Controlling Corn-Root Lice

For several years past the Corn-root louse has been increasing in Nebraska, and during the past two seasons its injuries have been especially severe, many fields of corn having been badly damaged or ruined by it. Prof. Swenk, of the Nebraska Experiment Station has this to say in regard to the pest:

"Corn fields injured last year will certainly be re-attacked more or less this year if replanted to corn. This is because the louse passes the winter in the egg stage in the corn fields in the nests of the little brown corn-field ant, and when these eggs hatch early in April the ants place the newly hatched lice first on the foxtail and other cornfield weeds, and later on the newly sprouted corn. If corn is planted on new ground which is not stocked with the eggs of the lice, the plants will prretically escape attack.

"The injury by these lice can be greatly reduced by thorough cultivation. The best plan is to plow early and follow by frequent applications with the disk or harrow until the corn is planted. On fields to be listed cultivation should begin in the spring and continue up to corn-planting time to obtain the same results. This cultivation breaks up the ant nests and scatters the eggs of ant and louse alike through the dirt, while by preventing the springing up of weeds before the corn is planted the lice which hatch early are starved out.

"It may be added that these measures of control against the the Corn root lice also have an advantageous effect in reducing more or less the attacks of cutworms, white grubs and several other corn pests."

Will Preserve Aged Tree.

On the Canandaigua lake shore highway, at Tichenor Springs, stands a venerable tree, which, experts declare, is not less than eight hundred years old. Recently improvements at this point were begun, which, it was thought, would necessitate its removal, but in response to popular protest the highway commission has decided to let it stand.—Waterloo (N. Y.) Observer.

Just So.

Curiosity is finding out something about somebody else that don't concern you and which would make you mighty mad if somebody else found it out about you when it didn't concern somebody else.

CHEETAH HUNT IN INDIA

Sport Was Once Very Popular With English Residents—Is Not Rare Beast.

The cheetah hunt which the viceroy witnessed recently at Hyderbad reminds one that cheetah hunting was an extremely popular sport with Indian princes in former days, although the initiation of European forms of sport has done much in these times to rob it of ancient vogue.

It was practiced both by Hindu and Mohammedan chieftains over the greater part of India, for the cheetah even now is not a rare beast, and a century or so ago must have been common enough.

Another animal used in the same way by Indian nobles was a sort of lynx, spelled variously as "shoegoose," "syahgush." But this was used much more rarely than the cheetah. However, it was not only Indians who indulged in this form of sport.

It was enjoyed and practiced by Europeans as well in the days when they were content to abide in India for fifteen years at a stretch and when they lived a l'Indienne in a way unknown to modern times. More than one of the Company's nabobs kept their own cheetahs, which were frequently presents from friendly chiefs.

It may easily be imagined that cheetah hunting was very good sport and welcomed by the servants of the Company as an excellent substitute for the coursing which was familiar to them in England and which, like the cheetah hunt, has vanished before the spread of games such as tennis and golf.—Madras Mail.