Week's Social News

THE marriage of Miss Janet Dickson to Mr. Everett Tolles is to be the great event of Thursday. It will be a genuine country wedding with all the charm that idea implies. The beautiful country place of Mr. and Mrs. James P. Dickson at Dalton will be a wonderfully effective background for the midsummer fete, while eight bridesmaids will add charm to the picturesque arrangements.

Mr. Dickson has chartered a train for the guests which will leave the Lackawanna station at 4.30 p. m., returning at 10.30.

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The "Hillside Whist Club" was delightfully entertained yesterday at the charming country place of Mrs. John Simpson at Lake Ariel. A feature of the occasion was the presentation of a cut-glass bowl to the president of the club, Mrs. Sidney Hayes. Mrs. T. H. Dale made a clever and fascinating little speech in doing the honors of the occasion. Among those present were: Mrs. F. W. Fleitz, Mrs. Eugene Healey, Mrs. T. H. Dale, Mrs. I. F. Megargel, Mrs. Vickers, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Hazzard, of Germantown, Mrs. Tunstall, Mrs. E. H. Davis.

Mrs. Dale has invited the club to her country home at Daleville, July 1.

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Miss Amy Jessup is entertaining a house party at Elk Lake. Among those who compose it are Miss Pennypacker, Mr. T. H. Dale, and Mr. Reynolds.

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Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Dale attended commencement at Wyoming seminary this week, where their niece, Miss Mary Dale, won the first essay prize. Mr. Dale has returned from Des Moines within the past few days.

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Miss B. Alexandra ViPond, of West Pittston, was visiting Scranton friends yesterday.

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Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Godfrey will entertain a house party at Lawe Winola next week.

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Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Brooks entertained a home gathering of their immediate relatives on Thursday. There was a celebration of at least two birthdays among those assembled and the occasion was most enjoyable.

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Mrs. Thomas E. Jones has issued invitations for a luncheon and card party next Tuesday.

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Mrs. Marshall Moore and Mrs. Walter Weaver who have been guests of friends in this city, have returned to their homes in Johnstown.

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Invitations were received in this city to commencement exercises at Wellesley college. Miss Sarah Mary Brown, daughter of Major I. B. Brown, recently nominated for secretary of Internal Affairs, is one of this year's graduates.

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The multitude of friends of Mrs. William Connell are grieved to know of her continued illness, and deep anxiety is now felt regarding its termination.

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Among the private musicales of the season one will be given on Monday when Edmund Thiele will be the central figure. Young Mr. Thiele has great ability as a violinist and has been studying in New York during the past year.

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Mrs. George du Bois Dimmick has returned from a house party at the home of Mrs. Thomas Dickson, at Morristown, N. J. The other members of the party were all from Connecticut.

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Reeve Jones will give a complimentary recital next Monday at 4 o'clock at his home on North Washington ovenue, when Madame Lenore Thomson will be the vocal soloist.

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Mrs. James G. Shepherd entertained the Epworth League society last week by a delightful talk on her trip to the Holy Land. Mr. Shepherd left this week for Carlsbad where he hopes to regain his health.

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Miss May Myers gave a delightful tea on Wednesday. The following ladies were present: Mrs. James Keller, Mrs. Harry Leach, Misses Vina Justin, Nellie Young, Grace Myers, Irene Snook, Jessie Mead, Emma von Storch, Mattie Warnack, Nellie Alger, Vida Pedrick, Vina Pallman, Etta Mann and Carrie Clifford.

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A number of young women, including Mrs. Klotz, Mrs. Twitchell, Miss Dale, Miss Alice Matthews and others enjoyed a picnic party yesterday morning at the Country club.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. Benjamin Dimmick have been enjoying a yatching trip along the Sound and while in New England saw the Yale-Harvard game.

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Mr. George Griffiths and family, who have spent the past year in California will soon return East to take up their residence.

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Miss Katherine Kennedy will be married to Dr. William A. Sherman, of Newport, R. I., at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Kennedy, next Wednesday. The ceremony, which is to be private, will be followed by a large reception.

