

AGRICULTURE

OF LOCAL INTEREST TO - WAYNE COUNTY FARMERS

A New Insect Injuring Apples.

A prominent member of the Beaver County Fruit Growers' Association writes to State Zoologist Surface, and sends a box of small apples that have been gnawed by an insect. He says: "The injury caused by this pest consists of a large part of the surface of the fruit eaten, or a hole from one-eighth to one-fourth inch in size eaten directly into the fruit as far as the seeds. The caterpillar was light green in color, with smooth body, and light stripes extending along its length-wise." The writer adds that he will have a full crop of apples this year in his orchard, which has been for the past three years one of the State's Demonstration Orchards. He also says, "My success is due entirely to the suggestions and information given by your department."

Prof. Surface has found from reports from various parts of the state that this injury by larve gnawing in apples is unusually common this year. He has received it from most of the counties of Pennsylvania. Therefore, this reply will be of general interest. It is as follows:

"The worm which you mention is probably the rose leaf slug. At any rate it can be destroyed by spraying with an ounce of arsenate of lead in each gallon of water, or by dusting the leaves when damp with dew, either late in the evening or early in the morning, with one part of Paris green mixed with fifty parts of flour. Unmixed Paris green will not do this. It is too strong and will kill the leaves. The flour is used both to dilute the Paris green and make it stick well on damp leaves. It can be safely used around the yard without injury to animals or persons. You can use powdered or dry arsenate of lead in preference to Paris green if you wish. The larva or worm boring into the rose buds can be killed by the same materials. The arsenate of lead spray is especially to be recommended for this."

"The small, dark green insect about the size of the head of a pin is no doubt the rose aphid or plant lice. It clusters mostly around the tips of the growing shoots and the buds. The treatment named above for the chewing insects will not destroy this as it is a sucking insect. Among the remedies for this are the following:

- "1. Spray or wash with one pound of whale oil soap in five or six gallons of water.
- "2. Give same treatment using a strong tobacco decoction made by steeping a pound of tobacco in a gallon of water for two hours.
- "3. Use eight or ten per cent. kerosene emulsion.
- "4. Use one pound of ground laundry soap in about three gallons of water. Dissolve this in hot water then let it cool before using it as a wash or spray.

"Any one of the above should give relief. The insect in the rose while in bloom can be destroyed by the arsenate of lead spray which will not discolor leaf or flower. However, as a rule I avoid spraying blossoms of all kinds because of the danger of killing bees and other beneficial insects which visit them and are valuable in pollinating."

For Summer Treatment of Blighted Twigs.

A prominent fruit grower in Pennsylvania writes to Professor H. A. Surface, State Zoologist, at Harrisburg, and states, I just finished thinning my apples, etc., and find a number of short twigs with blossoms that are dead, looking as though they had been burned. May this not be twig blight, as described in the Bulletin of January, 1911; and to save the trees must they be taken off and the cut painted? The reply of Professor Surface is as follows, and may prove useful to every grower of apple, pear and quince trees, all of which are subject to twig blight during the summer:

"The short twigs with dead blossoms were undoubtedly killed by a blight known as fire blight, twig blight, pear blight, black blight, black flag, etc. This often starts in the way you describe, and there is very little else to be done for it than to cut out the blighted parts below the point of injury. Where a short twig is blighted back to a larger branch it is best to just take a sharp knife and cut out the blighted piece of twig and paint over the freshly cut surface with paint consisting of asphaltum or pure raw linseed oil and white lead or something else that does not contain turpentine.

"It is not always necessary to cut off and paint the blighted parts, as I have frequently seen short twigs blighted back to larger branches where nothing worse ever came of it. In fact something of the kind it to be seen in almost every apple tree, but in pear trees especially the Bartlett it is liable to become worse and it is also very bad in quince. The trouble is that as long as there are any blighted twigs and blight germs still remaining there is danger of infection for all the apple, pear and quince trees that you have."

A Few Notes.

Probably more failures in spraying are due to poor preparation of spray materials than from any other cause. This is especially true in the use of arsenate of lead. Many people in mixing this, put the thick paste arsenate directly into the spray barrel or tank. By stirring slightly they obtain a milky solution, and conclude that the arsenate is all in suspension. It is not so. The material thus sprayed on has only about half-strength, and no doubt that which was sprayed from the first was not more than one-fourth

strength. Both arsenate of lead and Paris green should, after being weighed, be mixed with a small amount of water till they are an even creamy mass, and then washed into the spray barrel. Then before beginning to spray this whole mixture should be thoroughly agitated.

