

THE GRANGE

ANOTHER PLAGUE OF LICE.

The following is a sample of many letters, in regard to the appearance of plant lice on vegetables, received at the Division of Zoology of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture:

"We are having a 'plague of lice' in this section. A small, green louse is killing our potatoes, tomatoes, radishes and other vegetables. The lice cling to the under sides of the leaves, and some leaves are entirely covered. I sprayed the potatoes with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green, and also dusted them with air-slaked lime, but to no purpose. Coll oil emulsion seems to kill them when applied directly to the under surface of the leaves, but that, of course, is too tedious an operation to be practicable. Can you suggest anything to help us out?"

THE ELM LEAF BEETLE.

An esteemed Adams county correspondent inquired of Prof. H. A. Surface, State Zoologist, as to the elm leaf beetle, and said: "I will be very glad to receive information concerning the proper treatment of elm trees, to prevent the ravages of the insects which caused so much trouble last summer. I would like to know in this connection what merit the home-bolled lime sulfur solution would have."

Professor Surface answered this request for information as follows: "Replying to your recent letter making inquiry for the proper treatment for the Elm leaf beetle, I beg to say that this consists of arsenate of lead, or some other poison, like Paris green. If the latter is used, one-third pound in fifty gallons of water is enough. However, I much prefer the arsenate of lead, of which you should use two or three pounds in fifty gallons of water. Apply it soon as a spray on the young leaves. When the beetles first commence their work, they should be destroyed by this poison. The lime-sulfur wash is not a poison, but kills insects only by contact, and when it is strong enough to kill the insects like Elm leaf beetles, it would be strong enough to destroy the leaves. Therefore, I do not recommend it."

"The Elm leaf beetle is very destructive to the elm trees in certain localities of the southeastern part of this State. This is to be regretted, as the elm tree is one of our most magnificent and beautiful shade trees, and this pest is very serious in its efforts. However, it does not spread to other trees than the elms, and is comparatively easy to hold in check by thoroughly spraying with a poison, such as arsenate of lead used whenever the beetle commences to make its appearance and feed on the leaves. The injury results generally in perforated and netted leaves, which really are reduced to skeletons in a comparatively short time. This forces the trees to put out another crop of leaves, which, of course, is quite a drain on their vitality."

The Old Surf Bath.

It is not so many years ago when surf bathing of a very primitive kind prevailed at the eastern end of Long Island and, for aught I know, at other points. Every Saturday morning, or afternoon, as the tide willed, throughout the Summer big farm wagons trundled down to the beach and were swung around abreast of the line of breakers. Old fishhouses served the purpose of modern bathing pavilions, and the sea costumes were those of last year's village street. A long rope was drawn from under the seats and hitched to the wheel, and then some sturdy ex-whaler or life crew man in red flannel shirt and old trousers tied at the ankles slipped his waist through the loop at the end of this primitive life line and, wading out, kept it as taut as circumstances permitted, while the women and children hunt to it and revealed and wallowed and shrieked, rejoicing in their "Saturday tub."

FACTS IN FEW LINES

The Chinese decline to buy phonographs having black trumpets. In German cities food prices are now about as high as in the United States. Moving picture shows at present form the most sought for amusement by all classes in Siam.

Rents of working class dwellings are about 23 per cent lower in Belgium than in England.

The most expensive publication in New York, with the least income, is the City Record, which costs yearly \$1,180,000.

The government of Victoria, Australia, is promoting an immigration scheme to secure 40,000 settlers within two years.

A flexible rubber mouthpiece for telephones is a novelty, the idea being to prevent breakage should a desk instrument be upset.

The total number of patents issued in all countries which thus protect their inventors from the earliest time to Dec. 1, 1909, was 2,999,433.

The smallpox epidemic at Santiago last winter cost that city more than \$200,000 United States gold for treatment in pesthouses, vaccination, etc.

The acute raisin crisis in Spain has led to the uprooting of many acres of muscatel vines and the planting of almonds as the most promising substitute crop.

Though the accidents in the streets of New York are increasing in number, the proportion of fatalities is growing less. Out of the last 17,000 accidents 1,200 were classified as serious.

The Cunard line steamship Umbria has been sold to ship breakers for \$100,000 and will now go to the scrap heap. The Umbria was built twenty-five years ago and at the time was the crack of the Cunard fleet.

A woman in Chicago society says that it would be an excellent thing for the men of that city and New York to spend a little time reading Lord Chesterfield's letters. She thinks it would improve their manners.

The first trust in the United States to pass the \$100,000,000 mark in capitalization was the United States Leather company, organized in 1893. Its capital stock combined with an issue of bonds amounted to \$138,000,000.