The maid of honor will be Miss Charlotte Lindenberg, of Columbus, O. The best man is to be Mr. Edward A. Sherman, of Newport, brother of the groom. The bridesmaids are Miss Elizabeth F. Hitchcock, of this city, and Miss Grace H. Floyd, of Binghamton, N. Y. The ushers are Williston W. Barker, of Newport, and Dr. Lucius Kennedy.

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Hotel Oneonta, at Harvey's Lake, is opening up its season in most satisfactory fashion. Among the Scranton guests last week were Mrs. William Marple, Mrs. T. F. Penman, Mrs. L. G. LaBar, Mrs. Weaver, Mrs. Marshall Moore, Miss Howell, Miss Garrett, Dr. and Mrs. R. B. McKeage, W. F. Mattes and son, Miss Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Fist, Miss Alice Mahon, Miss M. G. Shennan, James Gethins.

On Wednesday a company of young people from Bloomsburg, West Pittston, Tunkhannock, Honesdale, Wyalusing and Nanticoke had a dinner, dance and ping pong party at the Oneonta.

Movements of People.

Attorney Ralph Levy is fishing at La Grange.

Miss Clara Hughes is visiting friends in Troy, N. Y.

Mrs. Gertrude Lynde is visiting friends in Meadville, Pa.

W. H. Jessup, jr., and family are spending the summer in Montrose.

Attorney Rodney A. Mercur, of Towanda, was at the Jermyn yesterday.

Mr. L. B. Powell is spending some of the early summer at Worthington, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Matthews are occupying their country place at Clark's Green.

Mr. F. J. Platt and family will go to Waverly for the summer in the course of a few days.

Miss Alice Siebert, of Columbus, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Kirkpatrick, on Clay avenue.

Miss Charlotte Lindenberg, of Columbus, O., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Kennedy.

Mrs. A. A. Law, of West Pittston, was visiting Mrs. George Vipond, of Landis street, yesterday.

Roadmaster Naefie, of the Lackawanna railroad, was in the city yesterday, calling on local officials.

Mrs. Robert M. Scranton has returned from Hartford, Conn., where she and Mr. Scranton have been visiting for two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis J. Griffin, of Babylon, N. Y., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Hamilton, of Gibson street.

Miss Gussie Brandt, of Monsey avenue, entertained yesterday afternoon, in honor of her cousin, Miss Madge Brandt, of Wilkes-Barre.

John R. Williams, of the prothonotary's office, was receiving the congratulations of his friends yesterday on the arrival of a daughter at his home.

Dr. and Mrs. Coolidge are attending the annual convention of the American Institute of Hoemocopathy in Cleveland, Ohio, where they are the guests of the president, Prof. James C. Wood. They will return on Monday.

Mrs. Gilbert Ferguson, of Shenandoah, Pa., is visiting at the home of Robert Atkinson, 713 Adams avenue. Mrs. Ferguson is the soprano soloist in the Catholic church choir at Shenandoah, and one of the leading musicians of that place.

Miss Hortense Robison, of Willoughby, Ohio, who has been visiting her grandfather, John P. Warner, of Green Ridge, has returned to her home. She came on several weeks ago to attend the funeral of her grandmother, Mrs. Cassandra Hicks Warner.

Miss Jennie Weir, of Wyoming avenue, went to Philadelphia Monday, and Tuesday attended the commencement exercises of the graduating class of Villanova college, of which her brother was a member. Mr. Weir was the salutatorian of his class and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Mrs. Payne, wife of Rev. Thomas B. Payne, has been entertaining her mother, Mrs. William Y. Robinson, of Nunda, N. Y., for the past few weeks. Accompanied by her children and mother, Mrs. Payne left on Wednesday last for their summer cottage, at Higgins Beach, Scarboro, Me., on beautiful Casco Bay. Mr. Payne will join his family at the beach after the closing of All Souls' church for the vacation, the last Sunday in July. Mrs. Payne will be at home again after the middle of September.

