

I20  
918

3 MAY 8

COPY - 1956

# The Chemawa American

Printed at Chemawa, Oregon, and Devoted to the Interests of Indian Education

Vol. XX

Wednesday, April 10, 1918

No. 25

## INSECTS AND HOW TO GET RID OF THEM

The farmer who wishes to raise a garden, a few berries, or any kind of fruit, now must know how to get rid of numerous pests in addition to cultivating his garden truck or growing his fruit.

The means of transporting insects long distances, the destruction of great forests, abandoned orchards and farms, and many other causes, are factors in the enormous increase of noxious insects within the last two or three decades. In order to combat this increase various means are adopted by the orchardist and horticulturist, principal among which is the use of insecticides. Other methods, however, are effective to more or less extent and even in the case of the gardener or farmer who has a small patch may be as effective as the use of insecticides and of less trouble to apply. It's easy to clean the garden of all trash, old stalks, etc., after the crop is gathered, or to burn all old limbs that are in the orchard every fall, thus destroying millions of pupal, eggs and hibernating insects that would otherwise winter over; nor is it a difficult task to trap or hand pick many insects in early spring time that would produce an army sufficiently strong to destroy the war garden.

There are two general classes of insects, the biting and chewing insect and the sucking insect. Good examples of the former are the large common tomato worm that one sees on the tomato plants in summertime, or our old friend, the potato beetle, which fortunately is not found on the coast. Examples of the latter are the common plant louse that is found on almost all varieties of plants or the San Jose scale found so frequently on the limbs of apple or pear trees.

The biting or chewing insect is killed by internal poisons or those that take effect by being eaten by the insect while feeding. These are the various combinations of arsenic known as Paris green, London purple, arsenate of lead and the patent insecticides sold under various names. All are efficient.

The sucking insects are destroyed by external irritants or those that act externally. They close the breathing pores of the insect or choke him to death.

For this purpose various emulsions are used, such as kerosene and soap emulsions, Cook's soft and hard soap emulsions, fish oil soap, and numerous washes.

For fungus growth a combination of copper sulphate and lime called Bordeaux Mixture is used. Often it is desirable to combine a fungicide with insecticide, applying both at the same time and in the same mixture. Some form of arsenic is used when this is done.

## REPORTER'S NOTES

By Robert Downie

Julius Frank spent Sunday at Chemawa. He is located at Portland.

Mrs. Brewer was in charge of both the dining room and kitchen last week during Miss Skipton's absence.

Martin Colby, who enlisted in the U. S. Marine Corps last spring, is now in active service in France.

A few acres of onions have just been planted and the onion house is finished, ready to house the onions raised.

The tennis court is never vacant now. Dr. Fulkerson states that he wishes to meet the champion of the place.

Superintendent Hall left the school on a business trip to Eastern Oregon last Wednesday night, returning Friday.

Nick Hatch, an ex-student, paid Chemawa a visit last week. He expects to enlist in the radio service at San Francisco.

James McMann, our blind paper man, is very successful with his work. He would appreciate your help very much.

George Nix, who recently enlisted in the navy and who was stationed at the Bremerton Navy Yard, was given an honorable discharge.

Last Thursday, Terenty Mercurief's sister and brother-in-law from St. Paul Islands visited him. Mr. Hope is an officer of the St. Paul Radio station.

On Friday last Julia Gromoff, Annie Miller and Mary Motanic left to attend the Older Girls' Conference at Dallas, Oregon. They report having a very good time.

Dr. Fulkerson, our former doctor here at school, was recently given a lieutenant commission and has been ordered to report to officers' training camp at Ft. Riley Kansas, for training.