

THE GOVERNOR ONCE A PITCHER

The Governor of Pennsylvania was once a professional pitcher. A famous fielder on Anson's team is now succeeding conspicuously as the Rev. William Sunday, revivalist. A. G. Spaulding failed in his attempt to get into the United States Senate, but he and George Wright acquired fame in business after they left the diamond. Pop Anson entered politics, where he did none too well. Many leading players became owners or managers, like Combsky, Mack, McGraw, Hanlon, Jennings and Griffith. One successful pitcher is now advertising manager for a publication frequently known as "The National Weekly." If a college education is worth as much as it is supposed to be, the base ball experts of to-day ought to do better in after life than those of twenty or thirty years ago. Johnny Ward used to have his college origin held up as something exceptional, and now things have changed so much that Connie Mack sends away the great player Jackson because of lack of education. Many of course, now, as always, must pass into obscurity, and some into poverty and hardship, but that fate is only what befalls many in every walk. Even Cobb in a few years will have to show his fitness for some other kind of work, or take his place upon the toboggan. A few, to be sure, are able to save enough to live on comfortably, and Wagner and Young intend to retire to country life, as Overall did a year ago. Not many can be famous through their children, as Sid Farrar is. Will any go back to the occupations which they left? How would King Cole like again to be a barber, Smith a piano mover, Rucker a printer, Fisher a school teacher, or Carey a student in divinity? A fair portion at any rate will succeed. Ask almost any college graduate, however serious and intelligent, whether he would be willing to give a few years of his life to service in the major leagues and he will answer yes.—Editorial in Collier's for October 28.

EARTHWORMS ON ROOFS.

A nurseryman from eastern Pennsylvania writes to H. A. Surface, of the State department of Agriculture, asking where the earthworms appearing on his roof after a rain, come from, and suspecting that they are rained from the clouds. This the Professor explains is impossible, writing as follows in his reply: "It is a question as to where the earthworms come from on the roof of a building after a heavy rain, and this is as yet unsettled. It is commonly believed that they rained down, but scientists do not accept this view. They explain it by saying that they have been able to crawl up cracks of the building. "The earthworm lays eggs and hatches from an egg, and grows by living in the soil, feeding upon organic material there. It eats vegetation, and often acts as a cutworm. Its large holes in the ground are easily filled by water and it is quickly drowned out, and this accounts for their very ready appearance after the beginning of a rainfall. As they are seen crawling over walks and in roadways they have but recently come from their subterranean abode, and this really is no evidence that they fell with the rain. "The earthworm does a great deal of good by finely pulverizing the soil, and also boring in it, permitting air and moisture to enter readily and facilitating the chemical changes of forming plant food. On the other hand, they are often a nuisance by cutting and pulling down plants in gardens, and also by forming little mounds of castings on exposed ground. They can be killed by soaking the ground with salt water. It need not be necessary to make this strong enough to kill the vegetation growing there. Very strong salt brine will have this result unless weakened."

CARBOLIC ACID FOR SCALE.

It is quite remarkable to note the many new so-called remedies proposed and exploited for the San Jose scale. Among these is what is known as the "Carbolic Acid cure." Professor Surface in his reply to a correspondent recently characterizes this as a "rank fraud" and relegates it to the same class as the "Scale poison and tree dope" now on the market. "Replying to your letter concerning the painting of your trees with crude carbolic acid for scale, I beg to say that it will do no good whatever. It is strange that people will continue to apply such fake remedies to their trees, and doubtless lose their trees. This is not quite as bad as the so-called "tree fertilizer and scale dope," which is to be put into a hole under the bark of the tree. I regard this as a rank fraud, and real injury to the tree. "The crude carbolic acid will not hurt the tree much, and will kill those San Jose scale that it touches, but will injure no others. It is by far better to spray the trees with the boiled lime-sulfur solution, either homemade or commercial, doing this at any time when the leaves are off. For only a few cents per gallon you can make up a spray solution for yourself, and will find it to be effective in destroying the scale and certain other insects with which it comes in contact, and it also destroys disease germs, and acts as a tonic on the tree. "The amount of pruning for your newly planted trees depends upon the amount of growth they have made. As a rule, you need prune them only enough to shape the heads properly. Prune to an outer bud to spread the head of the tree and remove the central stems that would send them high in the middle."

