

How Late Can We Spray With Lime-Sulphur Solution For Scale

A successful commercial sprayer in Blair county, Pa., who has for some years been acting upon the advice of State Zoologist H. A. Surface, and making a business of spraying trees, just as owners of threshing machines make a business of threshing grain, has just written to Professor Surface asking "how near may the buds be out until there is danger of scalding by the Lime-Sulphur Solution."

The reply, which is important and practical, is based upon experience, and may prove useful to many readers.

"I know from observation and experience that you can safely use it until the pink of the blossoms is seen, or, in other words, until the blossoms are ready to expand."

This is true not only of apple, but also of peach. Last year I sprayed my peach trees after one-fourth of the blossoms were open, and while I am not sure that these opening blossoms were uninjured, I do know that there was such a heavy crop of fruit on the trees that I had to hire help to do considerable thinning by hand, and keep the trees from overbearing. I am thus satisfied that no injury came from the application, in which I used the strong lime-sulphur solution, made to the hydrometer test of 1.03, which is the strength now generally recommended for scale. Spraying with this material, even when in bloom, will not injure bees because it contains no arsenical poison, and the bees will not take up the lime-sulphur liquid.

Doctor Funk sprayed his apple trees when the round pink balls of the unopened blossoms were plainly visible. This was after the leaves were out. He destroyed the scale, and did not injure his trees nor the fruit crop. This I saw, and consequently know that I am safe in giving this answer to your very important question. Hundreds of persons of this spring will make this same inquiry, and I shall consequently publish this reply, as soon as possible, in order to aid others who are needing the same kind of help."

How to Prevent Injury by Spraying Solution

How To Prevent Injury By Spraying Solution.

An extensive York county fruit grower recently wrote to State Zoologist H. A. Surface, asking how to avoid, and how to treat injury to the hands by coming in contact with strong spraying solution. This is a very timely topic, and some persons will find it quite applicable to their own need. The answer of Professor Surface was as follows:

"Replying to your letter concerning the injury to the hands of your men who use the lime-sulphur solution, I can say that this can be avoided if you will direct the men to get cheap gloves of any kind, and drop them right into melted tallow or paraffin. I myself use cheap leather gloves, although I have been told by those who have used them, that cloth gloves treated in this way are likewise made impervious to the liquid.

The hands should be rubbed with vaseline, as should also the neck and face, or exposed parts of the body, before the men start to spray. They should also protect themselves by goggles, such as can be had for ten cents at almost any notion store.

If the apparatus is in the proper working order, and proper precautions are taken, they can spray without getting the liquid on their hands. I have sprayed all day, using a strong liquid, without injury to my hands. To do this I wish to be sure, first, that I have a good hose, a good washer stop cork, and a good extension rod, and, next, that there is a disk of thick leather, like sole leather, about as large as a man's hand, around this rod toward the top, to turn away any spray liquid that may run down from the nozzles. This is to serve as a drip disk, and I like it better than the tin drip disk soldered firmly in place around below the nozzle, as it being pliable permits the operator to use the rod among the brush without catching and tearing.

While the lime-sulphur solution is injurious to one's hands if they are constantly soaked, it will not give trouble if the operator will take but reasonable precautions. It is a strong material, and must necessarily be strong in order to do its work of killing the scale. Where one has been injured by the material burning his skin, it is best to apply some healing ointment or vaseline, and bandage the part, so as to prevent further wearing upon the place where the skin has been made thin by the liquid.

