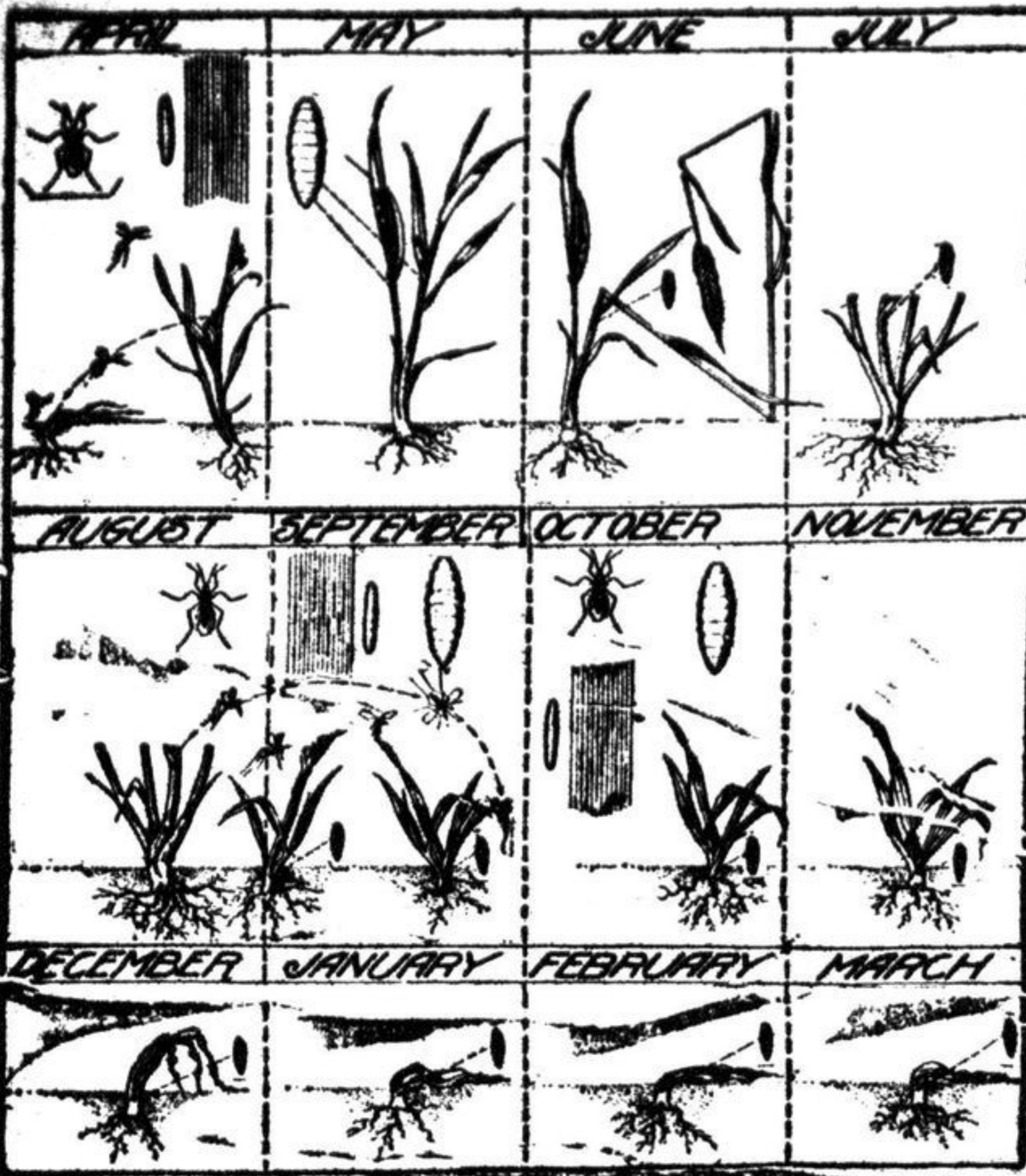


WHEAT GROWERS SHOULD WORK TO AVOID LOSSES TO 1920 CROP BY HESSIAN FLY



Development of Hessian Fly From Egg to Adult.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Losses to the winter wheat crop from Hessian fly have been rather wide spread. Losses are reported in the Shenandoah and Cumberland valleys. Straw-fallen wheat due to this cause was commonly observed in these regions where the percentage of infestation by the Hessian fly has very materially increased this year. Reports received from the western half of the Mississippi basin also indicate increased abundance of the pest.

No Remedy for Pest.

Growers of winter wheat should put into practice at once measures advocated by the United States department of agriculture to avoid losses to the 1920 crop by the Hessian fly. There is no remedy for the pest when once it takes possession of a crop of wheat. Injury can be prevented solely by keeping the fly out of the wheat. The department experts say the following methods are effective:

Do not sow wheat on stubble if possible to avoid doing so.

Plow under all infested stubble and ruined wheat where practicable soon after harvest, especially where this does not interfere with the growing of clover and forage grasses.

Destroy all volunteer wheat by harrowing, disking, plowing, or otherwise.

Plow Early and Deep.

Plow all land to be sown to winter wheat as early and deeply as existing conditions permit and prepare a thoroughly pulverized and compacted seed bed.