Admitted To Practice In U. S. Courts

Hon. Alfred Marvin, attorney, of Port Jervis and Matamoras, was last week admitted to practice in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, the admission having been moved at Scranton, Pa., by Hon. Andrew B. Dunsmore, U. S. District Attorney, a former colleague of Mr. Marvin in the Pennsylvania Legislature. —The dear school teachers will be here next week.

HAWLEY.

(Special to The Citizen.)
Hawley, Pa., Nov. 6.

At 11 a. m. Saturday, Oct. 28, the marriage of Miss Tillie Lindau of Uawick, and Henry Hardler, an employe of the Keystone Cutting shop, Hawley, was celebrated at the home of the groom's mother, Mrs. Hardler, on Bone Ridge. The bride's maid was Miss Christina Miller, Hawley, and best man, Fred Hardler, Waymart, a brother of the groom. The bride wore a becoming suit of white embroidery and the groom the conventional black. A wedding dinner was served at 12 o'clock to the relatives and friends present of which there were many from Hawley, Uawick and Bone Ridge. The couple will go to housekeeping at once in a furnished home on the East side. Lewis Miller, a graduate of the school here, is now in business with his brother Abram, at Sherbone, N. Y. Gustave Buck has returned to Scranton after spending ten days at his home on Barker street. He has a lucrative position in the D. and H. railroad office and was given leave of absence on account of weak eyes. Frank Clark, of Matamoras, was calling on relatives here on Tuesday of this week. Edna Resigue, of Honesdale, passed the fore part of the week with her parents at Hamlin, Pa. Mrs. and Mrs. M. H. Lassley of Bohemia, Pa., and son, Ray, of Washington, D. C., were in town recently. Mrs. Mary Kerr is very sick with dropsical trouble at her home on Church street. Postmaster D. James Colgate and wife have returned from their vacation of one month, most of this time being spent at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Gus Hensel at Carlisle, Pa. Geo. H. Beyer, Buffalo, N. Y., the owner of the house on Spring street that was burned on October 22, is in town looking after the adjusting of the insurance and other necessary business. He is stopping at Hotel Denison. Mrs. Caroline Harris, Lakeville, died in a Scranton hospital on Tuesday morning. On Thursday last week Mrs. Harris, who is an aged woman, met with a serious accident while attempting to do some work at her home. She fell and dislocated one of her hips and by the advice of her physician she was taken to a Scranton hospital where she died as stated above. Mrs. Harris was the widow of the late Charles Harris, a Civil War veteran who was a very good citizen. He lived all his life in Paupack township. Mr. Kelley, who was one of the managers of Dreamland, the Church street nickelette, has mysteriously left the town. The Teeter Bros., who were in the business with him, claim that he can well be sprade and will still continue the business at the same stand. Geo. Teeter is continuing the improving of his building on the corner of Church street and Main avenue. While we are writing this the rag muffins and masked urchins are completely let loose and are making things disagreeable for the more sober-minded people of the town. They are having their own jolly time. Mrs. Charles Miller is quite sick at her home on the East side.

STEENE.

(Special to The Citizen.)
Steene, Pa., Nov. 6.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Hambly, of Honesdale, spent Sunday with the latter's parents at Steene. Mrs. Oscar Clarke and son, William, of Deposit, N. Y., are visiting her parents, the Bobolink and mate, here at Steene. John Wesley Arnold returned to his home last week after visiting three weeks with friends at Matamoras, N. Y. Mrs. O. W. Chapman and daughter, Mrs. Foster, leaves this week for Southern Pines, South Carolina, where they will spend the winter months with the latter's daughter, Mrs. Winfred Mumford. Richard Bodie is busy with several men and teams loading props at the Prompton switch. Samuel Counterman, Keens, lost a valuable horse last week. George Oberly, Steene, lost a valuable colt last week. Mrs. Leroy Foster, of Carbondale, visited Saturday and Sunday with friends at Steene. Mrs. Orville Olin and Miss Hattie Miller of Farview, visited the school of the latter's sister here at Steene last week.

BEACH LAKE.

