

# INJURY BY CUTWORM

Prompt Action Necessary to Control Harmful Insect.

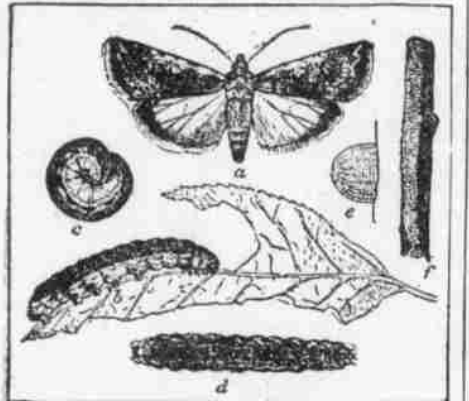
## PLANTS CUT OFF AT SURFACE

Where Pests Are Found to Be Numerous Poisoned Bait Is Recommended—Distribute Over Infected Fields in Lumps.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Numerous complaints of the ravages of cutworms, especially in relation to corn, are received each season by the department. Prompt action is necessary for controlling cutworms after their presence becomes noticeable in the spring, which is usually about the time the corn begins to sprout. Because of the fact that the delay necessary between the time the worms make their appearance and the time a reply can be received from the department is often disastrous to the crop, the importance of recognizing these insects and knowing how to control them is evident.

Cutworm injury almost invariably occurs in the spring, the plants usually being cut off at the surface, or a little below the surface, of the ground, beginning as soon as the first plants sprout and continuing until late June or early July, by which time the worms are full grown. Feeding takes place at night, the worms resting during the day beneath debris in the soil at a depth of from one-half to one inch below the surface, and since they closely resemble the color of the soil



Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma margaritosa*): a, Moth; b, Normal Form of Caterpillar, Side View; c, Same in Curved Position; d, Dark Form, View of Back; e, Greatly Enlarged Egg, Seen From Side; f, Egg Mass on Twig. (From Howard.)

In most cases, the cause of the injury is often not apparent. However, if the soil surrounding the cut-off plant be examined carefully, the culprit will quite likely be found curled up in the soil as illustrated (Fig. c).

### Life History.

The various cutworms are known under a number of popular names, such as the glassy cutworm, greasy cutworm, variegated cutworm, clay-backed cutworm, etc., but the injuries caused by them are very similar and their habits in general are also much the same. The parents of cutworms are grayish or brownish moths or "millers," which commonly occur at lights during summer evenings. Each moth may lay from 200 to 500 eggs, either in masses or singly, in fields covered with dense vegetation, and hence are to be found more often in cultivated fields which have been in grass or weeds the preceding fall. The eggs hatch in the fall, a few weeks after they are laid, usually during September, and the young cutworms, after feeding on grass and other vegetation until cold weather, pass the winter as partly grown caterpillars. If such infested fields are left to grass, no noticeable injury is likely to occur, but when it

## PREVENTS MANY MILK ODORS

Avoid Feeds Having High Flavor, Such as Cabbage, Onions and Bitter Weed, Says Clemons.

(Clemson College Bulletin.)

Several farmers have made complaint to the division of animal husbandry and dairying of Clemson college that the milk from their cows have a peculiar smell and will not churn. Just what is the cause of the trouble cannot be given, but the following have been found to be the usual conditions when the complaint is made: The cow is getting nothing but dry feed, she has been milking several months, and there has been a sudden change in the temperature.

The treatment for all such cases is to give the cow some green food or potatoes or turnips. If she is constipated give her one pound of epsom salts. Then raise the temperature of churning.

Difficult churning is due to trying to churn whole milk or very thin cream at too low a temperature; having the churn too full and churning

### Taste.

The sense of taste resides in little flask-shaped pockets imbedded in the skin of the surface of the tongue and in the upper part of the throat. Each of these bulbs has a fibril of a nerve connecting it with the larger nerves of its region. Anything to be tasted must be in a dissolved or gaseous condition so as to reach the interior of the bulbs, and differences in taste depend upon the varying intensity with which the impression is transmitted through the nerves. It is not surpris-

is broken up and planted to corn or other wide-root crops, the worms being suddenly placed on "short rations," wreak havoc with the newly planted crops, the nearly full-grown worms feeding greedily and consuming an enormous amount of food.

