

# OF INTEREST TO THE FARMERS

First, carefully examine the grain field to determine whether the cut worms are present. From late afternoon until dark is the best time to make the examination, for the worms are then above ground, moving about and feeding. During warm, fair weather they disappear into the ground in the early morning and are not to be seen unless we dig into the soil around the roots of the wheat, says J. R. Parker, of the Montana Experiment Station, in the Montana Farmer.

During cloudy or rainy weather the worms feed and move about more or less during the day and there is no general movement in the late afternoon and early evening as occurs during fair weather. Most frequently the worms will be found invading the wheat fields around the edges and bare spots from which they have eaten the wheat and will be found extending into the grown crop that remains.

Right on the edge of the uninjured wheat field the worms will be found in greatest numbers. The immediate problem is to stop their advance. To do this plow a deep furrow with the verticle side towards the grain to be protected and about ten feet ahead of where the wheat loss has been destroyed. Plow a similar furrow thirty or forty feet further into the uninjured wheat.

These will act as barriers to slow down the advance of the worms, but in themselves are effective for only a short time. With them should be used the poison bran mash which has previously been recommended in many of the state papers. This is prepared as follows: 25 pounds of coarse bran, 1 pound of Paris green and a half pound of salt, thoroughly mixed until the whole mixture shows a greenish tinge. One pint of cheap molasses is then mixed in a pall of water and is added to the dry material. The finished product should be a coarse, crumbly mess that will fall apart into scatter flakes when scattered from the hand.

This should be scattered lightly along the furrows that have been plowed. The worms advancing across the furrows are thus brought in contact with the poison and will almost always feed upon it and be killed. In addition the poison bran mash should be scattered broadcast between the furrows and over a 30-foot strip extending from the first furrow into the area where the wheat has already been destroyed.

Scatter at the rate of 15 or 20 pounds of the prepared mixture to the acre. It should be remembered that this dope is effective only when moist and after a warm day, fresh poison should be scattered in the furrows if living worms are still present. The material should be put on in the late afternoon or early evening.

If an entire field is invaded and the worms are widely scattered, broadcasting the poison bran mash over the whole field will be the most effective means of control. This may seem a big undertaking, but the materials will cost only about 25 cents per acre and the labor is not so much as might be expected. Such treatment is not an experiment, but is sure to kill thousands of worms and thus save much of the crop.

Mr. Buell of Bozeman applied some of the mixture upon his wheat Tuesday evening and Wednesday dead worms could be seen all over the treated ground. The full effectiveness of the remedy cannot be judged entirely by the number of dead and dying worms that are to be found upon the treated ground. Many worms that take only a little of the poison will crawl hundreds of feet and may live several days before they die. The main point is that they stop feeding.

It is expected that this pest will continue in the worm stage until about the middle of May, when it will transform into a resting stage, known as the pupa. In July, August and September night-flying moths emerge from the pupa. They lay eggs upon green vegetation and upon sod and from these eggs come more cutworms. Parasites and natural checks generally so reduce the worms that bad outbreaks seldom occur year after year.

In 1908 a bad outbreak occurred in the Bitter Root valley. In 1907 and again in 1910 much injury was caused by this pest in the Gallatin valley. The present outbreak is worse than any previous and extends in scattered localities all over the state. In some sections near Three Forks fully 5,000 acres have already been destroyed and will have to be re-seeded.

This pest is not the typical "army worm" of the east, but is an ordinary cutworm which adopts the "army" habit and for that reason is called the "army cutworm."

News that the wheat fields of Montana were being devastated by the army cutworm was first received at the experiment station at Bozeman about 15 days ago. From a number of cities in the eastern part of the state, including Hardin and Glendive, and in the northern part of Montana, from Havre and from the western part of the state, came word that great damage was being done.

Among the most serious obstacles one has to meet is the fact that farmers believe the remedy prescribed to kill the worms will not have the desired effect. This is not true. I have frequently supervised the spreading of the poisoned bran mash, in order to show that the worms die from eating it. There is no doubt, that if farmers whose fields have been visited by the cutworm will begin in time, the crops may be saved.

In one instance I spread the poison over a space of about four square feet. The next morning we counted in this space 125 dead worms and 23 in which there was some life, which proves beyond a doubt that the poison has the desired effect. And the 25 which were yet alive eventually died.

