

NICOTINE KILLS STRIPED BEETLE

When Applied in a Mixture It Has Been Found Effective in Protecting Plants.

POISON ACTS AS REPELLENT

Insect Makes Its Appearance Suddenly and in Large Numbers and Serious Injury May Result If Application Is Neglected.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Nicotine sulphate, when applied in a mixture with a dust, has been found by the bureau of entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture to protect young cucumbers, melons and related crops successfully from the ravages of the striped cucumber beetle. Department Circular 224, "Nicotine Dust for Control of the Striped Cucumber Beetle," by W. H. White, scientific assistant in truck-crop insect investigations, recently issued, gives the results of various experiments at Arlington farm and directions for preparing and applying the dust.

Amount to Apply.

A dust mixture containing 4 per cent nicotine proved as effective as those containing greater amounts, and



Cucumbers of Uniform Size Result if Vines Are Given Proper Attention.

is therefore recommended. One-fourth to one-half an ounce to the hill is effective for one application. The dust acts as a repellent and also kills the beetles when they come into contact with it. When applied properly it drives the insects from the cracks in the soil.

Type of Effective Duster.

A duster that will throw a good volume of dust quickly and forcibly to prevent the beetle from escaping by flight should be used. A cheese-cloth sack or knapsack-bellows type of duster is effective on small areas. The dust must be applied as soon as the plants appear above the ground, so that they are well covered. The insect makes its appearance suddenly and in large numbers and serious damage may result if this application is neglected.

Department Circular 224 may be obtained free upon application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

MARRIED MEN BEST WORKERS

Chances for Securing Employment on Farm Are Less Than 50 Per Cent for Single Men.

If you want a job on a farm your chances of getting it are slightly better than 50 per cent if you are married, and slightly less than 50 per cent if single. But if you're married and have children your chances are around 45 per cent.

The United States Department of Agriculture has found that, of 1,201 farm jobs advertised in eastern farm papers from 1920 to 1922, single men were wanted in 387 instances, and married men in 416 instances. In 398 cases the social requirements were not stated.

Of the advertisements for married men children specifically were not wanted in 54 instances. Children were wanted or were permissible in 14 instances.

Many farmers who hire laborers have no dwellings to let and consequently cannot employ married men, it is said. If the farmer has a dwelling for a laborer's family he prefers that it should be occupied.

SILO FOR STORING COW FEED

One Should Be Constructed Where Farmer Has as Many as Six or Seven Dairy Animals.

Build a silo for storing feed if you have as many as six or seven cows. A home-made stave silo 10 by 24 feet will cost less than was paid last winter for five tons of hay. Four acres of corn will fill it and do the work of ten acres of hay.

GENTLE TREATMENT IS BEST

It Pays to Keep Milking Periods as Regular as Possible and Milk in Same Order.

It pays to treat the cows gently and firmly, to keep the milking periods as nearly regular as possible, to milk in the same order, and for each milker to milk the same cows each time. This is necessary to the highest development of a herd no matter if the influence in individual cases seems insignificant.

WAR GASES PROPOSED TO ERADICATE PESTS

Some of Them Promise to Be Quite Efficient.

Particularly Useful When Heavier Than Air and Used on Burrowing Rodents and Insects in Stored Products.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Deadly gases that were developed for war purposes are now being tried out by the United States Department of Agriculture as a means for destroying noxious birds, animals, and insects. Some of them promise to be useful when applied under proper conditions, particularly those that are heavier than air and can be used on burrowing rodents, and possibly subterranean insects and pests in stored products.

The most recent proposal is to use gas to kill destructive birds that congregate in marshes. In the coming fall the biological survey, in co-operation with the chemical warfare service, is planning to make a trial of the method on blackbirds in the Imperial valley of California. In that region these birds are said to do at least \$50,000 worth of damage to the milo crop each year. Because of their feeding habits it is impossible to destroy these birds with poisoned baits, but, as they roost on the reeds in the marshes, it is thought that they can be killed by a gas cloud at night when the wind is favorable. The blackbirds are migratory and return to the same places year after year. It is thought that a big killing in a certain locality will probably free it of the pests for many years.

