

FARMER AND PLANTER.

ABOUT THE BOLL WEEVIL.

Some Practical Advice for Controlling the Boll Weevil for the Next Cotton Crop.

Prof. Fred W. Mally, in a letter to the press, gives some practical advice for controlling the boll weevil for next year's crop of cotton. The following is a digest of its contents:

Experiments have proven that cattle fatten readily when grazed upon cotton at this season of the year, especially if there are yet some immature bolls and squares. Any top crop or unpecked cotton will, therefore, be fully repaid in the fattened steer, and is, therefore, not a loss. As a matter of fact grazing the cotton intelligently, in ordinary years, will save to the planter, in the feed and value of his cattle, the top crop, which is now so often lost. This method of grazing the cotton should, therefore, be looked upon in the light of a business proposition.

There is one difficulty about the general application of this grazing method. The planters, many of them, have not a sufficient number of cattle to graze off their cotton acreage, neither can they secure enough in their neighborhood. To overcome this obstacle, some of the larger planters along the Brazos bottom, in Brazos and Burleson counties, have gone to northwest and northeast Texas, where cattlemen are short of feed, and have bought carloads of steers and shipped them to their plantations.

But there are those who are not able to buy. For these, tests have recently been made of a method which will serve them well and enable them to make a successful fight against the pest. In the sandy sections, or the prairie land districts, where cotton does not grow too rank, hitch up a mowing machine and mow off the cotton, leaving from three to five rows across every ten to twenty acres uncut. Follow the mower with a hay rake and wind-row the mowed cotton. As soon as the cotton dies the boll weevils leave it and seek fresh, green cotton for their feeding, and naturally find the rows left uncut. Recently a field managed in this way was inspected and the trap rows left standing were fairly alive with boll weevils. The plan is to mow off all the cotton except a few trap rows on which to colonize the fleeing weevils. In this way the acreage to be grazed is confined to the trap rows, and so reduces the acreage to be treated that any ordinary farmer can muster up enough cattle to graze it down.

Spraying tests have shown that first colonizing the weevils as above outlined on trap rows, and then spraying these rows thoroughly each day for a few days with a suitable preparation, come nearer destroying absolutely all the weevils than any other method. There is more or less shaking and jarring of the cotton while the cattle are grazing, and a small per cent. of the weevils will drop to the ground and escape. This also occurs when the trap rows are sprayed; but in this case the plants are covered with the poison and the weevils find it after getting back and are poisoned.

For spraying the trap rows, use the following formula: Dissolve three ounces of arsenic by boiling in three gallons of water; dissolve one pound of arsenate of lead in a gallon of cold water; mix the two poison solutions well; this done, add water to make 21 gallons and mix the whole thoroughly; then fill sprayers and apply to the cotton. Spray the trap rows once a day until no more live weevils are found. This will indicate that they have either all been destroyed or are going to their winter quarters, and further spraying will be of no value. Sprayed trap rows should not be grazed.

The bottom-land planters, where cotton grows too rank for the mower, should use a home-made stalk cutter. It is a cheap implement, and expedites the work of cutting the stalks very materially. The following description will enable them to have any carpenter and blacksmith to make one. It is designed to pass between two rows, and cuts one row at each side as it is pulled along by the mule. Take two pieces of 4x4-inch lumber, about eight feet long. The lower side should be trimmed and rounded to a runner edge. Then form the letter A, with proper bolting. Make the spread to suit the width of rows on the plantation. Then take two steel blades about three inches wide, and have a blacksmith make a cutting edge along one side. The blades had better not be less than 3/8-inch thick. When the edge has been developed, bolt these blades, one on each side of the A frame. The blades should be of sufficient length so that they will pass well through the rows to be cut on either side. They should be set and bolted at an angle of 45 degrees, extending backwards, so as to give the edge a gliding cut. One mule will readily pull this implement through the cotton rows, cutting down two rows at a time and making a large acreage per day for each implement. It enables the bottom land planters to develop the colonizing trap row system as readily as the prairie land farmer.