VIEWS OF A WOMAN

IT MIGHT [illegible] ling for all of us to read Rev. Mr. Gibbons' book, "Those Black Diamond Men." I am not sure that the title is a happy one, but then the book is not one of singular hilarity. When you are writing "the short and simple annals of the poor" you are not apt to find them characterized by extreme blithsomeness.. Perhaps, however, I am thinking of Mr. Gibbon's selection of a title from a commercial point or view or the idea of the greatest good to the greatest number. It seems to me that the public is hearing so much about miners and strikes and the conditions in the anthracite valley that a title bearing obviously on the same subject would receive less recognition than one not so much marked. I am not prepared to suggest one that would be in any sense better even if the gifted author should defer to me in the matter. But he has written a book such as has never before been written by any one, and it deserves a hearing such as few modern day novels merit. It has a message for you and for me. It does not speak in any degree to the world outside as it does to us right here amid the scenes which are so graphically depicted. Yet in all probability we shall not be touched by the message as much as will the readers at Bar Harbor or Cape May.

I wonder why it is. Do our ears become dulled by the frequent rumbling of the ambulance past our doors until even in imagination they cannot hear the shrill cry of anguish in the little black hut at the edge of the culm pile? Perhaps it is because the ambulance never stops at our door that it never stops our hearts just to hear its clanging bell. Are our eyes so accustomed to the gloom of the black mountains rising against the green of our landscape that the army of black figures mean no more to us than as if they were automatons and not living, breathing human beings with hearts in their breasts and emotions such as animate us, influencing their deeds? I wonder.

* * *

We live in the midst of these scenes and are no more touched by them than if we were on the Pacific coast. To be sure, we feel in a way. We contribute of our substance to aid the poor. We visit the hospitals occasionally, and carry old clothes and jellies and magazines. We sit in board meetings at the Home for the Friendless and other such benevolent institutions and receive little children whose fathers have been crushed by a fall of rock or mangled by a premature blast. We send our Thanksgiving dinners to people who would possibly manage to get a good dinner without our beneficent assistance. We sit long in missionary meetings and listen to recitals of the woes of girl widows in India and of wives in China. Often we are moved to tears by these tales and we rustle around and raise money to send more girls away to be caught by brigands in Bulgaria. We belong to temperance societies that calls down special maledictions on men who beguile or are beguiled by strong drink. And somehow or other we fasten all the blame on the politicians en masse and on Senator Quay in particular. Then we kneel down reverently and pray to have our maledictions heard and go home purring with a virtuous sense of duty done. It never occurs to us that anybody but the men are responsible for the wretched conditions resulting from intemperance and that anything except our prayers and scoldings can work a reform. It never occurs to us to go out into the miners' shanties and find out why men take to drink and whether we can do anything further than our foreordained task of praying and scolding, and passing resolutions of denunciation. Most of us do not realize that in one-half the homes of the mine laborer the table is never set in a civilized manner, but a loaf of bread, a "hunk" of cheese or bologna on bare boards satisfy the aesthetic tastes of the housewife as to a well appointed, dainty and appetizing meal for tired husband and sons, and that the women of the family are apt to have as strong an appetite for drink as have the men. We do not seem called upon to do only missionary work in these localities where we might be regarded with distrust and suspicion by the Slavs and Huns and where the beginnings of reform might be attended with malodorous accessories and much personal discomfort. We prefer to go to prayer meetings and temperance meetings and listen to complaints about the apathy of the churches which mean all others but our own.

The work in the mining outskirts is far more promising and far more important than the work in New York slums, because of the permanent conditions which have hitherto prevailed and of the advantages to be gained from actual contact with the women and children.

The only one of us who ever touches these conditions, even on the outside rim, is the kindergarten teacher in the immediate vicinity of the mines. Bless her sweet patience and gentleness, she is doing something while we have neither time nor inclination for personal contact with the work. We don't even like to be harrowed up with reading about misery, but we should all read Mr. Gibbons' book. Somehow he has gone closer to the heart of things than those who would be expected to comprehend and understand and sympathize.

* * *

She was a little telephone girl. Now, if there were to be a reincarnation and everybody had a choice of what personality they'd take in the next transmigration of souls, there would probably be very few demands for two positions by those who had previously filled the same—the positions of telephone girl and clerk at a notion counter. To go on through another life being polite to disagreeable people for a meagre salary, scarcely offers an inviting prospect. The little telephone girl of whom I write is rather tired of the business already, but she must do something in this land of strikes and queer politics. It is the women who are supporting the great proportion of families in this valley, for women must work if men must strike. There's little to earn and much to dislike, so she has had to become one of the toilers.

