



(TENTH IN A SERIES)

Saddled prominent, an insect pest that devours tree leaves, has infested nearly half the hardwood forests in central and eastern New York State in recent years, and has ruined maple sap production on thousands of acres of valuable sugar bush land.

Severe defoliation of beech and sugar maple trees, may result from attacks from this insect, so named from the saddle-shaped patch visible on the back of the caterpillar stage. Conifers are not attacked by saddle prominent, but during periods of great numbers they will feed on apple, birch, oak, ash, and ironwood trees.

As a public service, the State University College of Forestry at Syracuse University has prepared an illustrated leaflet describing the life cycle of the insect and recommending control measures. Printed in color, the leaflet shows the various stages of the insect which is a late-season feeder, a problem for some trees attempting to refoliate without sufficient time for the buds to harden before winter.

The adult female moth is pale olive-brown and has a span of 1-2 to 2 inches. The outer edges of the wings are paler (sometimes whitish). The male is usually darker with the wings an

even greyish-brown color. The moth is capable of rapid and wide dispersal and usually lays its eggs in the foliage in the upper branches of the trees.

Antler—or horn-like spines protrude from the top of the body segment immediately behind the head of the first caterpillar stage. Eight additional pairs of shorter horn-like spines project from the top of the remaining abdominal segments. These spines disappear in following stages with only two very short spines remaining on the first thoracic segment. Fully grown the larvae are 1-1/2 inches long, smooth skinned and variable in color, ranging from yellowish-green or light green with a bluish tint, or brownish. The head is large with a broad reddish lateral band on each side. The back of the body usually has a reddish or purplish, saddle-shaped patch which may be indistinct at times.

Sevin (carbaryl) is recommended for use in controlling this insect. Current research shows that this pesticide rapidly breaks down into harmless components leaving no lingering effects after spraying. For a copy of "Saddled Prominent," send a post card to: Publications, State University College of Forestry, Syracuse, New York 13210.

## Prepare For The Deer Season

In the last three years New York's half million big game hunters have brought home about 50,000 bucks each fall, or about one buck for each 10 hunters. Among the half million hunters there are some who quite consistently come home with bucks, and also some who quite consistently come home without. Why?

With high hunting pressure in much of New York, luck plays an important part in putting venison in the freezer. The consistently successful hunter, however, spends considerable time each year stacking the cards in his favor. Prior to the opening of deer season he has spent many hours in the area that he will hunt becoming acquainted with local deer and their habits.

Where are the best feeding areas? Where are the favorite resting areas? Where is the escape cover best? How do deer travel between these desirable areas? These are some of the questions that hunters who get their bucks every year answer before they take their gun into the field on opening day.

Because vegetation changes deer habitat only a little each year, last year's answers may be the same as this year's. Subtle changes, however, may make small changes in deer activity that could put the deer just out of sight of last year's hot spot. Reappraising information gained in previous years, to see how it applies this year, is the hunter's first step.

There is a limit to how much even an expert can keep tucked away in his head. Modern 7-12-minute-series U.S.G.S. maps are an ideal place to record information for future reference. Noting on a map a good deer run seen on

a grouse-hunting expedition can be the lead to an entirely new location a year or two later. Without the note on a map, the site might easily be overlooked.

If U.S.G.S. maps can not be obtained locally from a sporting goods or book store, write directly to Distribution Section, U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C. 20252.

The archer is apparently much more conscious of the value of preliminary reconnaissance than is the gunner. Most arrow-killed deer are the result of a great deal of advance study, locating main travel routes to and from feeding areas along which strategic shooting sites have been located. In this way, the archer is assured of a good, clear shot at a distance that he knows and has a chance to

zero in on. Usually the archer knows the approximate time and direction from which deer will approach.

Deer are not disturbed enough during the archery season to disrupt their normal travel habits. What is learned about their daily timetable is good throughout the season. Hunter activity during the gunning season is most of the southern part of the State so disrupts their daylight activities that the timetable is good only for the first hour or so. This is one reason most hunters feel it is important to be in the field when the season opens.

All is not lost if you don't get a deer the first thing. In fact, this may be when all the time field studying deer activities and local terrain may pay off most handsomely.

Once alerted, a buck becomes extremely wary. Disregarding dumb luck, the hunter who then gets a deer is the one who knows where deer seek shelter, and how they move from one shelter area to another when they are disturbed. These are payoff points during the latter part of the season.

