

Grain Weevil Abundant.

There has been considerable inquiry, at the office of the Division of Zoology, of the Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa., for information concerning the destruction of weevil in grain.

To one of the numerous inquirers, Prof. H. A. Surface, State Zoologist, replied as follows:

Your inquiry concerning the destruction of weevil in wheat comes at a very opportune time, because it is easy to destroy these pests when one knows how, and it is very important that they be destroyed now rather than in the spring after they have accomplished a great deal of damage.

The weevil is among the worst pests in grain bins or stored grain, and effects the destruction of hundreds of thousands of dollars annually in the state of Pennsylvania alone. It must not be presumed for a minute, however, that it or any other pest is any worse in this state than elsewhere. It lives by laying eggs in the grains, and from these eggs hatch larvae or minute grubs, which feed within the seeds, excavating them to merely hollow shells of bran. The presence of many of the larvae feeding at once often causes the grain to heat by their mechanical friction or gnawing, just as two sticks are heated by rubbing them together. When grain becomes warm in the bin, it is often to be taken as an indication of the presence of weevil or the Angoumois Grain Moth, which is a moth whose larvae have similar habits, and it is likewise a very serious pest of stored grain in this part of the country.

The remedy consists of putting the infested grain into a bin that can be so tightly closed as to be almost, if not practically, air-tight, or putting it into a large box, hogshead, or some other vessel, which can be thoroughly covered. Then set shallow vessels like pie tins on the grain, and for each one hundred cubic feet of space, or for each one hundred bushels of grain, pour into the pie tins a pound of the liquid known as carbon bisulfide. Lay sticks over the pie tins containing the carbon bisulfide, and spread over them wet blankets. Heavy blankets should be used for this purpose. They are dipped into water to make them more nearly air-tight, to keep down the gases or fumes from the carbon bisulfide. This liquid is a foul-smelling liquid, whose fumes are poisonous but not instantly deadly. One can breathe it without immediate injury, although it is very offensive. These fumes are inflammable or explosive, the same as those of benzine or gasoline, and, consequently, fire should be kept away from them. Two or three thicknesses of wet blankets laid over the top of the grain will be sufficient to keep the fumes down, and prevent ventilation until the pests are killed. These fumes are heavier than air, and will fall down through the grain, killing all insects and even mice should such be present, in the bin or granary. They will not destroy the milling property of the wheat nor its germinating powers for seedling. This is the proper time of year to treat the wheat, and thus prevent the loss which will come from carrying it in an infested condition in the bin during the fall, winter, and spring.

Let it remain covered for some hours, and there will be no danger from letting it remain many hours, or even two or three days thus covered. After at least five or six hours or more, the covers can be removed, and hung to dry, although no special ventilation of the grain bin or vessel is necessary. The chief point is, to avoid breathing the fumes any more than one is compelled to do, and keep fire away from them.

Concerning your particular case, there is a little more to be added. Treat your last year's wheat in the granary thoroughly by this fumigation, and kill the pests, and you will not be obliged to remove it, or if you wish to remove it to store somewhere else, you can do this with the full knowledge that the pests will not be present, and be passed from it to the newly threshed wheat. If, however, you do not intend to treat it, you should get rid of it at once. Clean it up and sell it, or otherwise get it out of the granary, and away from the building where you intend to store your unthreshed wheat.

I would not recommend putting the wheat in old bins in which there is a little old wheat left. Sweep out these bins, dust them down, and roast the sweepings in an oven to kill the insects. Then feed the grain to the chickens. After the bin is cleaned and swept, you can store the new grain in it, but, as said above, in order to kill the pests that may even now be in the grain, I would recommend fumigating with the carbon bisulfide, after this is placed in the bin.

Washing Soda Does Not Improve Lime-Sulphur Solution.

A correspondent recently wrote as follows to Prof. H. A. Surface, state zoologist, Harrisburg, Pa.: "In making lime-sulphur 17-22-50, would it injure trees for me to add 4 pounds of washing soda to this? How would I dilute this for summer spraying?"

The state zoologist replied as follows:

I must say that I am not certain to what extent trees would be injured by adding four pounds of washing soda to the 17-22-50 formula. In my experiments a few years ago, I killed the twigs and destroyed the fruit buds, and, of course, severely injured the trees, by using eight pounds of caustic soda in the 17-22-50 formula. The washing soda is as bad as the caustic soda which I used, but it does not appear to me that it is necessary to add anything to the 17-22-50 formula to make it efficient in killing the scale and destroying plant disease germs.

I suspect that if you add the four pounds of soda, it will injure the fruit buds, if applied shortly after the leaves drop in the fall. At the same time I believe it will be safe if applied when the buds are swelling in the spring. The lime-

sulphur solution produces no injury to trees if applied when they are dormant if nothing else is added to it.

