

OUR COMIC SECTION

R'member

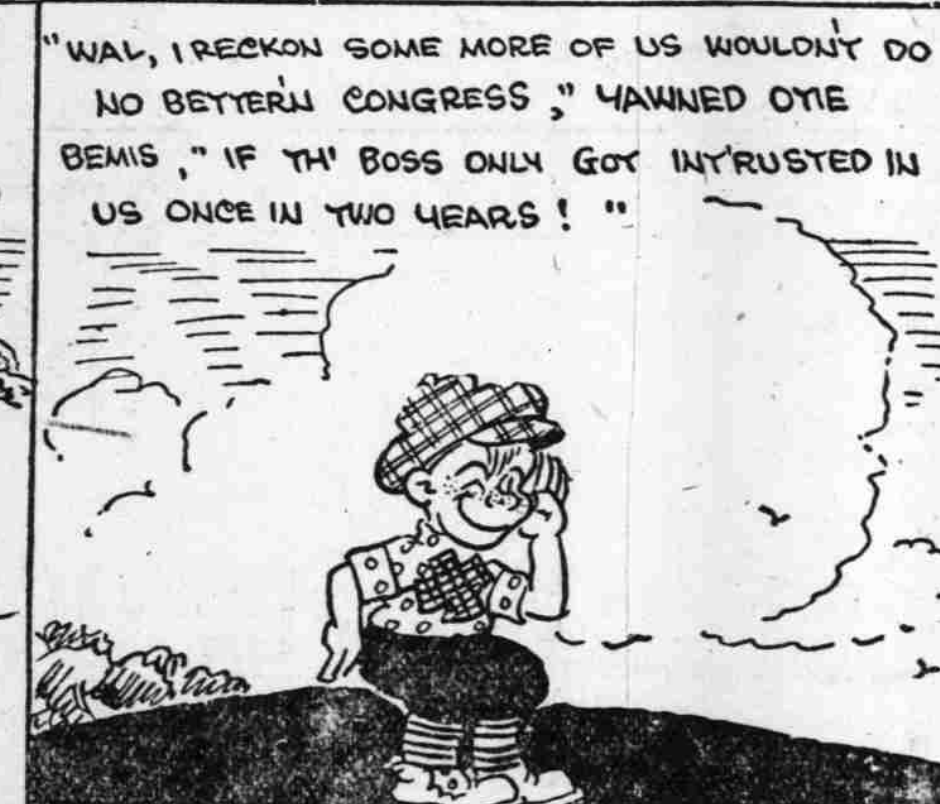
WHEN THEY ARRESTED GIRLS FOR WEARING BLOOMERS WITHOUT A SKIRT—