The important point to be remembered is that this trap row colonization must take place before the killing frosts—Texas Farm and Ranch.

TURKEY FATTENING.

A Few Hints on Preparing the Great American Bird for the Consumer.

If taken right, there is not a creature of any kind easier to fatten for market than a turkey. If undertaken

wrongly there could not be one more unsatisfactory.

Never try to confine the fattening turkeys in an inclosure of any kind, because it simply can not be done satisfactorily with fowls that have been used to free range during the whole of the growing season.

The turkeys should have become accustomed to returning to the farm buildings at night before this by being regularly fed.

If this has been done, as soon as frosts come to an extent to kill off all grasshoppers and other insects on which the turkey commonly feeds, the flock will expect to remain about the building where they get their rations regularly.

Don't make the mistake that the novice invariably does of starting the turkeys on a full ration of corn, and particularly new corn, and expect them to fatten and do well.

If given such treatment the change is too great for the turkey's digestive system, and the next thing are turkeys ailing with bowel trouble.

The keeper must aim to keep sickness out of his flock, for the simple reason that a sick turkey invariably is a dead turkey.

Start the turkeys on a mixture of equal parts corn, wheat and oats, and unless the corn is new and unseasoned there will not be much trouble.

But, in order to get the turkeys to eat such a combination, this mixture must be placed in pans or similar dishes, so there will be no chance for the fowls to pick out the corn and next the wheat.

After they have once become accustomed to eating all three grains, the sorting will be reduced to a minimum, and the grain may be fed by scattering.

Under this treatment the fatter the turkeys get the quieter and more docile they become.

As a turkey gets into condition for market the flesh begins to take on a beautiful golden color, and when turkeys are fattened on the range in this manner the flesh is mellow and sweet, and commands the highest price on any market—C. P. Reynolds, in Chicago Drovers' Journal.

Advantages of Fowls.

Fowls possess the advantage, to the owner, that they can be raised in all climates, cold or hot, wet or dry, with or without irrigation. And if given half a chance the birds will secure two-thirds of their food by foraging. In this they have no more conscience than an American, or any other sort of soldier. They, like the soldiers, will take anything they can reach, just to keep in practice. They will forage in field, orchard or garden, and in the kitchen, unless the door is barred. They will eat their own eggs, which habit they probably acquired by associating with the cannibal races of men. Chickens, especially, are cosmopolitan, found in all the ends of the earth where men have a local habitation.—Farm and Ranch.

No Danger of Overproduction.

Overproduction of poultry and eggs need not be feared, for awhile at least. Some have been deterred from growing poultry on a large scale for fear of overdoing the thing; but in this, as in every other branch of food production, the more there is grown the more the people will consume. The average consumption of fruit in the south, for instance, is ten times, or probably twenty times, what it was 25 years ago, and solely because ten or twenty times as much fruit is grown. The same will apply to eggs and fowls. And yet prices are as good all along the line as they were in the "good auld days, lang syne." After awhile there will be ten times as much produced as now, and the people will eat ten times as much as now.—Farm and Ranch.

Progress the Watchword.

Every farmer of stockman who improves his stock is making progress and bettering his condition. The higher the quality of his animal the more care and pride he has in raising and feeding them, and consequently the more they are worth to him when finished in good marketable condition. Every stockman should have on his banner the word progress.—Farmers' Home Journal.

HERE AND THERE.

—According to reports made to Orange Judd Farmer the Irish, or white, potatoe crop just harvested is the smallest (with possibly one exception) in ten years.

—It is first-class city property that will net the owner six per cent. on its market value. It is second-class farm property that will not net ten per cent. on its value.

—Wheat should never follow wheat, nor any any small grain. The best thing for the land is a crop of cow peas after wheat, or sweet potatoes, or almost any fall crop will do better than small grain without some different crop between.