For summer spraying you should dilute any lime-sulphur formula from five to eight times as much as you would for dormant spraying. The use of the lime-sulphur solution for summer spraying is yet in its experimental stage.

Horsepower From Air Bubbles.

Up in the Cobalt mining district of Canada, just eight miles south of the new mining town called "Cobalt," at Ragged Chutes on the Montreal river, is an extraordinary power plant from which more than 5,000-horsepower in compressed air is gained by making, capturing and confining air bubbles. It is the largest natural air compressor plant in the world, the compression being effected by the direct action of falling water, trapping particles of air in its descent, and afterwards liberating them in a confined chamber under pressure. The compressed air is sold to the mining companies and other concerns at Cobalt in the same manner that gas or electricity are sold in other communities. It has cut the cost of compressed air in Cobalt in two and made possible the development of dozens of properties, says Frank Maynard in the November Popular Mechanics.

SCHOOL TEACHER FINED \$30.

Convicted of Whipping a 7-Year-Old Boy Pupil With a Rawhide.

Recorder A. C. N. Thompson, of Middletown, on Wednesday found Jacob C. Mullison, a school teacher of that city, guilty of cruelly beating one of his seven-year-old pupils and fined him \$30. Mullison was arrested on the charge of assault in the third degree, for whipping Jas. Manzo, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Manzo. A rawhide was exhibited in court as the instrument with which Mullison inflicted punishment on several pupils on Monday when there was severe trouble in the truant school of which Mullison is teacher.

It is said one of the pupils took a rat to school and turned it loose in the school room. Another boy set fire to the hair of one of the pupils and a third jabbed a schoolmate with a rusty file. Mullison has taught the school for years. He is an old teacher and a good disciplinarian. This conduct was more than he could stand and he proceeded to conquer the obstreperous youngsters with his whip.

In court the Manzo boy exhibited severe welts on his back which had caused the blood to run. Mullison contended that he had done nothing wrong and would have done the same thing by his own son under similar circumstances. He said the Manzo boy was one of the worst he ever knew. Some years ago Mullison was arrested for severely whipping one of his pupils and fined \$30. Another warrant has been issued charging Mullison with whipping a ten-year-old boy on Monday, but it is not believed the case will be pressed. Besides being in charge of the truant school Mullison has been for some time city sealer of weights and measures.

"WHEN IS AN AFFINITY AN AFFINITY?"

Mrs. Van Buskirk Says Husband Made Her Retire at 6 p. m.

Harrisburg, Pa.—An affinity is an affinity even though it have a wooden leg. One of the witnesses in a divorce case heard by Additional Law Judge McCarrell at Harrisburg last week told of the cork-legged soul mate that figured in the appeal Samuel Duncan made for divorce from his wife.

"Mrs. Duncan told me one time that she didn't care about Sam any more; that she had found another fella' she loved more. She said she was havin' it good now—better than when she was a hired girl. Besides that she says she can have a new hog every year if she wants it now—her new man 'll buy it for her. And then she told me something else—"

The witness half hesitated and was jogged along by Duncan's attorney.

"Well, the only other reason she gave for leaving Sam was that she didn't love him any more and loved her new man, even," stammered the witness, blushing, "even though he has got a wooden leg!"

Duncan, who sat close by was nervous throughout the trial and admitted it. Once he interrupted a witness to suggest a date in spite of the caution of his attorney.

"Will you please shut up?" advised the attorney.

"Well, I happened to know that date—"

"You have had your opportunity to testify," suggested Judge McCarrell.

"I know, Judge," explained Duncan, smiling nervously. "I need a rest. I'm all worked up. I guess I'm sort o' aggravatin'."

To Bed at 6 P. M.

Another divorce hearing was the appeal of Mrs. Thomas Van Buskirk. Her husband not only cruelly treated her, but finally deserted her, she said. "He was a railroader," explained the girlish-looking wife, "and when he used to go out on the road at 6 o'clock he used to make me go right to bed."

"You mean to say that your husband required you to go to bed at 6 o'clock?" inquired Judge McCarrell.

"Some times he'd make it 5 o'clock," replied the wife naively, "if he was ordered out on the road at that time."

Just to tease her Van Buskirk insisted upon feeding their small baby whiskey, Mrs. Van Buskirk declared furtively, dabbing at her eyes with a bit of handkerchief.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

LUNATIC AERONAUT!

Insane Man Takes Novel Means of Escape.

