

THE GRANGE

SPRAYING WITH KEROSENE.

An interesting letter was received at the Division of Zoology of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture from a man in Luzerne county who owns a small fruit garden, and who has been able to control the insect pests on his premises by spraying them with kerosene by means of an ordinary perfume atomizer. In writing to State Zoologist H. A. Surface, in regard to the matter, this man said:

"I used a common to-ounce atomizer filled with clear kerosene. Whenever I noticed any insect pests I at once used the kerosene spray. So far my place has been effectually ridden of about everything in the line of insect pests, and I have not noticed a single instance of damage. As to grape hoppers, I have been surprised to see them fall in showers wherever I have used the sprayer."

Professor Surface, in acknowledging the receipt of this information, wrote:

"I am much gratified to learn of your successful experience in using pure kerosene in a hand perfume atomizer for insect pests of various kinds on grape, apple and other trees in your town lot. Your success lays in the fact that you had an atomizer which threw the liquid in the form of a very fine spray or mist; that you could readily control the amount of liquid applied, and did not put on enough to drench or even cover the foliage or fruit. If spraying were done in this way, even pure kerosene could be used in more extensive horticultural work, but the great difficulty is, that coarser apparatus is quite liable to throw the kerosene in sprinkles or large globules, and also apply more of it, and thus you would have very serious results in burning and even removing the foliage. Spraying with pure kerosene on a windy sunny day to promote rapid evaporation is to be recommended for insect pests of nearly all kinds. If the operator will be sure to use only enough to reach the pests, and be careful that it is applied in the form of a very fine mist and not in drops, however small they may be."

SPRAYING ROSE BUSHES.

State Zoologist Surface replied as follows to a request from Philadelphia for information as to spraying rose bushes:

"Replying to your letter, asking what you should spray Rosa Rogosa, I beg to say that this depends upon what is wrong with the rose bushes at the time of the spraying, or, in other words, what you are spraying for. I presume you wish to prevent mildew, and also to prevent insects from eating the leaves. Thus you need a combined fungicide and insecticide. In my experience I have proven that any material containing sulfur, with it free or in compound, is effective in preventing mildew of roses. I would, therefore, recommend a very dilute lime-sulfur solution, with an arsenical poison, like arsenate of lead, added to it."

You can buy the commercial lime-sulfur of all seedsmen; of The General Chemical Co., 608 Philadelphia Bourse, Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten, and others in your city. Dilute this with about forty or fifty times its bulk of water, and add arsenate of lead in the proportion of two pounds, to each fifty gallons of the dilute lime-sulfur. Spray the rose bushes thoroughly with this application, and you will find that it will prevent the mildew and also destroy most of the leaf-eating pests."

RESTORING DAMAGED GRAPE VINES.

In the treatment of grape vines which were damaged last year through spraying them with a certain proprietary article, Prof. H. A. Surface made the following recommendation:

"Cut back the plants very severely and mulch them, fertilize them, and during the summer use a little nitrate of soda and water very frequently. Spray, just after the buds burst, with Bordeaux mixture, made with two pounds of blue-stone and three pounds of lime in fifty gallons of water, or using that proportion. After the flowers have dropped and the fruit is set and about the size of a No. 6 shot, spray with Bordeaux mixture again. If the rain washes this off soon, apply another coat as early as possible, and two weeks from the date of the last spraying, spray again, using Bordeaux and poison. In two weeks from this time, spray again, and this should be the last spraying required to give you perfect leaf and fruit."

GET ONE.

"Story of a Tariff" is the title of a document of 480 pages, just issued by the American Protective Tariff League of New York, which will undoubtedly prove of value, not only during the Congressional campaign, but for the use of speakers, writers, etc., for years to come. This document or book includes speeches of President Taft, quotations and statistical matter from the speeches of over 150 Senators and Representatives in Congress delivered on the Tariff during the special session of the 61st Congress.

SOUTHERN ITALY

THE LAND OF THE COMMON PEOPLE—THE EFFECTS OF IMMIGRATION.

(Special Correspondent.)

Pozzuolo, Italy, April 19, 1910.

It is a curious fact that North America receives most of its immigrants from southern Italy, while those who leave the northern part of the kingdom go to South America. Why these two streams of immigrants should cross each other the Commissioner of Immigration could not tell me except that as the streams started to flow so they have continued, each in its own separate way. Even here in Italy, the two streams of blood do not easily flow together.

