



INSECT ENEMIES OF TOBACCO

Damage Done by Pests Growing Large Each Year Throughout the Country—Easy to Control.

The United States produces approximately 1,000,000,000 pounds of tobacco every year, but the farmers who grow this enormous crop pay each year a large dividend to insect pests. The number of serious tobacco pests is not large, and most of them are subject



Leaf Injured by Leaf Miner.

to easy methods of control. Yet, regardless of these facts, the damage to tobacco by insects is growing heavier year by year. True, not all of this loss is preventable, but a large amount of loss may be avoided by proper methods of sowing the seeds, cultivation, rotation and various other indirect as well as direct remedies which affect the insects themselves.

The tobacco leaf miner is an insect which is considered easy to control. The injury made by this insect is manifested by large irregular blotches appearing on the leaves. These are at first whitish, but later become very dry and parchment-like. Leaves injured in this way are unfit for wrapper purposes, as they tear very easily.

There are two generations of the leaf miner each year, the winter being passed in the adult stage, the adults hiding away in trash found about the tobacco barns.

The horse or bull seems to be the original food plant of this insect, hence all weeds of this type should be kept out of the tobacco.

Frequent cultivation of the tobacco, stirring the soil up quite close



Tobacco Leaf Miner.

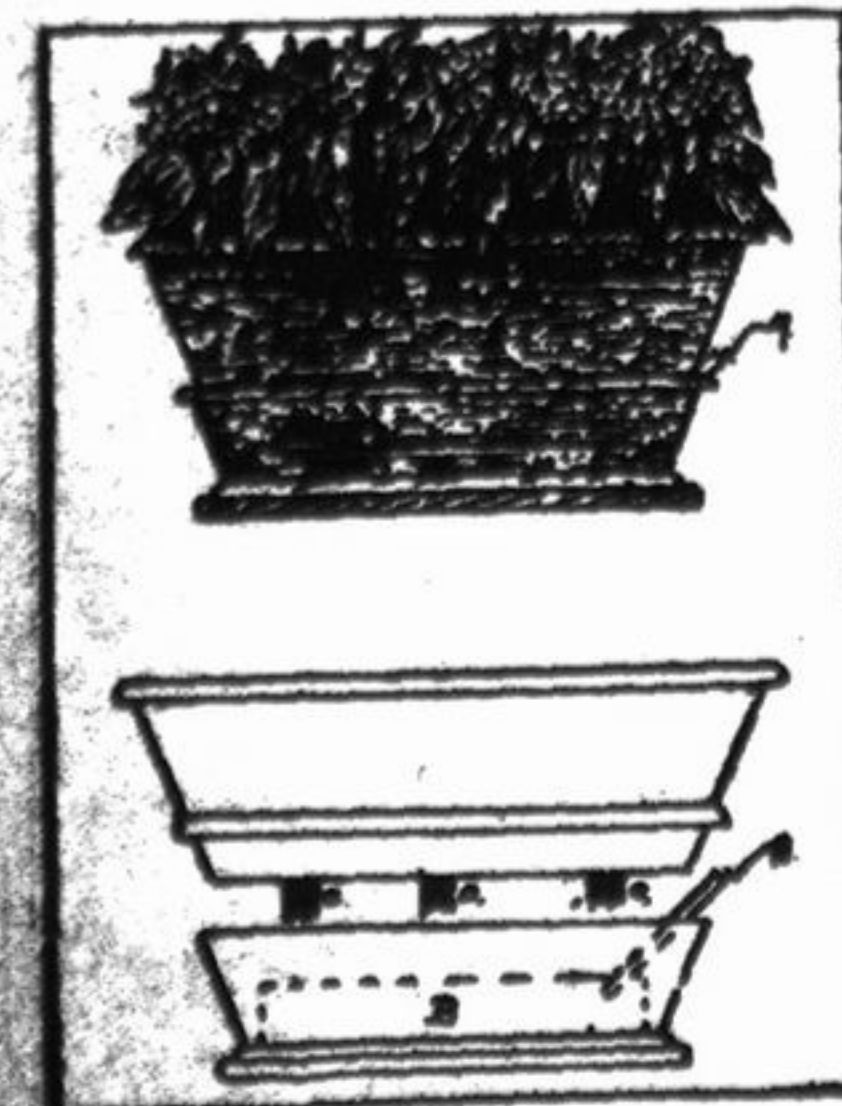
to the plants will bury the pupae so deeply that the adult moths will be unable to reach the surface.

The larvae may be destroyed in the leaves by pinching them, and if a close watch is kept they may be destroyed in this way before they have done much damage. The leaves seem to be able to recover from slight injury, whereas if the larvae is allowed to continue its work, the leaves never recover.