Arrangements also are being made by the biological survey with the chemical warfare service for investigating the possibility of using poison gases on such burrowing rodents as rats, prairie dogs, ground squirrels, and wood chucks.

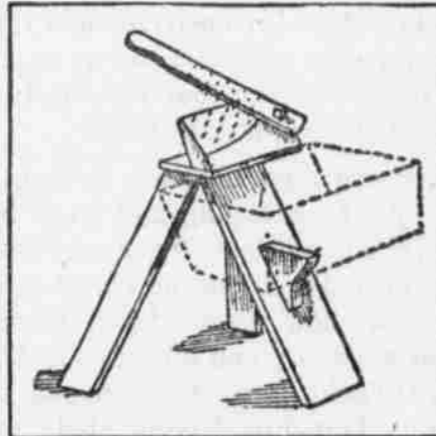
Entomologists of the department have already worked in co-operation with the War department in testing various gases on insect pests of growing plants and those that infest stored grain, but it has not yet been found advisable to recommend anything to take the place of hydrocyanic acid gas or carbon bisulphide.

The serious disadvantages of many of these new gases is that they are dangerous or very irritating to men, horses, and mules, and require the use of masks and great care in handling.

CORN SHELLER EASILY MADE

Both Lever and Cut-Away Portions of Block Are Studded With Protruding Spikes.

A homemade corn sheller is just the thing where only a little corn is to be shelled. A block of wood with a sloping notch cut from one end is mounted on three legs. A lever is at



Homemade Corn Sheller.

tached to the block. Both lever and cut-away portions of the block are studded with spikes driven so that the heads protrude about half an inch. The box that catches the corn is fastened to the legs of the sheller.

KEEP HOE GOING IN GARDEN

Success of Vegetable Crops Depends Greatly on Cultivation—Plan to Keep Weeds Out.

Much of the success of vegetable culture depends on keeping the hoe going. Never miss a chance when the ground is in a semimost condition. That is just the very best time for the work. Keep stirring as deeply as possible between the rows of all young growing vegetables to open up the soil and lay it ready for the action of sun and air. By this process weeds never get a foothold, far less reach the seeding stage. If this plan is persisted in one can almost see the vegetables growing. It is not hard work, and it is well worth the time it takes.

SUMMER WEATHER AND FLIES

Many Calves Can Be Saved If Given Careful Attention and Kept in Shaded Pens.

Hot weather and flies ruin a great many calves. It is advisable to protect the young animals very carefully during the fly season. Spring calves are never allowed by some breeders to pasture the first summer, but are kept in shaded pens away from the heat and flies. Fall calves, likewise, are not allowed pasture during the hot days, but are turned out at night into small paddocks or exercise pens. Unless the calf is getting plenty of grain, washy grass may do it more harm than good.

DAIRY HINTS

CONTESTS IMPROVE QUALITY

Demonstrations in South Carolina Have Done Much to Promote Dairy Industry.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

County and state butter contests, a feature of South Carolina extension work for women last year, accomplished much in the way of improving the dairy industry there. South Carolina is not a dairy state. It uses annually about \$14,000,000 worth of dairy products shipped in from other states. Some of this importation is due to the fact that while there is a large amount of farm butter produced within the state, no steady demand for it has been developed. For the purpose of creating an interest in this farm-made butter, and to teach the women to make a better product, contests which were open to home-demonstration club members were started during 1921 in 11 counties.

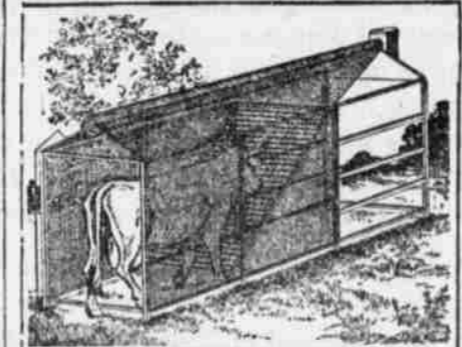
Butter demonstrations were given in all the women's clubs, and all interested persons were invited to a demonstration by the state specialist at the county seat. Three hundred and sixty women and girls enrolled for the contests, and of these 120 sent butter for every judging. Without exception there was a great improvement in the packages brought to market and the quality of the butter sold, as the women learned to what extent the butter is affected by the temperature used for ripening and churning, the care and cleanliness in handling, and the feeds for the cow.