I am convinced that if the poison recommended by the state agricultural college is applied to the affected fields, that thousands of dollars will be saved in Montana. Farmers may hesitate

about using the remedy prescribed, but it will do the business. It has been frequently tested, and in practically every case, the fields have been saved.

Near Logan a field was pointed out to me by a widow. Ten days ago it was as promising a piece of wheat as could be found in Montana. Today it is not worth a farthing. Whereas, the field was green, it is now brown from the devastations of the cutworms. If the poison had been applied in time, the field would have been saved.

In the Helena valley many of the fields are not so far gone that they may not be saved. In other instances they are ruined. Farmers are not yet fully aware of the immense loss that may result to their crops from the devastations of the army cutworm, but bulletins are being sent out from the agricultural college urging that they take every precaution to prevent a spread of the pest.

**BUSINESS LARGE AND SMALL.**  
"A Fergus County Farmer" contributes the following to the Northwest Stockman and Farmer:

At the meeting of the American Society of Equity held in the city of Lewistown there was introduced from the platform of the Judith theater by B. C. White, chairman, men who represented both large and small business. This meeting, taken from the business standpoint, was, in the opinion of the writer, one of the most important movements ever inaugurated in Fergus county. There was evidenced at this meeting some hostility toward the farming class and vice versa. Now understand the writer to be an advocate of co-operation, but not co-operation as advocated by a few of our doorstep agitators. Believing as I do, and I am inclined to the idea that a major portion of my farmer brothers are of the same belief, in justice to all organizations our prejudices should be concealed until such time as we may proclaim to the world that we are all brothers.

With due respect to each of the speakers presenting their sentiments at the meeting, I think that some of the ideas advocated by different ones there should be acted upon in a very businesslike and considerate manner. Otherwise discordant relations will be the result. There was evidence that some mistrusted big business and also that others cared not for small business. They must of necessity go hand in hand. It is one of God's laws that they shall exist. Our commercial organizations, likewise our farmers, must join hands in a concentrated effort for the upbuilding of our great and grand country. In justice to our boys and girls to whom we shall soon consign the reins of government, we must be conservators, we must consolidate our efforts and leave not a polluted path behind us.

Why should big business not work in harmony with small business? Why should the writer antagonize large interests? Is not his great ambition success?

Why not, Mr. Farmer, help big business to build manufacturing plants, packing houses, mills, creameries, etc. Do not infer from this that I am for allowing him to be too oppressive in his demands. If such demands be made, we shall in due time collectively own all of the industries that may be of such benefit to us.

Why not, Mr. Businessman, show mercy on small businesses and allow a legitimate margin of profit? Why not stamp the approval of your organization upon the petition of the farmer for legislation vitally effecting his business, more and better schools, telephones, roads, markets, hail insurance, and various other things, among them lower taxes? Will some one kindly answer the following questions. Why are moneys derived from sales of state lands loaned to favorite bankers at 2 per cent? Why patronize some industries when your merchant charges you 100 per cent on merchandise, adds 20 per cent for time note and 10 per cent for interest? Why not have a central flour mill for the distribution of our product and a meat packing establishment of some capacity?

**CARE OF BROOD SOWS.**  
Says George P. Lillard in Campbell's Scientific Farmer:

Intelligence, expert knowledge, persistent attention to detail, coupled with a fondness for the work, are indispensable to maximum success in any line of human endeavor, and hog raising is no exception.

A very eminent man was asked at what age the education of a child should begin, and his reply was, "Before its mother is born."

You will readily make the application. The profitable brood sow must bring two litters a year, in the neighborhood of a dozen robust, healthy pigs, and to do this she must be up to the maximum in strength and constitutional vigor. It being impossible to produce such an animal in one generation, these requirements must obtain in her ancestry. Starting, then, with the carefully selected pigs that you intend to feed and condition for brood sows, your success is contingent on the measure of your intelligence, diligence and preparedness.

Comfortable quarters must be provided. An abundance of shade and pure water are an absolute necessity during the summer months, while warm sheds or portable A-shaped houses that will furnish ample protection from cold rains and sudden blizzards in the winter are also indispensable.

A succession of pasture with limited access to the "gober," chufa, potato and cowpea patches, but always carefully guarding the possibility of the young sow becoming too fat.