### Control.

Land to be planted to corn the following spring, especially such land as has laid in grass for a considerable time and is likely to contain cutworms, should be plowed in midsummer or early fall about the time the eggs are laid, or better, before the eggs are laid, for then vegetation which is suitable for the moths to lay their eggs upon is removed. The earlier the preceding year grasslands to be planted to corn are plowed, the less will be the probability that the cutworm moths will have laid their eggs thereon, and the less, consequently, will be the danger of injury by cutworms the following year.

Last fall and winter plowing of grasslands, although not as effective as early plowing, will destroy many of the hibernating cutworms, as well as such other important corn pests as white grubs, and should be practiced when earlier plowing is impracticable.

Pasturing hogs upon land supposed to harbor cutworms is a beneficial practice, as these animals root up and devour insects of many kinds, including cutworms, in large numbers. Farm poultry, if trained to follow the plow, will prove of inestimable value.

### Use of Poisoned Bait.

When cutworms are found to be abundant on corn land, the use of the poisoned bait is recommended. This may be prepared as follows: Mix 50 pounds of wheat bran, two pounds of paris green, and six finely chopped oranges or lemons. Then bring the whole mixture to the consistency of a stiff dough by the addition of a cheap molasses, such as is used in cattle rations, adding water when necessary. Distribute this bait over the infested field in small lumps, taking care to sprinkle it sparingly around each hill. In case bran cannot be readily obtained, middlings or alfalfa meal may be successfully substituted. In fields known to be infested, the distribution of this bait should be started as soon as the corn begins to appear above ground so that the cutworms may be eliminated as quickly as possible and the injured hills promptly replanted. During the warmer spring months cutworms do most of their feeding at night and burrow into the soil to the depth of an inch or two during the day, so that the bait will usually be more effective if applied during the late afternoon or early evening hours.

Frequently cutworms migrate to cultivated fields from adjoining grassland, and in such cases the crops can be protected by running a narrow band of the poisoned bait around the edge of the field or along the side nearest the source of infestation.

## PEA PATCH FOR FAMILY USE

Two or Three Successive Plantings Should Be Made to Supply Table During Summer.

In addition to the cowpeas for hay, soil fertility, for seed, etc., a pea patch should be planted for the family table. Perhaps it would be best to say "pea patches," rather than "a patch," as two or three successive plantings had best be made to supply the table during the entire summer. If plantings are made from time to time table peas may be had from June till October in most localities of the Southwest, provided, of course, the season is favorable.

### Fresh Feed for Hogs.

A hog will thrive much better if he comes to fresh feed every time rather than to that he has mused over before.

The first essential of soil fertility, either for orchards or general farming, is drainage.

at too slow speed. Butter should come in not less than 25 minutes. The ordinary feed of the cow will not affect the flavor of the milk. Feed having a high flavor as cabbage, onions and bitter weed will give a bad flavor.

### Develop Bermuda Grass.

A government crop specialist has developed a very large variety of Bermuda grass which is to be widely distributed in the South. It will be cultivated as hay and used as a binder for levees.

### High Fertilizing Value.

Soy bean meal, like cottonseed meal, has a high fertilizing value. Feeding the meal to stock and applying the manure to the soil is the most economical way to use it.

### Grapes in Every Garden.

There are a few grapes, such as the Beta and Delaware, that might well be tried in every garden.

### Most Profitable Chickens.

Early-hatched chickens are by far the most profitable in every way.

ing then that taste is much influenced by temperature and may temporarily be stopped altogether by extreme heat or cold. The sense of taste is, it appears, strongest at a temperature between 50 and 60 degrees Fahrenheit.—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

### Eagles Fly High.

Eagles have been seen, through telescopes, to fly with apparent ease, from 30,000 to 40,000 feet above sea level. At that height no human being can live, owing to the rarification of the air.