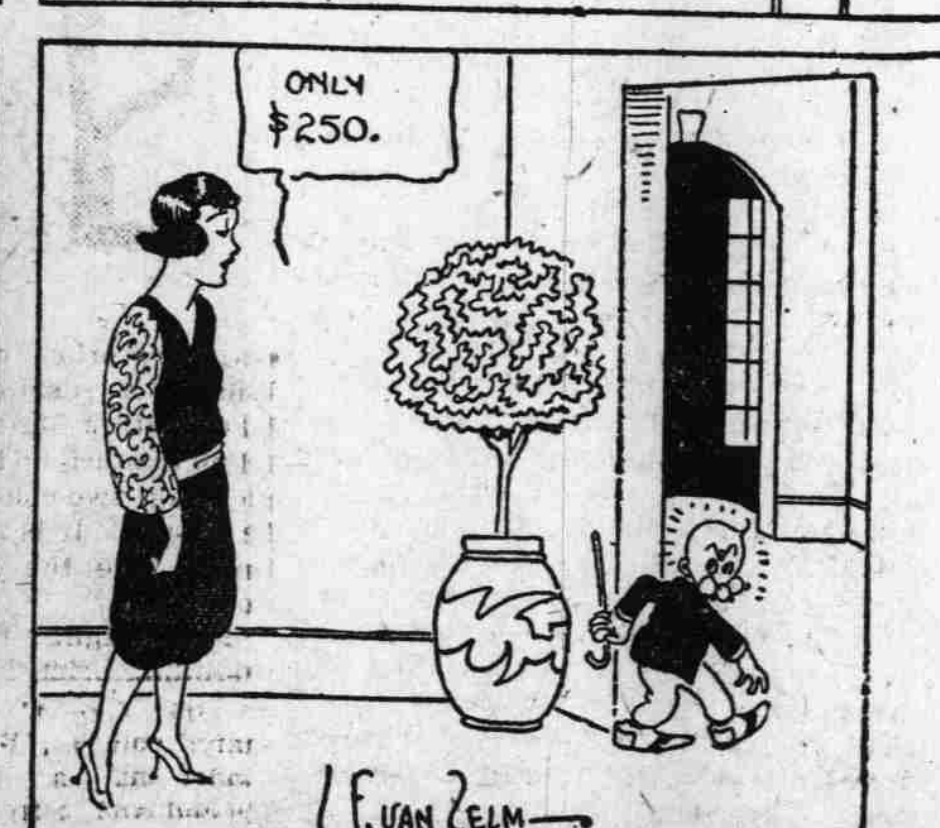
AND NOW



"Around Town"



Going, Going—Gone!

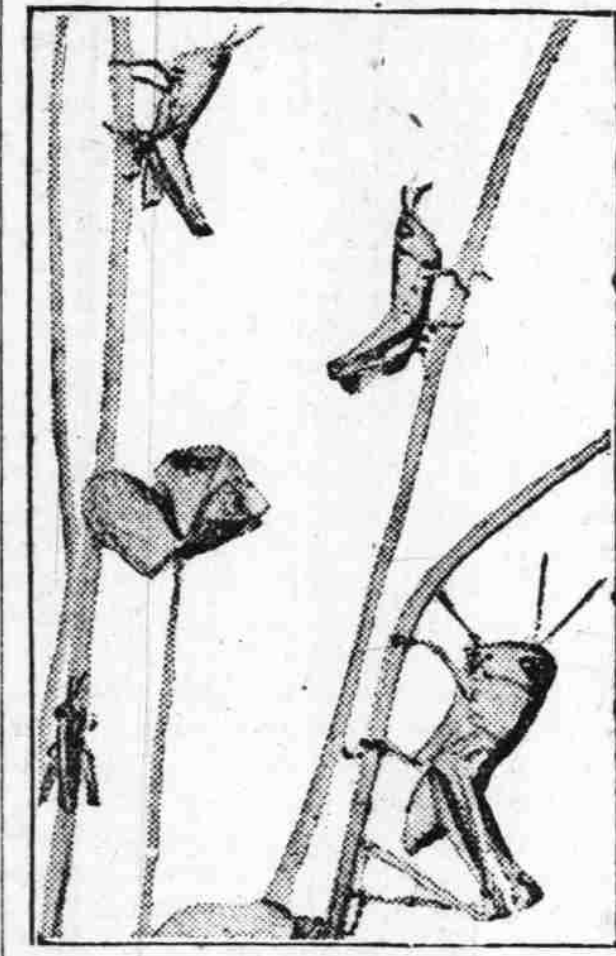


Orchard Information

GRASSHOPPERS INJURE TREES

Foliage Is Often Completely Devoured and Serious Harm Results—Use Poison Bait.

During seasons of heavy grasshopper infestation, orchard and nursery trees are sure to suffer where the grasshoppers are permitted to migrate from adjoining pastures, meadows or other crops. There are three common species of grasshoppers which do this damage, the red-legged, differential and two-lined. Where injury occurs



Young Hoppers Feeding.