Kindness and affection in handling any kind of livestock pays big and nowhere more so than with hogs.

To be able to transfer your sow and pigs or your bunch of shoats to or from any pen or pasture on the farm just by the call of your voice and a bucket

of feed in your hand is a valuable asset.

Sows bred from the middle of May to the middle of July will farrow in September and October and the pigs will get a good start before cold weather. The sow should be in medium flesh when bred, but when safely in pig she should have good, strong ration to build her up and produce a good strong litter of pigs.

Alfalfa, oats, wheat or Bermuda grass pasture and slop of shorts and rice bran with a little meat meal or tankage would be very near ideal.

Go slow with corn to the brood sow or young pigs. Never be afraid of giving hogs too much corn. Usually the trouble is to give them enough. Never permit the sow or pigs to become lousy. Crude oil is a cheap and effective remedy for destroying lice.

Before the sows are to farrow separate them to avoid any danger at the critical time. Be sure the food is laxative enough to keep them in good health, as constipation may be fatal to the sow when her pigs are born.

For twelve hours after farrowing, sometimes longer, the sow should be given only water. If all goes well feed a laxative, nourishing food, gradually increasing the ration to meet the demands of the pigs.

When the pigs are a few days old make them follow their dam out in the sunshine and take exercise, for if they are getting all milk they can consume and lie in the house all the time they may develop thumps.

As soon as the pigs are old enough, or have acquired the eating habit sufficiently strong, that you can wean them without checking their growth, which will be at from seven to eight weeks of age, take them away from the mother gradually. A very good plan is to take two or three today and the same tomorrow and the next day, taking the strongest first. Breed the sow as soon as possible after the pigs are weaned, which should be within a week. To guard against worms, indigestion, etc., keep a mixture of hardwood ashes, charcoal and salt in the pens, accessible to the sows and pigs. They soon learn to make the proper use of it and it is about as good a tonic as you can buy.

**THE WHEAT CROP.**

The 1914 wheat crop of the United States was estimated to be 89,000,000 bushels. The estimated surplus carried over from the 1913 crop was about 76,000,000 bushels. There was, therefore, an available supply of 967,000,000 bushels. As the normal annual per capita consumption of wheat in the United States is about 5.3 bushels, 520,000,000 bushels should meet our own domestic requirements for food; in addition, 90,000,000 bushels are required annually for seedling. Six hundred ten million bushels, therefore, should supply the normal domestic demand. This would leave a surplus of 357,000,000 bushels. Of this surplus about 210,000,000 bushels were exported by January 30. This left 147,000,000 bushels, or 40,000,000 bushels more than our average annual export for the past five years, for export between February 1 and the appearance of the new crop, or for carrying over into the next crop year. The amount is sufficient to permit the export of nearly 1,000,000 bushels a day until July 1, before which time the new crop will begin to be available. This is about the average recent exportation of wheat from the United States. The United States is not likely to be threatened with a shortage of foodstuffs.

**IT WAS WORTH THE WAR.**

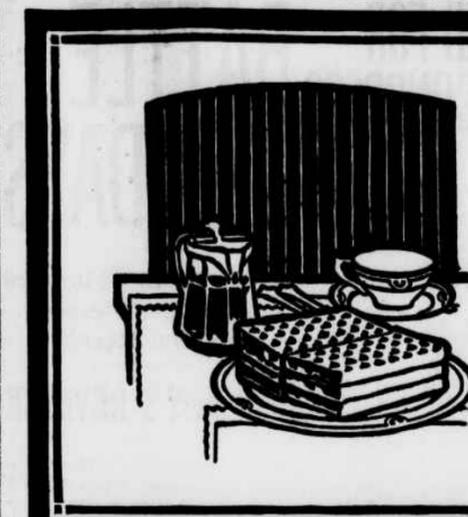
However, the war may result for Russia, there seems to be a conclusion among the leading journals that one result already attained is worth the cost of the war in blood and treasure. Since the banishment of vodka Moscow reports for the first month of the ban a decrease of 54.7 per cent in criminal cases. In the county of Moscow the decrease has not been so large, though the proportion stands 93 to 160. Enforcement of the law, it is asserted, is harder in the country than in the city, an opposite condition to that which obtains in this country.