German Southwest Africa produces not only diamonds, but copper, tin, lead, asbestos and graphite. Moreover, it is said that gold has been found in the northern parts of the territory, notably in the Karribb vicinity.

Canada will pay a subsidy of \$120,000 a year for a monthly steamship service on the Atlantic between Canada, Australia and New Zealand by way of the Cape of Good Hope. The ships may return by any route they choose.

The slow progress in French Guiana, with only 40,000 inhabitants, on a territory more than one-fifth the area of France, is contrasted with the successful work of the Dutch and the English in their respective portions of Guiana.

A silk handkerchief was sold the other day in Berlin for the equivalent of \$3,750. On it was printed a poem, preceded by these words, "To Fraulein Minna Planer on her marriage to Municipal Director Richard Wagner, Königsberg, Nov. 14, 1836."

There are only half as many opium dens in China as there were eighteen months ago. It is now difficult to buy opium, except by license, which permits a smoker to buy at one time five drams. Each license costs 10 cents and is good for three months.

Professor Frances Squire Potter and Professor Mary Gray Peck are to be at the head of the work of organizing suffrage settlements throughout the country. The settlements are to be under the auspices if not the actual control of the National Woman's Suffrage association.

Ground has been broken for the great library building at the University of Chicago, which is to serve as a memorial to the late president, William Rainey Harper. The contract price is \$900,000, and the building is to be completed by the summer of 1911. The structure will be 275 by 80 feet, fronting on the Midway Place.

A bill will be brought before the British parliament calling for steps to be taken to prevent the high mortality from tuberculosis in Ireland. The bill will demand the compulsory notification and registration of tuberculosis cases, the establishment of special institutions for consumptive patients, the instruction of the public about this disease and improved control over the meat and milk supplies.

A German genealogist, Professor Otto Forst, a leading authority on mediaeval lines of descent, has tried to demonstrate that two emperors, the German emperor and the czar of Russia, and four kings—those of Spain, Portugal, Italy and Saxony; also Archduke Ferdinand of Austria—are descended from a fifteenth century barber named Babou, who was born about 1450 and who earned his living as a barber in Paris, where he was a skilled beard trainer.

The Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Hapsburg is a nephew of the aged emperor of Austria and heir presumptive to the imperial throne. He is a son of the late Archduke Karl Ludwig and is married to the Princess of Hohenberg. As, however, his wife was not of a royal family, their children cannot ascend the Austrian throne, and the archduke was forced to formally renounce the throne on behalf of any of his descendants before he could obtain permission to marry.

TREATMENT OF FALSE HAIR.

How to Clean It Properly and Make It Last and Look Better.

False hair will last longer and look better if properly cared for, and as the best quality is not inexpensive and should be selected it behooves a woman, now that quantities of it are worn, to know how to make it last.

To begin with, then, a cheap quality is the most expensive, for after little wear it becomes either scrubby looking or so harsh that it cannot be used. Cheap pieces lose color and either streak or fade quickly.

One of the most important and difficult details of caring for chignons is to keep them free from dust. Like hair growing on the head, they hold impurities and unless cleansed will grow dull looking and old. In their care a soft brush is an essential, and every night when the pieces are removed they should be stroked lightly, but thoroughly, with bristles in such a way that the dust is taken out. This should not be omitted even for one night, for once the switch or puffs become dust laden they are difficult to clean.

No false hair, when not being worn, should be exposed to the light, for sun and air will absorb its dressing unnecessarily. After being worn it must never be put away until it has been well smoothed.

To wash a switch or puffs is practically impossible, but as cleansing is necessary at intervals cornmeal should be applied. The meal must be rubbed gently, but thoroughly, through the strands, and then, fastening the top of the piece securely, a long bristle brush must be applied vigorously to remove the grains. Before this, however, the long hair must be rubbed between the hands, so the meal will absorb the dust.

Once in a long while, perhaps every two months, a little oil rubbed on the false piece will keep it in condition and aid in preserving the dressing. For this glycerin is excellent, and the manner of applying should be carefully followed. Too much of the grease will almost ruin it, while too little will not be effective. When using the glycerin the tip of the piece must be securely fastened where the long hair will hang free. Then a few drops, scented, may be rubbed between the palms of the hands to distribute it evenly and then put directly upon the hair, the only difficulty being that unless care is exercised the grease will adhere to only one part of the switch. This is most apt to be avoided by pressing the palms lightly when first they are put on, making the stroke heavier as the grease is absorbed. Under no circumstances must there be an appearance of grease.

How to Cook Bananas.