—Corn is a carbonaceous food, good for maintaining bodily heat in cold weather, by storing up fat. It is only good for growing fowls in small quantities. Oats, wheat and any green feed fowls will eat, suit the purposes of growth better.

—Sheep make the best use of grain when it is fed in its original whole, dry condition. Masticating their food thoroughly, the finest weed seeds are totally fined and destroyed. Finely-ground grain forms a sticky mass in the moth, and seems distasteful to the sheep.

—Eggs and milk are two of the most valuable food products in nature, not only as luxuries, as they surely are; but for their intrinsic value as nutrition. They are equally good mixed or unmixed, and are the chief elements in the richest dainties of the table.

"Apples on the Half-Shell."

A variation of baked apples has the somewhat fanciful name of "apples on the half shell." Slices of bread are cut into rounds (the cover of a half-pound baking powder can makes a good size), buttered and put in a baking pan. Pare and core some large, good apples, cut them crosswise into inch-thick slices, put one on each slice of bread, dust with granulated sugar, and put in hot oven. Bake twenty minutes and serve with plain or whipped cream.—New York Evening Post.

No government, however corrupt, selfish, venal, extravagant and exacting, can bring a population to starvation in a land like Turkey. Grapevines run all over the houses. The Turkish vineyards are incomparable. The poor Turk takes little trouble about his agricultural implements. His plow is much like that which Noah must have used, for it is simply a long piece of wood, with a yoke of oxen at one end of it and a single handle at the other. With this the rayah just scratches the soil. The

crops are usually magnificent, but the waste is immense.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

First Pessimist—"Nor do I believe in a man waiting too long before getting married."

Second Pessimist—"No; for then it is quite likely to be a case of 'Marry at leisure, repent in haste.'—Brooklyn Eagle.

When They Were Reminded. Sunday School Teacher—Now, children, what did Pharaoh say to Moses? Children—We don't know.

"Oh, yes, you do. He told Moses to go and do something. Now, what did he say?" "Go way back—and sit down!"—Baltimore American.

The Count Came First. "Miss Bondy has married some blooming titled foreigner." "Count?" "I think he did."—Smart Set.

The youthful lawyer's profession is usually better than his practice.—Chicago Daily News.

Every man is the hero of his own imagination.—Indianapolis News.

Johnny Obeys.

"Children," said the teacher, while instructing the class in composition, "you should not attempt any flights of fancy, but simply be yourselves and write what is in you. Do not imitate any other person's writings or draw inspiration from outside sources."

As a result of this advice Johnny Wise turned in the following composition: "We should not attempt any flights of fancy, but write what is in us. In me there is my stomach, lungs, heart, liver, two apples, one piece of pie, one stick lemon candy and my dinner.—Baltimore American.

His Market Was Brooklyn. "No, sir," exclaimed the loud-voiced drummer in the smoker. "I'm proud to say that no house in the country has more men pushing its line of goods than ours." "What do you sell?" asked a curious one. "Baby carriages."—Syracuse Herald.

No Value. Freddie—"Can't you give me something for my head?" Doctor—"Wouldn't take it as a gift."—Chicago Daily News.

The modern version—What are the sound waves saying?—Puck.

The gifted bride is the one that gets the presents.—Philadelphia Record.

Just the Man.

"I say," said the business man to the detective, "some fellow has been representing himself as a collector of ours. He has been taking in more money than any two men we have, and I want him collared as quickly as you can." "All right; I'll have him in jail in less than a week." "Great Scott, man! I don't want to put him in jail; I want to engage him."—Boston Transcript.

Mass on Tackle.

A bargain counter rush at Charleston, S. C., resulted in severe injuries to a number of women participating in the race for marked-down commodities. This indicates that feminine pastimes have the same element of danger that pertains to masculine sports.—Baltimore Herald.