A test repeated for four years at the New York agricultural experiment station, Geneva, shows a decided gain in yield by growing tomato plants from seed produced by crossing two varieties. The first generation of crossed plants outyielded the parents in every case, the average gain being about three and one-half tons of tomatoes to the acre. The advantage was greatly less in plants of the second generation, and disappeared entirely in subsequent generations. The station horticulturists believe that the growing of this first generation crossed seed is a commercially profitable undertaking. The details of the work are given in bulletin 346, which may be obtained from the station without charge.

Chickweed is a great nuisance in the garden, and in grass lands. It chokes out smaller and weaker plants, including seedlings of all classes. It grows perpetually, and the common chickweed, *stellaria media*, flowers all the year round except when there is frost, so that it is perpetually seeding. Constant work with the hoe is the only way to subdue it; infested grass land should be broken up, and treated to a short rotation. Several of the chickweeds are a great nuisance to greenhouse men, both outside in the garden, and under glass when brought inside in the compost.

Generally speaking the egg-eating hen is not as much to blame as is the poultryman. Hens crave animal food. If this is not to be had, it is only natural that the hen's craving for this form of food should lead it astray. Nine times out of ten the egg-eating habit, as well as the feather-pulling vice, is caused by a lack of animal protein in the ration. In attempting to control the habit, then, it is well to see that all temptation is removed by including a sufficient quantity of animal protein in the feed.

If one is raising any considerable number of chicks, feeding pens are almost a necessity. Either wooden crates made of lath so nailed that only the little chickens can get through the cracks, or pens inclosed with small mesh wire netting will answer the purpose. Thus the little chicks will have a chance to eat in quiet instead of being pecked and knocked around by the big ones. The big chicks can be fed outside the pens, or if there are hens around to worry them, pens can be provided into which to throw their feed.

The department of agriculture has just received a report from the New York agricultural experiment station of tests made to determine the influence of crossing in increasing the yield of the tomato. The infusion of new blood obtained by crossing somewhat closely related varieties, says the report, has been found, in many plants, to increase the vigor and yield of fruits to a very marked degree. Among the common commercial crops, corn, bean and tomato have been proved experimentally to be greatly benefited by such crossing. With this idea in view, the experiments were begun as far back as 1907 in order to determine whether crossing increased the yield of tomatoes, and, if so, how much? For this purpose the Livingston Stone and the Dwarf Aristocrat varieties were selected. Their fruit is identical in color and quite similar in shape, but the vines, however, are very distinct in stature, one being a standard and the other a dwarf.

Farm Notes.

Clover should be young to make pigs thrive at top notch. Judge not a hen by her beauty, but by the way she does her duty. Trap nests eliminate drones with accuracy from any flock of bees. Food plays an important part in the growth and development of the colt.

Many young boars are ruined by being allowed to run in lots near the sows. If you intend sowing clover or alfalfa this spring get your seed right away. Every farmer needs a silo. Are the cattle well housed and fed? Keep the sheep healthy and vigorous.

Feed for egg production should be rich in protein. You cannot get heavy egg laying without heavy feeding. To improve the dairy herd, keep the best, and sell the rest. The three essentials for a successful dairy cow are vigor, capacity for food and well-developed organs for milk production. Goslings will thrive if fed on grass alone, but will not make such rapid growth, of course, as when they are given a little grain. Feeding cattle gives not only a profit on the feed produced on the farm, but it supplies the farm with manure which is greatly desired in progressive farming.

Calves should not be turned out to pasture unless they have had a little green feed before, as it is liable to cause scours. Give all the fresh, clean water the calf will drink. A chill brought on by the udder coming in contact with frosty ground is apt to ruin your best cow. Clean, dry bedding spread about thickly will make cold, hard floors more endurable for cold nights.

PLEASANT MOUNT.

(Special to The Citizen.)

Pleasant Mount, June 29. Mrs. Myron LaBarr spent Wednesday and Thursday with her sister, Mrs. A. C. Lindsay, in Honesdale. J. E. Tiffany was a week-end visitor with relatives in Binghamton. Mrs. Harry Morgan, of Carbondale, visited at Mrs. C. McAvoy's last week.

Margaret Riley has accepted a position in Abe Sahn's shoe store in Carbondale.

James La Velle, of Scranton, spent last week at the Pleasant View house.

Susie and Della Page and Mrs. Steve Monahan were in Scranton on Friday.

Anna Kennedy of Creamton, is visiting friends in town.

Rev. Father McCarty spent last week at Osonota Lake.

C. H. Byron made a business trip to Scranton Wednesday.

Viola Allen has returned from Stroudsburg State Normal school.

Wade and Girard Davis are visiting their grandmother at Fiddle Lake.

Mrs. Carrie Allen is visiting her daughter, Mrs. William Schenck, in West Nicholson.

Nellie Brennan has returned from Newton, N. J., where she spent the winter teaching.