# CHARACTERISTICS OF WYANDOTTE BREED

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

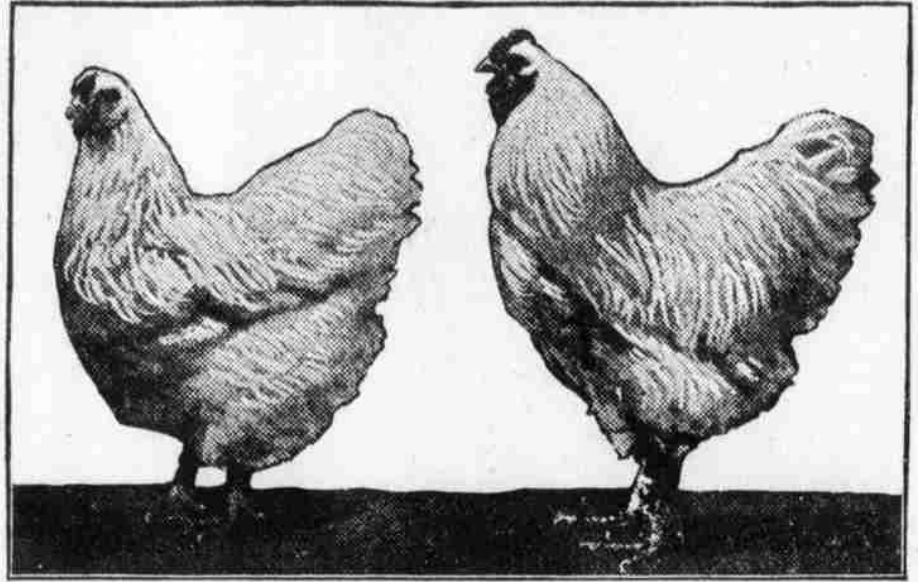
The Wyandotte chicken is a rose-comb breed and is characterized as a breed of curves. The body is comparatively round and set somewhat lower on the legs than the Plymouth Rock. It is inclined to be a looser feathered breed, and its general shape and character of feathering gives it an appearance of being somewhat short backed and short bodied. The Wyandotte is a breed which also was developed in the United States, and has become very popular. The Silver Wyandotte was the original variety, and it is generally believed that the Dark Brahma, the Silver-Spangled Hamburg, and the Buff Cochon played a part in its origin. It is somewhat smaller than the Plymouth Rock, the standard weight being, for the cock, 8½ pounds; hen, 6½ pounds; cockerel, 7½ pounds; pullet, 5½ pounds. The hens are fairly prolific layers of brown eggs, and are reputed to be good winter layers, and

laced with a black edge. The main tail feathers are black. The fluff is a slate color with some gray mixture. The color of the female shows white feathers laced with black over the entire body except the hackle, which is black laced with white, and the main tail feathers, which are black, and some black in the wings, while the fluff is slate mixed with gray. The color combination and the character of markings of the Silver Wyandotte make this a very attractive variety.

In the Golden Wyandotte the general color scheme is the same as in the Silver Wyandotte, except that the white of the Silver variety is replaced with red and reddish brown. Like the Silver Wyandotte, the color and markings of the Golden are very attractive.

### Most Popular Variety.

The White Wyandotte is undoubtedly the most popular variety of this breed. The color is white throughout,



WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKEREL AND PULLET.

the breed as a whole makes a fine table fowl. The young chickens do not tend to have the same leggy stage which is characteristic of the Rocks and most of the other general-purpose breeds, and the breed is therefore well suited for the production of broilers. Like the Plymouth Rock, all the varieties of this breed are yellow legged and yellow skinned, which adds to their market popularity.

### Silver Wyandotte.

In the Silver Wyandotte the male has a silver-white back and saddle, the hackle and saddle feathers being striped with black. The feathers of the body and breast are white, each

and should be free from any brassiness or creaminess or black ticking.

In the Buff Wyandotte the color should be an even shade of buff throughout, being identical with that of the Buff Plymouth Rock.

In the Black Wyandotte the color is black in all sections, showing a greenish sheen, free from purple barring. The undercolor is lighter, somewhat on the slate order.

In the Partridge Wyandotte the color is the same as in the Partridge Plymouth Rock. In the Silver-Penciled and Columbian Wyandottes the color is the same as in the corresponding varieties of the Plymouth Rocks.

## GREEN FEED FOR HENS RAISE TURKEYS FOR PROFIT

Sudan Grass Found to Be Satisfactory for Poultry.

No Other Summer Crop Can Take Its Place in Poultry Yard—Young Shoots Are Tender and Easily Broken—Grows Rapidly.

(By R. N. HARVEY, Texas Agricultural College.)

Sudan grass, although a new crop is given a high place in the list of green crops suitable for poultry. It was planted primarily as a pasture crop, but rapidly assumed other uses, equal in importance to the first one. Now, no other summer crop can take its place in the poultry yards. It would, in fact, require a combination of several crops to give the satisfaction obtained from a crop of Sudan grass.