Conserve moisture against a period of drought at seeding time.

Use the best seed procurable.

Keep the soil in good till and, most important of all, sow winter wheat during the fly-free period as advised by local farm advisers or state experiment stations.

Community action in these measures is absolutely essential to complete success.

STORAGE HOUSES IN DIFFERENT SECTIONS

Insulated Potato House Is Best Adapted to South.

Aroostook Type Is Distinctively a Product of Maine and Confined Largely to That State—West Uses Storage Cellars.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The insulated potato house is not used extensively, and as a rule is better adapted to southern than to northern climates. The construction features of such a house is the thorough insulation of its walls, ceilings, doors and windows. In northern locations such a house must be heated by a stove.

The Aroostook type of storage house, with concrete or masonry walls and wooden superstructure, is distinctively a product of Maine and confined largely to that state. It is expensive and is always located on a side hill or knoll in order that advantage may be taken of a ground level entrance. The basements are usually from 8 to 12 feet deep, and most of them have a capacity of several thousand barrels. Generally the only provision for ventilation is by trapdoors in the floor through which the filling of the bins is completed. Occasionally a ventilator is found in the roof.

These houses, although practical in Maine, will never supersede the dug-out pit or storage cellar now used in the middle and far western states. Each of these types of storage has distinctive features which peculiarly adapt it to its own environment, but do not necessarily preclude use in other localities.

The artificially refrigerated potato storage house is confined practically to the storage of northern grown seed potatoes held in cold storage for second crop planting in the South. It is thought that community cold-storage plants of this type could be profitably used by the southern truck growers.

PREVENT WASTAGE ON FARMS

Among Other Things There May Be Spots That Wash, That Overflow or Are Poorly Drained.

Look out for the waste places on the farm. Some of these may be on fields that wash; some may be on the overflowed fields; some, the poorly drained places. The barnyard manure may be wasting; the implements being left out in the weather to deteriorate. The waste may be in trying to do with the hands what should be done with implements and machines. Look for wasted energy and wasted opportunities.

TOAD IS FRIEND OF FARMER

They Are Useful Guardians of Growing Plants and Vegetables—Devour Many Insects.

Despite its general unpopularity, the toad is a harmless, interesting and valuable creature. While the toad is often thought to be poisonous, the fluid which comes from a gland behind its eye is not harmful to human beings unless it comes in contact with a tender part of the body, such as the eye or lip. Toads change their skin periodically by splitting the old skin down the back, peeling it off like a Jersey and swallowing it. They are also useful guardians of growing plants and vegetables since they eat all sorts of insects. Their chief weapon against their enemy, the snake, is their ability to inflate their bodies to twice their normal size, thus making it difficult for snakes to swallow them.

ATTENTION TO SANDY SOILS

Very Deficient in Organic Matter and Are Subject to Blowing—Straw Covering Helps.

Sandy soils are very deficient in organic matter and are subject quite seriously to blowing. If such fields are covered with straw it will prevent this damage to a great extent. It will also add considerable to the humus content by increasing the organic matter in the soil, and the soil will hold a much larger per cent of moisture. Consequently it will be far superior to a soil that is deficient in organic matter. The straw spreader is very practical.

BEST EQUIPMENT FOR GARDEN

No One Can Enjoy Work With Crude or Unsuitable Implements—Work Is Made Easy.

Garden equipment is essential for best results in making a garden. No one can enjoy work with crude or unsuitable implements. All realize how easy hard work may be with the right kind of facilities for doing it. This is true in garden work. Garden implements cost so little in comparison to their value that no one can afford to get along without them. The same may be said of farm implements and needed equipment in general.

GROWING HEALTHY CHICKENS

Among Other Things Shade, Fresh Water, Clean Coops and Ventilation Are Important.

Shade, clean, fresh water, clean coops and colony houses, and good ventilation and plenty of room during the night are of the greatest importance in growing healthy, strong, vigorous birds, whether they are for meat, eggs or breeding.



Above: The Downers Grove boys parading at the County Reunion at Wheaton last Saturday. Below: Scenes which took place all over the Court House Grounds, returned soldier being "decorated" by pretty Miss with County medal.

COUNTY WELCOME AT WHEATON WAS A GREAT SUCCESS

From Parade Which Started After Noon Until the Evening Dance Everyone was Happy.

Last Saturday was without doubt the greatest day Du Page County has ever seen. Wheaton has seen crowds before—notably at the start of the Civil War when the local company marched away to do its part in the war of sections and in the fall of 1917 when a large aggregation gathered there to bid Goodspeed to a bunch of men going to Camp Grant—but the crowd which gathered there Saturday was larger, far larger than any of these.

It is estimated that fully 25,000 men, women and children took part in the afternoon's enjoyment. Of this number fully 1,800 were the boys, young and old, who took part in the great conflict which they helped win.

More than 1,000 soldiers, sailors, marines and army nurses marched in the big parade, besides the hundred that elected to review their comrades from the sidewalk or arrived too late to march. As rank after rank of these khaki and blue clad heroes passed the reviewing stand and marched onto the court house grounds, cheer after cheer for the things they had done rent the air.