FLOWER BOX IS MADE HANDY

Small Storage Tank Concealed Underneath Prevents Suffering From Lack of Water.

The flower box herewith illustrated is to prevent the flowers from suffering for lack of water through neglect, says the Homestead. As shown in the illustration the two lower figures show the box in detail, the upper illustration shows the completed box. The principal feature of the box is a small storage tank concealed in the lower section. The water is supplied to the plants through cloth wicks, or sponges, as needed. The wicks are



Handy Flower Box.

simply placed in holes bored through the bottom of the top section, as shown at G. G. To renew the water in the tank without removing the top section a small metal pipe is placed in the end of the box, as shown at A. A wire wick is made by placing a cork on a wire and allowing same to float on the water in the tank, thus being held by the length of wire extending out through the hole. A few holes in the tank will contain the water in the tank. Plant food may also be fed through the hole. A few holes in the tank will contain the water in the tank. Plant food may also be fed through the hole. A few holes in the tank will contain the water in the tank. Plant food may also be fed through the hole.

SCRAPING BARK FROM TREES

In Case of Ordinary Healthy Tree Treatment is Advocated by Pennsylvania Zoologist.

As to the advisability of scraping rough or shaggy bark from apple trees, the state zoologist of Pennsylvania has the following to say:

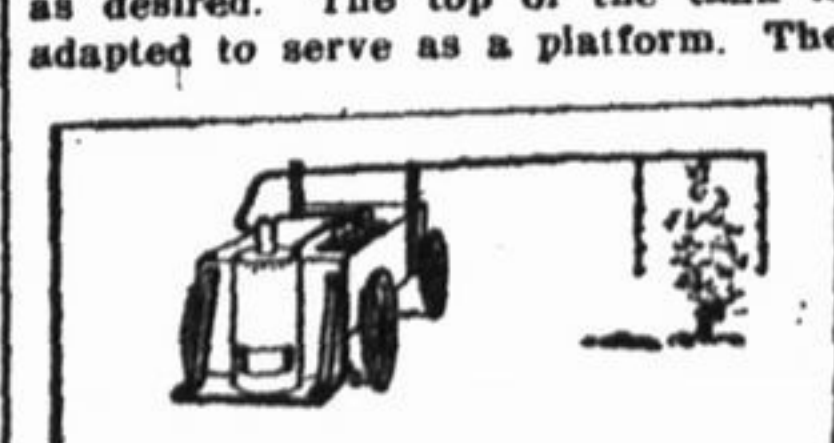
This depends upon the conditions in general. I advise such treatment, especially for rough, scaly bark on old trees; but if it be bark that has been roughened by the injurious action of soil sprays, or by burning with fire or some other injury, I am satisfied it would be wrong, because this is the tender bark beneath just what a scab of an animal is to a sore which it is protecting.

Therefore, if the bark beneath be tender, so that it would be injured by being scraped, it is best not to do it. In the case of an ordinary healthy tree it is certainly best, but at injured places, such as above mentioned, it is advisable to scrape gently, if at all. On an old tree one cannot apply enough pressure with a short-handled hoe or bark scraper to do any injury, and this will remove many insect pests, such as codling moth, woolly aphids and certain hibernating creatures, and expose scale insects and other pests to the action of the weather, and of the insecticides to be applied before the leaves appear.

SPRAYER FOR SMALL TREES

Apparatus May Be Wheeled Along Row of Plants With Delivery Pipe on Either Side.

The spraying apparatus shown in the illustration may be wheeled along a row of plants or small trees as desired. The top of the tank is adapted to serve as a platform. The



Sprayer.

delivery pipe has a pair of downwardly projecting arms, each of which is provided with four nozzles. The delivery pipe may be swung to either side of the tank.

JAPANESE PLUM VERY HARDY

Will Grow on Almost Any Soil and Do Not Need Particular Coddling—Come On Early.

Plums of the Japanese variety are popular with most growers, particularly in the east, because they are hardy and come on early. Many of these varieties are the earliest in the market, and as they are always of good color, either cherry reds or light yellows, they sell readily and bring good prices.

They will grow well on almost any kind of decent soil, and do not need to be particularly coddled, although they should have all the care that any good fruit tree deserves.

These trees were planted four years ago in soil from which pine scrub had been grubbed only a few weeks before. The trees are bearing well and show fine color and great vigor.

These Japanese plums differ from the domestic varieties in that its leaves are longer, thinner and smoother, and it has a great tendency to produce lateral fruit buds on the annual growth. Its fruit is mostly short, round and plump.