Mrs. Charles Rhoffs entertained friends at her home Wednesday evening in honor of Scranton guests, Miss Florence Kennedy and Bert D. Claire.

Mrs. N. B. Sherwood is spending some time with her daughter, Mrs. F. D. Salisbury in Dunmore.

Mrs. Henry Wolf visited her sister, Mrs. Willard Stevenson on Belmont Turnpike, Tuesday.

Bar Association Refuses to Be Taken in on Roosevelt's Pet Theory.

Cape May, N. J.—By casting aside all suggestions and proposed changes in the constitution or laws of Pennsylvania having any semblance of radicalism, the Pennsylvania Bar Association, at the concluding sessions of its eighteenth annual meeting Friday forenoon any allegiance to the Flinn-Roosevelt banner which either the Colonel or his lieutenants hoped to receive from leading members of the bench and bar in the Keystone State.

The principal theories disposed of in this manner were the initiative, referendum and recall which were placed on the shelf by the votes of a great majority of the lawyers. Action on a plan to indorse an excise commission to deal with the liquor licenses in the State was also indelibly postponed.

The battle cry of Roosevelt was characterized as the "war call of a pessimist" by General Charles M. Clement, of Northumberland county, at the annual banquet of the association. Leaders of the bar in emphatic terms denounced the "calamity howlers" who have been touring the country as influences anxious to tear down the institutions erected by the builders of the nation.

Ellis Ames Ballard, of Philadelphia, acted as toastmaster, and the principal toast "The United States" was responded to by General Clement. The toast "The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania" was responded to by Henry Budd, of Philadelphia. Toasts were also responded to by Francis B. Bracken, William I. Schaffer and Elyan Jones.

Just before the close of the concluding session Judge George B. Clady, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, was unanimously elected president of the association. Judge William H. Staake, of Philadelphia, was re-elected secretary, and Samuel E. Basehore of Cumberland county, was continued in office as treasurer.

A. T. Searle, President Judge of Wayne county, was elected a member of the executive committee.

HAMLIN.

(Special to The Citizen.)

Hamlin, June 29. Bert Edwards, a native of this place, but for many years past a resident of San Francisco, visited his brother, D. W. Edwards, recently.

The base ball club held an ice cream social on the lawn near the Odd Fellows' hall last Saturday evening.

F. A. Abbey, H. F. Nicholson, C. L. Simons, and John Sossenhelmer attended a Masonic banquet at Millford Monday evening, June 24.

Mrs. C. R. Spangenberg is spending a few days at Spring Brook.

Helen Russell is spending the summer with her sister, Mrs. Henry Corey, at Unfounded.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Pelton spent two days recently in Scranton.

Mrs. Allie Weldon, of Simsbury, Conn., visited Mrs. C. M. Loring the first of the week.

To Control and Eradicate the Chestnut Tree Bark Disease.

A Canadian newspaper is authority for the statement that the State of Pennsylvania offered a fabulous sum of money for the discovery of a remedy for the Chestnut Blight. While this State took the initial move in combating this serious menace to our wealth of chestnut, no special amount has been set aside as a "reward" for the cure. Nevertheless, it is true that extensive and interesting experiments are in progress at the laboratory of the University of Pennsylvania and also at several nurseries and on private estates to test medicinal treatment, fertilization, cultivation, etc., with a view of eradicating this highly destructive fungous disease. The Bordeaux and lime-sulphur solutions have revolutionized fruit culture, and it is believed that perhaps the experiments now being made by chemists and pathologists may result in the discovery of an equally simple and inexpensive remedy for the chestnut bark disease. The Pennsylvania Chestnut Tree Blight Commission received many suggestions, and some of them were at least original and amusing, if not practical.

While it is certain that these

much sought after scientific truths cannot be evolved in a single day or fortnight, it is unquestionably true that there is a more hopeful outlook, and confidence in the belief that scientific research will finally come to our relief, and thus aid in saving at least a large share of our seventy million (\$70,000,000) dollars' worth of native chestnut growth. The issue involved is too large to be permitted to pass by default. The commission has a largely augmented force of helpers in the field and nothing will be left undone that can be helpful in stopping the further advance of the blight.

The opening of a branch office by the Commission, at Tyrone, Pa., under the direction of Mr. S. B. Detwiller as General Superintendent, and T. E. Francis as District Field Mana-

ger, greatly facilitates the work of the Commission in Central Pennsylvania. It is in that mountainous section that the infections are less frequent and the prospect of controlling the blight most assuring. It will be the strong endeavor of the scouts, field agents and employees of the Commission to prevent the disease from becoming general and spreading westward into other states, but property owners must assist in the task.

Cheaper Telegrams.