(Special to The Citizen.)
Beachlake, Pa., Nov. 6.

Dull November is with us again, cold and rainy. The Missionary society of the P. church met with Mrs. William Davey last week. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Diriam are spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Downing. Will Ives and son Neal, G. C. Olyer and son Merritt went to New York city Tuesday, October 31, to see the naval parade, and will spend some time with friends there. The Halloven's social at H. D. Woods was well attended, considering such a rainy night. Proceeds \$20 to apply on Rev. Seymour's salary. Nellie Spry fell and hurt her foot. It was very painful. Dr. Parcells of Narrowsburg, was called. He thinks it will be some time before she will be able to walk.

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Lakeville, Pa., Nov. 6.

Caroline Kelly Harris, one of the oldest residents of this place, died at the State hospital, Scranton, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 30. Death was due to a fall which she sustained on Friday last and dislocated her hip. She is survived by one son, Franklin, and one daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth McKane, also five grandchildren. Funeral services were held at the M. E. church here, conducted by Rev. Russell and Rev. H. T. Purkiss. The text was taken from Revelations 14:13: "Blessed are the dead, which die in the Lord." Mrs. Harris was a member of the M. E. church for a number of years and was 84 years of age. Much sympathy is extended to the grief-stricken family. Our hearts are sad to know of one, a friend, brother and neighbor, who is about to pass from us forever. That is C. W. Brink who has bid us all good-bye, and who is beyond the help of physicians. Ruddy, the youngest son of Jos. and Mrs. Richter, the third victim of scarlet fever. Dr. White is in attendance. Chester, Evelyn and Hazel James from this place attended the chicken supper held at Thomas Garrity's, at Hub, on Tuesday evening, conducted by Ledgedale Grangers. A number from this place including Rev. and Mrs. Purkiss, attended the Harvest Home supper at J. Noble's, Arlington, on Monday evening. D. J. Hopkins, Royal and Will Weir of Pittston, passed a few days hunting here, stopping at A. Gobie's. Messrs. Hoxley and Davis, Scranton, are stopping with Dick Hazleton a few days.

MILANVILLE.

(Special to The Citizen.)
Milanville, Pa., Nov. 6.

Mrs. M. L. Skinner returned home Monday morning from a trip to Waterford and Sidney, N. Y. Luke McGrigg and family are moving into the house occupied by Miss Minnie Gay. J. J. McCullough is having his usual good luck with all eyes. Kays and Page are rushing their grist mill at present. These gentlemen need no further recommendation than a brick cake made from their flour and baked by one who understands the art. Mr. Stewart, Binghamton, was in town Friday looking after his interests here. Mrs. Beach and Mrs. Smith spent Tuesday with Mrs. H. M. Page. Rockwell Brigham recently had the misfortune to lose a cow. Elsie Page, who recently sold his farm at Postersdale, N. Y., to a city party, will move in part of H. M. Page's house for the winter. Miss Florence V. Skinner returned home from Port Jervis Monday. The supper held at the home of

L. Mogridge on last Friday evening, was well attended.

Neville Holgate, candidate for county commissioner on the Democratic ticket, was in town Tuesday. Mr. Holgate is well and favorably known throughout Damascus township. Mr. and Mrs. Volney Skinner spent Wednesday with Mrs. W. D. Yerkes. The three saw mills, chemical factory and grist mill are doing considerable shipping and hauling.

GRANGE NEWS.

Union Grange met in usual session Wednesday, October 17. The literary programme consisted of a debate. Resolved, that it is more profitable for young men to stay on the farm than to seek employment in the city. The farmers won. At the next meeting every member is requested to come prepared to do something. Failing to comply a forfeit must be given. Union Grange is going to try to make the literary programs the most interesting thing in town during the winter.

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DRIVING OUT THE BOGUS FOOD MEN

Effective Work of State Bureau in Behalf of Consumer.

DEVICES OF ADULTERATORS

Commissioner Foust's Agents in Every County—Vigorous Enforcement of New Laws.