The Japanese plum is less liable to injury from curculio and black knot than the domestic variety. Mr. Fullerton says that up to this time his trees have shown no signs of disease or attack from insects of any kind.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES

Trees that are well tended beautify a home. Fertilize the orchard for next season's crop.

Prune trees should be pruned about the same as apple trees.

There is no phase of life that is not influenced by good roads.

Gradually bring the hyacinth and narcissus into the heat and light.

Provide for the future by planning a small strawberry patch this spring.

Go over the fruit and vegetables in the cellar, and throw out those decaying.

Unleached wood ashes are rich in potash, varying from six to forty per cent.

The earlier sweet peas are sown the larger the number of flowers produced.

Nearly all varieties of plums bear better crops of fruit when a number of varieties are growing near each other.

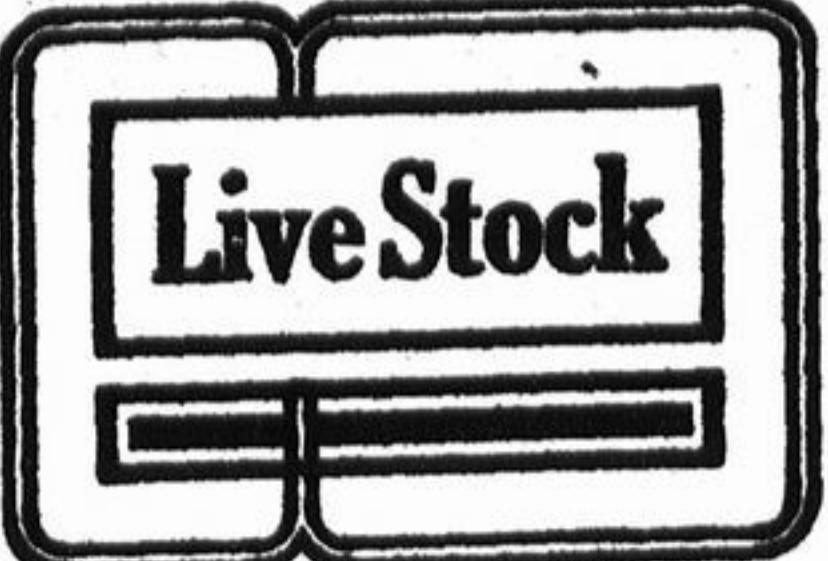
Apple scab largely spreads about the time of the first, second, and third sprayings.

When grass is permitted to ripen its seed, it loses the largest part of its nutritive value.

Applying raw rock phosphate to the soil by mixing it with manure is considered one of the best methods of application.

The germs of pest-blight occasionally attack apricot trees, and the only remedy is to cut and burn the infected parts.

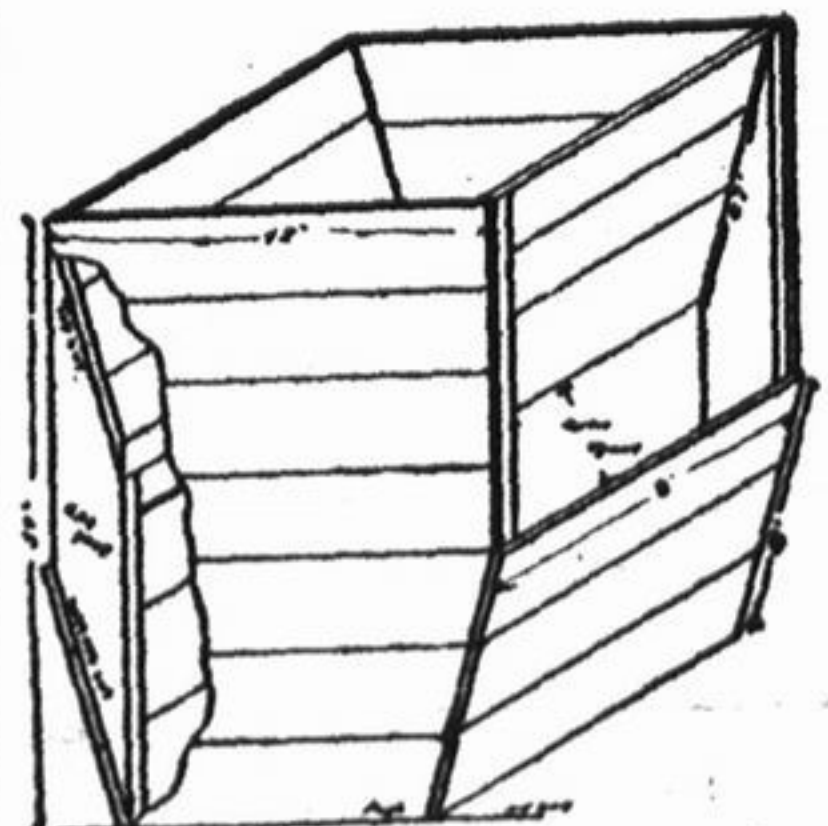
Spraying has come to be one of the unspeakable tasks of the agriculturist, whatever his particular line of productive enterprise.



