SOCIETY PEOPLE **HEAR CALF MUSIC**

Sad-Eyed Heifer Rips Off Selection After Months of Practice.

Winston. Conn .- A calf with a soul, is today the subject of ground and lofty conversation in Winsted. The calf is the property of Mrs. Minnie Snell of Warren. The story of how the calm came into the musical life of Winsted could hardly be stranger. About four months ago Mrs. Snell was seated at the piano playing Melachrino No. 2, when the calf, whose given name is Elizabeth, came to the window near the old trellis and looked



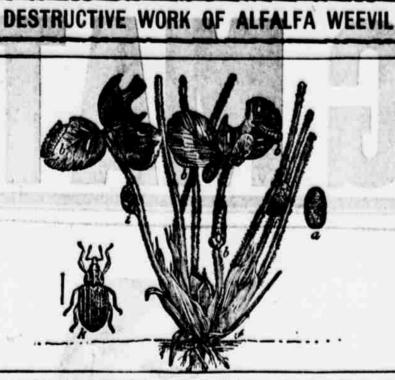
The Calf Was Tapping the Notes With Har Nose.

in. As the melody flowed on, Eliza-beth swayed on her hoofs, alghed deeply and said as if from the depths of a troubled soul, the following, towitz * SALY DE Moo!"

Mrs. Snell turned to the window. and the expression she saw on the animal's face fascinated her. It was as though the mild-eyed calf had seen some cruel farmer placing a gallon of water into a pint of milk for the New York trade.

Two days later Mrs. Snell heard someone picking out notes on the plane. Startled, the ran into the par-lor, and there, far from the madden-ing cowlick, was Elizabeth. The calf was tapping the notes with her

then the calf has been slinwad ome into the house over a patch to of incleum every day to practice. ing underneath, instead of the old-



Clover-Leaf Weevil-A, Egg; B, B, B, B, Larvae Feeding; F. Coccon; I, Beetle: Same, Dorsal View-This Beetle Also Infests Alfalfa Fields and May Be Easily Confused With the Alfalfa Weevil by the Farmer.

The alfalfa weevil, introduced into | rocky fields where cultivation is not this country at a single spot near Salt | desirable.

Lake City over ten years ago, has slowly spread throughout the north- that there is not the slightest danger ern half of Utah, including three of the most productive counties, and hay. If the field needs cultivation, taken a foothold in the adjacent parts of Idaho and Wyoming. It destroys about one-half of the annual yield, unless measures are taken to prevent it.

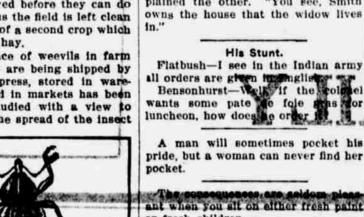
The weevils, after spending the winter in the fields about the roots of the plants, deposit large numbers of pale yellow eggs in cavities made in the stems with their beaks. The little green "worms," which hatch from these during spring and early summer, cluster upon the fresh shoots of alfalfa plants and feed, becoming most numerous about June 1. They destroy much of the first crop, injure the quality of what remains, and compel early cutting to prevent total loss. The actual damage to the first crop is not far from 50 per cent of its value. Upon the cutting of the first crop the larvae gather upon the bit of food which is afforded by the new shoots and destroy them as fast as they appear. This condition lasts until the normal harvest time of the second crop, so that it is a total loss. The damage to the first two crops usually amounts to about one-half the annual yield.

A valuable method for preventing the injury to the second crop consists in brush dragging the stubble after removal of the first cutting. This was devised by the Utah experiment station in co-operation with farmers. It was improved later, however, in actual practice by the adoption of a weighted spike-tooth harrow with several layers of woven wire stock fenc-The other day Mrs. Small gave the | fashioned brush drag. This treatment was widely adopted crushing the insects, and also as a means of exposing them to the rays of the sun and to the choking action of the dust. The bureau of entomol-ogy has proved that neither the mechanical crushing nor the direct rays of the sun contribute much to the effectiveness of the dust-mulch treatment and that most of the insects in all stages die long before they are smothered by the dust. The essential factor in killing the weevils is the heat absorbed by the soil from the

Analyses and feeding tests show of poisoning animals which eat the a combination of both spraying and brush dragging from the standpoint of cultivation, however, is lost when fol lowed by irrigation.