Headed by the Downers Grove, Wheaton and Naperville reserve militia companies they paraded through the business district of Wheaton. Every available inch of room on the entire line of march was crowded with spectators. In the reviewing stand were the G. A. R. mayors and presidents of municipalities and the Board of Supervisors.

The men were seated at the tables after the parade and as each one filled out a card giving his name, address and branch of service a medal was handed him from the county. These will no doubt be cherished for life by the men who received them. They are bronze hanging from a bar by the allied service ribbon and bear on the reverse side these words, "Presented to our gallant sons in grateful recognition of their patriotic service in the world war." Enclosing the national coat of arms is a blue enamel border bearing the words in gold, "Du Page County, Illinois, 1917-1918."

For the afternoon the ex-service men and their friends scattered to the various attractions. Part crowded around the A. E. & C. baseball diamond where they tried to enjoy the games.

Wheaton and Glen Ellyn were to play and Downers and Naperville, the winners to play off for the county championship. These plans went far astray however and after much wrangling a team of players from Naperville and here defeated a team from Wheaton and Glen Ellyn.

Most of the vast throng stayed at the speakers stand on the grounds. Here they listened to speeches and heard and watched various entertainers. Following this wrestling and boxing exhibitions were the attraction. Many women who had never before seen exhibitions of this kind caught the fever and crowding close to the stand urged the participants on with voice and gesture.

While the various entertainments had been in progress the women of the county had been preparing the big feed for the ex-service men. Promptly at six the signal that chow was ready was given and the hungry "gobs" and "doughboys" made a rush for the tables.

In no time they made huge platters of chicken, crocks of potato salad, hundreds of pickles, rolls and pies, gallons of ice cream and coffee disappear as if by magic. The tables were attended by girls and women in red

cross workers costume and almost without exception these were related to some one who had been in service. Those who served from here were:

- Meddames—
- J. D. Gillespie
- Maud Dewey
- W. F. James
- T. F. Kelly
- Fred Drissler
- Martin Bauer
- Misses—
- Bernice Binder
- Marion Dexter
- Gwen Griffiths
- Etta Jory
- Katheryn Nash
- Grace Peterson
- Walter Staats
- Jay Allison
- Stewart Burns
- Frank Duncan
- Alfred Gardiner
- Ida Shanabrook
- Louise Wells
- Helen Mahoney
- Mamie Engelschall
- Lillian Schlauder
- Esther Tholin

FURNISHES PURE-BRED BULLS IN BREEDING TESTS

Department of Agriculture Co-Operates in Experiments with the University of Idaho.

With the shipping of two hundred purebred dairy bulls to the University of Idaho, at Moscow, an experiment which will be watched with interest by cattle breeders was started by the Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the university. These two bulls, one a Holstein and one a Jersey, will be used with the university herds in an experiment to determine the best method of fixing and insuring the uniform transmission of high production in dairy cattle.

According to the rather unique agreement with the University of Idaho, the Dairy Division will furnish the bulls to be used in the experiments, while the university is to supply the cows for the herds, not less than 12 cows being required for each herd. The expenses of feeding and caring for the animals will be borne by the university, and accurate records will be made and supplied to the Dairy Division on the production of milk, butter-fat test, date of calving, etc., of all dams and daughters of the herd.

The object of the work is not only to improve the high-producing animals now existing, but to determine the method of breeding that will produce the better animals in large numbers. Breeding work heretofore has been aimed largely at the breeding of high-producing cows only, without any attempt to compare the various systems of breeding, or to follow any definite system of breeding that would prove or disprove the present theories. The cooperative work with the University of Idaho is a part of a general plan formulated by R. R. Graves, of the Dairy Division, for extensive breeding experiments involving a large number of animals and extending over a number of years. These experiments will be carried out directly with the herds of the Dairy Division and cooperatively with herds of State experiment stations and individual breeders, and will undoubtedly furnish some valuable and accurate data for future breeding.

The breeding methods which will be compared at the University of Idaho are inbreeding versus outbreeding and line breeding versus outbreeding. Holsteins and Jerseys predominate in the university herds. The former will be used in the inbreeding and the latter in the line breeding experiments.

Honored His Great Foe.

The Crystal palace, home of the British Imperial War museum, was the scene in its earliest infancy of a touching incident apparently unrecorded by any of Wellington's biographers. According to "Le Palais de Cristal," a French weekly published in London at the time of the great exhibition, "one day in April, when our workmen were busily engaged unpacking exhibits in the French section, the duke of Wellington appeared, in company with his daughter, the marchioness of Douro. He was expressing his interest in several products of French industry, when the workmen happened to open a case containing a statue of Napoleon. The duke stopped his conversation, removed his hat, and bowed his head. It was easy to see, both by the attitude of his body and the expression of his face, that the old soldier was deeply moved. There fell upon all present one of those deep spells of silence which imply more than an ocean of words."

The Source. "Experts tell us that, roughly speaking, one marriage in three results in divorce," began the chap with the fund of useless irritation. "Yes," the other chimed in, "and it's the roughly speaking part that causes most of the trouble."

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