"Contest butter" sold very readily at the various club markets, and those who did not enter the contest were obliged to make improvement in the quality of what they offered for sale or lose the market for their butter. Extension workers report to the United States Department of Agriculture that the butter produced in all parts of the state has been perceptibly improved as a result of these contests.

TRAP KEEPS COW CONTENTED

Kansas Farmer Designs Odd Contraption to Keep Flies From Milk Producers.

Along with keeping his hired help contented the farmer must also keep his cows "contented," if they are to give their maximum production of milk. A Kansas farmer, who believes that bovine contentment depends largely upon keeping the animals



A Special Flytrap, the invention of a Kansas Farmer, Brushes Flies From Cows and Imprisons Them in a Trap at the Top of the Contrivance.

free of flies, has invented an odd fly-trap for that particular purpose. The cow enters and walks through the cage, and the flies are brushed off by brushes that protrude from each side. The flies, or most of them, in their attempt to escape, are caught in a specially designed trap on the top of the inclosure.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

DESTROYING LARVAE OF FLY

Caution Must Be Used in Applying Chemicals to Manure Piles to Conserve Value.

There are many ways of combating the fly nuisance. On farms, the manure piles are probably the chief sources of fly infection. The use of chemicals in destroying the larvae of the fly in manure piles is one of the important ways of keeping this insect under subjection. However, one must be cautious inasmuch as a too liberal use of some of the chemicals will destroy the fertilizing value of the manure.

FACTORS IN DAIRY FARMING

Of Great Importance That Barns and Utensils Be Clean to Add to Creamery Check.

Good clean barns, clean milking practices, and clean dairy utensils are three essential factors in dairy farming, whether for the man who is making it his sole business, or the farmer who uses five to ten cows to add the creamery check to his income for the month, along with other farming work.

Silo Increases Profits.

Business farmers and experiment stations have found that a silo not only increases the yearly profits of the farm, but eliminates many uncertainties of live stock raising.

Feed Calves Separately. Tie the calves up so they can be fed separately.

Cows Standing Highest. The cows that stand highest in testing association records are fed grain regularly to supplement pastures.

SICILIAN SLOWLY TURNS TO STONE

Is Tramping Across Sand Wastes in Texas to Die Among Petrified Trees.

SCION OF OLD ROME

Race With Death Is Nearing End, Though His Muscles Are Hardening—Fortune Depleted by World War.

Brownfield, Texas.—Mile by mile through the sand wastes of western Texas, his body slowly turning to stone so that even a smile on his face is hardly distinguishable, Giuseppe Orlando, scion of one of the oldest Sicilian noble families, is slowly trudging his way to the petrified forests of Arizona where he hopes to die.

Unless some passing tourist lends a kindly hand he may never reach his destination. The strange malady with which he was afflicted several years ago in Sicily is slowly making walking impossible. His nose is already as hard as marble. Physicians in Europe and America, to whom he has appealed, shake their heads in despair.

He has what is commonly known as myositis ossificans, a disease in which large areas of muscles gradually become hardened by limestone deposits. Arterial sclerosis is a similar disease, but the limestone forms only in the blood vessels. It is only a matter of time in myositis, however, until the vital organs of the body are affected and death steps in like a dream at night.

A Beloved Teacher.

Orlando, an old man at sixty-two, spent his life in a little Sicilian village. Though afforded a good education by the money one ancestor after another had handed down to his parents, he never had to work for a living. He was not idle. On the contrary, he was the village's most interesting, most fascinating teacher. On the curbstones of one of the by streets groups of children flocked about him at all hours of the day, even into the night. He taught them the history of their country, the glories of the old Roman empire, in which his ancestors played so great a part. What he learned from books merely supplemented that which his parents had told him and his grandparents had told his parents.

The World war vastly depleted the family fortunes, until he, an only child, without a definite vocation in life, too old to learn any, was reduced almost to poverty. To add to his distress he fell a victim to this strange disease. He had read about the petrified forests in the United States, and he determined, inasmuch as his own body was soon to be petrified, that he would die where nature's plants and animals had died such a death.

Sails for America.