A Sad Loss.

"Jones," said a professor to the prim donkey in his class, "what is electricity?" "Well, sir," was the reply, "I don't know, but I have forgotten." "That is very unfortunate," said the professor. "The only man who ever knew, and he has forgotten."—Baltimore American.

Dubious.

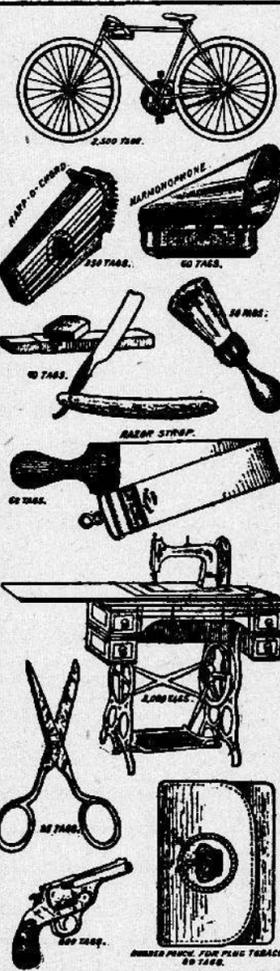
Querious—Is he out of danger? Cynicus—Oh, no. The doctors are still treating him.—Judge.

FREE FOR TOBACCO TAGS

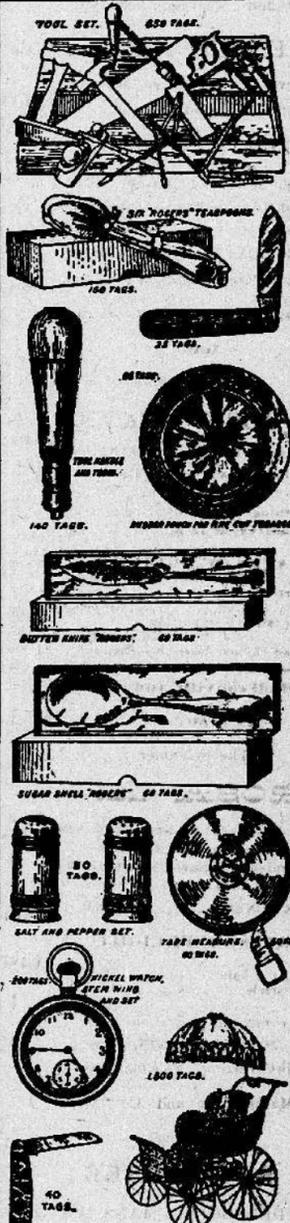
NOV. 30TH

FROM

1902.



"STAR"
"HORSE SHOE"
"PIPER HEIDSIECK"
"BOOT JACK"
"DRUMMOND" NATURAL LEAF
"GOOD LUCK"
"NOBBY SPUN ROLL"
"OLD PEACH & HONEY"
"STANDARD NAVY"
"RAZOR"
"E. RICE, GREENVILLE"
"TENNESSEE GROSSTIE"
"GRANGER TWIST"



2 GRANGER TWIST Tags being equal to one of others mentioned.

"J. T.," "Cross Bow," "Spear Head," "Old Honesty," "Master Workman," "Sickle," "Brandywine," "Jolly Tar," "Planet," "Nep-tune," "Ole Varginy."

TAGS MAY BE ASSORTED IN SECURING PRESENTS.

Our new illustrated CATALOGUE OF PRESENTS FOR 1902

will include many articles not shown here. It will contain the most attractive List of Presents ever offered for Tags, and will be sent by mail on receipt of postage—two cents. (Catalogue will be ready for mailing about January 1st, 1902.)

Our offer of Presents for Tags will expire Nov. 30th, 1902. CONTINENTAL TOBACCO COMPANY.

Write your name and address plainly on outside of packages containing Tags, and send them and requests for Presents to

C. Hy. BROWN, 4241 Folsom Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