"I shouldn't mind the work so much," she said, "although the hours are twisted and some of the subscribers are terrors. There's Mrs. X— on my division. She is the most impatient person. She won't wait a second; and the things she says to me! And then there's Mr. Y— who purrs and calls me 'my dear.' He's a horrid old thing and looks like Noah when he hadn't had a shave for forty days. I saw him once on the street—Mr. Y. I mean. If only those old men knew how we hate to be called 'dears' by them. I broke the rules one day and told him I'd overheard his granddaughter making plans to elope with an electric pole man. He was as mad as fury and said he hadn't any granddaughter, and that he'd report me for being rude to subscribers. He hasn't called one of us 'dear' since. Then there is Mr. Steenth, who promised to send me ice cream three times a week if I'd listen to his wife's conversation and find out who the person was that she called up every day at 3.30. I like ice cream, but I told him I hadn't time to listen, and any way his wife didn't call anybody up at 3.30. He was actually so pleased that he sent the ice cream three different days. (That woman ought to send it to me every day for the rest of her life.) "And that is what I'm coming to," said the telephone girl. I mean we have a grievance about ice water. They don't allow us a bit in the Exchange unless we buy the ice, and really we get so little salary that even a few cents a week makes a great difference, so we drink sloppy warm water, and I think it's a shame, so I do. Wouldn't you suppose that a great rich company might afford to give us poor girls a little ice water when we work so hard and it is so hot? I do wish you'd say something about it."

So here I've said it. Saucy Bess.

STAGE NOTES.

Rose Melville, the impersonator of the character of Sis Hopkins in the play of that name, has been granted a divorce in the city of Cincinnati from her husband, Harry Hardy. She sued as Rose Hardy and was permitted to resume her maiden name of Smoch.

Nat Goodwin and Maxine Elliott have decided to shelve "The Light That Failed,' giving preference to the promised Fitch comedy. Charles Frohman is considering a three-star production of Kipling's "Soldiers Three." The novelist has been asked to collaborate with Clyde Fitch in the production of a drama made up from his Indian tales of that famous trio, Mulvaney, Ortheris and Learoyd.

"Captain Molley" is the title of a new play by George C. Hazleton, the author of "Mistress Nell." It is stated that the new play was originally intended for Henrietta Crosman, but that it will be produced under the direction of Harrison Grey Fiske, with Elizabeth Tyree at the head of the cast. Molly Pitcher, the Monmouth heroine, is the title character of the play.

Edward Harrigan, the veteran actor, recently gave a great exhibition of memorizing. He was asked to put "Waddy Googan" on in San Francisco at short notice, but the manuscript was in New York. Mr. Harrigan summoned a half dozen stenographers and dictated the six parts to them from memory. The piece was produced last Monday night and scored a success. Mr. Harrigan had not forgotten half a dozen words in the entire production.

Talmage Criticises a Sermon.

De Witt Talmage, it is related, once listened to a sermon delivered by a young minister. The preacher, who beforehand heard that the great pulpit orator was to be one of his hearers, laid himself out for the effort of his life. He dabbled deep into a difficult theological subject, reading his sermon from the manuscript before him. Indeed, his subject was so profoundly doctrinal that he could not afford to wander from his text or to embellish it with oratorical display either by gesture or voice. The young preacher met Dr. Talmage after the service and said to him:

"Doctor, I should feel it a great honor if you would criticise my sermon."

"My dear young man, you should either put more fire into your sermons or put more sermons into the fire," was the doctor's terse comment.—New York Times Magazine Supplement.

"SOROSIS"
The Perfected Shoe for Women.
SAMTER BROS.

INSECT ENEMIES TO PLANT LIFE AND HOW TO GET RID OF THEM.

[Edited by H. A. Surface, professor of zoology at Pennsylvania State College. Professor Surface will answer as far as possible all questions coming within this field.]

Tree Crickets Injurious to Raspberry Canes.