SELF-FEEDER SHEEP MANGER

Material Entering Into Construction Can Be Found on Almost Any Farm—Device is Handy.

This manger for feeding sheep is but another application of the self-feeder principle to a sheep manger. When the grain is not fed in the manger it serves about every purpose, says a writer in the Breeder's Gazette. The material that enters into its construction can be found on almost every farm, and for that reason its cost of construction is very low. Two-by-fours and one-inch boards are all that are needed. The demands are all



A Self-Feeding Sheep Manger.

very different from those of the ordinary type that require new material to properly construct them.

These mangers have no bottoms and for that reason are light and easy to handle. They are of fairly large capacity and for that reason are very handy for the man with but few sheep, and for the man who sometimes wishes to keep a little hay before his sheep while the pasture is short. They can be put in corners and out of the way in a manner that cannot be done with the ordinary type. When throwing hay down from the mow they are much easier to hit than the common kind as they are far wider at the top. In length, we usually make them about eight feet, as we have more boards of that length around than of any other.

The dimensions are: Corner posts, 2x4 inches, cut on a slant; bottom cut 18 inches long and top cut 27 inches long; open space, 9 inches wide; total width, 42 inches; total height, 54 inches; total length, 8 feet.

INDIVIDUAL HOUSE FOR HOGS

Improved Shelter for Swine Should Be Built as Closely as Possible—Good Dimensions.

For twenty years the A style of individual house has been in use. We were well satisfied with them until we saw a neighbor using something that we liked better. Then we were anxious for some of the old ones to go to pieces so we could build a few of the new style to give them a trial.

Recently we built three and liked them so well that we shall take to pieces the balance of our old-styled ones and make them go as far as they will in building the new ones.

The most satisfactory dimensions are as follows: Six feet square, two and one-half feet high at the back and five and one-half feet at front. The front always to the south. The creep door, 18 inches wide and two feet high, cut in east end, six inches from the southeast corner. The larger door, 18 inches wide and four and one-half feet high, cut in south side at east corner. Should be built of the best matched lumber, battened or tongued and grooved of best quality. If metal is used for the roof it should be laid over paper or felt of some kind to



Improved Hog House.

prevent moisture forming on the under side of the roof, which keeps the floor wet.

It should be built as close as possible. The only ventilation and sunshine needed can be had at the doors.

When the weather is too cold for safe farrowing a lantern can be hung to a rafter on the high side with a short rdie across the doors. There is no need of crawling to get away from an angry sow.—John M. Jamison, in American Swineherd.

High-Class Ewes Best.

Why not buy a couple of high-class ewes? A few years hence you will be able to give your boy a nice little flock of ewes. In the meanwhile raising your own rams, selling the surplus to your neighbors, doing a little miscellaneous work and they cost no more to raise than the kind that are just "sheep."

CEMENT FEED FLOORS BEST

More Expensive Than Others, But Pay for Difference in Comparative Short Period.

The writer constructed a floor 20x20 feet last September and has been using it almost constantly and with the greatest satisfaction. Though it cost about two weeks of hard labor and \$15 in cash I almost feel that I have a return for my outlay both in labor and cash already, says a writer in an exchange. Am quite sure I have saved \$15 worth of feed and believe the extra labor in carrying out corn, a basket at a time, through the deep mud to a dry (muddy) spot through all that bad weather would have almost equaled the labor of building the floor. But more than this is the satisfaction of feeding in this clean and handy way, which can only be appreciated by trying it.

Our floor was made right beside the cribs, in what had been a hog wallow. Stones were gathered from the fields and laid in the bottom. These were covered and leveled by smaller stones and coarse gravel, then a thick layer of concrete (eight parts of gravel to one of cement), then the surface coat of four or five parts of coarse sand to one part of cement, the concrete being forced to the bottom on all sides to prevent rat invasion. After removing the board forms, posts were set on three sides and the same wide boards were nailed on the inside to the posts, fitting down to the floor. Thus inclosed no feed is rooted off the floor, and the cobs and other waste need not be cleaned off so often. With bins on one or more sides all cobs and manure can easily be scooped into the same and saved. The floor should be slightly lower at one corner for drainage. While constructing our floor posts were set in the middle, so we could divide it for pigs and hogs, which makes it very convenient, always having a clean, dry, handy place to slop and feed the pigs, and also a place to pen them up quickly for any kind of treatment.