It is usually soon after hay harvest. The foliage is often completely devoured and serious injury may result where the hungry grasshoppers attempt to appease their appetites further by gnawing the bark from the twigs and even the trunks of small trees.

Where grasshoppers are abundant on crops near the orchard or nursery one should take precautions to prevent trouble. Poison bran bait sown broadcast in infested meadows and other crops when the hoppers are yet small will rid the community of the pest. Poison bran bait is prepared by mixing dry 50 pounds of bran and two pounds of white arsenic or paris green and moistening this with about eight gallons of water with which are mixed four quarts of cheap sorghum and the juice and chopped-up rinds of six lemons. Sow this at daybreak so the hoppers will get it for breakfast. It is yet moist and attractive. Where this precaution is not taken and the hoppers are feeding on the foliage spray the trees heavily with an arsenate of lead solution.

PRUNE NEWLY PLANTED TREE

As Many of Feeding Roots Have Been Left in Ground, Tops Must Be Cut to Balance.

The pruning of trees should begin when they are planted. When the trees are dug from the nursery row many of the feeding roots are left in the ground, and it is necessary to remove some of the top of the trees in order to establish more nearly a balance between the tops and the roots. This pruning should be given immediately after the tree has been set.

The following points should be kept in mind when performing this operation: Three or four branches should be left in addition to the central leader. The lowest of these branches should be on the southwest side to prevent sun scald; the branches should be four or five inches apart and on different sides of the trunk in order to avoid crotches; the branches that are left should be cut off eight or ten inches from the trunk and the leader shortened back two-thirds. All other branches should be removed close up to the trunk.

TAKE CARE OF PEACH TREE

As Soon as Fruit Has Been Gathered Remove All Dead Twigs and Diseased Branches.

As soon as the fruit has been harvested, all diseased fruit and dead twigs should be removed from peach trees immediately. All weak limbs on the tree that show any sign of bark beetle injury should also be removed. If these dead twigs and limbs are allowed to remain on the tree throughout the summer, the bark beetle will gradually spread over the entire tree, and destroy it.

Since the fruit buds for next year's crop are formed during late summer, it is very evident that if a good crop of fruit is to be had next season the proper care should be taken of this year's growth.

Keeping Bordeaux Mixture. If Bordeaux mixtures cannot be used on the day prepared, dissolve a heaping tablespoonful of sugar in a little water for each 50 gallons and stir it in thoroughly. This will make it remain good much longer than it would do otherwise.

Coddling Moth. Apple and pear growers will find it necessary to spray for the coddling moth during the summer months. The number of applications will depend upon the seriousness of the infestation.

