LESLIE DEUEL

Potato Beetle Fight

Important to use the Proper Amount of Lead Arsenate and Spray Early

(By W. G. Parish)

The striped Colorado beetle was our greatest insect pest during the year 1921. On account of the mildness of the winter, the insect wintered over without a very great loss. The beetles appeared very early in the season, in fact they were numerous long before the first potato plants appeared above the surface. As soon as the tender potato plants appeared through the ground the beetles found the plants and deposited large clusters of eggs on the under part of the leaves.

We realized early in the season that we had a fight on our hands to save our potato crop and immediately made ready to wage war on the pests.

The first thing was to get all spray machinery ready and in working order. When we were nicely at work and had the pest under control our spray materials, such as paris green and lead arsenate began to give out as the dealers had kept only a limited supply on hand. The County Agent was called upon for assistance in securing a new supply. By telegraphing a supply was secured and well distributed through the county in two days.

The best all-around spray and the one that gave the best satisfaction to all concerned was made up of 2 pounds of lead arsenate (dry) to 50 gallons of water. When possible this spray should be used before the eggs of the beetle are hatched.

The arsenate spray forms a coating over the foliage which does not wash off in case of a small shower. Paris green does not cling to the plant and a shower will wash it off.

The secret of spraying and keeping the foliage in a healthy condition is to use the proper amount of arsenate of lead and spray very early in the growing season. I found that many of our farmers were careless in spraying their fields. The nozzles of the spray would be allowed to become clogged, and they were too saving in the amount of poison used. Two pounds of lead arsenate to

COUNTY AGENT WORK GIVEN GOOD SUPPORT

County Agent work is being well supported by appropriations this year. So far there have been no reductions in appropriations for County Agent work beginning July 1 next. In fact, there have been several increases. The commissioners in the following counties have already made appropriations for the next fiscal year: Corson, $3,000; Walworth, $2,000; Dewey, $2,500; Day, $3,000; Lyman, $2,000; Lake, $2,000; Haakon, $2,200; Union, $2,300; Minnehaha, $3,000; and the commissioners of Fall River and the旁边的三个条款，分别分配为$2,000和$3,000。

HOW AURORA COUNTY CHECKED ARMY WORMS

Two Sections of Land Were Treated and Worms Exterminated in 12 Hours

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SOUTH DAKOTA EXTENSION REVIEW, BROOKINGS

May, 1922

THE COUNTY AGENT'S JOB

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THE FIRST DECADE

Extension Publications

Grasshoppers, Cutworms and Army Worms and Their Control by Poisoned Bran Mash, by A. L. Pow, 20 pp., illustrated. Gives distribution of these pests in the state, life histories, instructions for mixing poisoned bran mash and its use as a control for all three pests.

The Farm Bureau Picnic, by Horace M. Jones, 7 pp., mimeographed. A plan is outlined to weigh and test the milk for two days each month and thus get a fairly accurate calculation of the yield of each cow. Prices for Farm Bureau cattle are offered, and the active program in marketing farm produce. The active program in marketing farm produce. The active program in marketing farm produce. The active program in marketing farm produce. The active program in marketing farm produce.

HOW AURORA COUNTY

CHECKED ARMY WORMS

(Continued from page one)

Plankinton by telephone and arrived on the scene of action early in the afternoon, being brought out by one of the Aurora County trucks. Calls were sent out over the farm lines requesting that everyone come to the Miller farm to assist in mixing and spreading the bait. Between eighty and one hundred answered the call. Wagon boxes were used in mixing the bait, the process being completed in about two hours.

The men were divided up into groups and each group was assigned a certain part of the infested land to bait with enough of the poisoned mash to cover that area. The process of applying the bait was completed by dark. The party broke up and everyone went home wondering what the results would be.

Next morning found many of the farmers back in the infested fields anxious to learn the results. A party of them made a brief trip over some of the infested fields. It was reported that most of the worms were dead, in fact, it was difficult to find worms that were still alive. The work was pronounced a complete success.

Two sections of land severely infested with army worms had been treated with poisoned bran mash within 10 hours after the farmers had learned of this method of control. Practically all of the army worms were dead or dying within 12 hours after the bait was applied. Timely information combined with whole-hearted cooperation on the part of this community saved many acres of crops in a very short time.

LESSONS FROM DEUEL

POTATO BEETLE FIGHT

(Continued from page one)

50 gallons of water should go on one acre. If this amount is carried out over two or three acres the amount of poison left on the vines to kill the bugs will be sufficient. It is well for the County Agent to be in the field almost constantly at this time. In order to get the best results some plantings need special attention, as some planters need more instruction and help than others.

