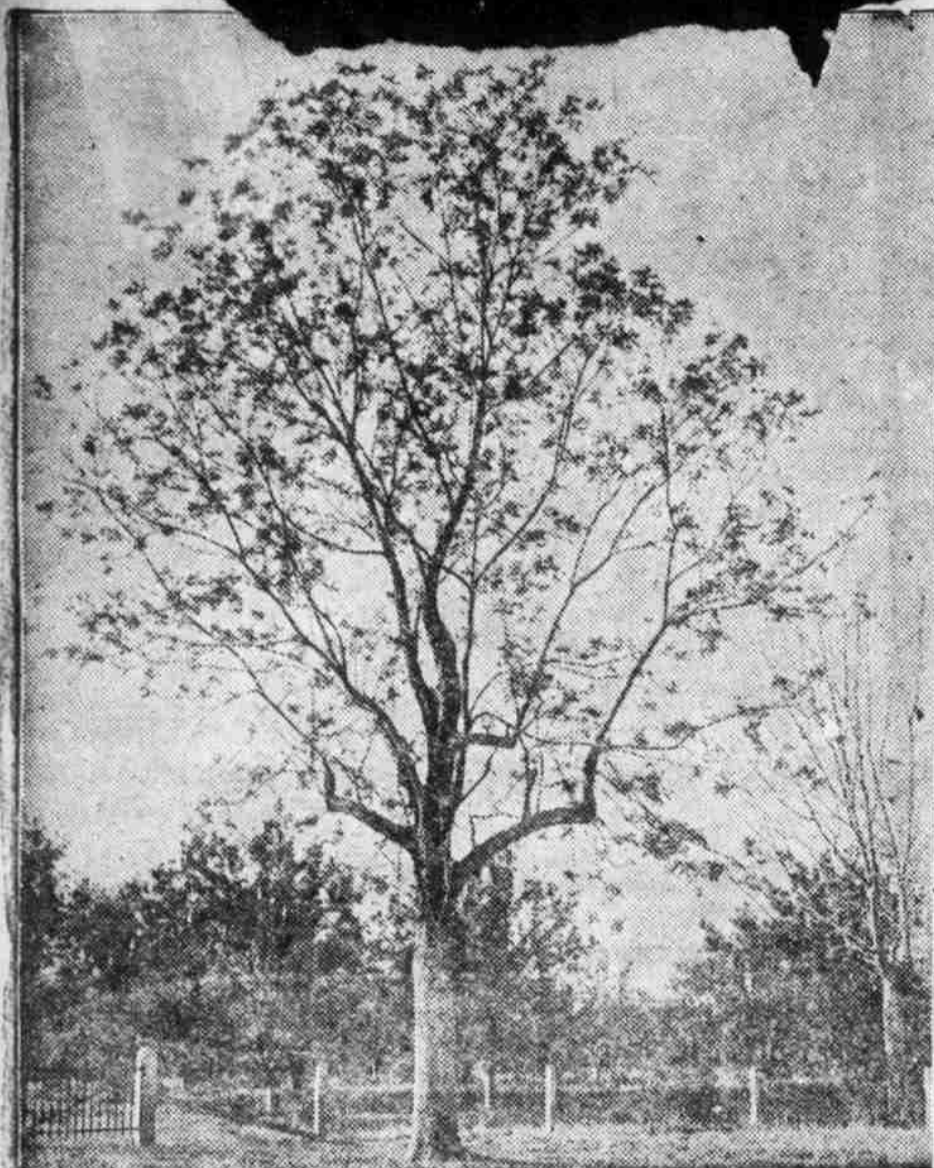


# WORST ENEMIES



Well-Shaped Pecan Tree in Georgia.

The pecan girdler can be effectively controlled by clean culture. The adults lay eggs in the twigs before girdling. These twigs fall to the ground and the young live in the twigs during the larval stage. According to J. R. Watson of the University of Florida experiment station the girdlers are much more numerous this year than for several years. This indicates that there will be a large crop next year if precautions are not taken against them.

Concerning the insect, Professor Watson remarks: "The insect is one of the worst enemies of young pecan trees. The adult female lays eggs in the leaf scars of the twigs a year or younger, usually in those about the size of a lead pencil. Below the last egg she gnaws a trench around the twig which leaves it joined to the tree for a short time by a thin neck of wood. If the girdlers are abundant they will seriously interfere with the growth of the tree.

