

The Coddling-Moth or Apple Worm

THE coddling moth, or apple worm, destroys from 25 to 50 per cent of the Western apple crop each year.

It is one of the insect pests that cannot be exterminated, but may be kept in fairly good control by proper methods. The two principal means of control, according to C. P. Gillette, of the Colorado Experiment station, are the use of arsenical poisons and the bandaging of the trees for the purpose of catching the worms. Of the arsenical poisons that may be used, probably arsenate of lead is as good as anything. It is sold either in the form of a paste or a dry powder. The paste form should be used in the proportion of about three or four pounds to each 100 gallons of spray. If the powder form is used, mix one and a half to two pounds to each 100 gallons of spray.

The most important application that can be made for the control of this insect is the poisonous spray applied just as the petals have nearly all fallen from the trees, and before any of the calyx lobes have closed. This treatment should be made within one week after the blossoms are off, as some varieties of apple will have the calyx closed within six or seven days after the petals fall, when the weather is quite warm, and if the calyx has closed, it is impossible to do thorough and efficient work because the poison cannot be lodged in

the calyx cups where most of the worms eat into the fruit.

The first spraying should be made for the special purpose of filling every calyx cup with the poisonous liquid and anyone can test the work that is being done by pulling down the limbs and determining whether or not the calyx cups are being filled. If they are not well filled by the first spray, I do not believe it is possible afterwards to do good enough work to prevent a rather large percentage of the fruit becoming wormy or worm specked.

While the first brood of worms do comparatively little harm, and the second brood do a great deal of injury, it should be remembered that the worms of the second brood are the offspring from the first brood of worms that have been allowed to mature. The way to prevent this injury by the second brood is to destroy as completely as possible the worms of the first brood.

If the trees are large, it will be found necessary to use from eight to ten gallons of the liquid, and sometimes more, to make a thorough treatment.

It is practically impossible to do the best work in the first treatment of full grown trees without using a long spray rod and a tower in order to be able to throw the spray forcibly downward through the trees.

A good power outfit can hardly take care of more than twenty acres of full grown apple trees and do the work well.

New Condensing Plant

Steps toward the formation of a co-operative condensing plant in Eugene to cost \$10,000 and employ twenty-five men handling milk from 500 to 1000 cows are being taken by Frank Fletz, a farmer living three and a half miles southwest of the city. He has been interested in condenseries in the east and declares that he has seen farmers in communities in which he has lived have their profits increased some \$10 a cow a month.

He is a member of the Eugene Fruit Growers' Association and believes that the same principle can be applied to the sale of milk that is used in the sale of fruit. He declares that canned cream is shipped into Eugene and is used all through the Willamette Valley. He says that the market for the product is the entire country and that Eugene, a natural dairying center, can compete with any other community in the sale of the product on any market.

He further believes that the farmers can sell milk to the condensery at from 16 to 17 cents a gallon, which is more than a creamery can afford to pay. The canned milk sells at 56 cents a gallon. It is his plan to call a meeting of the farmers interested and who own dairy cows. He proposes to form a stock company of which stock will be sold at \$10 a share. Each farmer will be allowed to purchase stock at the rate of one share per cow. With a given amount raised on the part of the farmers he states that he knows additional money can be borrowed for the enterprise.

Laughs From Far and Near

Explained.

"And what is that strap under your chin for?"

"That is a jaw-strap, madam, to rest our jaws when we are tired out answering questions."

No Sign.

"Touch not that champagne bottle, young man. There is madness in it."

"Oh, it doesn't follow it's mad because you see it foaming at the mouth."

The Gaits.

Thisisthewayhespededalong,
Atfortymilesanhour—

This the pace he walked back home,
When busted was his power.

Hadn't Noticed It.

"Mandy, what did your husband say about the scenery of New York City and its environs?"

"Nothing; all he talked about was the awfulness of the styles of dress the women wore."

A Natural Question.

"Madam, the feather in your hat is getting in my eye," exclaimed a man in a crowd. The woman turned around, looked him over, and then inquired, "Why don't you wear glasses?"

At Least Logical.

He—People are saying you married me for my money!

She—Well, I had to give them some reason.—The Bystander.

Guilty.

Wife—There must have been some punishment for King Solomon.

Hubby—There was. He had a thousand mothers-in-law.

At the Game.

A man on first and third!" she he.
"Here's where we work the squeeze!"

Oh, Charlie, dear, not right out here—
It is so public, please!"

Court Humor.

Judge—What's the charge against this man, officer?

Policeman—He's a thief, your honor. When caught, no less than seventeen watches were found on him.

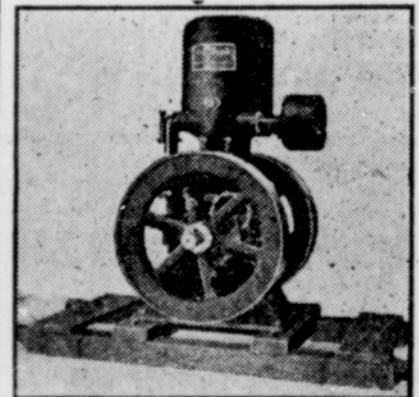
Judge—Seventeen! Why, you must have captured old Procrastination himself.

Our Dangerous Banalities.

"How de do, Lady Smythe! I've just driven the motor over to fetch my wife away."

"How nice of you, Admiral; but I do wish you'd come sooner."

