

# Texas 4-H Members Make Insect Survey

Texas 4-H Club boys are never too busy to do a little more. A selection of club members in the cotton growing areas of the state have been asked to repeat their service of last year in making weekly surveys of insect infestation.

Notwithstanding that the majority of the boys are engaged in full time farm work, about 220 in 45 counties already are taking part in this program, according to Dr. H. G. Johnston, entomologist for the A. and M. College Extension Service. They have been making weekly reports on the insect population in one or more fields on their own or neighboring farms. As was true last year, the reports are accurate and in general compare favorably with similar reports being made by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Dr. Johnston says. In the near future club boys in several north Texas counties also will begin making reports from that area.

The cooperation of the club boys plays a prominent part in the control of destructive cotton insects. Dr. Johnston says that the supply of calcium arsenate and other insecticides are rather limited this year as they were in 1943. For this reason it is essential that a close check of the cotton insect populations should be made throughout the belt in order to assure the distribution and most advantageous use of the supply of poisons available.

Due to high temperatures and dry weather the cotton insect population is beginning to decline and many of the fields which the club boys have been reporting on are rapidly reaching maturity. For this reason it is expected that the number of reports will decrease toward mid-August.

"The results obtained from this survey and the training and experience for the club boys active in it are excellent," Dr. Johnston

says. "It is believed that the continuation of the program will do more toward the solution of our cotton insect control problem in Texas than any other method which has been tried."

# Titus County Scene Of Corn Show

Doubting Thomases in Titus County are visiting a hybrid corn demonstration which Dick Brown, the grower, and James W. McCown, county agricultural agent for the Texas A. and M. College Extension Service, claim is "the best piece of corn" in the county. They believe it will make 35 bushels or better.

The Texas Hybrid No. 12 seed was planted on the same day several of Mr. Brown's neighbors planted their usual common varieties, and it has demonstrated the claims that this corn will make

when others fail. On the same day Mr. Brown planted the hybrid he also planted another block of what he calls "hoss" corn. It, too, is a failure, due to dry weather.

Hybrid corn is more vigorous and matures earlier than native corn. Brown planted his own blow sand which had been laying out several years and that, too, is a factor in his high yield. He used 100 lbs. of commercial fertilizer per acre and then side dressed with 60 lbs. per acre of the same fertilizer on all but 15 rows. The 15 rows are firing at the bottom while the other corn is green to the ground, Brown reports.

McCown explains the 15 acres are burning because they did not receive the extra fertilizer, which bears out findings of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station that fertilizers do not burn crops.

Due to the drought, the A. and M. College Extension Service is advising farmers to contact for hybrid planting seed early as

# Dean Kyle Featured In Farm Challenge

Last Friday the Magnolia Oil Company made a section of their moving picture short subject, "Southwest Challenge," in Dean E. J. Kyle's office.

The picture deals with the future of farming in the Southwest, and is divided into a number of sections. Dean Kyle speaks near the first to make clear the purpose in the film. A few scenes of the campus are included in the film.

Some of the other sections include scenes from farms of today and pictures of what experts predict the farm of the future to be.

The picture will be shown to farmers throughout this section of the country.

stocks are expected to be low. It is necessary to obtain seed each year from Miler, Extension agronomist.