"The twig soon falls, and supplies the dead wood necessary for the larvae which hatch from the eggs. Larvae live for several months in the

twigs. They become full grown during spring or early summer and during the latter part of the summer emerge as adults.

Girdlers are easily and effectively controlled if one will rake and burn the fallen twigs during winter. This kills the larvae and reduces the number which would have become adults the following summer.

"Besides the pecan, the girdler occasionally works on persimmon, but its wild host is the hickory. Practically all the pecan insects breed on hickory. For this reason all worthless hickories and wild persimmons near the grove should be cut. If one does not wish to cut the trees the fallen twigs should be collected and destroyed. Tent caterpillars and pecan defoliators can be partially controlled by cutting the hickories. Basket worms, pecan bud worms, and girdlers attack the Javanese varnish tree. The fallen twigs of this tree should be destroyed."

The pecan girdler may not be serious now, but growers cannot afford to give it a chance.

# GREAT DANGERS OF HIGHWAY

Thick Shrubbery or Trees Make It Impossible for Driver to See Approaching Vehicles.

Safety on highways ought to receive more attention. Speed fiends and drunken drivers are already attended to by laws, but there are many very real dangers which have received no attention. One of these is the road intersection where thick shrubbery or trees make it impossible for the driver on one street to see an approaching vehicle on the other until the two are ready to collide. Slow driving is of little avail in such places. The only remedy is to clear away the obstructions to sight, as is required by regulation in some places. Another danger spot is the narrow road, with sharp curves where it is impossible to see ahead on account of shrubs and trees. Automobiles have considerable trouble at times when they meet on such curves, but the danger to them is by no means so great as it is to the young man who is holding his best girl in a buggy and neglecting his horse. Such an obstruction in the center of a narrow, winding road is not quickly guided to the side where it belongs. Underbrush ought to be cleared away on the inner sides of such curves, at least so that a driver can detect another vehicle on the road ahead before it is nearer than 75 feet. This does not require the destruction of shrubbery or trees, but merely enough thinning out of the growth to enable a carriage or motor car to be seen. Still another danger point is the junction of a road with another at right angles, concealed by an intervening rise or curve so that the junction point is not seen until just before the moment when the driver on the adjoining road must turn into the main road. Such places are extremely dangerous, and sign posts should be erected to warn the traveler of their proximity.—American Highway Association Bulletin.

# MAKE SUCCESS WITH MELONS

Much Depends Upon Preparation of Soil With Muskmelons—Well-Rotted Manure Is Needed.

Success in growing muskmelons depends on the care with which the soil is prepared.

A light sandy soil with an abundance of well-rotted manure worked to a depth of about four inches is an ideal seed bed.

Working the soil before planting time to pulverize it and to improve its condition is necessary.

# The DAIRY



## INCREASING YIELD OF MILK

Two Quarts of Wheat Bran Morning and Evening Will Bring About Desired Results From Cows.

If the milk is sold it will pay to give each cow two quarts of wheat bran morning and evening. Give a forkful of hay or straw to each the first thing in the morning, and after the hay is eaten the bran may be given. This method of feeding keeps the cows in good order, the milk yield is increased and there is less danger from bloat from eating wet clover. Another advantage from feeding bran comes



Right Kind to Keep for Milk.

from the fact that less grass will be needed by the cows, and the droppings from the cows will enrich the pasture to a considerable extent. The manure should be broken fine and spread over the sod and not left in a solid cake to kill the grass under it. Keep the cows in the pasture day and night.

It may not pay to feed grain on some farms, especially when the grass is abundant. Most milk farmers believe it pays to feed a little grain all through the summer months—this is the custom in most dairy districts. If grain cannot be fed, arrange to have plenty of fodder corn, millet or sugar cane. Fodder corn has the most food value when the corn is in silk. Cut and allow the fodder to wilt a few hours before feeding. Place an armful of this fodder in each cow's stall for the night's feed, the cows will be ready to come to the stable in milking time as soon as the pasture gate is opened. Grain or a forkful of green feed in the cows' stall will keep them quiet during the time of milking—and a larger yield of milk may be had when this is provided.

## PICKED UP AROUND DAIRY

Small-Top Milk Pail Is Necessary—Dirty Milk Is Dangerous—Always Feed Full Ration.