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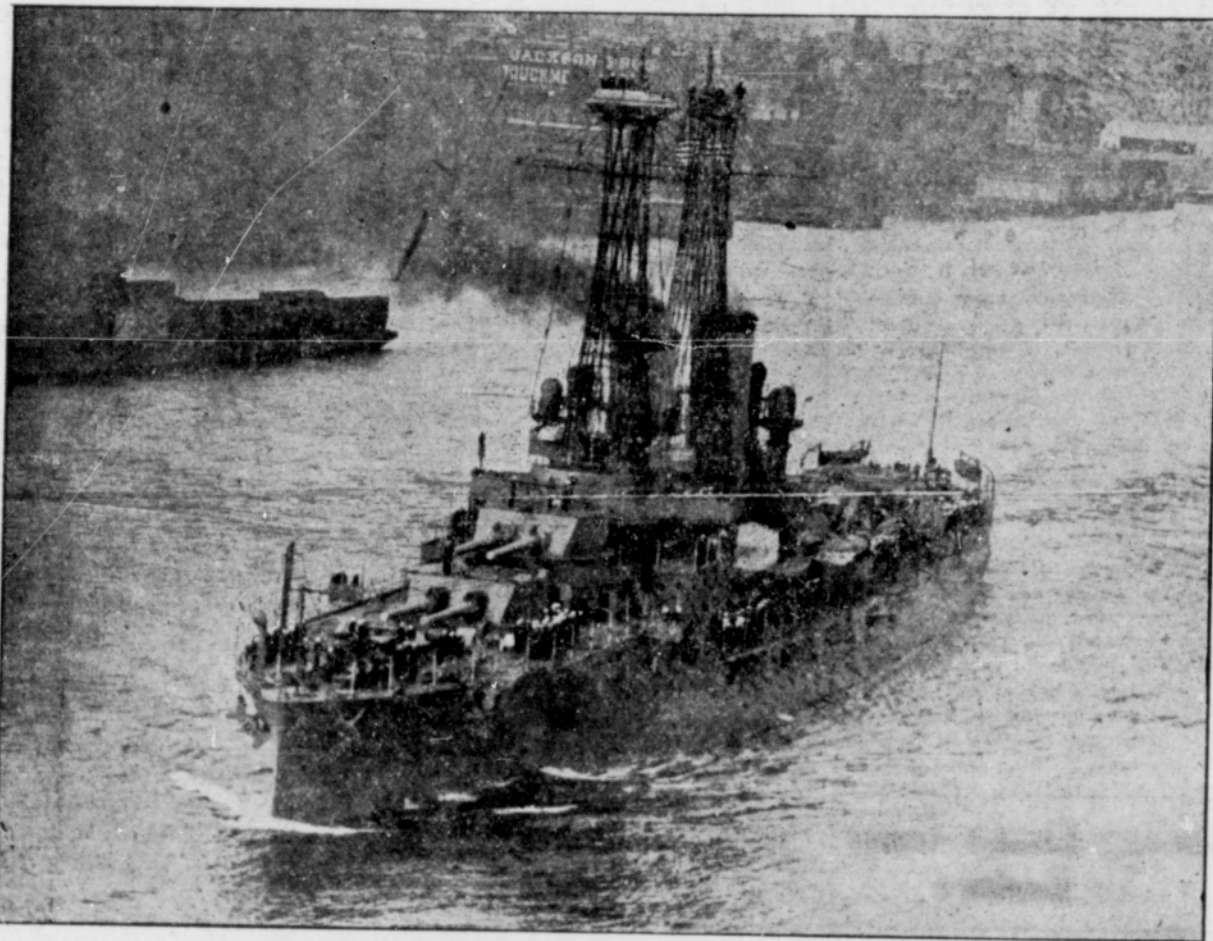
The Beebe Company

Department C.

182-4-6 Morrison St. Portland, Oregon.

Uncle Sam's Great Fighting Ships on Way

View of One of the Finest War Crafts Shown Leaving New York Harbor for Vera Cruz, on a Mission to Make Peace With Huerta.



Battleship North Dakota Passing Under Brooklyn Bridge on Her Way to Mexican Waters—Photo Copyright by Hearst-Selig Company.

THESE be days when everyone is talking war. Even the Home and Farm Magazine Section has fallen heir to some of the excitement. A number of our subscribers have asked us to print some war pictures and so

long as we can obtain an occasional picture that is absolutely unique we shall try to do so. Above, for example, is a picture of the great battleship North Dakota, caught by the Hearst-Selig moving picture man as she

speeded under Brooklyn Bridge, N. Y., on her way to Mexican waters.

The North Dakota gives an impressive idea of our great battleships; moreover, of the hopelessness and futility of Mexican opposition to our program of pacification.

Warning! Don't Sell Skimmed Milk

DAIRYMEN, grocers and restaurant keepers who sell milk at retail often violate the laws regulating the sale of milk by unintentionally selling skimmed milk.

If the milk is not thoroughly mixed before pouring from a large container into a small can, pitcher or other receptacle, most of the cream, which natur-

ally rises to the top, will be poured into the first receptacles which are filled. The last milk poured out is actually skimmed milk, for it contains little or no cream. The same trouble occurs when milk is drawn from a faucet, except that in this case the process is reversed; as the skimmed milk is drawn from the bottom of the can first and the cream layer remains until the last.

This practice of not mixing the milk has caused milk vendors to be brought into court, although the violation of the law may have been unintentional in many cases.

The department of agriculture recommends that milk be retailed in bottles. Whenever it is necessary to sell bulk milk, vendors are advised to mix their milk thoroughly each time before pouring from a larger container into a small one if they wish to avoid unintentional skimming. This can best be done by stirring the milk with a long-handled dipper. Shaking the can is not sufficient.

Ohio hens are said to average only 90 eggs each per year—about enough to sell the table scraps fairly.