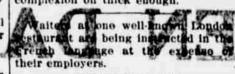
Pasture With Hogs in Early Spring. The only method which can be rec ommended at the present time to protection of the first alfalfa crop is pasturing with hogs after the eggs of the weevil are laid in April or May The field to be pastured is divided into two or more equal lots, each provided with water, shelter and facilities for feeding. The hogs should have rings in their noses if the owner wishes to preserve his stand of alfalfa. The hogs are moved from one inclosure to another as fast as they are able to clean up the growth of alfalfa. A small grain ration should supplement the alfalfa for growing and fattening pigs, but is not to be given the brood sows. Under these conditions the first crop of alfalfa is secured with no labor cost, pork economically produced, and the weevil eggs and larvae are destroyed before they can do any harm. Thus the field is left clean for the growth of a second crop which can be cut for hay.

The occurrence of weevils in farm products which are being shipped by freight and express, stored in warehouses and sold in markets has been exhaustively studied with a view to learning how the spread of the insect





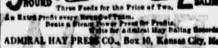
2 N. S. S. Y. X. X. K. C. C. C. panion. Sacrifice for Art. One cold, wet and windy night he calls upon a berro bliggring in the defarway of an Atlanta store. Wondering what the darky could be doing standing on a cold, wet night in such a place, the proprietor of the shop and: Jim, what are you doing here?" Scuse me, who said lim, "but I'm wine to sine bass formarrow, mornin at church, an' I am trying to ketch a cold." "Do you believe the microbes said to be in kisses ever develop into anything dangerous?" asked the fair maid "I'm afraid they do," replied the old bachelor. "At least I've been told that marriage is ofter the result." Oh, Pickles! Hazel-1 don't like windy weather It plays havoc with one's complexion. Aimee-Perhaps you don't get your complexion on thick enough.



dled by Command That Was Entirely New to Him.

All things come to him who waits, but he is generally load by the time they reach him.





ATENTS Water Hot Block From But

W. N. U., LINCOLN, NO. 34-1915. WANTED TO SEE THE FINISH

Small Girl Did Not Consider That the Bob of the Proceedings Had

Been Reached.

The short interval that elapsed beween the visit of the little girl to a commencement, exercise and atten-dance at an old-familoned comp-meet-ing may explain a remark that she made at the religions event. She went there with her grandmother, and, very much interested in everything that oocurred, asked numerous questions which her grandparent attempted to answer to the best of her ability.

"Who is that woman up there and what is she doing?" asked the little girl, referring to a woman who was on her knees in the "amen corner."

"I don't know who she is, but she's going to get religion," was the reply. Some time elapsed and the woman' remained on her knees. Finally, the grandmother of the little girl became tired of the service and announced

that it was time to leave. "Ob let's not go yet," exclaimed her granicalld, "Let's wait and see 'em give it to her."-Lonisville Times.

It's all right to save time, but some people lose a lot figuring how they can save a little.

BED CLOUD, NEBRASKA, CRIEF

first recital for a few friends. It was awful.

PULLS BOY FROM THE TRACK Brakeman Climbs on Cowcatcher and Makes Rescue at Risk of Life.

Altoona, Pa.-Harry E. Duey, thirty five, of Tyrone, a brakeman on the Tyrone division of the Pennsylvania railroad, is to be recommended to the Carnegie commission for a hero medal.

Duey was the front brakeman on a heavy freight train which was coming down the mountain from Snow Shoe. When the train shot around a curve at Clarence, a mining village, Engineer A. H. Rowe saw a boy playing on the track. He knew it would be impossible to stop the train in time to save the child.

His cry was heard by Duey, who was in the engine cab. Duey scrambled out on the running board along the boiler and in a flash was at the pilot. Springing lightly to the cowcatcher he was just in time to snatch the lad from death. The rescued lad is a son of Jack Yancy, a miner at Clarence.

KILLED SNAKE BY STRATEGY

Copperhead Enlivens Harvesting by Wriggling Out of Sheaf.

Rehrersburg. Pa .- While unloading wheat in the barn of Edward Bickel in Tulpehocken township, George B Gerhard and William E. Oxenreider saw a copperhead snake three feet five inches in length squirm from the last sheaf tossed from the wagon. The snake landed on the back of a horse, fell on the theshing floor and escaped under a grain barrel.

Then the problem arose as to how to get the snake killed. Finally Oxenreider lifted the barrel just the least bit and the snake came forward ready to bite him. Bickel jumped to the floor until Oxenreider could run to the wood pile, get an ax and chor the head of the reptile off.

Hoarded Money in Windmill. Pleasant Hill, Mo .- Shortly before his death, recently, John Kiersey, eighty-six years old of this place, told a niece to look in the windmill tower. When the tower was searched, \$1,500 in cash was found.