So he set out for America with the pittance the poor villagers had given him. When he arrived his money was



Is Slowly Trudging His Way to the Petrified Forests.

gone, and he determined to walk across the country to accomplish the one great aim of his life.

Orlando is nearing his goal, but so is the dreadful disease. He walks with great difficulty. The food that farmers and townspeople en route give him is received only with a courtly bow and "thank you," spoken in good English—he cannot move the skin and muscles of his face enough to smile. But he does smile inwardly. He smiles with each step he takes, knowing that he is nearer his land of death where all that has died and all that is dying turns to stone.

Chick With Extra Eye and Bill. Trenton, Mo.—A chicken with three eyes and two bills was found in a flock of chicks that were hatched by a hen belonging to Lucretia Shaw of this city. In caring for the small chicks of her flock Mrs. Shaw accidentally ran across the freak chicken. It was well formed otherwise and seemed to be as pert and healthy as the others.

What Is It Worth to Change a Tire?

On the road changing a tire is not an especially pleasant task. The dust or mud, the grease and grime, the tedious delay—all are things we like to avoid. But the time to think about these things is when you buy the tire—not after the blow-out occurs. For some tires blow out much more easily than others. Outward appearance counts for little. It is the material in the tire and the construction of it that determines its strength. Goodyear recognizes these facts and all Goodyear Tires are made of long staple cotton. Take the 30 x 3 1/2 Cross Rib Clincher Tire here illustrated, for example. It is made of Egyptian and Arizona cotton, the fibres of which average 1 1/2 inches long. Many 30 x 3 1/2 clincher tires are made of short staple cotton from 1/2 inch to 1 1/4 inches long. This means less strength and greater danger of blow-outs—more tire troubles. Yet this high grade guaranteed Goodyear Tire costs only \$10.95. You can buy some tires for even less than this but none with the fine materials and construction of this one. Can you afford to take a chance on more frequent tire troubles for the sake of the slightly lower price of cheaper tires?

GOOD YEAR

10c Changes Last Year's Frock to New

Putnam Fadeless Dyes—dyes or tints as you wish

<p>Peary's First Venture. Peary's first North polar expedition lasted four years, 1898-1902, during which period he failed to get nearer than 348 miles to the pole.</p> <p>Still-y. Hewitt—Oft in the stilly night.—Jewett—That's all moonshine.—New York Times.</p>	<p>It Did. First lawyer—"Did his address to the jury carry conviction?" Second ditto—"It did. His client got five years."</p> <p>Defined. "Pa, what's a critic?" "A critic, my son, is an artistic knocker."</p>
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A Thousand a Day Now Buy Chevrolet

The New Superior Chevrolet is the most satisfactory low priced, fully equipped, most economically operated automobile in the world today.

This year's motor car buyers have recognized this fact to such an extent that 1922 has seen Chevrolet become the largest producer of high-grade automobiles in the world.

The New Superior Chevrolet has many improved features. It has a new front axle assembly, a new rear axle assembly including spiral ring and pinion gears. The clutch has been improved. In addition to its service brake, a hand-lever emergency brake has been provided. The front and rear springs have been re-graded to give easier riding.

With such improvements the New Chevrolet is indeed superior—superior in first price because no car of similar equipment and quality can be bought for less—superior in maintenance cost because it has the lowest cost of operation of any car built.

Comparisons Sell Chevrolet

<p>Standard Rear Axle Construction. Strong, Quiet Spiral Bevel Gears.</p> <p>Standard Transmission—three speeds forward and one reverse.</p> <p>Standard Braking System—foot service brake, hand emergency brake.</p> <p>Standard Electrical System—Starter, storage battery, electric lights.</p> <p>Standard Cooling System—pump circulation, large, honey-comb radiator and fan.</p> <p>Standard Doors—two on roadster coupe and light delivery, four on touring and sedan.</p>	<p>Standard Instrument Board—speedometer, ammeter, oil pressure gauge, lighting and starting switch and choke pull.</p> <p>Standard Type of Carburetor, with exhaust heater.</p> <p>Powerful, Valve-In-Head Motor—the same type as used in successful cars selling at much higher prices.</p> <p>Demountable Rims—with extra rim.</p> <p>Many Other Advantages which will be noticed on inspection, comparison and demonstration.</p>
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