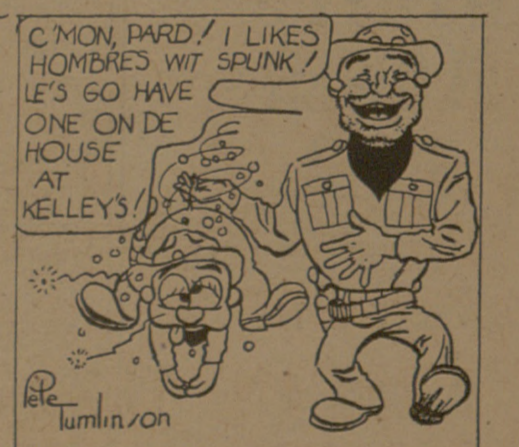
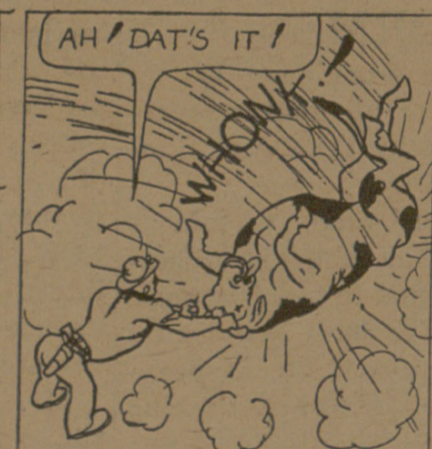
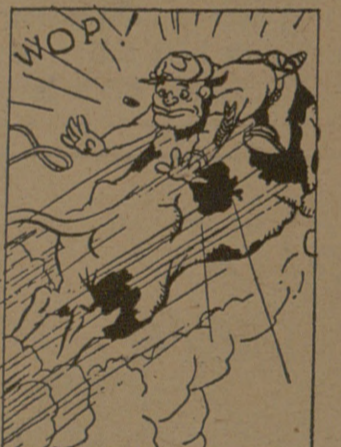
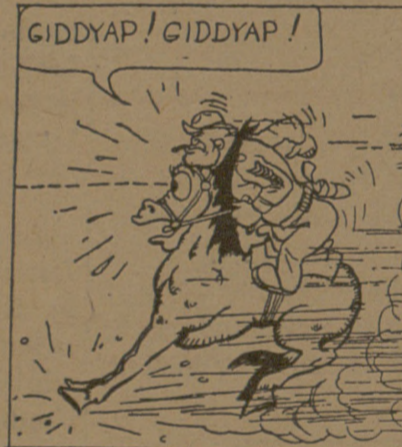
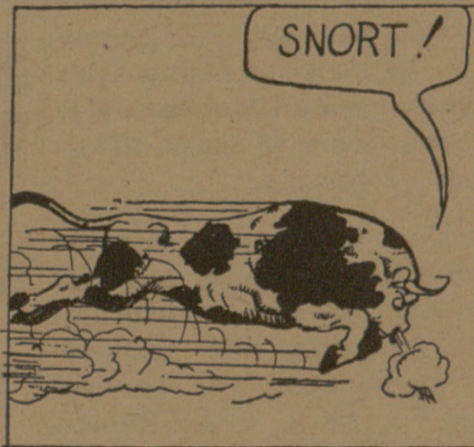
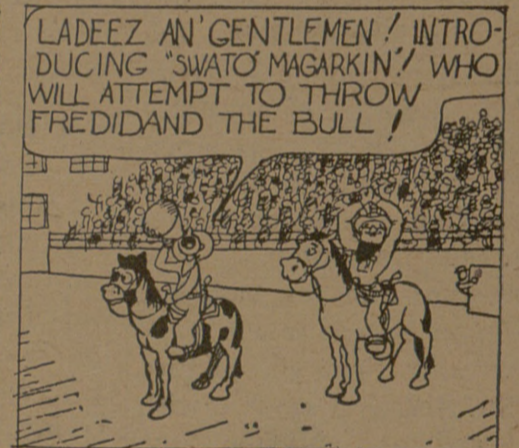
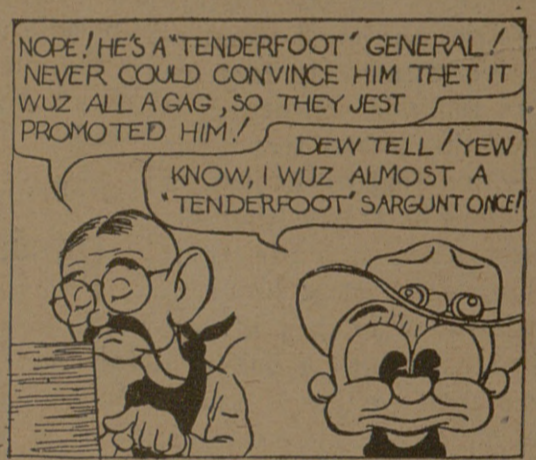
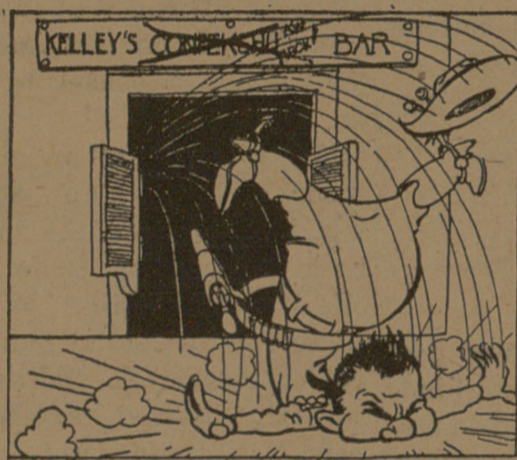
# Late Frosts Decrease Supply of Tung Nuts

This year's production of tung nuts will be considerably lower than usual because of late frosts in the Jasper-Beaumont area.

J. F. Combs, Jefferson County agricultural agent, who has advised farmers on culture of the orchards, says ordinarily the yield per acre may vary between 1,000 and 5,000 lbs. depending on the spacing of trees and their care. Recently the WFA took steps to encourage domestic production by offering to buy oil at 36 cents per pound. Tung trees begin bearing at three to four years of age and reach their peak production later the fifth or sixth year. The oil is used primarily in varnish or paint but has numerous other industrial uses.

The value of owner-occupied houses in the United States is about \$46,000,000,000.

# Tenderfoot Fish Blotto Out West



# If You Have Bonds, Don't Sell Them

★ ★ ★

It's just as important to hold on to them as it is to buy them.

★ ★ ★

Buy Bonds Keep Them

★ ★ ★

and You Back the Attack