As a forage crop it is excellent. The young shoots are very tender and easily broken. As in the case of other grains, the new shoots are preferred to the larger leaves. Yet the low fiber content renders the larger leaves brittle and much more available than the leaves of most other forage crops of the same age.

The rapidity with which this grass grows is surprising. Few crops are able to keep pace with it. It is almost impossible for the birds to keep the grass short, and two or three cuttings can be made during the season. The hay makes a good litter for the laying house.

The rapid growth has another decided and quite important advantage, in keeping the fields free from weeds. After the first cultivation, there should be but few weeds found in the field. The crop grows more rapidly than most weeds, and the tops soon meet above the rows, shutting out most of the direct rays of the sun. Thus the weeds are checked, and it is not so difficult to keep them cut away.

A point not to be overlooked is the shade furnished by the grass. It is not uncommon to find a whole flock in the shelter of the Sudan grass, while none can be found under the trees. A small stand left uncut will furnish enough shelter for the ordinary sized flock. A white hen within a foot of the border of the standing crop can scarcely be seen by a person 10 feet away. Few if any plants are superior to Sudan grass as shade producers.

The relative feeding value of Sudan grass for poultry has not been determined, but all indications tend to show that it is a welcome addition to the pasture crops for poultry.

### Poultry for Family Use.

Do not forget the satisfaction of having eggs, fryers and roasters for the family table. Poultry raising is a very important feature of animal husbandry. The food supply will not be economical without poultry.

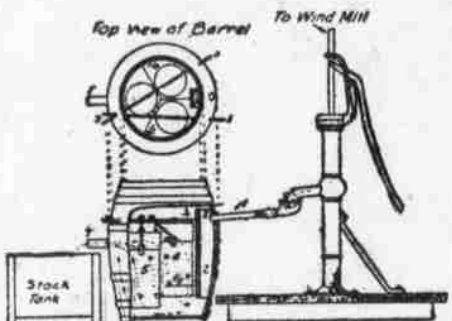
# DAIRY FACTS

## CARING FOR CREAM ON FARM

Expert of University of Illinois Gives Ten Excellent Rules for Farmer to Follow.

(By H. A. RUEHE, Associate in Dairy Manufacturers, University of Illinois.)

1. Keep the cows clean.
2. Use covered milk pails.
3. Milk with dry hands.
4. Remove milk from the barn immediately and separate it at once.
5. Set the separator so that it will skim cream that will test from 35 to 40 per cent in the winter and from 40 to 45 per cent in the summer.
6. Wash, scald, and dry the separator and all utensils immediately after using. The separator bowl may be dried in a warm oven, though the oven should not be so warm that it will melt the tin on the bowl parts. Setting utensils in the sun is a good practice, as the sunshine acts as a germicide.
7. Keep all utensils and separator parts dry when not in use.
8. Cool the cream immediately after skimming by setting the can in cold running water. Construct a cooling



Properly-Constructed Tank.

1. Inlet, usually 1½-inch pipe. 2. Wooden trough, conducting water to within 2 inches of bottom. 3. Sticks, holding cans in place as shown by cut. 4. Shows position of half filled can; runs stick through handle in cover to prevent it from sliding out from under the stick. 5. Shows position of can when filled. 6. Shows position of wire which prevents the cans from tipping. 7. Outlet, usually 2-inch threaded nipple.
- tank so that the cream will be cooled with the water that is used to fill the stock tank.
9. Never mix warm cream with cold cream. Cool the cream before making it with previous skimmings.
  10. Do not allow the cream to freeze in cold weather.
  11. Stir the cream at least twice a day; this will keep it smooth and free from lumps. Do not use a wooden paddle for a stirrer, as it is unsanitary.
  12. Deliver cream frequently, at least twice a week in winter and three times a week in warm weather.

## PLANT ROUGHAGES FOR COWS

Every Farmer Is Advised to Grow Abundance of Alfalfa or Clover—Concentrates High.

Grow an abundance of feed for the cow this season, advises A. S. Neale, specialist in dairy husbandry, division of extension, Kansas State Agricultural college. "Already the price of concentrates is 'out of sight.' Prices will continue high unless these concentrates are replaced by the cheaper roughages," said Mr. Neale. "Every farmer should plan to grow plenty of alfalfa or clover, and silage. If alfalfa or clover cannot be grown in your section substitute another leguminous crop, such as cowpeas.