The adulterators and poisoners of food products are being driven out of business in Pennsylvania. The determination of the state administration to protect the health of the people by the rigid enforcement of the pure food laws is removing the evils of an industry, which in recent years has invaded every community in this country. The regulation of the manufacture and sale of food products in Pennsylvania is being commented on approvingly by officials of the agricultural department at Washington, as well as by officials of the dairy and food commissions in every other state. Effective legislation for the protection of the consumer from the manufacturer of bogus foods was made necessary by new conditions. With the rapid increase of population there came a change in the methods of preparation and manufacture of food products unknown a quarter of a century ago. With these manufactures came the doper and adulterator. And he increased and multiplied. Hardly a commodity that finds a place upon the table of the consumer escaped his sinister influence. This state of affairs led to the enactment of laws regulating the manufacture of food products and appropriations for their enforcement by the dairy and food commissioner. Pure Food Campaign Statewide. The fight for pure food for the people is a notable feature of the administration of Governor John K. Tener. In many of his speeches during the campaign last year Governor Tener emphasized the necessity of vigorous measures against the dopers, and his pledges on the stump in this direction are being fulfilled. This is made possible by supplementary pure food enactments by the legislature at its recent session. James Foust, the dairy and food commissioner, who is directing the campaign against manufacturers of bogus foods with marked ability, has assumed an uncompromising attitude toward the violator of the pure food laws. Into every county the commissioner has sent agents to secure evidence upon which to base prosecutions. The result of his vigorous methods are indicated by a long list of convictions during the past eight months. The work of the food department in providing the consumer with products of high standard is illustrated by the enforcement of an act of the legislature signed by Governor Tener April 6. This legislation is aimed at the manufacturer of spurious sausages. It defines the process of sausage making and establishes the lawful ingredients of that product by defining what are not lawful ingredients. As the season is approaching when buckwheat cakes and sausage occupy a prominent place in the breakfast menu, the sausage producer is a busy man. The Shrinkng Sausage Links. It has been the practice of many manufacturers to take 60 per cent of meat, and add thereto 10 per cent of potato flour or some other cereal, permitting the addition of 25 per cent water, which the flour would readily absorb. The sausage looks all right in the market, but when it is put into the frying pan it begins to shrink like a cake of ice in the sun. When the cook makes a stab at the stuffed skin the water blows after the fashion of a bursted fire hose, and the plethoric link diminishes in size with amazing suddenness. Now meat costs the butcher an average of 10 cents per pound and potato flour is worth a trifle less than 3 cents, while the water is clear profit, hence the temptation to construct the sausage along unlawful lines. Adulterations in the sausage line are not confined to the pork variety. Bologna is mixed in much the same way and is also boiled in a harmful chemical concoction to give it a rich color, all of which is forbidden by law. Commissioner Foust insists that people who pay the current high prices for sausage are entitled to have their purchase all meat, with the privilege of adding the other ingredients themselves, if they so desire. No Compromise With Offenders. While the economical spirit of modern merchandizing manages to work up all of the animal, including horns, hoofs and intestines, into by-products, in the future in Pennsylvania the product must be just what it is represented when sold to the consumer or the state bureau will know the reason why. The commissioner has no desire to take snap judgment on any one or cause trouble because of real ignorance, and hence he gives fair warning to offenders. The western sausage manufacturers and others are urging that the enforcement of the law be suspended with respect to goods bought by retailers and placed upon their shelves prior to the passage of the sausage law, but Mr. Foust has replied that the manufacturers must take back their goods. Throughout the state Commissioner Foust's agents are at work among the sausage manufacturers. The new law provides that upon

conviction the manufacturer shall pay a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$200 or to undergo imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than sixty days, or either or both, in the discretion of the court.