The small-top milk pail is a necessity in the production of clean milk. Dirty milk is more dangerous than dirty water because disease germs that would starve in water will multiply rapidly in milk.

When the dairy cow is fed just enough to maintain her body weight she cannot be expected to give much milk.

About one-half of the nutrients in the average ration go to sustain the body.

Always feed a full ration.

## CALF REQUIRES MUCH CARE

Future Success of Dairyman Depends Largely on Attention Given to Young Animals.

The well-bred calf is made or unmade the first 12 months of its life. Good dairymen are poor calf raisers, and this has resulted in the stunted calf we see on the average farm. Calves are well cared for in Holland and Denmark, which fact has had much to do with the development of the industry in those countries. The future success of the dairyman depends so largely upon the care of his calves that too much emphasis cannot be placed upon this subject.

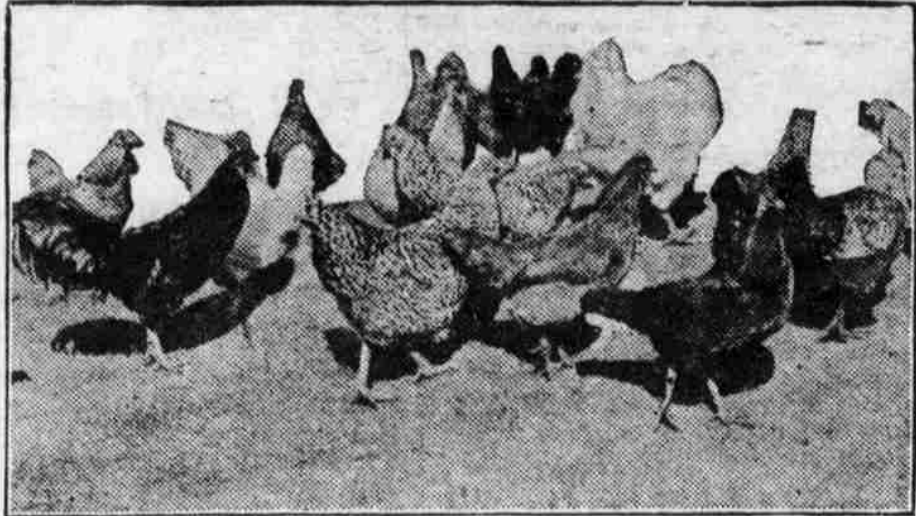
## REMOVE CALF FROM MOTHER

Strong, Vigorous Youngster Can Very Safely Be Taken Away After One Good Filling Up.

The time of taking a calf from its mother should be governed by the condition of the calf. A strong, vigorous calf can very safely be removed after one good filling up; but it is a distinct mistake to take a weakly, poor-nourished calf from its dam before three days or a week.

Common sense is worth many fixed rules in handling stock—particularly

# KEEPING HENS IN ORDINARY FARM FLOCK



Ordinary, Mixed Farm Flock.

Experience has convinced many that it pays in the ordinary farm flock to keep hens for three years before turning them off.

The greatest egg yield can be expected during the pullet year, and many poultrymen advocate keeping them only for that length of time. They pay about as good returns for the work and expense given them during the succeeding two years in the average farm flock.

One of the big outlays of both time and capital in the poultry business is the raising of chicks. If the hens drop off laying in September or October and get busy once more early in the year, they can be carried through the period of rest much cheaper than pullets can be raised. So, since poultry is only a very profitable side line with us, many believe the keeping of hens reduces the work of chicken raising without materially reducing the income, says a writer in an exchange.

Most hens generally consider their year's work completed in September or early October. They are as carefully and generously fed during the molting season as when they are laying. An occasional bird begins laying in November, a few more during the next month, and by the first of Feb-

ruary you can depend upon a generous basketful. With the Leghorns there seems to be no tendency toward over-fatness. The few that become broody as spring advances are "broken up" in a humane manner and are back on the nest with a "red face" in a few days.

They are given a free range and all the care vouchsafed the pullets. Last year our hens made an average of ten dozen per head. Many of these were laid during the months of cheap eggs, but not all by any means. During August they laid as heavily as in April, and August prices are not to be scorned. At that time they picked much of their living about the fields and grain stacks. It was very dry, so we supplied them with all the green food in the way of early cabbage and sprouted oats that they would consume. Abundance of food postponed the molt and kept them "on their job."

