NOTE—The term cattle, used in these regulations, means calves, yearlings, heifers, cows, steers, oxen, and bulls.

A BEEF COW ON A MISSISSIPPI STOCK FARM.

The photograph from which this cut was made, was a plain kodak view and has not been retouched in the slightest. The picture is of a Hereford cow on a Mississippi stock farm that is equal to anything to be shown in the whole country. It is needless to say this cow, although immune, has been kept clear of ticks, the owner having four dipping vats in operation.

GOOD BEEF CATTLE ON A MISSISSIPPI FARM.

This picture was made of cattle at the State Fair last fall and is an example of what can be done right here in the state in the way of producing as good stock as other sections of the country. This herd would prove prize winners in any competition. They, of course, are tick free and are dipped in arsenical solution occasionally to rid them of vermin of all kinds.

MISSISSIPPI CATTLE BRING HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

Sold at National Stock Yards for \$2.50 Per Hundred More Than Texas Cattle—Experiment Conducted by Prof. Lloyd of the A. & M. College Nets a Profit of More Than 60 Per Cent and Demonstrates What Can Be Done.

National Stock Yards, Ill., April 29.—Cattle fed at the Mississippi Agricultural College brought a higher price at the St. Louis National Stock Yards today than has ever before been paid for Mississippi cattle for slaughtering purposes.

Ordinary Mississippi steers, fed 150 days on hulls, cotton seed meal and five pounds of hay per day, sold at \$8.50 per hundred weight, which is 15 cents higher than the top price at Kansas City today for best native beef steers and \$2.50 per cwt. higher than Texas grassers brought on this market today. Professor E. R. Lloyd, of the Mississippi Agricultural College, experimental station at Oktibeha County, Mississippi, says in an interview published tonight under double head lines that this achievement of Mississippi cattle dispels the idea that the cattle of that state are fit only for grassing; his statement attracting much attention here because a report was printed in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat yesterday that the Louisiana corn crop now amounted to more than the cotton crop, being worth \$35,000,000 and thus indicating to the people of this section that Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama and Arkansas can duplicate the experience of Missouri and Illinois in raising corn and producing corn-fed live stock that will bring the value of land in that section to the same level it is here. During the past ten years corn fed live stock in these two states have doubled farm land values, bringing them to a total of five million dollars, but the corn crop in this vicinity was very poor last year and native cattle are consequently scarce and high.

Professor Lloyd makes no mention of crop and food for Mississippi cattle, but compares the different rations of cotton seed meals and hulls, adding hay to this in some instances, silage in others. The total investment in the four lots of twelve head each was \$2,104.49, the total profits \$1,235.09, or over 60 per cent. This equals the record made by the Tennessee Agricultural College, which sold cattle fed at its western Tennessee station, at this market, about ten days ago. Professor Lloyd is quoted as follows, in an interview in the St. Louis National Live Stock Reporter, tonight:

"We made this experiment to show the farmer and live stock dealers in Mississippi that our native cattle could be fed at a profit and to try and break up the general belief that Mississippi cattle are only fit to graze. I fed four different bunches and the following figures will show that it certainly will pay the Mississippi farmer to feed his cattle. The top drove of steers cost me as feeders \$556.87. I fed them for 150 days on hulls, cotton seed meal and five pounds of hay per day, this feed costing me \$270.90; by selling at \$8.50 per cwt. the gross price received was \$1,170.45, which leaves a profit of

\$342.68. One other bunch of steers cost as feeders \$556.20, and I kept them on feed 150 days, on hulls, cotton seed meal, and hay, which cost me \$245.42; this drove brough \$8.00 per cwt., giving a gross of \$1,151.00; and a net profit of \$250.00. Two other bunches were of Jersey breed, one lot cost me as feeders \$490.40; their feed of cotton seed hulls and meal cost me \$251.21. The drove brought \$7.25 per cwt., giving a gross of \$1,068.00, and a net profit of \$326.41. The last drove in the experiment, I fed for the same time an cotton seed meal and silage. The steers cost \$501.04 and the feed \$222.09; the gross price was \$1,040, giving a profit of \$316. These figures certainly prove that feeding is a money-making proposition and they ought to do lots to make Mississippi an extensive cattle state."

A MODERN STOCK BARN AND SILO IN MISSISSIPPI.

With tick eradication, the attendant improvement of live stock conditions will bring into more general demand the silo. The northern farmer, on \$200 per acre land, makes a profit from growing corn when the price ranges below 50 cents per bushel. We wonder how this can be done and often talk about the folly of living in a section where land is so high when it can be had in Mississippi for so much less. The truth of the matter is, the northern farmer is doing better on his high-priced land than we are doing with ours. Why? Because he takes advantage of every method to market his corn profitably. Only a small portion of it is sold at the market price.

The silo to a great extent solves the problem of making a profit out of \$200 per acre land with corn. An acre of corn that will pro-

duce thirty to forty bushels only yields one to one and a half tons of feed. If the corn is cut and made into silage it produces from ten to twelve tons of feed. That ten or twelve tons of feed is marketed through a good beef animal and the operation is highly profitable.

Of course the same thing can be done right here in Mississippi, and at a greater profit on account of mild winters and cheap land. Nearly all northern farmers have silos adjacent to their barns. How many silos are there in Mississippi? Very few indeed and they are generally of quite recent construction. But there will be many more in a short time. Our people are beginning to realize the importance of this adjunct to every farm. Mr. W. J. Davis, of Jackson, who has a large silo and puts it to thoroughly practical use, insists that he can cultivate the corn, cut and place in the silo and feed to his cattle for \$1.75 per ton, not over \$2.00 per ton in extreme cases.

The cut shown on this page is the barn and large silo at the A. & M. College. It is a large one and cost considerable to build, but small ones can be had for a small cost. A stave silo that will hold 25 to 30 tons can be erected for approximately \$100. The State Department of Agriculture, is compiling information concerning silos for general distribution. This will be published in bulletin form shortly and will be sent upon application to those wishing it.