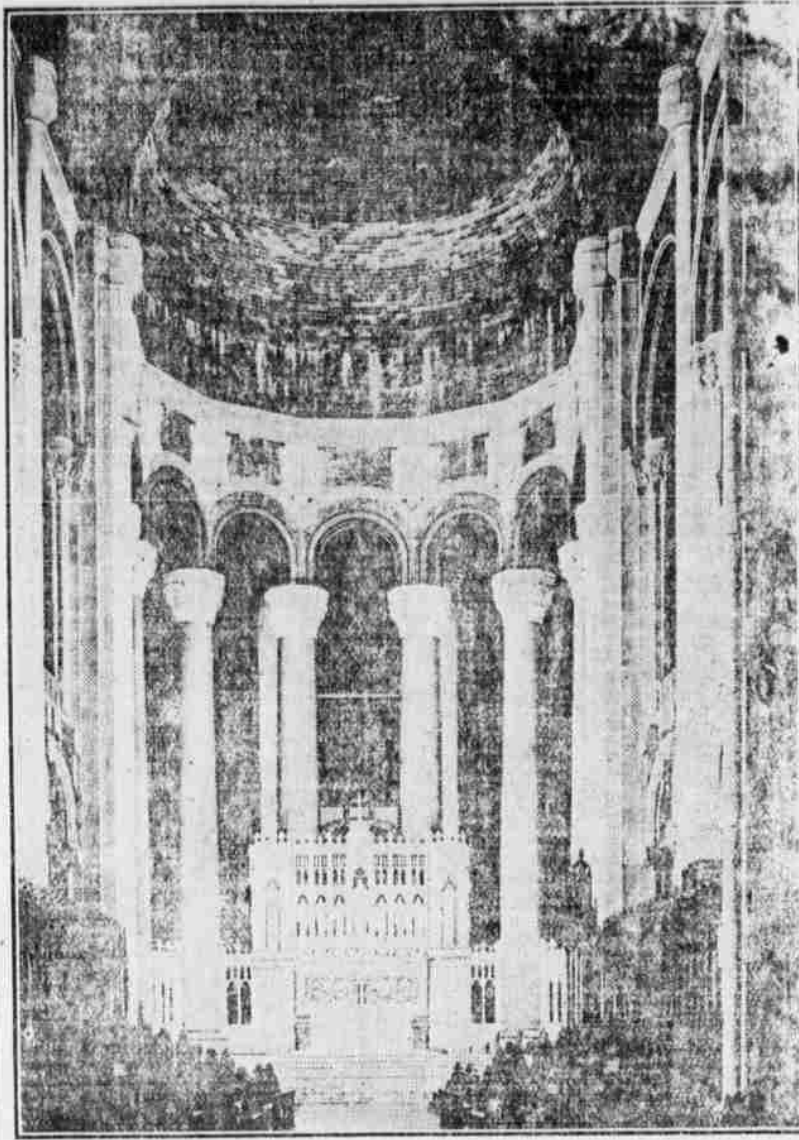
You can spray any trees until the blossoms are opening, but you can not spray after the blossoms have expanded, without danger of destroying your fruit crop."

Not the I. C. S.

The officers of the Correspondence Institute of America, Scranton, were brought before the United States Court of this district at Harrisburg Monday, May 8, on a charge of using the United States mails with intent to defraud. The officers of the Institute, Lewis Conrad, president; Conrad Lotz, secretary, and W. M. Bingham, business manager, were arrested on December 15, 1910, and given a hearing before a United States commission on February 15 in Scranton. Over seventy witnesses will be present from all parts of the United States from Maine to Oklahoma.

The three officers were given a hearing before a United States Commission in Scranton on February 14 and were held to await the action of the Federal district court. The institute has been doing business for the last eight years. It claims to teach successful cartoon art work to

Three Hundred Hidden Lights Illumine Pulpit of Cathedral



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THE splendid Cathedral of St. John the Divine, which has been in process of erection on Morningside heights, New York, for nearly twenty years and is not nearly completed, but is far enough along to be dedicated, is in many respects different from the famous cathedrals of the old world. Those noted structures all have dimly lighted chancels, while the pulpit in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine is brilliantly illuminated by 300 tungsten electric lights. These lights are so arranged that they will not be seen by the congregation, but their radiance will keep the pulpit in a brilliant light. The system of lighting was devised because chandeliers would not conform to the architectural effects of the interior. The picture above was made solely by the light of the regular illumination of the pulpit. Many of the lights are behind reflectors installed across the over-arching of the arch, while the rest of the lamps are behind the columns supporting the dome. These columns are ninety-five feet high, and the dome has a height of 130 feet. To put the lamps in place the workmen swung in a boatswain's chair from a spike driven in the top of the dome. More than \$3,500,000 has already been spent on the cathedral, and the work is going on as rapidly as funds are available.

A Drop of Water.

Figures are sometimes impressive simply by being so stupendous that the human mind grasps them with difficulty. An instance in point is afforded by the illustration once offered to his hearers by an eminent scientist, who, in order to bring to their comprehension the idea of ultimate particles of water, stated that if he was to empty a tumbler containing half a pint of water, letting out each second a number equal to 1,000 times the population of the earth, it would require somewhere between 7,000,000 and 47,000,000 years to empty the tumbler. Lord Kelvin has assured us that if a drop of water was magnified to the size of the earth the particles would be the size of cricket balls and footballs. If that statement is correct the drops of water in all the oceans are not many times so numerous as the particles, or molecules, in a single drop.—St. Louis Republic.

When Barons Were Bold.

It was in the reign of good King James that barons first came into existence. Today you could hardly tell a baron from a banker. But in the year 1611, when James I. needed ready money and created 200 "little barons" to supply him with cash, they swaggered about in their baldrics and sashes and behaved in the courtliest of fashion. Each baron in order to justify his title had to maintain a small army of thirty soldiers for three years. In this way the crafty king not only increased his revenue, but actually lightened his expenses.

It is not generally known that the title of "baronetess" has twice been bestowed on women. One of these was the mother of a Dutch general. The other was a Nottingham lady named Dame Maria Bolles, who won her way into the good graces of Charles I. and received the title from his hands.—London Tit-Bits.