FARM LIVE STOCK

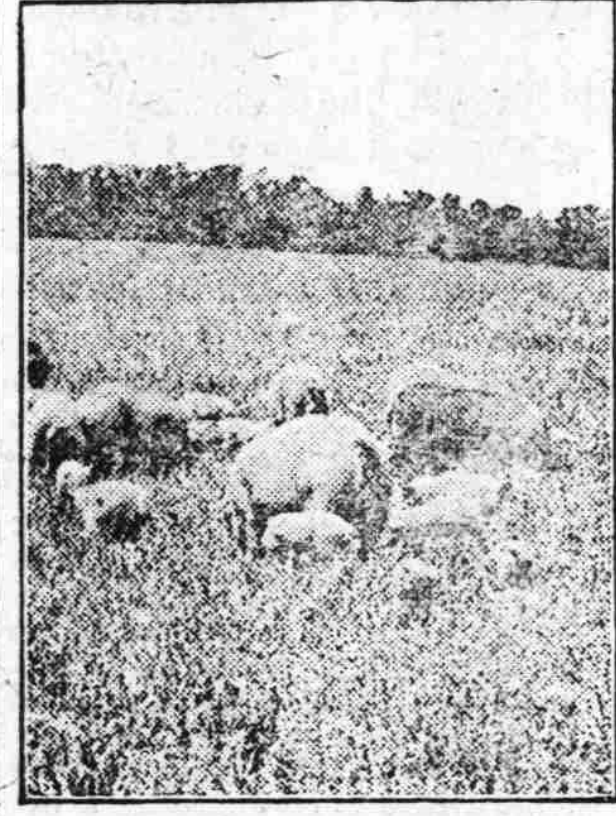
PLOW UP BARN LOTS YEARLY

Turning Over Soil Helps to Get Rid of Pests and Forage Makes It Profitable Job.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Hog raisers may accomplish two desirable results by plowing up the barn lots at least once a year, says the United States Department of Agriculture. In the first place, hogs need good succulent pasture as much of the time as possible, and in the second place they need protection against internal parasites, such as roundworms the eggs of which remain in the soil. Turning over the soil in the lots helps to get rid of the pests and the crop of forage makes it a profitable operation. In addition to providing cheap protein feed, pasture crops aid as a laxative and require the hogs to take a certain amount of exercise, which is necessary to breeding animals and growing pigs.

Rye is probably the best crop to use for fall, winter and spring pasture for hogs. Throughout the corn belt it may be sown from August 20 to about October 1, depending on the latitude. In warmer climates the crop may be put in at various times up to as late as December. By putting in successive plantings from two to four weeks apart it is possible to have fresh pasture all the time. Seeding for pasture should be much



Hogs Need Good Succulent Pasture.

heavier than for a grain crop, from three to four bushels per acre on a good soil. Pasturing can probably begin six weeks after seeding, and may continue, if the rye is not covered with snow, until the following April.

WORMS CAUSE SERIOUS LOSS

Farmers Should Exercise Special Care Against Stomach Infection for Rest of Summer.

"All farmers who have sheep should exercise special care regarding stomach worm infection for the remainder of the summer," says A. E. Darlow, assistant professor of animal husbandry at Oklahoma A. and M. college.

"All spring lambs grown for the market should be rushed and put on the market at the first possible date. Stomach worms in connection with short pastures cause serious financial losses, especially with lambs.

"Wherever possible the sheep should have a change of pasture and where flockmasters are prepared to furnish a change of good pasture danger from stomach worms is small."

Astide from changing pasture and rushing lambs the best method of overcoming the stomach worm is drenching, Darlow says. Oklahoma station bulletin 137 by J. E. Guberlet gives directions for preparing and administering this drench.

VITAMINES IN YELLOW CORN

Experiments Conducted at Wisconsin University Show White Variety Is Inferior.

Feeding experiments at the University of Wisconsin indicate that white corn and skim milk when fed to pigs in drylot, is decidedly inferior to yellow corn and skim milk. Two pens fed on these two rations were cared for in other respects alike. None of the lot fed white corn did well; those fed yellow corn produced fairly good returns. Over half the pigs given the white corn were seriously affected and two or three died before the test was completed.

This experiment is in further proof of previous tests both at Wisconsin and elsewhere, indicating that in yellow corn there is a much larger percentage of vitamins. If these can be supplied through green crops, white corn, according to the experiments is satisfactory.

LIVE STOCK FACTS

Caring for sheep is very pleasant work for the man who likes them and who cares to study their peculiar and oftentimes amusing habits.

Lice may be destroyed on hogs by dipping, the use of crude oil being highly recommended by those who have experimented widely.

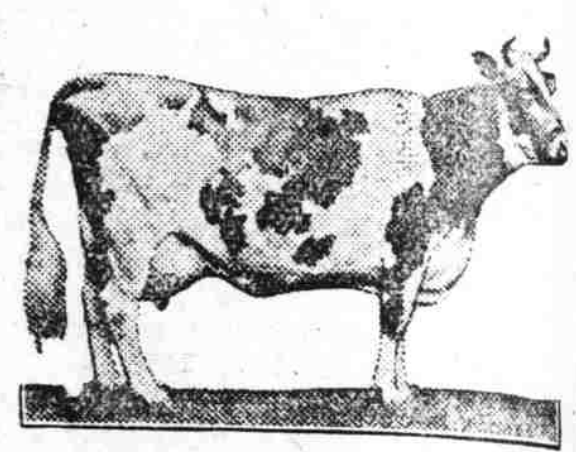
DAIRY HINTS

FEED POINTS FOR DAIRYMAN

To Obtain Maximum Milk Production Cow Must Be Attended to at Proper Moment.