"During the next 12 months the production of dairy products will be due largely to the feeding of roughages instead of concentrates, as has formerly been the case. "Dairy cows of quality receiving nothing but roughage can produce 200 to 250 pounds of butterfat annually, provided the roughage is fed in abundance and is composed of a combination of silage and a leguminous hay. Of course poor cows will not do so well on this ration."

## ROUGHNESS FOR DAIRY COW

Animal Is Not Content Unless Stomach Is Full—Feed Grain According to Milk Yield.

Roughness is the first important consideration. A cow is not contented unless her stomach is full. She should always have all the roughage that she will clean up and then the amount of grain she receives should be regulated by the amount of milk produced.

A dry cow in good condition should be fed roughness only, and does not need any grain. In feeding grain to milk producing cows, the following rule may be used, and is found to work fairly well: Feed one pound of grain for each three pounds or pints of milk produced.

## GIVE CALF GOOD ATTENTION

Pen Must Be Kept Clean—Use Plenty of Straw—Furnish Milk, Hay, Bran and Other Feeds.

The calf pen must be kept clean. Use lots of nice straw, not putting it upon a lot of fermented filth, but dig out all manure very frequently and add fresh straw almost daily. Calves are so frisky that they tramp the straw into the manure. Separator milk, tender clover or alfalfa hay, bran, oilmeal, silage, corn, such feeds are the stuff good calves are made of.

## LIFT YOUR CORNS OFF WITH FINGERS

How to loosen a tender corn or callus so it lifts out without pain.

Let folks step on your feet hereafter; wear shoes a size smaller if you like, for corns will never again send electric sparks of pain through you, according to this Cincinnati authority.

He says that a few drops of a drug called freezone, applied directly upon a tender, aching corn, instantly relieves soreness, and soon the entire corn, root and all, lifts right out.

This drug dries at once and simply shrivels up the corn or callus without even irritating the surrounding skin.

A small bottle of freezone obtained at any drug store will cost very little but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet.

If your druggist hasn't stocked this new drug yet, tell him to get a small bottle of freezone for you from his wholesale drug house.—adv.

### Just Reversed.

Doctor—Did he take the medicine I prescribed for him religiously? Nurse—No, sir; he swore every time.

### Tetterine Cures Itching Piles Quickly.

"One application of Tetterine cured me of a case of Itching Piles I had for five years."

Bayard Benton, Walterboro, S. C. Tetterine cures Eczema, Tetter, Ground Itch, Ring Worm, Infants' Sore Head, Pimples, Itching Piles, Rough Scaly Patches on the Face, Old Itching Sores, Dandruff, Canker Sores, Corns, Chills and every form of Scaly and Skin Disease. Tetterine 50c. Tetterine Soap 25c. At druggists, or by mail direct from The Shuptrine Co., Savannah, Ga. With every mail order for Tetterine we give a box of Shuptrine's 10c Liver Pills free. Adv.

### A Real Patriot.

"You ought to be proud of your boy." "We are. He volunteered to serve his country without insisting on being enlisted as an officer."

## Whenever You Need a General Tonic

Take Groves' The Old Standard Groves' Tasteless chill Tonic is equally valuable as a General Tonic because it contains the well known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON. It acts on the Liver, Drives out Malaria, Enriches the Blood and Builds up the Whole System. 50 cents.

### Much Too Much.

We eat too much. We heat too much. We try too much to heat too much. We growl too much. We scowl too much. We play the midnight owl too much.

We ape too much. We gape too much, and daily with red tape too much. We treat too much, and cheat too much, and fear to face defeat too much.

We buy too much. We lie too much, and snivel and deny too much. We save too much, and slave too much, with one foot in the grave too much. We sit too much. We spit too much, wear shoes too tight to fit too much. We mess too much and dress too much; in sixteen suits or less too much.

We spite too much. We fight too much and seek the great white light too much. We read too much. We speed too much, hit dope and use the weed too much. We drink too much. We drink too much. I think we even think too much.—Oscar Schiefel, in Health Culture.

### Certainly Not.

"Gee, but she's a fine-looking widow!" "Of course! And if I were a widow you wouldn't see me."

### Feminine Candor.

Husband—That skirt would shock a modiste! Wife—It is a bit long.



## A Wise Move

is to change from coffee to

# POSTUM

before the harm is done.

"There's a Reason"