Time spent afield in early morning or evening hours, and on weekends, will not only greatly increase the hunter's chance of getting a deer, but in itself is rewarding. Watching undisturbed deer feeding in an old orchard can give the observer a satisfaction he can't get amid tensions of gunning season.

## Garden Weed Control After Season A Must

One important job many home gardeners tend to neglect after harvesting their crops is weed control; the fight against weeds should be kept up until frosts hit the garden.

A large mature weed plant may produce 2,000 to 50,000 or more seeds in the fall, depending on the species, and this is why weed control this time of year is so important, says Prof. Philip A. Minges, vegetable crops specialist at the N. Y. State College of Agriculture.

The most troublesome weeds that continue to grow well into the late fall are quackgrass, pigweed, lambsquarters, ragweed, crabgrass, barnyard grass, pursley or purslane, and galinsoga.

In small gardens, probably the best way to control weeds after harvest is through cultivation with a hoe or with a small garden tiller.

Patches of quackgrass can be loosened with a fork, and all roots and underground stems that produce new shoots should be picked out and removed from the garden.

Unlike many common species, quackgrass reproduces by seeds as well as by the underground stems

called rhizomes that spread out underground.

"If quackgrass is left uncontrolled in the fall, it can spread rapidly in the spring," Minges said.

In larger gardens, cultivation with tractor tools such as disc harrow, and plow can be used to attack the weeds. If the gardener has suitable spray equipment, certain chemical weed killers may be used.

Effective herbicides against quackgrass and some other perennials as well as many late annual weeds are Amitrol-T or Cytol and dalapon; spray the chemical directly over the foliage around mid-fall or after all crops have been

harvested. Follow directions on the label for dosages and other information. Chemical sprays should be followed by plowing in two or three weeks when the weed turns white.

"Where these chemicals are used no vegetables should be planted within six months; therefore application in mid-October would be correct timing for planting next spring," Minges said.

Weed control along the edges of the garden as well as in grassy areas surrounding the garden is equally important, because this can help prevent seeds from being blown into the garden, the Cornell specialist said.

### THAT'S A FACT

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## Doctor in the Kitchen®

by Laurence M. Hursh, M.D.  
Consultant, National Dairy Council

## ICE CREAM FOR EVERYONE

There's little doubt ice cream is one of America's favorite foods. People of all ages love it. It is a perfect food for sick patients. If they can't eat anything else, they will perk up when served ice cream. And it goes down so well.

Ice cream makes a notable contribution in food nutrients, too. Proteins, calcium and riboflavin (a B-vitamin) are the main nutrients in ice cream. One-half cup of ice cream contains only 145 calories.

### Ice Cream Storage

What about its care in the home? If you have a home freezer, you can store ice cream for as long as two months.

What about shorter storage? In the freezing compartment of your refrigerator, ice cream will keep well for two to three weeks. About a half hour before serving, move it to the regular part of your refrigerator. Once you've opened a carton of ice cream, always cover the exposed surface with foil or transparent plastic wrap to prevent the formation of a tough, leathery discolored skin that is caused by evaporation from the surface layer of ice cream.

Other frozen dairy desserts that are popular include frozen custard, French ice cream or French custard ice cream, and ice milk. Soft-frozen dairy des-

sert is the name that describes products that are soft and ready to be eaten when drawn from the freezer. These are frequently sold at drive-in stands and most are actually ice milks.

Fruit sherbert is tart-flavored from fruit and fruit acid. Sherbet is low fat and low milk solids in content. It has more sugar than ice cream. Water ices, on the other hand, are about 70 to 75 percent water and they are considered non-dairy products because they contain no dairy ingredients. From 15 to 20 percent of their weight is fruit juice. They are high in sugar.

### Established Laws

Every state in the U.S. as well as the Federal government has established laws that define ice cream and similarly frozen desserts. The laws have been set up in the interest of the consumer. You are guaranteed that what you buy is exactly what the label says it is.

All manufacturers must abide by the laws of the state where it is produced. If ice cream is to be shipped across state lines, then the manufacturer must also follow the Federal regulations. State laws are quite uniform but there are some variations. With all this regulation and the efforts of the manufacturers, you may be sure the ice cream you buy is of high-quality.

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8:00 P. M.

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