

SOUTHEASTERN BIRDS DESTROY INSECTS

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
The southern farmer is indebted to most of the 400 species of birds found in the Southeast for destroying various insects which attack his field crops, garden truck, forage plants, and fruit. Of these birds, at least 60 species are of service in destroying the cotton boll weevil, which is steadily extending its activities throughout the southeastern states.



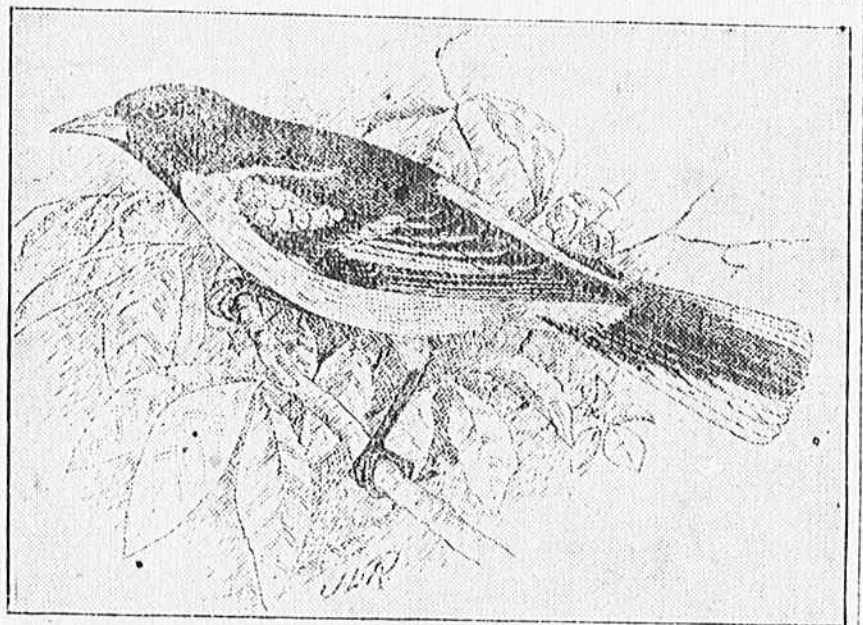
Meadowlark, a Constant Feeder on Weevils.

east in summer and fall and attack practically all vegetation, are eaten by 88 species of birds.
Chinch bugs, which are extremely destructive to corn and wheat and which are supposed to have but few natural enemies, the biological survey found, are eaten by 24 species of birds. Of the other insects attacking corn, the southern corn root-worm, or spotted cucumber beetle, is eaten by 26 birds, and the brown root chafe, by 21. The southern fig eater, which feeds as well on other fruit, is destroyed by 14 species of birds, the crow leading in efficiency.

Of the insect pests feeding on forage crops, practically all kinds are eaten by some group of southeastern birds. One of the most important of these pests—leatherjackets—are consumed by 100 different kinds of feathered enemies in the southeastern states and a score or more species of birds feed on the various kinds of clover weevils.

There are many bird enemies of truck crop pests also in the southeast. From 19 to 33 species of birds were found to eat each of the following: Flea beetles, sweet potato flea beetles, grapevine leaf beetles, grape flea beetles, bean leaf beetles, rice weevils, Colorado potato beetles, and the 17-year locusts. The survey disclosed that 49 species of southeastern birds feed on horse flies, which, while they do not attack plants, are exceedingly annoying to both humans and animals and even transmit some forms of disease.

The biological specialists who made the survey of insect-eating birds in the southeast draw the conclusion that the birds of this region are much more important to agriculture than is generally supposed and that farmers should recognize the fact and do all in their power to protect their feathered friends. The bulletin may be secured free of charge on application to the United States department of agricul-



Oriole, Active in Destroying Boll Weevil.



Blackbird, Winter Enemy of Weevil.

the boll weevils are blackbirds, meadowlarks, titlarks and Carolina wrens. The cotton worm is eaten by 41 species of birds, of which the cuckoos are the most effective. These birds frequently consume from 100 to 150 of the worms at a meal. Twelve southern birds attack the boll worm and seven feed on the cotton cutworm.
White grubs, which are a serious pest not only to corn but to strawberries, garden crops and grasses, are eaten by 57 species of southeastern birds. Wire worms and their adult forms, click beetles, another pest of corn, are consumed by 128 kinds of birds, while 55 species feed on bill bugs, which also attack corn. Cutworms, which often occur in the south-

WHAT GERARD REALLY SAID.

"I'll Stay Here Until Hell Freezes Over," He Told Montgelas, According to Dispatch from Paris.

Paris, Feb. 15.—That quotation from James W. Gerard's reply to the German "hostage threat" was all wrong. Mr. Gerard did not say he would "sit here until kingdom come."
What he really said—and this comes from an unassailable source, indeed, from one who heard him say it, was: "Then I'll stay here until hell freezes over."

It was this typically American answer, it now develops, given with an earnestness that left no room for doubt, that convinced Count Montgelas, of the American department of the imperial German foreign office, that Mr. Gerard would "call" any hand.

Wherefore Count Montgelas promptly threw into the discard his threat to hold American newspapermen as hostages if Gerard persisted in his refusal to sign the amendment to the treaty of 1779, guaranteeing safe conduct to all German ships from Amer-

ican ports in case of war.
Mr. Gerard continues a sphynx. As well try to interview the Eiffel tower as obtain from the ex-ambassador any expression whatsoever on the fateful week that followed the day of the diplomatic break between the United States and Germany. Nor will any one officially identified with Mr. Gerard say a word regarding the treatment accorded the representative of the United States by the German government.