A Pittsburg Pa., special of several days ago says: An original way of escape was attempted Sunday by a patient at the Pennsylvania state insane asylum in Mixmont, a suburb who attempted to fly away from the institution in a balloon which had required the nights of many months to make from pieces of silk he had fetched gradually from the tailor shop.

Henri Dupre, an aeronaut, who had been injured by falling from a balloon several years ago and later became insane, since his incarceration had worked as a nurse in the hospital. Sunday he had begged off from attending church, saying he was feeling ill. When every one else was at the church services the man (Dupre) took the rude balloon from its hiding place to the roof of the hospital.

He connected a gas pipe with the balloon and filled it. Dupre hung on to a trapeze made of a broomstick and with a razor cut the guy ropes. As he had hoped, the bag rose easily. A guard in the yard of the institution gave the first alarm, which broke up the church services. Several guards had aimed repeating rifles at the balloonist.

Probably one hundred feet up and almost stationary Dupre was suspended. He was sitting on his broomstick and waving at the crowd below. "Ha, ha! I'm flying away, messieurs; why don't you catch me?" he shouted.

Unfortunately for Dupre there was scarcely any air currents and for more than a minute the rude balloon slowly spun around, never passing beyond the walls. Officials of the institution marvelled at the strange affair, which was of many colors. It was about fifteen feet in diameter and very ragged at the seams.

Finally the head guard went to the hospital roof. "Let the air out of that and come down or we'll shoot," he cried. Dupre was becoming flustered at his failure to soar higher. In about three minutes the balloon was much lower. It was dropping slowly. When the balloon reached the ground two guards seized Dupre and hurried him to a cell.

After Dupre had been calmed he explained how he had made the balloon. "I used to fly at the country fairs before I got hurt on my head," he said. "I've been trying to get out of this place, and one day I happened to think that possibly I could make a balloon. So I stole little scraps of silk in the tailor shop and sewed them together. When it was all done I dipped the thing in a wax mixture that made it almost airtight."

PATS SUCCESS IN BRAINS.

Patent Office Aero Expert Says They Count More Than Machine.

Multifarious as are the new devices being applied to the navigation of the air, none has been or is likely to be found to take the place of brains in the aviator.

This is the opinion of James H. Colwell, the Patent Office expert at Washington, who has immediate charge of all flying machine inventions and who has given personal attention to almost every application for a patent in that line. Summing up his views to-day, he said: "Ten per cent. of the success of every aerial flight is due to the machine, 15 per cent. to the motor and 75 per cent. to the man. The man of indecision, poor judgment, weak nerves or slow judgment is as much out of place in an airship as a defective motor."

Airship invention has received a stirring impetus within the last few years, and there is no more reliable index to this activity than that displayed by the records of the United States Patent Office. It began with the first exhibition of the Wright Brothers on the North Carolina coast, and has increased in geometric ratio since that time, with the consequence that up to date about 3,000 patents have been issued on these machines themselves or on devices connected with them.

The bureau at Washington is now handling an average of about ninety cases a month. The work is conducted in the division of the office which gives especial attention to inventions having to do with army ordnance and marine propulsion. Important as are those branches, more than half of the force is engaged upon the air machine portion of the work.

Inventions looking to the use of the airship in time of war are also pouring into the office, as are counter inventions which contemplate protection against them. As the Patent Office views the situation, the difficulty in using the aeroplane for dropping projectiles is found in the uncertainty which must necessarily accompany such effort. With a machine going from 50 to 75 miles an hour, as most of them do, it is extremely difficult to drop a projectile so as to insure its striking the mark, even though the mark may be a battleship or an extensive fortification.

Blunder Makes People Hesitate.

The singular blunder of William H. Berry's administration of the State Treasury in sending a big, fat check to a bank which had been closed five months before has caused people to laugh and others to stop and wonder what kind of a man he would be at the head of state affairs.

The Pittsburg Gazette-Times says of the remarkable transaction: "Knowledge of the occurrence has charged the Berry followers in Lawrence county. It has set all that section to laughing. The voters are asking whether a man of such haphazard methods where the people's money is concerned is capable of occupying the highest office in the gift of the people of Pennsylvania."

District Attorney Thomas W. Dickey, of Lawrence county, said of Berry's blunder: "It was a most amazing proceeding on the part of Berry. Five months after the institution went into the hands of a receiver along came that large deposit from the State Treasurer. Carelessness is hardly the word to

be applied in reference to the matter."

The loose business standards of Berry are best described by Attorney John H. Painter, receiver of the New Castle Savings and Trust Company.

A number of causes led up to the failure of the bank," he said. "Prominent among them was the inability of the bank to realize quickly upon securities when pressed for funds. The doors were closed about February 9, 1907. For a time the State bank examiner acted as temporary receiver, and later I was appointed receiver by Judge Kunkel, sitting in the Dauphin county court, Harrisburg.

"Along in July I received a check from Berry for \$25,000 as a deposit for the institution. It certainly stumped me. The bank was insolvent, yet the State of Pennsylvania, through the State Treasurer, made a deposit of \$25,000.

"Although the incident amazed me very much, I also had to laugh. I never said anything about the matter, but put the check in a safe and waited for developments. Three months afterward, or about nine months after the bank failed, some person realized the blunder that had been made and wrote me, requesting the return of the check. I immediately sent it back."

SUNFLOWER PHILOSOPHY.

[Arlinson (Kan.) Globe.] A woman who wants to be an invalid, is very apt to be.

Every man feels like a hero when he turns in a fire alarm.

The model husband you read about in books is the henpecked man of real life.

Look out for the man who is always telling you how square and fair he is.

If you do a good piece of work, don't stand around two or three days and admire it.

There is so much quarrelling and sickness that lawyers and doctors will always do well.

Every man who hunts thinks that with a little more practice he would be the best shot in the world.

FLIES BRING TYPHOID.

Lecturer Says Pest Must Be Exterminated—Good Advice From Medical Authority.

Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 5.—That seventy-five per cent. of the typhoid cases of the nation are due to the common house fly was the claim of Dr. Elwood C. Ferisho in his lecture to the teachers at yesterday's session of the Dauphin county institute.

"Quite recently," said Dr. Ferisho, "two flies, caught from the inside of a screen door, were examined under a microscope and upon one foot of the first there was found to be fifteen thousand typhoid germs and on the feet of the other one hundred thousand germs.

"Think of the flies wallowing in all the filth and then making a straight line to your dining table, walking over your food and then for the sake of your children and for the sake of your home, be up and doing all you can to push forward the movement to eradicate the fly from this grand country of ours, just as the mosquito was exterminated from the swamps of Panama."

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You Run No Risk When You Use This Remedy.

We promise you that, if your hair is falling out, and you have not let it go too far, you can repair the damage already done by using Rexall "93" Hair Tonic, with persistency and regularity for a reasonable length of time. It is a scientific, cleansing, antiseptic, germicidal preparation, that destroys micrococci, stimulates good circulation around the hair roots, promotes hair nourishment, removes dandruff and restores hair health. It is as pleasant to use as pure water, and it is delicately perfumed. It is a real toilet necessity.

We want you to try Rexall "93" Hair Tonic with our promise that it will cost you nothing unless you are perfectly satisfied with its use. It comes in two sizes, prices 50c. and \$1.00. Remember, you can obtain Rexall Remedies in this community only at our store—The Rexall Store.

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Our Fancy Blue Serge Suit at \$16.50 in a High Art is a winner.

Our High Art Suit this season at \$15.00 in all shades is a big hit.

Overcoats for Business or Dress wear from \$10 to \$25. English slip on coats from \$5 to \$18.

Our Black Silk Front Coat at \$16.50 is a winner.

We have entered upon the task of supplying Clothing and Furnishings to the men of Honesdale with some very definite ideas of what they want. The man we expect to please is the man who really cares enough about what he wears to give some time and thought to his apparel.

The man who knows good style when he sees it, the man who appreciates the touch of distinctiveness and the mark of originality, the man who knows that quality is a factor to be considered before the price is mentioned.

And yet, our best pleased customers will be also the men who are careful of their money. Such men will find in the Bregstein Clothing Store and in the Bregstein Furnishing Store for Men as perfect a combination of sure quality and fair price as has yet been attained.

Our Hat Department: We handle such makes as the Knox at \$3.00; the Gold Band at \$2.00; our Penelope Curl at \$2.00; our Cap line for Men and Boys from 25c to \$2.00 in grays, stripes and blue.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS. Fancy Shirts: The new Columbia Shirt from \$1.00 to \$1.50; the Globe Shirt from 50c to \$1.00, Union made.

Our Neck Wear: The finest in town; from 25c, 50c to \$1.00.

Our Glove Department is the finest and the largest in town. We handle the Just Right Gloves from 25c to \$2.50.

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SCENE FROM "THE WOLF" AT THE LYRIC NEXT THURSDAY.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Attorneys-at-Law.

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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.

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.

SEARLE & 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. It is as pleasant to use as pure water, and it is delicately perfumed. It is a real toilet necessity.

DR. C. R. BRADY, DENTIST, Honesdale, Pa. Office Hours—8 m. to p. m. Any evening by appointment. Citizens' phone, 33. Residence, No. 85-X.

Physicians.

DR. H. B. SEARLES, HONESDALE, PA. Office and residence 1018 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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