A sweeping reduction in telegraph rates at hundreds of thousands of points in the United States was announced last week by the Western Union company. On July 1 the company established a new 30-cent minimum rate zone for telegraphic messages, applying to the whole coun-

try. Heretofore the company has had no intermediate minimum rate between 25 cents and 40 cents, except in a few cases, and consequently many messages, only slightly in excess of the 25 cents minimum zone distance, have been subject to the 40-cent minimum zone rate. Under the new arrangement the cost of a great many ten-word telegraph messages, heretofore 40 cents, will be reduced to 30 cents. This innovation is only one of the many that have been introduced since President Theodore N. Vail took active charge of the Western Union. As the inauguration of the day and night letters increased the use of the telegraph by the general public, so is the new change in rate announced last week expected to expand its business.

Sale Continues for 10 Days

Spring and Summer CLOTHING at SACRIFICE PRICES.

There will be 10 More Days of Sale

Bregstein Bros. Great Remodeling Sale

of everything on hand at ridiculously low prices.

Hats, Underwear, Shirts, Collars, Trunks, Dress Suit Cases, Hand Bags, in fact everything imaginable--No reservation.

Sale is not yet over

Take advantage of the low prices that prevail on our entire stock for twenty days more. See our large display posters for prices. Bargains too numerous to mention. Don't miss this BIG SALE.

You could not get these unheard of bargains if we were not going to remodel our store. Owing to our increasing business more room is needed. The large stock of goods we always carry at this time of year must be sold out. Do you realize what an opportunity this is to get stylish, reasonable clothing at after-season prices?

YOU CAN RELY ON THE GOODS WE SELL

"Once a Customer, Always a Customer," applies particularly to the reputation we have established -- we have been in business in Honesdale 20 Years. Begin now and you will always come here.

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GET THESE Money-making Secrets WITH Farm Journal



For \$1.00 you can get now not only the FARM JOURNAL for FOUR full years, but also your choice of any one of the famous booklets, "Money-making Secrets," which other people have bought by the HUNDRED THOUSAND.

Just note what the information given in one of these booklets, "The Million Egg-Farm," did for Robert Liddle, a clerk of Scranton, Pa.

In May, 1910, Robert bought 2300 day-old chicks. He spent just one week studying the methods now given in this book,—his only preparation for the business. Result—this "greenhorn" raised 95 per cent. of all his chicks, and 1350 of them were pullets. ("Poultry Secrets" tells you this secret.) In less than seven months he was getting 425 eggs daily, and selling them at 58 cents a dozen. His feed cost averaged \$4.00 a day, leaving him OVER \$17.00 A DAY PROFIT,—and this before all his pullets had begun laying.

Isn't "Money-making Secrets" a good name for such booklets? Read what people say of the other booklets, and of the FARM JOURNAL itself:—

"I find your Egg-Book worth untold dollars," says Roy Chaney, Illinois. "What it tells would take a beginner years to learn."

"I am much pleased with the Butter Book," writes F. J. Dickson, Illinois, "and would like to know how I could secure 300 copies, one for each patron of our creamery."

"Duck Dollars is the best book I ever had on duck-raising," says F. M. Warnock, Penna.

"If your other booklets contain as much valuable information as the Egg-Book, I would consider them cheap at double the price," says F. W. Mansfield, New York.

T. F. McCrea, a missionary in China, writes, "I found Garden Gold a great help in my garden this summer. I lost my health in the great famine, trying to save the starving Chinese, and I am trying to get it back by getting near to the soil. After a long tussle with the Chinese language and mission problems, it is a great treat to get out with the vegetables, trees, chickens, etc. I am saving money and regaining my health. My wife and I both find FARM JOURNAL indispensable."

"The FARM JOURNAL beats them all," writes T. H. Potter, Penna. "Every issue has reminders and ideas worth a year's subscription."

"One year I took another agricultural paper," says N. M. Glawie, Washington, "and it took a whole column to tell what FARM JOURNAL tells in one paragraph."

"I was very greatly helped by your garden page," writes Mrs. Joe Lawrence, Saskatchewan. "I was never successful in growing cabbage until last summer, when I tried the FARM JOURNAL way. Now I have more than I need to use."

"FARM JOURNAL was a regular visitor at my boyhood home," writes Dr. William Davis, New Jersey. "When the first copy came, it carried me back ten years, and I felt a boy again. I shall never be without it again—I want home to seem like home. When it arrives, I feel the gladness jump right into me. I begin on the first page and read to my wife until half-past ten, and all through the month I drink of its cream. You must work hard to keep it so rich."

"FARM JOURNAL is good for the man behind the counter, as well as the man in the field," says J. I. Sloat, a Virginia bank clerk.

"If I could get as good interest on every dollar as I get from the FARM JOURNAL, I would soon be a millionaire," says A. W. Weitzer, Penna.

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