I have been paying a short visit to that section of Italy where most of those have lived who come to the United States. It is a most interesting place to see and I find the homes of the people more interesting than the palaces. For the most part those coming to America to work in the mines have been farm laborers on the plains and mountain sides. Their homes, their lives and their labors are all very simple. Nearly everything is done by hand and often in what seems to us to be the hardest way. It fairly makes you ache to see how hard is their work. In summer they rise with the light, going out in groups to the fields and vineyards to work before the sun is fairly up, having eaten only a light breakfast at dawn. As they go the party may be heard singing. They work till toward noon, then have their lunch and rest for an hour or more. They return rather early to the village to care for their animals. After supper they loiter around out of doors tired out, and before it is dark they are asleep. They must indeed be a light-hearted set to enjoy life in spite of rags, hard work, bare feet in winter and heavy taxes.

As the vineyards were not in need of attention at this season of the year, I will describe the cultivation of the plains as I saw it. In the vicinity of Naples the cultivation of the soil though crude in method is highly intensive. The land belongs to the ancient families and is rented out to the peasant farmers in tracts of from one to three acres. The soil is volcanic in origin and naturally very fertile. At the foot of Mt. Vesuvius you may see the whole process of soil making from the barren mass as it leaves the crater to the productive gardens of the sea level. You have the solid rock where the lava ran down some ravine and cooled. Perhaps you can follow its course where it destroyed houses, railroads, cities, everything. Some of the rock is cracked by contraction in cooling, and all is more or less mixed with cinders. Years of rain and sun disintegrate the mass and presently a few feeble weeds appear. Next come the pines and then more tender herbs. In the process of disintegration the rock gives off gases most necessary to the life of plants. Vineyards are soon planted where the lava once destroyed them. They flourish for years where those planted by former generations were destroyed until another flow of lava shall destroy them.

In addition to the natural fertility of the soil the farmers do much to add to its productivity by the use of manure and irrigation. Four and even five crops are raised each year. Just now the winter crops of cabbage, cauliflower, crimson clover, rye ensilage, artichokes, celery, and other vegetables have been gathered and other crops are succeeding them. Peas, beans, lentils and root crops are growing. Wheat is well on toward jointing and has received its last hoeing. (They cultivate their wheat here). Oranges and lemons are nearly all gathered. On the level plains they plant most of their vegetables in rows ridged up by hand. Heavy hoes are used for this work, with blades as large as an American shovel, which no one of our farmers would care to swing. I saw women using these hoes, or coarse rakes almost as heavy, dragging the soil into ridges or breaking up ridges that had been stripped of their crops. The two-pronged hoe made classic in the painting, "The Man with the Hoe," is used instead of a plow. Thousands of acres in this part of Italy have just been turned over with it, men and women alike working with this tool, in which I can see no poetry.

Here and there on the level plains there are wheels to be seen standing over concrete wells or cisterns run by hand power or by donkeys from which irrigation ditches go out, or water is carried on the head, to the rows of plants during dry weather. The vegetables which go to the tables of hotels and ships from these rich gardens, grown in such soil and forced into such rapid maturity, are exceedingly sweet and tender.

Every foot of ground is cultivated. Vineyards and orchards are all turned over with these hand tools, and the space between the trees and vines is planted with other crops. The trees are made to branch high, so as to allow light and air beneath and the grape vines are trained high for the same reason. The vines are often planted beside growing poplar or other quick growing trees, so as to have a living arbor to support them. These are kept closely cut back so as not to shade the vines

too much and the sprouts are carefully saved and bound together as faggots for the winter fires. All the trees in this part of Italy are trimmed high so that the soil may be used for the growth of crops. The familiar umbrella-shaped pines seen in all photographs are not so by nature, but have been cut into this shape so that the sun shall not be kept from the soil. They need the timber and they need the crop, and they contrive to get both. Every particle of wood is saved and used, even to the roots of the gnarled olive trees that have ceased to bear.

For all this hard labor the peasant receives what is equivalent in American money to thirty cents per day. Before immigration set in the wage was only one-half as great. At the wages paid to-day farmer and laborer could both live and prosper but for the burden of taxation made necessary by the military aspirations of the government, the same burden borne by the peasantry of every European power. Every product of the soil is taxed, down to the last onion. Beside this the young men of the country are drawn away from the farms for service in the army, so the burden falls actually on the old men and the women. No wonder the Italian immigrants!

