

# Farm Bureau Active

Economy of Combating Plant Diseases—Danger in the Silo—Sodium Fluorid Poisonous

**Brownsville Farm Bureau**  
The time this fall and had a very interesting session.

presented the advantages of a union high school.  
Tom Hill of Shedd, distributor of Moline implements for the farm

it promised for the future.  
J. B. Corn of St. Louis spoke the Oregon wool and mohair association saying that it had sold about 300,000 pounds of wool at from 4 to 7c a pound more than country buyers were offering.

County Agent Heyman spoke briefly on some of the project work and how it was progressing.

The meeting voted to meet regularly during the winter on the third Tuesday evening of each month.

Friday evening County Agent Heyman made arrangements with Elmer Henderson to conduct a poultry demonstration farm.

He then went to Charity and Lake Creek communities and on to Harrisburg for a community meeting that evening.

Friday evening 55 members of the Harrisburg farm bureau heard the accomplishments of the organization related by C. R. Evans and the implement co-operative buying plan outlined by Mr. Hill. J. B. Corn spoke of the flour, the mohair and wool pool. A number of farmers from Lane county sought admission, declaring there was no bureau in their county.

## CONTROL OF PESTS IS URGED

Can Be Brought About Only Through Pains-taking Technical Research, Followed by Adoption of Remedies by Farmers.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

When a plant disease or some other crop pest destroys an important crop throughout a large area, it is easy to see how dangerous these pests are both to agriculture and to the country. The farmer whose crop is destroyed suffers through loss of his income; the consumer often through abnormally increased cost of his food supply. Occasionally, as in 1918, when the wheat crop of the United States and Canada was reduced approximately 280,000,000 bushels by black stem rust after the entire expense involved in its production, except that of harvesting and threshing, had been incurred, the result is so serious as to endanger the stability of banks and of business generally in the devastated region and even, as in that case, to threaten the future of nations through impairment of food supply when needed for winning the great war.

**Take Heavy Toll on Crops.**  
But spectacular and widespread destruction of crops is by no means the only harm worked by plant diseases. Every season and in substantially every important producing section they take heavy toll on crop production. Their existence without control constitutes one of the chief hazards which the farmer encounters, increasing his cost of production and ultimately the price which consumers must pay.

It has been difficult to determine even approximately the amount of damage done by plant diseases, but very careful estimates recently made by the pathologists of the state experiment stations and the Department of Agriculture indicate that in 1919 the production of ten of the important cereal, fruit and vegetable crops was reduced more than 650,000,000 bushels by plant diseases. This estimate does not include damage due to insects nor to adverse climatic conditions.

When it is remembered that substantially equal expenditures for labor and other items up to the point of



Protecting Wheat Seed Against Smut by Formaldehyde Treatment.

harvest are required for the diseased and the healthy crops, it is clear that these pests constitute a most grievous

and dangerous overload on agriculture, our basic industry.

**Must Aid Stabilization.**  
That stabilization of agricultural production, which is highly desirable from the standpoint of business as well as of the producer and the consumer, can only come when farmers generally are able to shape their plantings that, with normal weather, the acreage planted will produce the approximate quantity required to meet the consuming demand. Until this is accomplished, seasons of shortage with prices painfully high to the consumer are certain to be experienced. Along with these will come years of excessive production in which the producer is compelled to bear destructive loss because prices are below the cost of production. For the correction of this destructive alternation of too little and too great crop production the development of effective control of plant pests is one of the most important factors.

## PARTLY FILLED SILO IS DANGEROUS PLACE

Turn Machine Blower on Before Attempting to Enter.

Number of Accidents Occur Each Year Owing to Carelessness and Ignorance of Methods of Removing Deadly Gases.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Turn the machine blower on and leave it on for at least two minutes before anyone is permitted to enter a partly filled silo. Unless this rule is followed, the result is likely to be dead men, says the United States Department of Agriculture.