Naturally.

A girl feels flattered when told she looks well in anything, but a wife thinks such a compliment only a plot to get her to wear old clothes.

FOUR-LEAF CLOVERS.

I know a place where the sun is like gold,
And the cherry blooms burst with snow,
And down underneath is the loveliest nook,
Where the four-leaf clovers grow.
One leaf is for hope, and one is for faith,
And one is for love, you know.
But God put another in for luck—
If you search, you will find where they grow.
But you must have hope, and you must have faith,
You must love and be strong, and so
If you work, if you wait, you will find the place
Where the four-leaf clovers grow.
—Ella Higginson.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of process issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Wayne county, and State of Pennsylvania, and to me directed and delivered, I have levied on and will expose to public sale, at the Court House in Honesdale, on

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1911, 2 P. M.

All the defendant's right, title, and interest in the following described property—viz:

All that certain lot or parcel of land together with the improvements thereon, situate in Berlin township, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a heap of stones the common corner of lots 23, 22, 34 and 35 in the allotment of the Indian Orchard tract; thence by lots Nos. 21 and 22 in said allotment, south sixty-seven degrees west one hundred and eighty-seven rods to a stone corner in the middle of the Smith Hill road; thence northward along said road by land of Joseph Herzog twenty-seven and three-quarters rods to a corner; thence by land now or formerly of C. N. Root north sixty-seven degrees east to a post and stone corner; thence by said lot No. 34 south twenty-three degrees east twenty-six and one-tenth rods to the place of beginning; containing thirty acres be the same more or less.

The other lot or parcel beginning in the center of the public road leading from the Honesdale and Delaware Plank Road to Berlin Center at the Northeast corner of the land of Anton Kneier; thence north sixty-seven degrees east by the above described lot one hundred and fifty-seven and one-half rods to a stone corner; thence south twenty-three degrees East nineteen and two-tenths rods to a stake and stone corner; thence by lands now or formerly of C. N. Root south sixty-seven degrees west one hundred and sixty-six rods to the center of the said public road; thence along the center of the same the several courses twenty-four rods to the place of beginning; containing twenty acres, be the same more or less.

Being the same land which Fred Hafner et ux by deed dated March 15, 1887, and recorded in Wayne County Deed Book No. 64 at page 67, granted and conveyed to Jacob Hafner and the said Jacob Hafner et ux granted and conveyed to Desmond Keesler by deed dated December 2, 1908, and recorded in Wayne County Deed Book No. 99 at page 169.

On the above described premises there is one house and two barns. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Hafner and Desmond Keesler, Terre Tenant, No. 83, October Term, 1908. Judgment \$20. Searle & Salmon, Attorneys.

ALSO

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Berlin township, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the southwest corner of a lot conveyed to Edward Manley by Chapman N. Root and Hannah, his wife, at a stake and stone corner on the west side of Holbert's Brook; thence by lands of the said Chapman N. Root, north sixty-seven degrees, east by the Standard Meridian of Wayne county two hundred and thirty-five and one-half rods to a stake corner; thence north twenty-three degrees, west to a post in Huck Pond; thence by land of Edward Manley by the said Meridian south sixty-seven degrees, west two hundred and twenty-two and one-half rods to the western side of the Holbert Brook; thence down and along said Brook the several windings and courses thereof, the general courses being south, three degrees east thirty-seven and one-half rods to the place of beginning; containing fifty acres, be the same more or less.

Being the same land that E. C. Mumford et ux conveyed to George Stegner by deed dated June 17, 1907, and recorded in Wayne County Deed Book No. 97, at page 333.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of George Stegner at the suit of E. C. Mumford to Minor Brown's use, No. 6 June Term, 1907. Judgment \$446. Searle & Salmon, Attorneys.

TAKE NOTICE—All bids and costs must be paid on day of sale or deeds will not be acknowledged.

M. LEE BRAMAN, Sheriff.
Honesdale, Pa., April 21, 1911.
33e04

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Peter L. Allan, 22 Seventh Ave., Carbon-dale, Pa.—Hydrocele.
Gilbert H. Knapp, Aldenville, Wayne county, Pa.—Rupture.
J. B. McConnon, 83 North Lincoln Ave., Scranton, Pa.—Rupture.
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Agency at Honesdale, Wayne Co., Pa.
FROM THE 63d ANNUAL REPORT.

Total admitted assets	\$ 273,813,062.55
Total insurance in force	1,080,239,738.00
Total number policy-holders	425,881.00
New Insurance Reported and paid for in 1910	118,789,033.00
Increase in Insurance in force over 1909	67,910,613.00
Total Income for 1910	57,979,892.25
Total payment to policy-holders	32,809,896.00
Ratio of expense and taxes to income	12.78 per cent.

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