At the end of their third laying year they are sold at once. After that age hens seem more susceptible to disease, and we consider it a risk to keep them longer. The secret of getting old hens to lay seems to rest in keeping them busy, giving them free range, plenty of good food, an abundance of green stuff.

## CAUSE OF SOFT-SHELL EGGS

Lack of Lime May Be Aided by Feeding Oyster Shells—Another Help Is Green Stuff.

The laying of soft-shelled eggs may be caused by the lack of shell-forming material in the food they get; for example, the lack of lime. This can be aided in a measure by the feeding of oyster shells, that is, the ground prepared shells. These contain so much lime that they help out in a great measure. Another help is the feeding of a little slaked lime in the soft feed, say a tablespoonful of lime to 15 to 20 hens. This lime will aid in the production of eggs very materially if fed regularly for some weeks. Another cause of soft-shelled eggs being produced by a good healthy flock is the lack of green stuff. This furnishes the shell-forming material in the best possible form and should not be neglected. This is one reason why hens so often lay them in the winter time.

Another fruitful source of the trouble is the feeding stimulants and condiments of various kinds. Poultry keepers so often get the habit of feeding stimulating foods in order to get their hens to laying in cold weather, forgetting that such a course, while they may obtain the desired results, yet is at the sacrifice of the health of their hens. Such a course may be all right where one has a bunch of layers that he does not care for further than to get all the eggs from them that he possibly can. If he does not expect to keep such hens but the one laying

season, and does not want to use any of their eggs for hatching, it may be all right. But all such stimulation by the feeding of so-called egg producers, cayenne pepper and the like, over-stimulates the organs of reproduction until they become weakened and unable to hold the eggs as formed until they are shelled over, and for that reason they are voided while in that soft state.

## TREATMENT FOR BROODY HEN

Practical and Humane Way is to Isolate Her in Open, Airy Coop in Sight of Others.

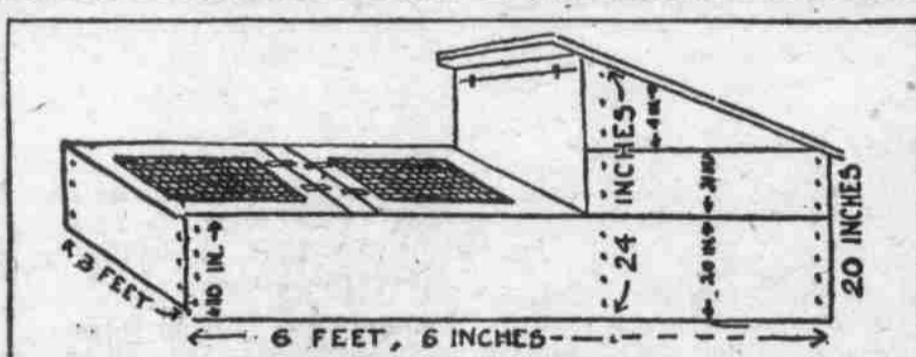
The sensible way to treat a broody hen is to treat her as a laying hen. She has temporarily stopped laying, and with proper treatment can soon be brought to laying again. The practical and humane way is to confine her in an open, airy coop in sight of the outside hens, and provide roost for her at night. While confined, give the same, or better, care in the way of food, drink and comfort as the hens outside receive.

Confining a broody hen for a day or longer in a tub of water where she must stand up continuously, or hanging her up in a sack for three days without food or water are methods that are neither humane nor economical.

## Compel Hens to Exercise.

If hens are confined, a good way to feed corn is to feed it on the ear, thus compelling the hens to exercise in getting it off the cob.

# HOW TO MAKE A RATPROOF CHICKEN COOP



Ratproof Coop for Chicks.

The accompanying illustration shows one of the best coops for either incubator chicks or hen with chicks that we have ever used, says a writer in Farm Progress. The coop is composed of brood chamber and run, being in total length 6 feet 6 inches and 3 feet wide. The brood chamber is 2 feet by 3 feet, inside measurement, by 20 inches high in the rear and 24 inches high in front.

The run is 10 inches high, being constructed of planed boards 10 inches wide, which extend in one piece the full length of the coop. Pine lumber is used throughout.