But immigration is doing more to change conditions than merely to raise the wages. Moral and social changes are wrought as well as economic. Two villages, one in the center and the other in the south of Italy may serve to show this. The first was on the Campannia, where the tenant holds a lease for 49 years from the late Pope Pius IX. He was occupying what had once been a sort of temple built for the reception of the ashes of the bodies of those who were cremated during the days of the Roman Empire. In the shed where the family ate were holes in the walls made long ago for the reception of funeral urns containing ashes. The sacred temple itself was used as a store-house, cluttered with every sort of gear, tools, baskets, coal, dried meat and a store of goats' dung. When the tomb was opened, some thirty years ago, the names of two persons mentioned by St. Paul were found inscribed among others in this resting place of the slaves of Caesar's household. Not far from this spot is the Quo Vadis church and the spot where Paul was executed.

The other village is near Pozzuolo, where Paul landed in Italy. It is called Avellino and lies among the mountains. Twenty years ago a boy from this village, Charles De Marco, went to New York. He came under the influence of the late Col. Waring and served first on the famous "White Wings." Col. Waring's influence made a permanent impression upon him. To-day he takes contracts for himself. He has his villa in this beautiful mountain village. A few years ago they elected him Mayor and he proceeded to carry out some of Col. Waring's ideals. It is not too much to say that the village has been revolutionized. Sewers have been dug, the streets are clean, the people prosperous and contented. In comparison, very few immigrants have gone out from here, yet hardly any other village has profited more by the new spirit that is permeating Italy.

ANOTHER KIND OF WALK.

Ethel did not rush into his arms and cry "Oh, Cuthbert!" as usual. When he was ushered into the drawing room she gave him the frigid eye, and the gas was kept on at full pressure.

"I've been studying pedomanicy, Cuthbert," she announced.

"Pedomanicy, pet?"

"Divination by the fact," she explained. "Feet that incline to flatness are a sign of meanness, Cuthbert."

Cuthbert looked down at his No. 10 tans and sighed.

"A hurried yet silent walk," she continued, "is indicative of criminal instincts. Your walk is so hurried, so noiseless. Cuthbert."

"You are speaking of only one of my styles of walking, Ethel," he answered brightly. "I have another. I used it this afternoon to walk into a jeweler's shop and buy a \$150 engagement ring that I had hoped—"

"Oh, Cuthbert!" she cried, and the next minute the pedomanicy expert and a splay footed youth were crowded into one saddlebag chair, and the gas was turned down into a little blue bubble.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Beethoven's "Moonlight Sonata."

The story runs that Beethoven's "Moonlight Sonata"—always so called, though he so rarely gave a descriptive name to any of his works—was composed on an occasion when he had been playing to some stranger folk by chance. Walking with a friend, he overheard in a humble house some one playing with much feeling a bit of one of his sonatas. He paused to listen. In a moment the music ceased, and a girl spoke longingly of her wish to hear some really good concert. The voice was so appealing that the composer stepped without hesitation to the door and knocked. Admitted to the wondering host, he said, "I will play for you," and played wonderfully till the lamp burned out. Then with the moonlight filling the room he began to improvise—the mysterious delicate breathings of the beginning of that wonderful sonata, then the tricky elf-like second part, and the glory of the close.—Christian Science Monitor.

WOMAN AND FASHION

The Separate Coat.

The separate coat remains long, while the suit coat has suffered abbreviation. It was not without reluctance which became almost open rebellion that the girls gave up the long suit coats. They better than any one else understand the value of long lines for their slim figures.

Some of the new separate wraps are eccentric in the extreme, but every spring with dressy afternoon use ahead for such garments they take on a tone of picturesqueness. This time a good many old shapes are being played upon. Among them the Florentine cloaks are frequently the theme, from which, to be sure, wide departure is usually made. For one thing, the liking for scanty skirts thwarts any medieval effect that might otherwise be pronounced. One coat now popular well illustrates one of these shapes. It is made of fawn colored satin with an old scarf shoulder drape of gold cloth veiled with brown. The buttons are jeweled and have odd antique pendants.

Ordered Materials.

