

If your dog is bitten by a poisonous snake, enlarge the wound to encourage bleeding, apply a tourniquet to prevent the spread of the poison and take the animal to a veterinarian as quickly as possible.

SOME FOG
London, England — Firemen, called out to fight a fire during the recent heavy fog, had to walk in front of the fire engine to guide it through fog-bound city streets.

Protect Shrubs From Snow

Use a broom to remove heavy snows from evergreens and other shrubs, reminds Chester County Agent Robert A. Powers Jr. Spreading evergreens can be wrapped loosely with chicken wire or staked to prevent splitting by a weight of snow and ice.

When the ground freezes deeply and cold, dry winds prevail, Powers points out that winter injury to evergreens is likely to be much more noticeable. Evergreen foliage gives off moisture in winter when temperatures are above freezing and the soil lacks sufficient moisture.

A liberal mulch of well decomposed hardwood sawdust, peat moss, organic peat, or other similar materials will help prevent alternate freezing and thawing, and the drying out of the root systems of the plants.

On mild days turn over the compost pile to have it ready in spring.

Chinchillas are not bothered by fleas because of their dense fur.



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Corn Borers Show Increase In East; Down in Total Survey

The potential 1957 crop of European corn borers found in U.S. corn fields last fall is smaller than the previous year's but still large enough to threaten economic damage, according to State-Federal surveys. The North Central states showed reduced numbers of this costly corn pest, while a build-up of the insect's numbers occurred in Eastern states, the U.S. Department of Agriculture says.

Sample counts of live borers — source of devouring hordes that may hatch during the coming year if weather is favorable — were made by agricultural agencies in 27 states last fall. These records are summarized in this week's cooperative Economic Insect Report, issued by USDA's Agricultural Research Service.

For all states surveyed, average borer numbers decreased from 147 per 100 plants in 1955 to 105 in 1956.

Borer populations have been building up in the East and declining in the North Central states since 1954. Six of 11 Eastern states reporting in both 1955 and 1956 recorded important increases in 1956, with the average for all 11 states rising from 75 borers per 100 corn stalks in 1955 to 130 in 1956.

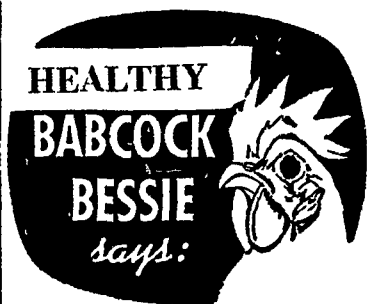
Heaviest concentrations were found in New Jersey, Rhode Island, Delaware, New York, Virginia, and Pennsylvania. Among eastern states, only Maryland reported a pronounced decrease under 1955.

Entomologists think persistent drought in the Midwest is contributing to continued decline in corn borer numbers. In a dozen North Central states, the average number of borers per 100 plants

dropped from 173 in 1955 to 98 in 1956. In Iowa, most heavily infested of these states, borer numbers continued to drop from 497 in 1954 to 351 in 1955, reaching 220 in 1956. In some states less than half as many borers were recorded in 1956 as had been found in 1955. Borer counts in Illinois dropped from an average of 285 per 100 stalks in 1955 to 127 in 1956, and in Indiana from 172 to 97.

Although the borer has been found in no new states since 1953 — it is now found in 37 — several states reported new county records last year, indicating continued spread. The pest showed up in 28 new counties in Mississippi, 7 in Arkansas, and 1 each in Alabama and South Dakota. It is now found in 1,681 counties of the United States.

A native of Europe, this major pest of corn was first noted near Boston in this country in 1917. Since then it has spread west, north, and south until today its infestation reaches from Maine to Colorado and from Montana to Georgia. It seriously attacked pimento peppers in Alabama in 1955 and damaged potatoes in North Carolina and New York in 1956.



How to Tell When Baby Chicks Are Warm Enough.

You will raise much better pullets if you always keep your chicks at exactly the right temperature. A chick should have a place to go to get herself as warm as wants to get and then run around, eat, drink and when she feels too cool she should be able to go back and get warm. Her feed will not digest properly unless she has exactly the right blood temperature. As a chick gets older she goes to the heat less often and by the time she is 8 weeks old she usually doesn't need much extra heat.

With electric and gas brooders you should look under the hover three or four times a day to see what the chicks are doing. If they're all standing up with their shoulders together they are too cold. If they are not under the center of the hover and if they are panting, they are too warm. If about half of them are standing up and half of them sitting down, the temperature under the hover is just right. A guard a foot to two feet from the hover should be used the first two days to keep chicks from getting into the corners and huddling rather than going under the brooder where they belong. With coal and oil brooders this ring should be far enough away so that the chicks can get as cool as they want to get because if you overheat them you may ruin them for life.

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