If you would get a maximum milk production from your cows, feed the right feed at the right time and in the right amounts, advises M. H. Keeney, dairy specialist of the New Jersey State College of Agriculture. Mr. Keeney gives the following practical suggestions for dairymen in feeding for milk production:

1. Feed all the roughage a cow will



More Guernseys Have Been Imported to United States During Past 23 Years Than Any Other Breed.

clean up. Part of it should be a legume such as clover or alfalfa.

2. Feed some succulent feed such as silage or roots.

3. Feed a balanced ration.

4. Feed grain in accordance to milk production: For a Holstein or Ayrshire, approximately one pound of grain for each 4 pounds of milk; for a Guernsey or Jersey, about one pound grain for each 3 pounds of milk. A variety of grains in the mixture is desirable.

5. During short pastures supplement with silage or some green feed, together with some grain.

6. Feed and milk regularly.

7. Supply an abundance of pure fresh water at all times.

8. Give access to salt daily.

9. Purchase grain feeds on the basis of their protein and energy content and not alone on just the cost per cwt.

GROWING RATIONS FOR CALVES

In Feeding Young Dairy Animals Material Supplied Must Be Flesh-Building—Salt Is Needed.

"There are two things to remember in feeding dairy calves," says E. A. Hanson, dairy specialist with the agricultural extension division of the University of Minnesota. "The feed must make them grow and must supply flesh-building material so they will be in good condition."

Growing feeds, he says, consist of skim milk, clover hay, oats, bran and oil meal. The fattening feeds are corn, barley and oil meal. For calves under six months old in good condition and having a soft, mellow hide a mixture of 30 pounds ground corn, 30 pounds ground oats, 30 pounds bran and 10 pounds oil meal, fed three to five pounds daily, is recommended by Mr. Hanson. A mixture of 30 pounds ground corn, 20 pounds ground barley, 40 pounds ground oats and 10 pounds oil meal, also fed at the rate of from three to five pounds a day, is advised for calves in poor condition.

"Salt improves the calf's appetite, so keep a box with clean salt in sheltered place where the calf may eat of it freely," Mr. Hanson advises. "Provide all the good clover or alfalfa the calf will eat up clean. Never let the calves or yearlings to run with the herd."

NEW BETTER-SIRES EMBLEMS

Certificate of Improved Design for Recognition of Good Work in Improving Stock.

A new emblem of improved design for recognition of good work in improving live stock is ready for distribution by the bureau of animal industry of the United States Department of Agriculture. The certificate, which measures 8 1/2 by 10 1/2 inches, resembles a steel engraving and is suitable for framing.

A person holding an old emblem and desiring to exchange it for a new one may do so by returning the old one to the bureau of animal industry. About 7,800 of the old emblems have been issued to breeders and others working with the department in improving the utility value of farm animals, reducing the number of animals, and in other ways benefiting the stock of the country.

Bull Is Most Important

Have you a ready dairy bull? If not see your county agent about getting one or forming a co-operative bull association. The bull is the most important part of the dairy herd as he is the sire of your future herd.

Make Sho Fit Herd

In installing a silo make it fit the size of your herd. The diameter should allow you to feed your herd at least two inches off the surface to prevent surface spoilage, then make deep enough to last as long as you expect to feed during the year.

Silo a Necessity

The silo has come to be recognized as a necessity on farms where the more dairy cattle are kept. It is now recognized as the most profitable building on the dairy farm.