Annually fatalities occur among farmers and their helpers as a result of the workmen entering half-filled silos after the deadly carbon monoxide gases have had a chance to accumulate directly above the freshly ensiled corn. A few days ago two Illinois farmers were killed and another was rendered seriously sick by silo



Newly Constructed Silo—Doors Should Not Be Wedged into Place Until Needed to Prevent Waste of Corn.

gases which are almost as dangerous as the poisonous mustard gases used during the recent war. In this instance, one of the farm workmen entered a 50-foot silo which had been half filled the previous day. Some time elapsed and when he did not come out, another of the hands ascended into the silo. Neither reappeared, though the other workers shouted to them repeatedly to come down.

Fearing an accident, the farm owner finally climbed into the silo. He also was immediately overcome by the poisonous fumes and only the fact that others followed him, forced open the extra silo doors and carried him into the open air saved his life. The two other men were suffocated immediately.

Each year, a number of accidents of this kind occur, due largely to carelessness and ignorance of the proper methods of eradicating the dangerous gases. The preventive measures are simple and efficient and, where they are followed, there is no danger.

No workman should ever enter a partly filled silo, after the ensiled corn has had an opportunity to develop poisonous carbon monoxide gases overnight, until the machine blower has been started. The fresh air dilutes and scatters the obnoxious gases to the extent that they are rendered harmless. After the blower has been operated for two minutes, it is perfectly safe for the workmen to enter. Another precaution which should be practiced religiously is not to wedge the silo doors into place until they are needed to prevent the waste of the ensiled corn. Many farmers follow the practice of placing most of the doors before any great amount of corn is cut and deposited in the silo. This prevents free circulation of air through the silo which, in turn, operates to favor the accumulation of carbon monoxide and other deadly silo gases.

## SODIUM FLUORID POISONOUS

Care Should Be Taken That Material Does Not Get Into Drinking Water or Feed.

If sodium fluorid is used for killing lice on chickens be careful not to let it get into the food or water. Don't pour it out where the hens will drink it before it can soak into the ground. The material is rather poisonous if taken internally.

Where some of the sodium fluorid in dust form reaches the body of the operator, and is allowed to remain for several hours, local irritation and burning may occur on tender parts of the skin. In dusting large flocks it is better to use a table rather than to hold the fowls between the knees. The solution does not injure the hands, even when dipping is continued for several hours, except where there are sores, which may become slightly irritated.

Don't allow sodium fluorid solution to remain in galvanized vessels a great length of time. It is best not to keep it overnight in tubs or galvanized containers, as it will injure them.

## LONG SIEGE OF FREAK WEATHER

World Is Slowly Recovering From Severe Attack of Meteorological Mumps.

EXPECT PATIENT TO SURVIVE

United States Suffers Chiefly From Excess of High Temperature and Deficiency of Moisture—Some Recent Disasters.

New York.—The old spheroid known as the earth is emerging from what some human diagnosticians might call a severe attack of meteorological mumps. It has been accompanied by an intermittent fever, manifested in a world-wide heat wave of unusual length and intensity. In spite of crises and relapses, earthquakes, tidal waves, cloudbursts, typhoons, waterspouts, hailstorms, floods and hurricanes in many widely separated parts, from Kamchatka to Cape Horn and from Guam to Guadalupe, the doctors are confident the patient will recover.

Meanwhile the United States for the last year has been suffering chiefly from an excess of high temperature and a deficiency of moisture, a condition unprecedented in the fifty years' history of the weather bureau.

**Suffers Heat Waves.**  
The persistent higher temperatures, for which a number of speculative explanations have been given, began in August, 1920, and for the succeeding twelve months there was an average monthly excess above normal of 3.4 degrees. March, 1921, an unusually warm spring month, had an excess average of 10.8 degrees. The first slight break in the record occurred last August, which was slightly below normal.