For handling the chicks and cleaning out the brood chamber this compartment is provided in front with a hinged door. From a center board running across the middle of the run at the top two cover doors for the run are hinged. These doors are simply light, wooden frames covered with well-meshed poultry netting to let in sun and air and to keep out poultry enemies. They are easily raised and

lowered in feeding and caring for the chicks.

The roof of the brood chamber and the floor of the same are of matched pine flooring, very heavily painted with the best white lead and oil paint. The underside of the floor and all wooden parts resting on the ground are heavily painted for preservation. The entire coop is heavily painted inside and outside to seal small cracks against disease and insects.

The floor is on two-inch crosspieces two inches above the ground to insure dryness of brooder floor. Heavy wooden strips are nailed vertically in all corners for added strength. About 50 feet of lumber was used in the construction, which costs \$1.25. The cost of the paint was 75 cents, or a total of \$2 for the finished coop for material. I did the work myself.

The special value of a coop of this kind is that it is a good protection against cold spring winds, while being well ventilated and sunny inside. It is easily moved about, safe and durable.

THE HIGH QUALITY SEWING MACHINE  
**NEW HOME**  
NOT SOLD UNDER ANY OTHER NAME  
Write for free booklet "Points to be considered before purchasing a Sewing Machine." Learn the facts. THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO., ORANGE, MASS.

**KODAKS & SUPPLIES**  
We also do highest class of finishing. Prices and Catalogue upon request. S. Galecki Optical Co., Richmond, Va.

**TEACHERS WANTED** (1) Men for town schools, \$5 to \$8. (2) Ladies combining music and common school, unprecedented demand. (3) Grade and high school. Can place all qualified teachers for any of the above. Write today. Southern Teachers' Agency, 11-23 Carolina Bank Bldg., Columbia, S.C.

Every Woman Wants  
**Paxtine**  
ANTISEPTIC POWDER  
FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE  
Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Has extraordinary cleaning and germicidal power. Sample Free. 50¢ all druggists, or postpaid by mail. The Paxton Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

**WHY NOT TRY POPHAM'S ASTHMA MEDICINE**  
Gives Prompt and Positive Relief in Every Case. Sold by Druggists. Price \$1.00. Trial Package by Mail 10¢.  
WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Props. Cleveland, O.

**PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM**  
A toilet preparation of merit. Lively to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 40¢ and \$1.00 at Druggists.

**DR. SALTER'S EYE LOTION CURES SORE EYES**  
Relieves, cures sore, inflamed eyes in 24 to 48 hours. Relieves weak eyes, curing without pain. Ask druggist or dealer for SALTER'S—only from **REDFORD DISPENSARY**, 615 S. Broad, ATLANTA, GA.  
Beware of Imitations

**WHY CHILDREN RUN AWAY**  
Not Mere Naughtiness That Starts Kiddies on the Road to Adventure Land.

When little Willie runs away to ride the brake beams, to become a hunter of the wild Apache, or mayhap a Jesse James; when curly-headed Mary toddles far from home with her dollie, the mother usually attributes their truancy to "mere naughtiness" or bad companions, or maybe original sin.

But the children's motive, according to investigators, is the same as that which makes their parents visit Europe or their uncle John start off on a hunting trip. The causes ascribed for these various actions are usually quite different from the real cause, which is the primitive racial instinct to wander—an instinct so deep-seated that it is found in lower animals as well as in man.

We all have it, presumably, but some of us are more enmeshed by conventionalities and the habits of civilized society that we never really respond to the luring call of the wild or the blind impulses to start off somewhere—no matter where. Others are so attuned to this instinct that only lock and key can keep them in one place.

**The Bad Time.**  
"Isn't Billy delighted over his new motor car?"  
"Yes, except when he's under it."

Many a man who is apparently a deep thinker merely has a new kind of pain and is wondering what caused it.

**Grape-Nuts**  
"Stored-Up Energy"

Everybody needs it—stored for emergency in a well-developed, well-preserved, well-nourished body and brain.

Grape-Nuts food stands preeminent as a builder of this kind of energy. It is made of the entire nutriment of whole wheat and barley, two of the richest sources of food strength.

Grape-Nuts also includes the vital mineral elements of the grain, so much emphasized in these days of investigation of real food values.

Crisp, ready to eat, easy to digest, wonderfully nourishing and delicious.

**"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts**