

THE GRANGE

FOR CUT WORMS.

Several Pennsylvania farmers have recently written to State Zoologist Surface, Harrisburg, stating that cut worms are unusually bad this year and beseeching him for a recommendation of a reliable remedy. A Dauphin county farmer writes that a neighbor got two quarts of cut worms from around his sweet potato vines and wants to know how to destroy them.

In his reply Prof. Surface said: "Evidence comes from different parts of the state that these pests are unusually numerous and destructive this year. The proper course would have been to have destroyed them by plowing the ground early in the fall and cultivating it by deep harrowing with a spring-toothed harrow until it was so frozen as to prevent further cultivation. Then commence cultivation as early as possible in the spring. The fall plowing and late and early cultivation helps to destroy these pests as well as wireworms, root lice, ants, webworms and other pests which are liable to attack crops following freshly plowed sod.

"However, the fact remains that the cutworms are now present in unusually destructive numbers and must be treated. There is no easy method of destroying insects in the ground, but cutworms can be killed if one is willing to go to the trouble of following directions carefully.

"The plan is to poison them by the use of a sweet and poisoned bran. The method is to add one part of Paris green, by weight, to thirty or forty parts of bran, stir this together, while yet dry, and then mixing it with water that has been sweetened by the addition of strong or coarse molasses. The older and stronger the molasses, to give it odor, the better it will be. The bran should be moistened with this sweetened water until it is made into a damp mass, just wet enough to stay in little heaps. A very small pinch of this placed at the base of each garden plant to protect it will be effectual. The cut worms will eat it in preference to the plant.

To protect corn it is advisable to drop a pinch in the corn row each step or two across the field, so that the cut worm will find this and eat it and let the corn remain. I would advise even putting it out before the corn appears above the ground. This will be better, thus to kill the worms early, than to let them remain untreated until after the corn is once cut off. It is much better to put out the poison bran in the evening while it is damp, or on a damp day, so that it will not be dry when the pests come forth at night to seek their food. It will be found by them just about as readily if it is slightly covered with earth and for this reason, if it should become necessary to protect domestic fowls from it, one could cover it with loose earth at the time of application.

"It is my opinion that it would be efficient to drop the poison bran in the rows of corn in the field and cover it lightly with loose earth by means of a cultivator drawn by a horse. Little pinches of the bran could be dropped as rapidly as a man would walk along and drop corn, which would be nearly as fast as a horse could walk, and the trouble and expense of protecting the crop by this means would not be great in comparison with the value of the crop, which might not otherwise be obtained.

"In gardens and other small plots it is a good plan to lay shingles, small boards or flat stones over the poison, when it is put out. This will not only protect fowls and birds, which would otherwise take it, but will furnish hiding places for cut worms where they will find concealment such as they like, and at the same time will find the fatal bait.

"Trees, vines and bushes will be protected from the climbing cut worms by putting a little poisoned bran at the base of each in the evening. Rain should not wash it before the worms shall find it. If this should occur renew the application."

THE RASPBERRY CANE-GIRDLER.

A Pennsylvania berry grower sent portions of his raspberry cane to Prof. H. A. Surface, State Zoologist, Harrisburg, and letter, saying: "Last summer something made a ring round the top of new raspberry cane, causing the tops to die and fall off. At the time I supposed it was something feeding on the juice, but this spring the canes were dead back a foot or so and in trimming off the dead part I found a row of small holes around the stem containing eggs. I gathered all I could and burned them. Is this insect very troublesome or is it rarely found? I have never noticed it before."

To this Prof. Surface replied: "The eggs laid in a row in the cutting which you sent are those of the Snowy Tree Cricket, which are to be found during the winter and spring in twigs of various kinds, where they were deposited last fall. The proper treatment is to cut and burn them as you did.

—Read the Citizen. It pays.

ADVOCATES BUILDING GOOD DIRT ROADS

Senator John G. Homsher, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, who lives along the route of the Herald-Atlanta Journal National Highway, is a good roads enthusiast. He has given the subject of road improvement considerable study and has ideas that are of interest.

"Long ago I became convinced," said Senator Homsher recently, "that if we were to have good roads in our day and generation, we must seek some other methods of doing the work and some other material than macadam. While stone roads have and perhaps always will have an adaptability for certain districts, where on account of the lack of facilities for good drainage, or where the character of the soil is such that good earth roads cannot be made, or for thoroughfares where the travel is great and the valuation high enough to stand the taxation, the expense is far too great to make them practicable for even a small proportion of all the roads.

"We have a good example of the cost of the making and keeping up of stone roads in the turnpikes of the State. Except at certain points, where the travel is concentrated, as on the roads into cities, the pikes have not on the average been paying or prosperous to the stockholders. Many of them have been abandoned because they did not pay. This shows that two cents a mile, or the toll charged, will hardly pay the interest on the cost and keep the road in repair. And the cost must be paid either in toll or in taxes.

"It must be remembered that, no matter how good a stone road is constructed, there is a certain amount of wear and tear each day and month and year. The amount of this wear has been found by experience to be from one-fourth to one-half inch a year. Other observations have shown that the amount of material consumed and therefore to be replaced is one cubic yard per mile for each collar or beast of burden passing over it per year. Others have figured it at only two-thirds of a cubic yard per year.

"We also have the experience of city street making. With all of their great valuation to tax, cities have found it burdensome to keep up good paved or macadamized streets.

"Mind I am not speaking against macadamized roads. They are, so far as our knowledge of road making now goes, the one thing for thoroughfares or other places where the valuation will afford them without burdensome taxation, and for places where a good earth road cannot, on account of local conditions, be made, but what we want is good roads now, and the question is how to make them with what money is available.

"I think it is the wrong policy for a township that has only from two to ten thousand dollars a year to spend on roads to lay it all out on a mile or two of stone road, when by the right methods good earth roads could be kept up over the whole township with the same money or less.

"The solution of this I am convinced is in learning how to make earth roads. I believe that by proper methods of roadmaking the earth roads, especially in places where the nature of the soil and the facilities for good drainage are favorable, can be made and kept as good or better on the average than the stone road and at but a fraction of the cost.

"The nature of the soil and the facilities for drainage are so varied that it is impossible to lay down any one rule or method of road making. At some places nothing but macadam will do, but there are many, many other places where the earth roads can be made equally good. In fact, in places where the soil is just right—that is, porous enough to let the

water through, and yet tenacious enough to pack and not become dusty, and the drainage naturally good—the earth road is the very best that can be made. And most soils will, in a large degree, take on the qualities necessary for good road making after good drainage is effected."

A PRETTY PIECE OF ROAD.

If there are any in Laceyville who doubt the efficiency of the King split-log drag for making model country roads they should take a ride up on Spring Hill and note the wonderful effects this simple device has wrought. Starting at just above Monroe Wakeley's and going through to Ben Coburn's the road is as smooth as pavement, nicely turpiked and free from stones. In some places this particular stretch of road has been considered hard to keep up, but the log road drag has made these places an easy matter. An autoist in talking with a Messenger scribe stated that this is the finest piece of road he ever drove a car over in this section, and the people of Spring Hill should be congratulated on having road supervisors who are not above using such an ordinary little thing as the "King split-log drag."—Laceyville Messenger.

WHERE KISSING IS UNKNOWN.

Manner in Which People Express Feelings of Endearment.

A caress, a kiss, a kindly touch are supposed to be signs of love everywhere, while a frown expresses displeasure, says the Cleveland Leader. A study of the psychology of peoples shows that the kiss is only one expression of affection. There are places where kissing is unknown, this mode of expression being supplemented by caressing with the hand, the nose, the tongue, clapping of hands and various embraces.