Girl Died Trying to Become Slim. Stanford, Conn .- Miss Mabel Ridaock, who suffered an extreme loss of food in an effort to become thin, died while her father was preparing eration.

sun's rays. To kill the weevil the surface of the field to be treated must be dry, free from clods, cracks and vegetation. To get best results, however, the sky must be clear and the weather warm. Under these conditions when the soll reaches the necessary temperature of 120 degrees all stages of the insect are killed in less than two minutes. The second crop of alfalfa is then free to grow. The effectiveness of this treatment, however, is directly proportional to the thoroughness with which the above conditions are complied with. If the soil is not in good condition it must be cultivated before

dragging. The great objections to this method of fighting the weevil is



Adult Alfalfa Weevils.

that it requires much cultivation of the alfalfa at the busy haying season.

Poison for Alfalfa Weevils. Several farmers have adopted the method of spraying the alfalfa stubble with arsenate of lead instead of creating a dust mulch. Apply the poison at the rate of 12 pounds in four barreis of water per acre. Where a large area is to be covered a gasoline engine for power is necessary. Two lines of hose are operated by two men and bordeaux nozzles held at a distance of about 11/2 feet from the ground. Equally good work could long run.

probably be done with a small quantity of arsenate of lead by a better method of distribution. This spray method, however, is better adapted to od. It is also applicable as well to the

Alfalfa Weevil.

into new territory may be prevented. Fruit, vegetables, alfalfa seed and nursery stock contain practically no weevils, with the single exception of potatoes which have been in contact with infested green alfalfa. Alfalfa hay sometimes contains adults and some of them may remain alive for six months in the stack. About the only other danger of spreading the weevil is by carrying it in clothing either on the person or in baggage.

CUTTING HAY AT RIGHT TIME

Task Should Be Performed in Morning After Dew is Off-Legumes Loso Their Leaves Readily.

(By J. E. LARSON, Oregon Experiment Station.) Cut hay in the morning after the

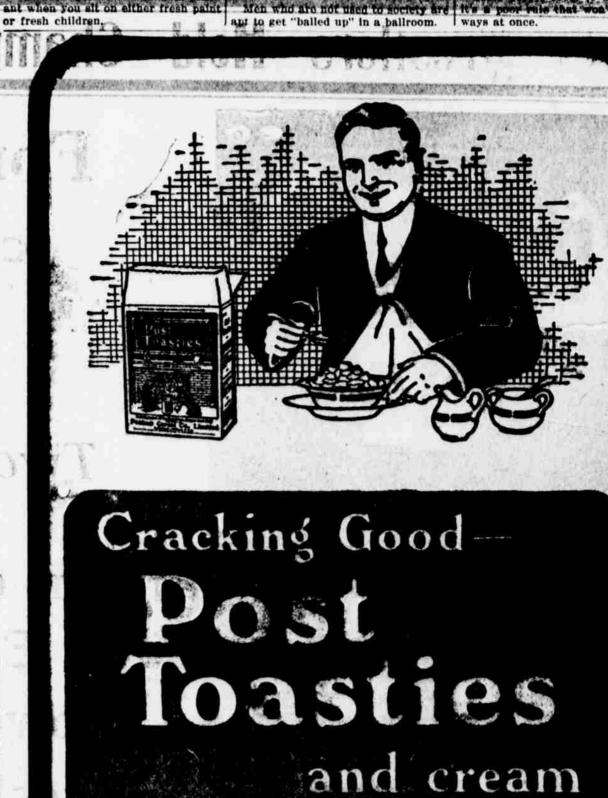
dew is off and rake into windrows as soon as the leaves are thoroughly wilted. Legumes (clover, alfalfa, etc.) especially lose their leaves readily and should be cured in windrow and cocks and not in swath. Two or three days in cocks will cure clover hay enough for the mow. Be sure all outside moisture (rain and dew) are off and little danger will be experienced in mow burning, provided the crop was cut at the proper stage. You can't afford to lose the leaves by swath ouring. They represent a large per cent of the nutritive value of the hay.

If grains are cut for hay, cut in late milk or early dough stage. Allow to wilt and cure some in windrow, then put into cocks of good size, well built and solid. The same method will apply to grasses except that they are often put in the haymow from the windrow.

Tangible Farm Asset.

A high-class, purebred stallion is a real, tangible asset to a farm community. Patronize such sires and make their continued use possible in your locality. A few dollars saved on service fees by using an undesirable sire is mighty poor economy in the

Cement Walks Are Cheap. Narrow cement walks about the buildings are almost as cheap as card walks, and if made right will er have to be



A Royal Treat