

lacerations, dislocations and other hurts.

This team doctor never allows a player to go on the field with a bandage on his face. Bandages, he says, only excite opponent players of a certain

type to tear them off. He puts a colodion dressing on the wound, and this dressing is removed immediately after the game and a bandage applied.

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ENTOMOLOGY

Cannibalistic Enemies Among Corn Ear Worms

Tight Husks and Resulting Crowding Encourage Them In This Evil Practice With Benefit to the Farmer

INSECTS that prey on other insects have long been recognized as man's allies: the agricultural expert turns loose swarms of such parasites and predators to prey upon pests and thereby save crops.

But there is one pest that is its own worst enemy—the corn ear worm. These repulsive larvae, that appear in ears of sweetcorn to the disgust of all proper housewives, are cannibals, and regularly eat each other up whenever there is an opportunity. Thus it comes to pass that the one ear worm you find in an ear of corn may be the living sarcophagus of a number of his departed mates, like that sad survivor of shipwreck in the "Bab Ballads," who in his sole person represented, among others

"... the Bosun tight,
And the Midshipmite,
And the crew of the Captain's gig."

Dr. George W. Barber, entomologist

in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has made a study of the ways of this self-destructive pest, which he reports in a recent Department publication (Technical Bulletin No. 499, U.S.D.A.; *Govt. Print. Off.*, 5 cents).

The corn ear worm, it appears, eats corn silk, green corn grains, or his brethren, all with quite equal appetite. If anything, he prefers his brethren; for wherever two or three corn ear worms are gathered together, presently there is only one. As a rule, the bigger and older ones are somewhat more cannibalistic than the younger and smaller individuals, but the young worms "go native" very readily if occasion (and a brother ear worm) offers.

Under normal conditions, the ear worms mature more rapidly on a mixed diet of corn and each other than they do if kept in crowded quarters with nothing but other ear worms to eat. Nevertheless, specimens kept in tin salve

boxes on a strictly cannibalistic regimen grew perfectly well and finally matured as normal corn ear worm moths.

The degree of cannibalism developed on actual ears of corn depended to a considerable extent, Dr. Barber found, on the tightness of the husks. The worms normally enter the ear by way of the tip. If the husks are loose, they keep more or less out of each other's way, with resulting greater damage to the corn through the feeding of several individuals. But if the husks are tight, the worms are crowded together, cannibalism develops quickly, and soon there is only one survivor to feed on the young kernels.

Corn breeders can take advantage of this fact, Dr. Barber suggests, by producing tight-husked varieties.

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METEOROLOGY

Early News Photographer Catches the Sun-Dogs

AN ALERT news photographer, at work in the early morning hours, obtained the interesting photograph of sun-dogs reproduced on this page.

Sun-dogs are observed much less frequently than their comparatively common occurrence would lead one to suppose, and a good photograph of

SUN-DOGS

This unusual photograph was taken from the top of the Detroit News building by William L. Seiter of the Detroit News' photographic staff. Two negatives were used.