Few persons know the convenience and delicate taste of cooked bananas. Few not to bananas born realize their nutritive value. Yellow bananas can be employed in many excellent ways. They are fine plainly boiled in their skins and served with cream or sweet butter for breakfast. They may be boiled with salt pork or baked around a leg of fresh pork (peeled in last instance) or fried and served with broiled lamb kidneys and bacon. Used in this way, both the kidneys and the bananas take on an added flavor by being together. Select fruit which, while ripe, is yet perfectly firm. Ten minutes are required for boiling and five or a little more for frying. The fruit will let you know when it is done, for it falls into a pulp as easy to digest as baby food. Baked bananas may take the place of potatoes on a luncheon table, as they are excellent with all meats. Bake them in their skins in a hot oven and punch them occasionally with the fingers to see how they are progressing.

How to Make Cleaning Balls.

Cleaning balls are easily made and cost less than if bought of a chemist. To make them take half a pound of dry fuller's earth and moisten it with a little lemon juice. Then add half an ounce of finely pulverized pearlash, and make all into a thick paste. Form into little balls, and dry them in the sun or at some distance from a fire. In a few hours the balls will be ready for use. When required the stained cloth should be moistened with warm water and rubbed with a ball. Let the garment dry, then brush off the powder, and wash it out if necessary.

How to Wash Delicate Materials.

To wash silks and pongees and dainties so that they will look like new wash them in bran water. For one waist take a pint of bran, put in a white muslin bag and pour enough hot water into the basin containing the bran to wash the waist. When the water is cool enough to bear the hands in squeeze the bag several times in the water. Add a teaspoonful of borax and wash the waist in the prepared water, rinse and when dry iron on the wrong side. No starch is needed, for the bran will stiffen the waist sufficiently.

How to Remove an Ink Stain.

A little pure alcohol of any kind is splendid for removing stains caused by a typewriter ribbon. Rub it well into the fingers as soon as possible after they are stained. Afterward wash carefully in warm water and plenty of really good soap. If you have no pure alcohol try methylated spirit.

How to Keep Shirt Waists Trim.

If you have difficulty in holding your shirt waists down make a belt of strong elastic two inches smaller than your waist. Then sew a hook on one end and an eye on the other and fasten around the waist over the shirt waist and under the skirt band. It works like a charm.

"LAST SIGH OF THE MOOR."

It Promises to Be the Most Distressing of All for Spain.

Fore more than 400 years the bodies of dead Spaniards have filled the trenches and the battle plains from North America to Terre del Fuego and from Cuba to the Philippines. Every family's dead is scattered over the earth. And it has all been in vain. The people of Spain have only really prospered since we relieved them of this burden of world-power and world-meditation which we are finding so costly and troublesome. They have seen all go, save a few rocks on foreign shores, of which Ceuta and Melilla are the most valuable, and they are willing to let them go rather than pay tribute to the war gods. The Liberals, the Republicans, the Democrats, the progressive common people, and the mothers of Spain have had enough of it all. They demand less war and more education for Spain.

The Morocco war is not new. It is only another echo of that momentous reign of Ferdinand and Isabella. The present war is directly attributable to the opening of mines—and raids on those mines—fifteen miles inland from Melilla. But as a matter of fact this is only the present day provocation. Underneath and behind it, smoldering through centuries, are the fires of the hatred for the Spaniards that the Moors brought over to the Riff coast when they were expelled from Spain and when, leaving Granada, they even carried their keys with them to Africa with the determination to return to use them.

The present war began in Melilla only five years after Columbus discovered America; when the Spaniards following the Moors, established the Spanish town and convict station on the rocky peninsula which is now Melilla, and to which Spain is now sending her soldiers. And this time the Moors are equipped with the very rifles that the Spaniards carried in Cuba, sold to them by a short-sighted government. They have the hatred, the villainous appearance, and the arms to make this "last sigh of the Moor" the most distressing one of all.

Soap for the Orient.

It is told by travellers that the homes of the common people of China are so wanting in cleanliness that a Russian dog would refuse to live in one of them. The peasantry are said to be unacquainted entirely with the benefits of water except for irrigating and drinking purposes.

From the report of the Deputy Consul-General at Hong Kong it appears that a new order of things is beginning to interest the Chinese. Among the inhabitants of Southern China a brisk demand has of late sprung up for soap. In the year 1906 Great Britain sold more than \$500,000 worth, and in the same period soap to the value of \$22,000 has been imported from the United States. The European business has almost doubled in a year, and the Americans are doing better than ever before. The Deputy Consul-General says that the demand is a growing one, the taste of the buyers running toward the highly scented grades and those with attractive wrappings. He thinks that American manufacturers could do very well if they went after the business, putting their products up in cartons marked with Chinese characters. — Toledo Blade.