We had a crop of 6,400 acres in 1921 and our average yield was very good. Our 1922 crop will be handled in about the same manner as last year.

George Hansen, County Agent in Potter County, recently had a trap set for him. George had been agitating the curing of poultry through the local press. A member of "The Spit and Whittle club decided to show the new County Agent. He secretly marked three hens, the other three angels, and then asked the County Agent over to call at his flock. To his surprise, all three of the marked hens were placed in the good layer flock. Since this event, George has one of the town's curbstones orators speaking loudly in his behalf.

South Dakota Extension Review

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MAJOR PROJECTS FOR 1922

District conferences of County Agents were held at Sioux Falls, April 10 and 11; Aberdeen, April 12 and 13; Water-town, April 14 and 15; Pierre, April 17 and 18, and at Deadwood, April 19 and 20.

Discussions of county programs of work, hog cholera schools, the wool pool, boys' and girls' club camps, moving picture house, Home Extension Agents, and other phases of Extension work filled the programs.

In the discussions of the county programs of work it developed that the major projects under way, from the point of the number of counties adopting them, are: Development of county bureaus through better organization, cow testing, purebred sires, farm management schools, forage crops for hog feeding, hogging down corn with soybeans, stock judging, baby beef clubs, tile drainage, contagious disease prevention, improved grain varieties and livestock shipping association.

At the request of B. H. Hibbard, professor of agricultural economics at the University of Wisconsin, M. R. Benedict is acting as a member of the committee on extension for the American Farm Economic Association for the coming year.

Comprehensive Program of Cow Testing Inaugurated in Jones County

A comprehensive program of cow testing has been put into execution in Jones County by W. F. Gamble. He has secured the cooperation of every cream station in the county to test the milk of individual cows of their patrons. He has also secured the cooperation of 25 farmers who will weigh the milk and take composite samples from each cow for two days a month. After 12 such monthly tests he will have practically as good results as those arising from the operation of a cow testing association. These results will be of value not only to the farmers having their herds tested, but will be of benefit to all farmers in the county in that it will furnish figures on the production of the average Jones County cow under nearly all conditions. Neither can results be measured in terms of testing alone because experience shows that in the wake of testing comes better feeding, care and housing and a desire to build up a dairy herd through breeding.

This is a very commendable project and those who know the difficulty with which cow testing is sometimes confronted, know that Mr. Gamble was not visiting farmers primarily to say "Good morning." He meant business and got it.

The annual discussion of wool disposal is at hand. J. C. Holmes urges that all counties conducting a wool pool keep a record of prizes offered at home where the wools are shipped and compare them with the prizes finally received when the clip is sold through the national pool. Sheep culling at the time of shearing is also urged.

Mrs. A. L. Ford and Virginia Ann are taking advantage of the grasshopper season to visit their relatives in Kansas. Mrs. Ford says that when the head of the house is spending all of his time in the other end of the state she might as well be in Kansas as in Brookings.
SOUTH DAKOTA EXTENSION REVIEW, BROOKINGS

HIGH SPOTS

Items worth more than passing no-
tice as taken from the County Exten-
sion Agents' monthly reports.

Summer E. Davis.—Twenty-six head of purebred and high grade Holsteins and Guernseys were secured in Wiscon-
sin. These cattle were purchased by a committee selected at a meeting held in the County Agent's office. Interest in dairying has been aroused.

Eight pruning and spraying demonstra-
tions were put on with a total at-
tendance of 91.

One thousand pounds of alfalfa seed and 830 bushels of soybeans, Acme wheat, potatoes, clover, and timothy seed has been located for farmers.

L. C. Lippert.—Twelve demonstra-
tions in the control of rodent pests have been planned and seven already held with an attendance of 61. Seven pois-
obed bait distributing points have been located. The farmers furnished the oats, county furnished the poison, and the County Agent puts on the demonstra-
tions, mixing the poisoned bait and leaving it with a reliable person. Com-
munity clubs of three communities picked the men to distribute the bait.

Cooperating with the city of Selby and the Selby community clubs, the County Agent laid out and supervised the plans for the Selby city park. He also as-
sisted the county commissioners in pur-
ching shrubs for the courthouse yard, and laid out and supervised the planting.

Gave an Arbor Day talk at the Meck-
lenberg school and assisted in laying out the trees and shrubs on the school house ground.

Chas. D. Sayler.—Eight soybean de-
monstrations arranged. Two men plant-
ed Manchuria, two Mandarin, one Ito San, and three Manchu. Four men are plant-
ing beans with corn, two plant-
ing alone, and two are trying both methods.