The Malays express their feeling of endearment by touching noses. They say much tenderness is expressed by bringing the noses in contact. They believe it is by the nose we breathe, and the bringing of noses in contact has the same influence on the soul. A traveler told them to kiss with their lips, but they said: "No, no, the soul is not in the mouth."

The Andaman islanders also refuse to hear of the joys of kissing. They rub noses occasionally, but it is customary for friends to greet each other with the eye. When a husband is away and returns home, he shows his joy by sitting with his arms about his wife's neck, and they weep and howl as if a great sorrow had befallen them. Suddenly, by some unexplainable reason, this grief turns to joy. The man then calls on his other relatives and goes through a similar performance.

African husbands never kiss their wives. They would consider this a too familiar expression of devotion. A Mandingo wife meeting her husband who has just returned home throws herself on the ground as a token of greeting.

The Dahomians greet their husbands with wonderful dignity; they prostrate themselves, throw sand on their heads and never think of rising until their husbands make the command.

But the New Zealanders prefer to believe that the soul has its nearest approach to another soul through the nose. After a long absence the husband gives vent to his joy in the tangi—a bitter crying and moaning spell which transforms itself gradually into a merry laugh.

SPRINGTIME DUTIES.

Garden chairs and canvas awnings and sunblinds should be carefully inspected, and all deficiencies made good before there is a likelihood of their being required.

Be very firm about the removal of all rubbish and things which have become absolutely useless, and do

not make the mistake of storing up all sorts of lumber, thinking they may prove useful some day, as that "some day" has a persistent way of never dawning.

Also make a practice of securing a good stock of house cloths, rubbers, polishers, soap, polishes, etc., before you start on your great career of cleaning. All sorts of rags will come in usefully, and these can be thrown away when done with.

Don't forget that now is the time for new lampwicks, new electric and gas burners—in fact, be very rigorous in your dealing with all things that give an all too positive proof that they have done yeoman service during the winter months.

Put on an old frock and visit the coal cellar. You probably have not paid it a call all the winter. The stock of coal will be low, but before ordering in a fresh supply have all the large lumps picked out and stacked in a corner (previously swept out) and then have every bit of slack and fine coal swept into another corner easily get-at-able.

This slack, mixed with wet tea leaves, put in a paper bag, and set at the back of a good fire, will considerably help and economize the matter of fuel. A little shovel should be kept near this heap in readiness for use. Probably, also, sundry old boxes and pieces of wood have likewise been thrown into the coal cellar; these should now be sorted, shopped up and stacked tidily for future use.

If there is a collection of empty bottles and jars, pass these in review, and if there is none which can be utilized in the household, call in the itinerant bottle merchant and get rid of the lot; the few cents you will obtain in exchange will cause great joy to your domestic and make her anxious to assist in the work of "cleaning up."

Old magazines and papers are sure to have collected during the winter months; newspapers are always needed in a household, so have them stacked tidily in some convenient spot. The magazines you will not need again, so send them off to the local hospital, or to some sick folk, who will be glad of them.

CHEST NOTES.

Varying Sounds That May Be Heard Through the Stethoscope.

The doctor hears some curious noises when he places the stethoscope against your chest. When the lungs are in a healthy condition the medical gentleman hears a pleasant, breezy sound, soft in tone, as you draw in the breath and expel it. Should the instrument convey to his ear a gurgling or bubbling sound he makes a mental note of the fact that you are in what is known as the moist stage of bronchitis. In the dry stage of the same complaint the sound is a whistling, wheezy one.

One of the signs of pneumonia is the crackling note that comes through the stethoscope. It is not unlike the sound that can be heard when your finger and thumb have touched a sticky substance and you first place them together and then part them, holding them close to your ear.

Doctors occasionally hear a dripping sound, and that indicates that air and water have got into some part of the chest where they have no right to be. Blow across a bottle, and you will produce a sound which is actually to be heard in your chest. It is caused in the same way—that is, by air passing over a cavity.