In the winter and early spring raspberry and blackberry canes may be seen to have many small punctures arranged close together and in a single vertical row appearing at a slight distance like a slit in the bark, generally about two or three feet above the ground or near the top of the cane. This injury is done by the snowy tree cricket (Oecanthus niveus), which is a delicate whitish green insect, about an inch long, that lives upon shrubs, bushes and other plants. The females of this insect lay their eggs generally in raspberry and blackberry canes, but sometimes in peach and plum, as we have found at the State College, in the fall, generally during October. The egg-laying is done by puncturing the cane with the long sharp ovipositor and inserting the long curved yellowish eggs, each in a separate hole. The eggs remain in these punctures throughout the winter and early spring. At first the injury is shown externally only by a slight roughness of the bark, but afterwards the cane or branch frequently splits and dies above the injury. Where there are but a few bushes the proportion of injury is likely to be much worse than where there are many. The infested canes should be cut off and burned before the eggs hatch, which is late in spring or early in summer. It is essential to burn the canes, for if they are dropped on the ground the eggs will hatch there, and the trimming will be ineffectual. The young and adults of this insect feed on plants, lice and other soft-bodied insects. In this way they are beneficial, but their valuable effects are doubtless overcome by the amount of injury which they inflict in laying their eggs.—F. H. Dale.

The Apple Plant-Louse.

The apple plant louse (Aphis mali) is a small green insect, called the apple aphis, having a short body, four transparent wings or none, a sharp suctorial bill, and long jointed antennae. These insects are often numerous and destructive, although quite small. They suck the sap from the leaves, young buds, and sometimes from the young fruit of the apple tree, chiefly in the early spring from the time the leaves begin to expand until about the first of July. Then they migrate to the roots of grasses.. The eggs are laid on the small apple twigs in the fall and remain there during the winter, as soon as the leaf buds begin to expand the young hatch and increase rapidly by giving birth to living young without mating, so that there is a colony on almost every leaf. For the July migration they become winged, and during the summer they continue to feed and multiply on the roots of grasses. in the autumn another winged brood appears and they return to the apple where the females establish colonies of wingless egg-laying forms, which lay the small, oval, dark-colored eggs upon the twigs in great numbers. This completes the life cycle. The common remedy is spraying in the spring as the young are coming out and before the leaves expand, with kerosene emulsion or tobacco decoction. Whale oil soap suds is effective if applied early. They have many natural enemies, such as lady bugs, birds, etc., that generally hold them well in check.—F. P. Dodge.

Currant Borers and Currant Worms.

The currant borer (Sesia tipuliformis) is a moth measuring about three-fourths of an inch across the wings. The wings have black markings and are only partly covered with scales. From the glassy appearance of the clear space it is sometimes called "Glassy-wings." The body is encircled by rings of yellow scales and hairs and the abdomen has a feather-like brush at the tip. The two sexes are similar in color, but the male is the more active. They fly by day and look like large bees. The eggs are laid about the last of June, usually in the angle between the currant stalk or cane and the leaf and under scales of bark, on canes not less than a year old. The larva soon hatches out and bores into the pith of the cane, upon which it feeds. It is a yellowish grub or "worm" with a brown head and spots and hairs on the body. Only one larva is found in a cane, but this may bore out all the pith the stock contains. The larva spends the winter in the hollow cane and there becomes a pupa or chrysalis in the spring and about June emerges as an adult moth. They feed on both currant and gooseberry. The best method of getting rid of this pest is to cut off and burn all canes of these plants whose leaves turn yellow about the middle and last of May. The yellow leaves indicate their presence at that time.—J. J. Markle.

The Saw-Fly of Currants and Gooseberries.

Another more destructive pest is the currant worm (Nematus ribesii) which is the larva of an insect called the currant saw-fly. The eggs are laid in rows on the under ribs of the first leaves, and the voracious black and green larvae soon strip the bush of its leaves. There are two broods, and the young are likely to be seen at any time. They are too well known to need description. The best remedy is hellebore dusted on while the leaves are damp with dew or made into a tea and sprayed on the insects, or Paris green applied either as a dust or spray.—J. J. Markle.

The Clothes Moths.