The Novoye Vremya, the leading newspaper of Petrograd, and thus of all Russia, commenting upon the results of the short period of prohibition of alcoholic beverages, says:

"The experiment of the last few weeks has shown that if the treasury loses something because of the ceasing of drunkenness, the people gain enormous and priceless advantages. \* \* \* From all sides comes telegrams and letters describing the wonderful transformation of life of the people, the extreme decrease of crime. Detention houses and jails, police courts and offices of examining magistrates are empty. Hoolliganism in some localities disappeared entirely, street begging has been considerably reduced. Cities and villages have assumed a quiet appearance. \* \* \* Temperance has infused modesty and serious dignity into the conduct of the people. If we are now more or less certain of the outcome of the war, we owe it first of all to the excellent order with which the mobilization has been completed. This order would not have prevailed had the liquor shops been open. Recall to mind how in the Manchurian war the reservists were called to the colors; their march was accompanied by the destruction of villages, railroad stations, and even towns, and it was necessary to subdue the rioters by armed force. \* \* \*

"Whatever may be the end of the present war with the Germans, we must be eternally grateful to it for the first extensive experiment in public temperance.

"There is great hope that if the experiment in involuntary temperance continues as successful as in the past months the government authorities may gather sufficient courage to put an end to this invertebrate public evil. Oh, what a great, saving deed that would be! It would be more than throwing off the Tartar yoke or the abolition of serfdom; it would be the destruction of the devil's power over Russia. \* \* \* We do not yet know what the Russian nation is as a sober nation. \* \* \* From times immemorial has alcohol been poisoning our blood. What will our future be, then, if our government shall undertake the pious



**Dr. Price's**  
CREAM  
BAKING POWDER

Sixty years the standard

Dr. Price's is free from alum or any doubtful or unwholesome ingredient. It is made from Cream of Tartar, derived from grapes, pure and healthful beyond any question.

Do you feel satisfied that the baking powder you are using is absolutely safe and certain?

Have you read the label to see if it contains alum?

## FEW CUT WORMS ON WEST SIDE

SOME FOUND IN DENTON AND STANFORD DISTRICTS BUT IS NO DANGER.

## PLANT LICE DO SOME DAMAGE

Carl Peterson and Mr. Howard Seamans, entomologist from the State Agricultural college at Bozeman, returned Saturday night from another search for any outbreak of army cutworms in this vicinity which might have appeared. Mr. Peterson reports that they found a few of these worms, but no more than would be likely to appear at any time. They also found a few plant lice, these pests particularly infesting the Kolin and Moccasin districts. These can be exterminated by careful tillage of the affected ground, and the experts advise the planting of flax in fields which may be completely destroyed by the lice.

Mr. Peterson states that there need be little fear of a bad outbreak of the army cutworm. However, this does not mean that the farmers should give them no further thought, as constant watchfulness is advisable. Mr. Seamans left yesterday morning. Mr. Parker, another expert entomologist from Bozeman will arrive today to confer with Mr. Peterson.

## EXAMINATION WAS TOO SEVERE

LOS ANGELES, April 26.—Today's proceedings in the trial of Mrs. Lillie Pratt and Chas. E. Sebastian on the charge of contributing to the delinquency of Edith Serkin, Mrs. Pratt's 17-year-old half sister, ended the cross-examination of Miss Serkin. After she had just broken down under a fusillade of questions and a brief recess was taken, she was excused from further examination. The prosecution next called Cecil Lewis, Mrs. Pratt's former chauffeur, to corroborate Miss Serkin's direct testimony involving the two defendants. Lewis testified that he worked for the Pratts for room and board from January, 1914, until last February, and that during that time Mr. Pratt, a cattle buyer, was frequently absent from home.

"How often did you accompany Mrs. Pratt and Miss Serkin up town during the absences of Mr. Pratt?" asked the district attorney.

"About twice a week," replied the witness.

"Did Mrs. Pratt ever tell you where she was going?"

"Three or four times she said she was going to meet Chief Sebastian. Replying to further questions Lewis swore he had called up the police chief at his home and office on several occasions for Mrs. Pratt."

## SOME OF THE FARMERS WHO WILL GROW SUGAR BEETS

The experiment of sugar beet raising in this county is gaining interest and a number of Fergus farmers are declaring their willingness to carry the experiment out in their own fields. The ground which will be seeded by the local Chamber of Commerce is being prepared for the seed as soon as it arrives. County Agriculturist Carl Peterson gives as his opinion that if sugar beets cannot be grown in this plot without irrigation, they would never succeed anywhere else, as the soil conditions meets all requirements.