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OFFICE OF THE HONESDALE CONSOLIDATED LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER COMPANY—SPECIAL NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors of this Company have called a special meeting of its stockholders to be held at the General office of the company, in the Borough of Honesdale, Pennsylvania, on the 14th day of July, 1910, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of voting for or against an increase of the indebtedness of said company.

M. B. ALLEN, Secretary.

Dr. C. R. BRADY, DENTIST, Honesdale, Pa. Office Hours—8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Any evening by appointment. Citizens' phone, 33. Residence, No. 86-X.



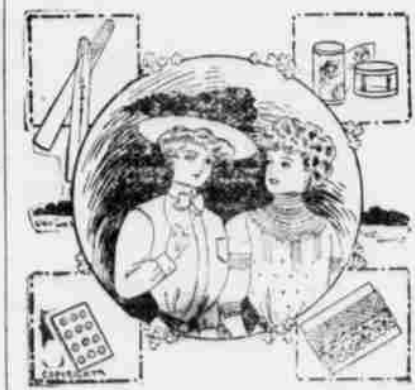
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Attorneys-at-Law.

H. WILSON, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office, Masonic building, second floor Honesdale, Pa.

W. M. H. LEE, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office over post office. All legal business promptly attended to. Honesdale, Pa.

E. C. MUMFORD, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office—Liberty Hall building, opposite the Post Office, Honesdale, Pa.

HOMER GREENE, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office over Reif's store, Honesdale, Pa.

O. L. ROWLAND, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office—ver Post Office, Honesdale, Pa.

CHARLES A. McCARTY, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Special and prompt attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reif's new store, Honesdale, Pa.

F. P. KIMBLE, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office over the post office, Honesdale, Pa.

M. E. SIMONS, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office in the Court House, Honesdale, Pa.

PETER H. ILOFF, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office—Second floor old Savings Bank building, Honesdale, Pa.

CHARLES & SALMON, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS-AT-LAW. Offices lately occupied by Judge Searle.

CHESTER A. GARRATT, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office adjacent to Post Office, Honesdale, Pa.

Dentists.

DR. E. T. BROWN, DENTIST. Office—First floor, old Savings Bank building, Honesdale, Pa.

Dr. C. R. BRADY, DENTIST, Honesdale, Pa. Office Hours—8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Any evening by appointment. Citizens' phone, 33. Residence, No. 86-X.

Physicians.

DR. H. B. SEARLES, HONESDALE, PA. Office and residence 1019 Court street telephones. Office Hours—2:00 to 4:00 and 6:00 to 8:00 p. m.

Livery.

LIVERY.—Fred. G. Rickard has removed his livery establishment from corner Church street to Whitney's Stone Barn

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REPORT OF THE

STILL GROWING CONDITION OF

Honesdale Dime Bank

HONESDALE, PA.

At the close of business May 2, 1910

(Condensed)

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans	\$501,318.73	Capital Stock	\$ 75,000.00
Bonds & Mortgages	72,970.53	Surplus, Earned	45,749.85
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	20,000.00	Deposits	528,346.26
Cash and due from banks	59,804.36	Bills Payable	5,000.00
Overdrafts	2.49		
	\$654,096.11		\$654,096.11

STATEMENT SHOWING GROWTH

Deposits May 26th, 1906	\$136,341.72	Deposits May 19th, 1908	\$340,655.94
" Nov. 26th, 1906	218,243.37	" Nov. 27th, 1908	408,857.61
" May 28th, 1907	290,872.14	" April 28th, 1909	469,078.90
" Dec. 16th, 1907	350,269.97	" Nov. 6th, 1909	508,482.43

May 2, 1910, Deposits \$528,346.26

E. C. MUMFORD, President.

W. F. RIEPLER, Vice President.

JOSEPH A. FISCH, Cashier.