Warning For the Oyster Man. With the coming of the "R" months the oyster dealer is again active. The skeptical buyer of the shucked bivalves may inquire, "and how busy is the pump?" The skeptical may take comfort. The state solons have considered his woes and provided for his relief. The dairy and food commissioner has instructed his force of agents to be on guard, that the unlawful business partnership between the oyster pail and the pump shall be dissolved, and the practice ended by which the public is compelled to pay the regular price of oysters, 40 cents per quart, for water and so-called juice. Recently a woman went to Commissioner Foust's office with a vessel containing oysters. She had paid 40 cents for the contents. On examination it was found that there was less than a pint of oysters. The rest was ice and water. The pure food law forbids the addition to any article of food of any substance cheaper than the original or anything that will adulterate it in any manner. Some fish dealers are in the habit of buying oysters and filling up the tubs with ice. The ice melts, and the resultant water is sold to the customers as juice. Under the law the customer is entitled to oysters packed as closely as they will lie together. Commissioner Foust has informed the dealers of the law's requirements, and any dealer who finds himself in the clutches of the law for adding ice or water to oysters will be prosecuted. If the dealers want to avoid trouble they should sell their oysters from the original packages and place the ice around the outside, as the law requires. Milk Dealers Pay Fines. The conviction of nearly 400 milkmen for violating the milk law enacted by the legislature last spring has had a wholesome effect upon the dealer who regarded that law with indifference. During one month the new milk law was put to the test in 261 towns in fifty-two counties. In 213 towns there were violations, showing that there was vast need for a law establishing standards of milk and cream purity in the state. Agents of the department discovered that many dealers scouted the law when they heard of its existence and continued to adulterate their milk and cream, feeling certain that they would not be detected. Milk dealers in many communities had a system by which they were promptly informed of the arrival of the state agent and thus were enabled to conceal their practices. Recently the pure food agents have worked so quietly that they were enabled to secure samples from these violators without being suspected. The first intimation the men who watered their milk had came when they were invited to the magistrate's office to pay a fine of \$25. They paid and decided that in the end it would be more profitable to sell real milk and cream. Now that the pasture months are losing and the price of butter has advanced the oleo man renews his smile. Lest he forget the past and the householder be uneasy, a warning word comes from the dairy and food commissioner. The legislature permits the sale of oleo, but only such as is kept free from coloration causing it to look like yellow butter. The superior court, in an opinion written by Judge Rice, has declared that the law prohibits the sale of oleo made in resemblance of butter, no matter by what process this coloration is secured. Upon this decision the commissioner takes his stand. The legislature regarded this provision so important for the protection of the consumer and of the honest dealer and butter maker that, despite great pressure, it refused at the last session to strike it from the law. Convictions in Oleo Cases. Cases brought by Commissioner Foust before the courts of Schuylkill, Northampton and Venango counties for violations of the oleo law have been terminated by the conviction of the offenders. Judge Kennedy, of Allegheny county, recently sentenced a dealer to pay a fine of \$1000 and for one year's parole for a second offense. It is significant that of all the federal licenses issued in Pittsburgh by the internal revenue bureau for the year beginning July 1, 1911, not one was sought for the sale of colored oleo, that is, oleomargarine colored by added dyes. This is a marked improvement in a district where in recent years many federal licenses were issued for the sale of such oleo, illegal in Pennsylvania, and where "moonshiners" sold great quantities of dyed oleo without taking out either federal or state licenses. The food bureau's agents have been instructed to visit every store in their respective districts and vigilantly see to it that the law is obeyed. During Governor Tener's administration, embracing the period from Jan. 17 to Oct. 1, the dairy and food bureau analyzed about 8900 food samples and prosecutions to the number of about 1000 were started. These prosecutions were based upon violation of laws regulating the sale of dyes, doped fruit syrups, ice creams low in fat, lard, fresh meats drugged with sulphites, milk low in fat and containing formaldehyde, non-alcoholic drinks sweetened with saccharin, a poison, and including ginger ale containing pepper, foods adulterated in various ways, including oleomargarine, fresh sausage containing flour and water, vinegar, distilled or colored, and other products. The campaign for pure food does not cost the taxpayer a dollar. On the contrary, although not intended to be a revenue collecting agency, the state bureau is more than self-supporting. During the period of January to October, the dairy and food commissioner collected in fines and from other sources \$110,294. The total disbursements of his office were \$84,508. All receipts of the office are turned into the state treasury for the use of the commonwealth, the expenses of the bureau being paid from a specific appropriation made by the legislature.

RABBITS AND MICE INJURING TREES.