The common clothes moths (Tinea pellionella and Fincolo bisellielia) are small moths with pale ochre-yellow heads and a wing expanse of about half an inch. In the larval state they feed upon all kinds of animal products: Woolen goods, carpets, furs, feathers, hair, linings and upholsterings, and skins of birds and animals. The larva is worm-like, with a dull whitish head and the upper part of the next segament of a reddish-brown color. It remains concealed in a case made of the material on which it feeds and lined with silk which it spins. They inflict their injury during the summer months and in houses that are heated they also feed during the winter.

The life-history of a clothes moth is as follows: The eggs are laid in the early part of the summer on the fabrics to be eaten and in concealed places. The larvae soon hatch and feed, making their case larger as they grow. The winter is passed in the larval state within the case, and in the early spring the larva transforms into a pupa. In the spring, often in May, the adult moth emerges and lays its eggs. The small moths that are attracted to lights at night are not clothes moths, as the latter fly mostly by day and are in dark closets at night.

With these insects preventives are more important than remedies. Material that would be infested should be packed away tightly in closed trunks or boxes with sprigs of cedar, camphor or naptha balls, and sealed with strips of paper over the cracks before the eggs are laid on the fabrics in the spring. If the eggs are laid before the garments are packed they will hatch and feed. Tight paper or linen bags will also keep out the pests and sealed boxes are not then needed.

When the insects have once appeared they can be killed by very dense fumes of tobacco smoke or profuse odors of spirits of turpentine in tightly closed rooms for twenty-four hours. A spray of benzine is also effective, but after its use rooms must be aired well before taking a light into them.—Helen D. Musser.

The Apple Tree Tent Caterpillar.

The apple tree tent caterpillar (Clisiocampa americana) in the adult form is a brownish moth, with an expanse of wings of an inch and one-half. The caterpillars, which are black with colored stripes and spots, hatch from the eggs in the spring about the time the young leaves are appearing and at once commence to defoliate the trees. They form the so-called tents in a near-by crotch to which they retire when not feeding. The wild cherry tree is one of their favorite food plants; but they may feed upon apple, peach, plum, cherry, pear and quince.

They continue to defoliate the trees until the last of May or the middle of June, when they form cocoons from which the adult moths emerge about a month later, mate and deposit their eggs in characteristic cylindrical clusters or masses around the small twigs. In this stage they remain all winter. There is but one brood per year.

Preventives are more important than remedies. It is not difficult to find and destroy the egg masses in winter and cocoons in summer.

The best remedy is spraying with the following mixture: Five ounces of Paris green, about a quart of "milk of lime," and 40 to 50 gallons of water stirred well together. This should be applied while the caterpillars are feeding, either before or after the blossoms appear but not while the trees are in bloom. A common remedy is burning them out, but to be effective this should be done while the caterpillars are in the tents and with a broad flame that acts quickly in order to kill the insects but not the trees.

The principal enemies of these insects are birds, many of which feed on them, especially the cuckoos, orioles and vireos. They are also subject to a bacterial disease which holds them in check at times. —H. C. Neel.

The Peach Tree Borer.

This insect (Sannia exitiosa) is a moth, but it resembles a wasp. It has clear wings and a conspicuous band of orange around the abdomen. It begins life as an egg, which is laid on the bark of the tree during the months of June and July. From the egg is hatched the larvae or borer which is of special interest because it is in this form that it does its injurious work. As soon as the eggs are hatched the minute larvae work into the crevices of the bark and soon feed upon the softer tissue. It passes the winter in hibernation beneath the bark, and in the spring as early as the first of April in some seasons the larva resumes its feeding habits and by the first week in June is full grown. It then spins a cocoon and goes into the pupal stage. The cocoon may be found clinging to the bark just below the surface or in the ground near the trunk. In about six days it changes to the adult moth, which in a short time mates and lays from 200 to 600 eggs.

While the borer shows a decided preference for the peach, it may also attack both the wild and cultivated varieties of the plum and cherry, the cultivated varieties of nectarines, apricots, flowering almond shrubs and azaleas. The apple tree borer is the larva of a beetle and is found chiefly on apple and pear trees.

The only satisfactory preventive is the application of gas tar to the trunk. This should first be tried on a few trees as a test, as in some cases it has been found to contain injurious substances.