Some of the farmers who will go in for beet raising this spring are: Herman Gauthier, Straw; William Abel, Lewistown; A. B. Long, Lewistown; F. E. Jones, Winnet; Ben Rogge, Winnet; Oscar Thompson, Smith; J. W. Fowler, Lewistown; Jim Vannack, Brooks; Joe Fulda, Brooks; Charles Hassett, Brooks; Frank Millsap, Flatwillow; William Peters, Windham, and B. E. Gibson.

## REFUSED TO SELL.

NEW YORK April 26.—The Argentine government, it became known here tonight, recently has refused offers from Italy and Greece for the purchase of the superdreadnaught Moreno, which was built at Camden, N. J., and which is to sail for the South American republic, the price offered being \$17,500,000. The Moreno cost \$12,000,000.

## EXPLOSION KILLS TWO.

FORT BRAGG, Colo., April 26.—Two members of a crew of 15 men at work for the California Western Railroad and Navigation company near here were killed and 10 injured by a delayed explosion of dynamite today. C. A. Curtis, superintendent of the company, and James Gordon, conductor of a freight train, are among the injured.

## SITUATION CLEARING.

AUSTIN, Texas, April 26.—The high water situation in north Texas tonight apparently was gradually clearing with the stoppage of rains, although streams still were rising, while in south Texas steadily rising streams yet to carry the northern floods were causing considerable anxiety.

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## SWANSONS HAVE NARROW ESCAPE

LEWISTOWN PEOPLE JUMP FROM CAR JUST IN TIME TO SAVE LIVES.

## AUTOMOBILE HURLED THIRTY FEET

Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Swanson, well known residents of Lewistown, who left here last week for Helena, making the trip by auto, had a very narrow escape from death Sunday. The Helena Independent gives the following particulars of the accident:

Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Swanson of Lewistown narrowly escaped death yesterday afternoon when a Great Northern train crashed into their automobile at a railroad crossing near Silver, and sent the light car hurtling in the air for a distance of 30 feet. Both Mr. and Mrs. Swanson barely had time to jump from their machine before it was struck by the last-moving passenger train.

Mr. and Mrs. Swanson were driving to Helena from Great Falls. Their side curtains were down and they did not notice the train until they had driven to within a few feet of the crossing. Seeing the train approaching, Mrs. Swanson called out a warning to her husband. The machine reached the middle of the crossing when the engine stopped dead.

Jump Just in Time.

Mrs. Swanson jumped from the machine and called to her husband to follow her. They had run but a few feet when the train crashed into the car, lifting it high in the air and throwing it a distance of nearly 30 feet. The machine is a total wreck.

The engineer applied the emergency brakes and the train was brought to a stop about a hundred feet from the crossing. Mr. and Mrs. Swanson were brought to Helena on the train.

The accident was witnessed by Wes Maresm of this city, who was several hundred yards in the rear of the Swanson machine. He said he saw the other machine stop, but thought it had reached the other side of the crossing. When he saw the engine crash into the machine he expected to find the lifeless bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Swanson as he had not noticed them jump from the car.

Well Known Here.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Swanson are well known in this city, having lived here for several years when Mr. Swanson was state organizer for the Woodmen of the World lodge. He made his state headquarters in this city until a few years ago.

He is now in the insurance business in Lewistown.

## JOHN BUNNY WHO IN MOVIES HAS MADE MILLIONS LAUGH, IS DEAD

NEW YORK, April 26.—John Bunny, whose antics as a moving picture comedian have made million laugh, died at his home in Brooklyn today. He had been ill for about three weeks of a complication of diseases.

## NO BREAK IN LEVEE.

TEXARKANA, Ark., April 26.—Levee engineers along the Red river tonight denied reports circulated today that one thousand feet of levee had been washed away near West City, Ark., and it was stated authoritatively that no break had occurred at any point along the Red river. While that stream is rising, no damage has yet been done, it was said.

# FARM LOANS

We furnish commutation money and make loans on farm lands and large stock ranches. We make a specialty of paying off small liens and placing the indebtedness into one large loan.

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Rooms 312 and 313, Bank-Electric Bldg.