In the nine months' period beginning in October, 1918, and ending in July, 1919, the average monthly temperature was 2.71 degrees above normal, and this was a record until sun spots, sea bottom upheavals or other hypothetical causes sent the mercury still higher. The highest average temperature ever recorded in this country for the month of March, weather officials say, was 48.3, in March, 1921.

The average temperature for April, 1921—55 degrees—was the warmest for that month in half a century. May and June were not unusual, but July broke all records for the preceding eleven years.

Weather bureau officials here declined to discuss the possible connection between the present high temperatures and disasters of nature in many parts of the world.

A glance back for recent disasters and natural phenomena shows the following:

Two million Koreans starving in Manchuria owing to drought-ruined crops.

Three hundred buildings wrecked and many killed by hailstorm and waterspout at Baez, Cuba.

Three volcanoes, Villarica, Llalma and Lanin, spout flames more than a thousand feet from craters.

Drought kills fish in river Seine and France suffers most severe drought in 47 years.

Rhine and Moselle rivers do great damage in highest flood in 136 years.

Cloudburst and hailstorm damage at Rome, Italy.

Mount Vesuvius shows activity and earthquake shock is felt from Leghorn to Lake Lugano.

Italian destroyers carry inhabitants to safety as volcano Stromboli resumes activity.

Damage of several million drachmas done in Greece by severe hailstorms.

**Earth Blocks Canal.**  
Earth blocks Corinth canal.

Cyclone devastates three towns in Haiti.

Volcano Kilauwa in Hawaii spouts immense fountains of lava.

Activity of the volcano Popocatepetl in Mexico increasing.

Earthquake shakes Vera Cruz and four other cities.

Lightning strikes oil wells, causing

millions of dollars damage in Tampico and other districts.

Mexicans pray to "water goddess" to end drought.

Volcano Colima in Jalisco is in eruption.

Many lives lost in waterspout which destroyed part of Tangier, Morocco.

Volcano Masaya in Nicaragua in eruption.

Typhoon and floods in Philippines, and especially on island of Luzon, do great damage.

Six new craters opened at Mount Izalco, Salvador.

Waterspout in Mala-Dours, province of Spain, damages crops and villages.

Heat in the Alps causes glaciers to shrink and nine mountain climbers are killed.

Seventy-five dead in tornadoes which sweep southern United States.

Flood inundates Pueblo, causing \$10,000,000 property loss.

Forty-seven perish in San Antonio (Texas) flood.

One consolation of the freak weather, however, is the prospect of an "open winter."

**Find Buried Treasure.**

Berlin.—Twenty million marks' worth of gold and silver, which is believed to have been hidden by Germany's legendary "Capt. Kidd"—Claus Stortebeker—has just been dug up near the North sea coast, said a Hamburg dispatch to the Neue Berliner Zeitung.

**SECOND HAND**  
2 good sets Heavy Work Harness for sale  
1 set heavy Hack Harness  
1 set single buggy Harness  
1 Clipper Fanning Mill, in first-class shape, for sale. Have you a good milch cow to trade for new machinery?  
See me for new farm implements.  
**G. W. Mornhinweg Implement Store**

**MAYBERRY & MCKINNEY**  
**LIVE STOCK BUYERS**  
Highest prices paid for Beef, Pork, Veal and Mutton. See Us before you sell. Halsey phone 179. Brownsville phone 37c51.

**SPANISH DOUBLOONS**  
BY CAMILLA KENYON  
PICTURES BY A. WEILL  
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IT MAY be presumptuous to compare any story with the immortal "Treasure Island," but there is a real basis for it here, for the narrative does deal with treasure, pirates and a Pacific island in an uncommonly delightful way.

In thrills, it must yield to its great predecessor; in humor, it is at least a good second; in variety and up-to-dateness, it has the advantage.

It is a real treasure hunt with the unique quality, giving rise to delicious humor, that the hunters are led by women. It is a genuine treat.

Watch for It as a Serial in These Columns!

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