Recent experiments in New York indicate that wire cages and similar devices intended to keep out the moths afford no protection against the borer. The "worming" or "digging out" method is the only successful way of killing the borer. In the spring during the month of April the ground should be removed from the base of the trunk and the borers cut out with a knife. Care should be taken to remove all of them. Masses of gum will generally indicate where they are feeding. After they are removed the tree should be treated with the tar to prevent the new brood from laying its eggs on the trunk. The ground should then be thrown up around the tree in a small mound. In the latter part of September the "worming" operation should be repeated. The wash and mounding may be omitted until the following spring.

Such applications as "Dendrolene," white paint, printer's ink and a few others sometimes recommended are dangerous and will generally kill the trees.

At least eight different species of parasites have been found attacking it. In a recent bulletin we find the announcement of the discovery of a fungus found growing in a peach borer. Possibly this is a new enemy.—A. K. Risser.

The Codling Moth.

There is no insect that does more damage to apples, pears and quinces than the codling moth (Carpocapasa pomonella), and none that is more surely controlled by a little effort in applying the means that have been recommended by the entomologist. The adult is a small chocolate colored moth which lays its eggs in the early spring on very young fruit when it is in blossom or about the time the petals fall. In a few days the egg hatches and the larva, a short white caterpillar, spends a day or two on the outside. It then bores into the young fruit and feeds around the core, causing what is commonly called the "wormy" apple. When it is about full grown, which is about the middle of the summer, it leaves the apple and spins its cocoon in some protected place, such as under a scale of the bark of the trees. In a short time the adult moth emerges. The female lays her eggs on the fruit generally at the side, where two apples hang in contact. It is these larvae that are the "worms" of the fall fruit. They spend the winter in cocoons on the sides of the trees and in rubbish, after having fallen with the fruit. They do not become pupae until the next spring, and then the adult moths emerge in a few days. Thus is completed the annual cycle, with two broods per year.

This insect may be combatted by spraying with arsenities. The trees should be sprayed when the young apples are still standing upright or just after the petals have fallen from the blossom. A single spraying may be sufficient, but it is better to make a second application about a week after the first. Either of the following mixtures will be found effective: (1) One pound of Paris green or London purple to 150 gallons of water; (2) Fifteen ounces of lead arsenate to one hundred gallons of water.—D. B. Tuholski.

Our 20th Century Restaurant In Basement. Lunch or Regular Meals.

Jonas Long's Sons
Saturday News

Soda Fountain Left of Main Stairway. Refreshing and Cooling Drinks.

The Mother Will not need to worry about making the boy's clothing when for the small prices we are asking Saturday she may buy a suit for what the goods would cost.

Bring the Boy with You.

For Boys—Yachting Caps. Leather peaks, white duck top, with blue cloth cover. You can remove the cover and have a white cap or keep the cover on and have a blue cap. All sizes at..... 25c

For Boys—Fine Blouse Waists in Mohair, Cheviots, stripes and plain colors, with and without collars. 5 to 13 years at..... 50c

Boys' and Children's Straw Hats in an endless variety of colors and styles; short and broad rim sailors. Saturday.....25c and 50c

For Boys—Washable Suits, Sailor Blouse styles. Come in oxblood, tan, linen, blue and the new shade of blue. Size 3 to 8 years, at..... 50c

For Boys—Washable Knee Pants, in an endless variety of pretty colors, dark and light, in duck, crash, linen, striped Galatea cloth. Size 3 to 10 years, at..... 25c

For Boys—Fauntleroy Blouse Waists in white lawn, trimmed with lace on sailor collars and down front. Every garment a fine quality. Size 3 to 8 yrs. 50c & 75c

For Boys For Girls—Washable Beach Hats. Broad brims, made of duck and linen. Come in tan, white, blue, royal and red. Priced at..... 25c

Our $2.00 Women's Oxfords for $1.44

For this Saturday's trade we will offer six different styles of High Grade Dongola Kid and Vici Kid Oxford Ties at this small price. On tables in CENTER AISLE NEAR BOOTH, you will find them. Every pair are the 1902 styles, and every pair have beauty, grace and comfort, light weight or extension soles, patent leather or kid tips. Marked special for Saturday at..... $1.44

We will gladly exchange or refund your money for any unsatisfactory purchase.

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