Japanese Coins the Finest.

If comparison is made with coins of other countries it is found that, so far at least as the experience of the New York assay office goes, the American coin, although falling considerably short of the absolute fineness, is about as good as any other gold coin current in Europe, and better by a good deal than some of them. The average of German coins that have been melted down at the assay office has proved to be about 899,626, the average fineness of French coin about 899.4, while the Spanish coins have frequently been found to be as low as 896. In all these countries the legal fineness is 900, so that these figures show that there is considerable variation from the nominal fineness of coins, not only here, but in Europe as well. It is an interesting fact—light recently thrown on Japanese affairs in general makes it possible to say a curious one—that the Japanese coins in the matter of fineness are superior to all others.—Finance.

That Blush That Won't Come Off.

One can now have a blush tattooed on her face that is warranted "not to come out in the wash" or to yield to the weather. It will not come and go, of course, like the delicate flush with which novelists so conveniently endow their heroines, and one is not sure whether it is not better to trust to Providence for an occasional blush than to wear it continually and never be able to pale on occasion. If one did naturally blush, moreover, with the "healthy flush" already placed there by artificiality's artful aid, goodness alone knows what the effect would be. Our last state of roshness might be worse than our first of pallor.

A Winter's Tale.

Mme. De Navarre praised at a luncheon in New York American wit. "It was horribly cold the other afternoon," she said. "A bitter wind whirled the dry snow through the air. The policemen had red, swollen faces, and all the teamsters, as they drove, kept slapping their poor frost bitten hands against their brows." "Getting into my hansom I said to the driver: "This is real winter weather, isn't it?" The driver nodded and smiled grimly. "I give you my word, ma'am, said he. 'I ain't seen a butterfly all day."

The Evolution of Booster Bill

VIII.—Organizes a Boosters' Club

When Bill Blue grew a booster bold He wanted all within the fold, And so at high and low he went To join the band of betterment.

Said he: "We'll make this town of ours The home of fortune, fruits and flowers. Of Progress it shall be the hub. We'll organize A BOOSTERS' CLUB."



"We'll make each member sign a pledge To talk things up and be on edge From Fortune's cheese to cut a slice And likewise make this town cut ice."

'Twas done, and now we're racing up Advancement road to take the cup. 'There's nothing like the creed 'I WILL' To make a kill," says "Booster Bill."

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE WAYNE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK

HONESDALE, WAYNE CO., PA., at the close of business, May 2, 1910.

Table with RESOURCES and LIABILITIES sections, listing various financial items and their amounts.

State of Pennsylvania, County of Wayne, ss: I, H. Scott Salmon, Cashier of the above named Company, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. (Signed) H. S. SALMON, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of May 1910. (Signed) ROBERT A. SMITH, N. P., [Notarial Seal]

Correct—Attest: T. B. CLARK, A. J. SEARLE, C. J. SMITH, } Directors.

D. & H. CO. TIME TABLE--HONESDALE BRANCH

Table showing train schedules for various stations including Albany, Philadelphia, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, and Honesdale.

The Era of New Mixed Paints!

This year opens with a deluge of new mixed paints. A condition brought about by our enterprising dealers to get some kind of a mixed paint that would supplant CHILTON'S MIXED PAINTS. Their compounds, being new and heavily advertised, may find a sale with the unwary.

THE ONLY PLACE IN HONESDALE AUTHORIZED TO HANDLE CHILTON'S MIXED PAINTS Is JADWIN'S PHARMACY.

There are reasons for the pre-eminence of CHILTON PAINTS: 1st—No one can mix a better mixed paint. 2d—The painters declare that it works easily and has wonderful covering qualities. 3d—Chilton stands back of it, and will agree to repaint, at his own expense, every surface painted with Chilton Paint that proves defective. 4th—Those who have used it are perfectly satisfied with it, and recommend its use to others.

Roll of HONOR

Attention is called to the STRENGTH of the

Wayne County SAVINGS BANK

The FINANCIER of New York City has published a ROLL OF HONOR of the 11,470 State Banks and Trust Companies of United States. In this list the WAYNE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK

Stands 38th in the United States Stands 10th in Pennsylvania. Stands FIRST in Wayne County.

Capital, Surplus, \$455,000.00 Total ASSETS, \$2,733,000.00

Honesdale, Pa., May 29, 1908.

THE NOBBY LONG COATS

-- AT --

Menner & Co.'s Stores



Are Suitable for Real Stylish Wear