A circular letter on treating seed po-
toys has been ordered and the County Agent's office distributed. The local druggist said to me: “Say, when you send out another circular letter like that, for gosh sake, let me know about it. They are 'running me lousy' for cor-
rrosive sublimate.”

George S. Hansen.—Definite demon-
strations were arranged for at the April meeting of the Farm Bureau board of directors. Farmer demonstrators have al-
ready been arranged for to conduct the following demonstrations:

Two Ear to Row Corn Tests.—In each of these tests 50 tested ears will be used, one farmer using yellow dent corn and another white dent corn.

One Hill Selection of Potatoes Demon-
stration.—This is to be taken up by one of the boys in the club under his father's supervi-
sion. A bushel of Early Ohio seed potatoes have been ordered and the demonstration will cover 100 hills.

One Demonstration on Treatment of Potatoes for Disease.—This plot covers 480 hills, one-third of which is to be treated with formaldehyde, one-third

with corrosive sublimate, and one-third receiving no treatment. The field is to be divided into four plots in the op-
posite direction and sprayed with bor-
daux mixture and lead arsenate, one-
forth to receive no spraying, one-fourth sprayed once, one-fourth to be sprayed three times, and one-fourth sprayed six times.

One Soybean Pasteure Test.—One far-
mer has agreed to sow soybeans with corn in one pasture and corn alone in another pasture. About 10 hogs in each group will be weighed before and after pasturing to determine the differences in gain.

One Soybean Variety Test.—This test consists of a plot having a row each of five different varieties of soybeans, side by side, to determine habit of growth, date of maturity, etc., on the different varieties.

One Alfalfa Pasteure Demonstration.—
This demonstration will compare alfalfa with an oat pasture for hogs. Weights will be recorded before and after going on the green pasture, before going on the corn, and after being on the corn for some time to determine the differ-
ences in gain.

Five Home Demonstrations.—Only part of the groups arranged for.

Wool Marketing.—Ten wool growers will be secured to come into the wool pool. The exact price they could secure on pooling today will be recorded and compared with the pool price later.

A. S. Gray.—Fifteen prairie dog towns listed for poisoning. Poisoned oats pre-
pared and distributed at cost. One or two leaders selected in each neighbor-
hood who superintend the distributing and scattering of the poison. About 2,000 acres listed for eradication work.

Harry J. Boyts.—The executive board has planned a clean-up campaign with the township chairman directing the work in their townships where free workers cannot be secured.

Sam L. Sloan.—Two new communities formed community organizations. Twelve organized communities now hold regular monthly programs.

Twelve soybean demonstrations ar-
anged for and seed secured for the co-
operators.

John A. Gunning.—Five tons of sweet clover seed and 4,710 pounds of alfalfa seed have been sold out of the county through the County Agent's office. Fifteen bushels of seed corn, 36 bushels of speltz, 60 bushels of Cole oats, 150 bushels of flax, and 125 bushels of barley have been located for farmers who are all asking for certified seed.

Oscar Mills.—The stockmen in one community were organized for the con-
struction of a dipping vat to control an outbreak of cattle scab. Mr. Patty laid out this vat and gave some valuable point-
ters in regard to the construction.

Henry O. Putnam.—One carload of purebred Guernsey cattle imported. Fourteen orchard pruning demonstra-
tions held, and also one spraying demon-
stration.

Dick Lewallen.—Two pig clubs were organized and officers elected. Meetings are to be held every two weeks if pro-
gram committee assigns part to each member of the club.

Guy W. Austin.—Five drainage de-
monstrations staked by J. C. Patty. Eight ventilation projects arranged for.

Eva Bickel.—Two hundred twenty-six boys' and girls' club members and local leaders enjoyed the second annual Club Day Tour in Sioux Falls. The Manches-
ter Biscuit Company ran the plant on Saturday to accommodate the club peo-
ple, besides being very generous with cookies and boxes of animal crackers. At the Crescent Milk Company, the par-
ty was taken through the plant and each member was given an Eskimo Pie. Din-
er was served at the Morrell Packing Company dining room and financed by the Morrell company and the Argus Leader. The City Fire Department gave the club folks a fire run demonstration. A trip was made through the telephone exchange building, the Home Furniture Company, the L. & A. Bollay seed, and the Farmer and Breeder plant. The business firms of the city cooperated generously in making the tour a success.

Glady's Skouge.—Sewing club parties are planned by the girls' sewing clubs. The girls assume entire charge of the parties with their own committees on entertainment, refreshments, etc.