This much, however, is beyond any doubt or debate, that the ex-ambassador virtually was held a prisoner for fully a week, that the delivery of his passports was delayed for four days, and that some of the newspaper correspondents did not receive theirs until four hours before the "Gerard special" pulled out of Berlin.

Mr. Gerard is known to have sent to Washington during the last 48 hours a lengthy, confidential message. It is not doubted among his party that the state department by this time is in possession of all the essential facts attending the delay in the ex-ambassador's departure from

the German capital.
In every-day language, the story which will form one of the most interesting pages in America's history may be told in seven words: "A good call of a bad bluff."
Actually, in history the story is likely to have a lively sequel.

Mr. Gerard today conferred at length with William G. Sharp, American ambassador to France.

\$2,000,000 Church Celebration.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 10.—Plans have been completed and committees appointed to raise \$2,000,000 for the celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the Reformation by the Evangelical Lutheran Church of North America, it is announced, following the meeting of the General Council of the church yesterday. The celebration will be held in Philadelphia next October.

Going Peanuts One Better.

A pocket full of peanuts will help keep the mind occupied, says a philosopher. But a pimple on the end of one's nose will do as well, if not better.

Notice to Veterans.

Headquarters, Laurens Regt. U. C. V., Laurens, S. C., Feb. 27, 1917
General Order No. —:

The several camps of the county are reminded that the time draws near for the annual meeting of the state and general camps, and the re-organization, collection of dues and election of delegates should be attended to.

The fact that the general reunion will be held at the national capital, invests it with more than ordinary interest. We are assured that preparations are being made on an unprecedented scale, for the reception of the survivors of those who marched with Lee, Jackson and Longstreet and rode with Ransom, Stuart and Hampton. It is hoped that our county will be well represented and promptness is urged.

O. G. Thompson,
W. A. McClintock, Col. Comm'dg. Adjutant.

Belgian Schools Closed.

London, Feb. 24.—German authorities have ordered the closing of all schools in Belgium on account of a shortage of coal says a Central News despatch from Amsterdam.

A NEW STORE

FOR

MOUNTVILLE

On March 10th We Will Operate an Up-to-Date

Cash Market and Fancy Grocery

STORE

in Hipp Brothers' old stand. We have arranged to take over the

Ice and Soft Drink Business

FROM HIPP BROTHERS

We will sell for absolutely cash only---no credit extended to anyone, not for even a day. We will sell coupon books for cash in advance; also ice tickets the same way. Call around and we will explain our way of doing business. But bear in mind at all times that we are selling for **CASH ONLY.**

And Remember Your Credit is no Good at This Store

We expect to have no losses and will be able to sell you goods at the right prices. We will handle beef, sausage, cheese, hams, breakfast bacon and everything that goes to make an up-to-date market.

On the Grocery side we will handle fruits, soft drinks, loaf bread, cakes, fancy crackers--in fact everything good to eat that goes to make an up-to-date fancy grocery

Call around---we will be glad to see you---but please don't ask for credit

THE CITY MARKET

HOGS INFESTED WITH WORMS

Animals Are Neither Healthy Nor Profitable—Remedy Recommended by Missouri Station.

(By L. A. WEAVER, Missouri College of Agriculture.)

Hogs become infested with worms by picking up the eggs with the food or in the drinking water. Therefore to lessen the opportunities for the hogs to become infested they should be kept in clean, well-drained lots and should be supplied with fresh, clean drinking water and not allowed to drink from ponds and mud-wallows. Fresh stacked lime sprinkled freely over the lots occasionally will help to destroy the worm eggs.

Hogs badly infested with worms should be given 4 grains calomel, 6 grains santaloin—for each 100-pound hog; or 2½ grains santaloin, 1 drachm arsenic, 2 grains calomel, 2 drachms sodium bicarbonate—for each 100-pound hog. These remedies should be fed in a thin slop. The slop should be made out of ship-stuff or bran.

The hogs should be fasted for at least 24 hours, then given a slop containing the proper amount of medicine. Make sure that there is plenty of trough room so all hogs can get to the trough without crowding. The hog will get his share of the slop, if necessary repeat in ten days or two weeks.

A good remedy used at the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station for berberis is: 3 pounds clay, 10 pounds common salt, 4 pounds sulphur, 1 pound sulphur, 3 pounds sodium bicarbonate and 3 pounds sodium chloride. Mix and keep in a safe place in a dry place where

the hogs can have access to it at all times.

Hogs that are practically free from worms are much harder than hogs that are badly infested with worms. Being harder they are more resistant to other diseases common to the hog. So hogs should be kept free from worms if they are to be the most profitable.

SORE HEAD OR CHICKEN POX

Disease Is Quite Prevalent in State of Georgia—Treatment Prescribed by an Expert.

(By WILLIAM S. DILTS, Georgia Agricultural College.)

The disease commonly known as sore head or chicken pox is very prevalent in Georgia. It first appears as small, white pimples on the face, wattles or comb of the bird. These pimples grow in size and later a dark, hard scab forms. In extreme cases, the unfeathered portions of the head are entirely covered and the eyes are nearly closed. The disease may spread to other portions of the body.

The whitish pimples should be painted with tincture of iodine and greased with carbolated vasoline. If the scabs are dry, they should be removed and burned.

The following treatment can be used for building up the system, thus increasing resistance to the disease.

For three days feed the chickens a moist mash each day containing one-third teaspoonful epsom salts for every fowl in the flock. For the three days following, feed a moist mash containing one-third teaspoonful sulphur for every fowl in the flock. This treatment can then be repeated in this order as long as thought desirable.