PURE-BRED SIRES IN DEMAND

Man Raising Really Meritorious Horses Need Have no Fear of Overstocking the Market.

The reports of the various state stallion boards show by actual statistics that from 45 to 65 per cent of the sires in use are grades. As it is admittedly true that a considerable number of purebred sires now in use are too inferior to be long continued in service, it seems safe to say that not to exceed one-third of the draft



Admirable Farm Type.

stallions in service are purebred horses of such conformation, size and quality as to warrant their continuance in the stud.

The man who is producing really meritorious horses, however, need have no fear of the supply of such horses exceeding the demand, at least not within the next 40 or 50 years.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Pigs and an alfalfa field are good company.

Every breeder holding an annual sale should build a sale pavilion.

There's nothing like alfalfa hay to keep the brood sows in good condition.

Blanket warmly, and brush well to thoroughly clean and stimulate the skin.

Look out for drafts under and through the floors. They are about the worst kind.

Horses that have heavy coats of hair should be clipped now just before the new hair starts.

It is seldom necessary to grind corn for work horses unless they are old and have poor teeth.

Quick, intelligent attention will often save a lamb or a pair of them, and often the ewe as well.

Too much corn has caused the loss of many a fine litter of pigs, and often the loss of the sow as well.

In a case of twins one is often weaker than the other, and would die if not assisted to nourishment.

A tablespoonful of oil-meal a day for each ewe, given regularly, is a sensible addition to the ration.

Breed your hogs as much higher than a kerosene barrel as you like, but do not lose sight of quality.

Silage is not as well adapted to horses as it is to cattle, but, nevertheless, it is an excellent roughage.

A scrub with a pedigree is a worse scrub than a scrub without a pedigree. But there are not so many of them.

If a sow is restless or jumps up when the pigs are nursing, examine the pigs for sharp teeth. If any are found file them off.

It is a common prophecy that cattle will never be cheap again and it surely seems that such a prophecy is based on good grounds.

For the special accommodation of Downers Grove's numerous band of commuters, the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF DOWNERS GROVE

Is now open at 8 A. M. every business day and between 6 and 8 Saturday evenings.

It is convenient to keep your savings account with your home bank. If desired, arrangements can be made so that any member of the family may make withdrawals or deposits.

Three per cent interest is computed from the first of the month on all savings deposited on or before the 10th.

Safety Deposit Boxes at \$2 per Annum.

J. Warren Rogers, President Ralph N. Ballou, Vice-President
Samuel Curtiss, Cashier

DIRECTORS
W. S. Greene J. Warren Rogers
J. W. Hughes A. J. Schoenecke
E. R. Puffer E. E. Stevens

Mertz & Mochel

**HARDWARE
COAL and FEED**

Poultry and Field Fencing
Paints, Oils, Brushes, Etc.

GOLD MEDAL FLOUR

36 South Main Street

TELEPHONE 29

The North Side Shoe Store

CHAS. L. JOHNSON, Proprietor

**Ladies', Men's and Children's
Shoes and Rubbers**

Repairing Neatly Done at Reasonable Prices!

44 FOREST AVENUE

GEO. R. WILLARD

Phone 90J

114 S. Main St

FOR POULTRY FOOD

I am selling the "True Blue Poultry Food" manufactured by Hartman & Willard, Naperville, Ill. True Blue Food is made from sound, sweet, clean grain recleaned and sifted free from dust and dirt, and remember this feed contains no grit. You can buy grits from 75c to 95c per 100 lbs., and when you buy Poultry food that contains grit you pay from \$1.80 to \$2.00 per 100 lbs. for the grits. Give me a trial and I will prove to you I am selling the best Poultry food in Downers Grove. I can quote you prices by the 100 lbs. or ton. Wholesale or retail. No order too small or too large to fill. Quality, weight and satisfaction guaranteed.

B. E. KEHLER

DEALER IN

General Dry Goods and Groceries
Southwest Corner of Main and Curtiss Sts.

**Not Hot Air But
Cold Facts**

You can't do better than to trade at
Kehler's for General Dry Goods and
Groceries.

Specials for This Week:

- Delicious Red Relish. Per bottle.....10c
- Fancy Norwegian smoked Sardine in pure Olive Oil. Each.....10c
- Lippencott Apple Butter. 24 oz. for, each.....15c
- Clover Nook pure fruit preserves. 24 ozs. for, each .20c
- Fancy California oranges, ripe and sweet: Per doz.....25 to 50c

B. E. KEHLER