In deep bordered materials the plain part of the goods more often than not is making the lower part of the skirt and the figured part the upper portion and the waist. Figured fabrics are being made up with plain ones in this way. Some of the borders are helped out amazingly by adding a band of plain color on the outside. In imported gowns one finds borders of the kind added with very apparent stitching. But American dressmakers sew far better than the French. A woman wedded as yet to French gowns has her home dressmaker engaged to refinish such costumes as soon as they reach this side. And the woman who does the work is a little home sewer without name or fame, but she often reconstructs a gown bearing a high sounding Paris name to its great improvement.

Pretty Summer Frock.

Blue chaille in the pretty shades of Alice blue with a white spot in it is chosen for this model, although linen, dimity or foulard silk will be happy selections, and the sleeves may be



IN ALICE BLUE CHALLENGE.

short or long as shown in the back view. The girle is of blue messaline, the lace edging the little short bodice and tunic effect. This will be suitable for simple evening affairs during the spring and for cool days in summer.

Circular Skirt Approved.

The most correct suit skirt is plaited from band to hem. This style is especially adapted as an accompaniment to the mannish suit coat. The very newest and smartest models, however, show the circular skirt, though the plaited models are still popular. Some suits show skirts with tunic adaptations, but there is an indication that the tunic styles will figure more successfully in dresses, fancy separate skirts and the fancier of the two piece suits. Designers are still bent on keeping to straight unbroken lines in the tailored garment.

Printed Stockings.

Fashions for printed stockings extend even to the pretty stockings of the summer girl. They are undeniably pretty, and so dainty as to altogether be in keeping with white buckskin pumps.

They are made with a white background and printed with groups of pink blossoms about an inch in diameter. The only other pattern on them is the drop stitch, which forms an invisible bar as background for the flowers. They come in silk and linen.

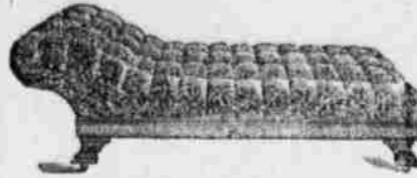
The New Veils.

The new veils are lovely. They are clearer than those that have been worn for some time, and the spot is very large and very becoming. Either velvet or chenille is used for the spot of the moment. The "floating" veil is coming back into favor, this return being due to the size of the hat over which it is to be worn. A tight veil is an impossibility with a hat of a yard and a half in circumference.

Cash and Credit.
"Father, what is meant by bankruptcy?"
"Bankruptcy is when you put your money in your hip pocket and let your creditors take your coat."—Filingda Blatter.

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Miss Playne—You can't marry Jack because I'm engaged to him. Miss Faire—What's that got to do with it?—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

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NOTICE OF INCORPORATION—
Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania on the 23d day of May, 1910 by John J. Brown, Valentine Bliss, W. J. Davis, John J. Holland, F. W. Wolterton, E. J. Lynott, A. G. Rutherford and others, under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and government of street railway companies in this Commonwealth," approved May 14, A. D. 1889, and the supplements and amendments thereto, for a charter for and intended corporation to be called "The Scranton and Lake Ariel Railway Company." Said proposed corporation is organized for the purpose of building, constructing and operating a street railway over the following streets, highways and bridges as follows, namely: Beginning at the dividing line between Roaring Brook township and the Borough of Moscow, in Lackawanna county, where Main street crosses said line; thence along Main street in said borough to the intersection of Market street; thence along Market street to the intersection of Willow street; thence along Willow street to the intersection of Brook street; thence along Brook street to the borough and Madison township line; thence from the Borough of Moscow line along the public road known as the Bear Brook road, leading from Moscow to Hollisterville, to the count line (also known as the line between Madison and Salem townships); thence from Madison township line at the Wilcox place, along the public road, known as the road leading from Madisonville, to Hollisterville; thence from Hollisterville to Moors Corners to Hamilton; thence from Hamilton along the North and South Turnpike to Lake township line; thence from line dividing Salem and Lake townships along the public road leading to Lake Ariel in Lake township, known as the road leading from Hamilton to Lake Ariel to Brown's Corners in the village of Ariel, Lake township, Wayne county; thence returning by the same route to the place of beginning, with the necessary turnouts, sidings and switches, forming a complete circuit, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of said Act of Assembly and its supplements.

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