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OFFICE HOURS 9 TO 12, 2 TO 5.

PERSONAL.

Miss Eliza J. Onase is spending the summer in Dalton.

Mrs. William Craig and son, Jordan, are at Mount Pocono.

Miss Kate Ruane, of Green Ridge, is visiting Carbondale relatives.

Miss Anna E. Chase, of Quincy avenue, is summing in Connecticut.

Mrs. Benjamin Davis, of Putnam street, is visiting relatives in New York city.

Mrs. Arthur Purcell, of Spruce street, will leave Friday for a two weeks' visit at Atlantic City.

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DESTRUCTIVE WORK OF THE ARMY WORM

Have it in Creating in Grain Fields, Meadows and Grass Plots.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE PESTS

Contained in a Pamphlet Issued by the Department of Agriculture—Instructions Issued by the State Zoologist as to the Best Method of Dealing with the Troublesome Worm Under Different Conditions.

No pest of recent years has done such a large amount of damage as the present invasion of the army worm. From all the agricultural districts of this part of the state come stories of the destruction of crops due to the army worm hosts, millions of the little crawlers invading every promising grain field and meadow.

But it is not necessary to go outside this continent to get evidence of the destructive power of the worm. Hundreds of pretty lawns have been utterly ruined, the grass, after the visit of the worms, resembling a field parched and burned by a fierce sun and the absence of water. The division of entomology of the United States department of agriculture has issued a pamphlet which gives the following information concerning the army worm and the best methods of exterminating it:

"The army worm seems to be an indigenous North American insect and on this continent is most abundant in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. The adult insect is a brown moth with a white spot on the center of each forewing. The eggs are very minute and white in color, round and are laid in strings of from two or three to fifteen or twenty. They are pushed by the ovipositor of the female moth down into the inner base of the terminal leaf sheaths of grasses or grain. A strong effort is apparently made by the female moth to conceal them. They are laid most abundantly in the thickets of grass. The eggs are hatched in from eight to ten days and the young caterpillars feed for a time in the fold of the leaf, growing rapidly and finally consuming entire leaves.

FEED MAINLY AT NIGHT.

"Under ordinary circumstances and when not present in great numbers the larvae feed mainly at night and in damp, cloudy weather, remaining hidden during sunny days. In this respect they resemble in habits the closely allied cutworms. They reach full growth in three or four weeks, burrow into the ground and transform into the brown pupa. In this condition they remain in the summer time on an average about two weeks, when the moth again appears. The number of generations each year varies with the climate and the season. There are in the more northern states two or three generations and perhaps six in the more southern states.

"With a favorable succession of seasons the insect multiplies in geometrical ratio and at times becomes so numerous as to necessitate migration for food. It then travels and feeds both day and night and it is then that the insect becomes very injurious and that reports of great damage are heard. In general it may be said that the worms are more apt to be destructive in a rainy spring or early summer following a season of comparative drought.

"There is never any demand upon this office for remedies for the army worm until it is almost too late to do any immediate good. There are certain old-time measures which may be adopted to protect certain fields from advancing armies like the plowing of a furrow with its perpendicular side towards the field to be protected and the subsequent dragging of a log through the furrow to keep the earth friable and kill the worms which have accumulated in the ditch and another is the sprinkling of a strip of pasture or field crop in advance of an army with Paris green or London purple in solution. In fields which the caterpillars have already entered there is at least one measure which can be done for their destruction which does not do injury to the crop. This is the use of a broadcast sprayer with an arsenical solution or they may be rolled with a heavy roller where one is at hand and the ground is level, or a flock of sheep may be sent in which will result in crushing most of the worms by tramping.

WHERE IT IS NOT INJURIOUS.

"There are many localities in which the army worm is never seen, or rather, is never known to be injurious and these localities owe their exemption undoubtedly to the unconscious use of preventive methods. Clean cultivation, rotation of crops, cleaning up fence corners, close pasturage, the burning over of waste grass land in spring or fall are all preventive measures of great value, since where these methods are in vogue the army worm will never be able to get a migratory start, or in other words, it never becomes so abundant as to necessitate migration.

"There is almost no prominent injurious insect in whose economy natural enemies play a more important part than in the army worm. We have said that in the great majority of cases actual destructive measures against army worms which have once taken full possession of a grass field are hardly necessary. This is because of the fact that generally not more than one worm out of a thousand escapes death from parasite or predaceous insects. Where the army worm follows its normal habit and feeds only at night, remaining hidden during the day under the surface of the ground at the base of some tuft of rank growing grass, it is protected from these natural enemies, but when the migratory instinct draws it forth and prevents its normal habit, causing it to march unprotected during the day, the swift-breeding tachina flies attack it at once, multiply most rapidly and in connection with its other parasites and with the predatory ground beetles, reduce its numbers once more to the non-injurious point. We have said this is generally the case; there may be exceptions, but we have never seen one. It is important, however, for the farmer to be able to recognize the appearance of a parasitized worm, as in this way his confidence in the future may be restored.

EGGS OF TACHINA FLY.

The eggs of the red-tailed tachina fly are white, oval, less than one-sixteenth of an inch long, and are glued fast to the skin of the caterpillar, usually on the back of the front segments. From half a dozen to fifty or more of these eggs may be attached to a single caterpillar and from each hatches a maggot which penetrates the body of the army worm and ultimately destroys it, unless the caterpillar should happen to cast its skin so soon after the eggs are laid that they do not have time to

hatch. The adult tachina-fly resembles a rather large house fly. Hundreds and thousands of these flies are usually seen buzzing about a field infested by the army worm and their presence should be welcomed to the farmer.

"The extent of the parasitism of the injurious brood of the tachina worm may be indicated by two instances from our personal experience. In 1880 we visited a large tract of land planted in timothy grass, in the vicinity of Portsmouth, Va. A search for hours during the hot part of the day failed to show a single worm which did not bear tachina eggs. In 1882 we visited wheat fields in the vicinity of Huntsville, Ala., which were then being overrun by this insect. Here although a number of worms were noticed which did not bear tachina eggs, they were destroyed by ground beetles to such an extent that when we attempted to catch an adult moth a little later in the season by means of trap lanterns and sugar, we were unable to secure a single specimen. The entire army had been annihilated and it is worthy of remark that in neither of these localities has the army worm ever been seen since in injurious numbers, although fourteen years have elapsed in the one case and twelve in the other."

State Zoologist Warren has sent out the following instruction as the best way of dealing with the army worm: "The fully developed worm is a little over an inch long, of a gray or dingy black color, with black stripes and narrow lines of white on back. The under surface is of a more or less ashen color. The head is smooth and yellowish, with two black lines running from top to mouth. It has sixteen legs, and those from the middle of the body are each marked with a shining black or blackish band. The worms, when disturbed, curl themselves up like cut worms and drop to the ground. They complete their growth in about one month, at the end of which period they burrow into the ground and each caterpillar changes to a brown pupa, from which, in two or three weeks, the moth emerges. The female is about an inch long and has a drop to the ground. 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