Much injury is annually caused by mice and rabbits which eat the bark from the trunks of young fruit trees in the orchards of the State during the time snow covers the ground in winter. The following letter from Prof. Surface, Economic Zoologist, to a correspondent, on this subject, may be found of use to others:

"Replying to your letter asking for information concerning the best wash to put on your trees to protect them from mice and rabbits, I can say that there is nothing better than the lime-sulfur solution, boiled with the sediment in it, and applied with a brush, or with a spray pump by removing the nozzle from the end of the extension rod, and forcing the liquid out in a jet directly over the trunk of the tree. For this purpose I prefer the old-fashioned 17-22 lime home boiled formula, because of the sediment that is thus left, and which becomes important for protection. By this formula I mean, boiling one hour, seventeen pounds of sulfur and twenty-two of lime, in enough water to boil it, and afterward adding water to make fifty gallons. This as a spray formula has been abandoned for the Cordley formula for making concentrated lime-sulfur solution. The concentrated formula consists of boiling two pounds of finely divided sulfur of any commercial kind with one pound of good fresh quick lime of any kind, for one hour, in one gallon of water. This is to be strained and stored as long as desired, and when used, add seven times its bulk of water. The advantage of the new formula is the absence of sediment, and that it can be stored without crystallization. In treating your trees to prevent mice and rabbits you need the sediment present, but the old formula should be used at once after making it. With the new formula it can be stored as long as you wish. "I proved three years ago that trees could be protected from borers, mice and rabbits by painting, washing or spraying them twice per year, viz., the first of June and the first of December or January, with this material. If it should wash off the trunks of the trees, so that there will be evidence of mice or rabbits attacking them during the winter, make another application at once. In fact, almost any combination of lime and sulfur, boiled together for a short time, applied to the trees, will prevent injury by mice and rabbits, and will destroy such insects and disease germs as it touches, and will not injure the trees."

CRIMINAL CARELESSNESS.

It is not often that one gunshot of a careless hunter has such terrible results as in the case of the New Jersey farmer who killed two men and seriously wounded another at the beginning of the deer hunting season. On the other hand, hunting fatalities are frequent and seem to be getting more so. Dr. T. S. Palmer, chief of a bureau of the United States Biological Survey, which has kept a record of such accidents for three years, points out that last year more than 150 persons were killed in hunting accidents—a larger number than that recorded for 1909, while that, in turn, was 50 per cent. larger than the fatality list for 1908. So far this year 47 deaths have been recorded—15 in Michigan and 9 in New York, Washington and New Jersey competing for third place in the death roll, with three fatalities each. Such accidents are fewest, Dr. Palmer says, in those states where there is a penalty for killing does. That is, where the hunter becomes subject to a money penalty for failing to distinguish between the buck and the doe he exercises some forethought and care before blazing away at the first moving object which he sees. This annual loss of life is a terrible commentary on the recklessness of the hunters who prefer to take the chance of shooting a deer rather than to make certain that the supposed deer is not a fellow sportsman. Nine out of ten of such accidents are caused by nothing but carelessness—sheer, criminal carelessness. Ordinarily the person responsible for the fatality escapes, the prosecuting officials and the public taking the charitable view that his sense of responsibility is an all sufficient punishment. There is no good reason for continuing to exercise such charity. —There will be a meeting of the Grand Army Ladies' this Friday at Mrs. L. H. Ball's home, Ridge street. M. S. Bidwell, Carbondale, was a business caller in Honesdale.

This Parlor Table is made of Quarter-sawn Oak; Retail in stores for \$4.50 to \$5.00.

Only \$3.35

For this handsome Parlor Table in Quarter Oak. Finished and polished golden Quarter Oak, Fancy 34 x 24 top, finely carved rim, shaped undersides, French style legs. Also in the rich Mahogany Birch for \$2.95. Carefully selected and shipped for \$3.35.

Do not spend another cent for Furniture until you have seen our latest catalogue. Sent free.

STICKLEY BRANDT & CO. FURNITURE BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

The advertisement for Stickley Brandt & Co. Furniture is a large, detailed illustration of a parlor table. The table is rectangular with a dark, polished top and a sturdy, ornate base. The base consists of four legs, each with a decorative, curved design. The table is shown from a slightly elevated perspective, highlighting its elegant and functional design. Below the table, the text provides information about the product, including its price of \$3.35 and the company's name and location in Binghamton, N. Y. The advertisement also includes a promotional message encouraging customers to see the company's latest catalogue, which is sent free of charge.