

HORTICULTURE

THE ASPARAGUS BEETLE.

To Exterminate This Pest for Next Year Active Operations Must Be Commenced Now.

The common asparagus beetle needs no description other than the illustration given herewith from a drawing by F. H. Chittenden, United States Department of Agriculture. It is not practical to spray old beds from which asparagus is being cut for the destruction of this pest. The beetles cluster upon the young shoots just as they are coming through the ground; even at times going below the surface, attacking the young plants. In old beds, several stalks should be permitted to stand in each row at intervals of about two rods. These stalks throw out leaves and the beetles con-



ASPARAGUS BEETLE IN VARIOUS STAGES.

centrate upon them, feed for a short time, and then deposit their eggs. These trap plants can be sprayed thoroughly with paris green and water at the rate of four ounces in 40 gallons. The poison can be applied dry by mixing one pound of paris green in 100 pounds of common flour or land plaster.

The insects attacking young buds should be collected by hand at first. A couple of small boys with tin pails or pans containing about one pint of water and a teaspoonful of kerosene can catch the beetles by bending the young plants over the vessel and shaking them slightly, care being taken not to break them off. As soon as the plants begin to leaf out, they can be sprayed or dusted with paris green. If the young larvae or worms are brushed off on the dry, hot, sandy soil, during the middle of the day, many

of them are destroyed.

The fight in combating this pest should begin now to save the crop both this and next year. As soon as the cutting season is over and before the old vines have become veritable breeding beds for the beetle, spray or dust thoroughly. The insects spend the winter as adults and hide any place they can find protection. If, therefore, the early and late broods are destroyed, the greatest number of them can be prevented from reaching maturity. If the first brood now depositing its eggs is fought persistently, the second generation will not be so difficult to handle. If both broods are allowed to breed without any attempt to destroy them, next year's asparagus crop will be in great danger.—Orange Judd Farmer.

RAIN AND SUNSHINE.

Scientists Claim They Are the Determining Factors in Flavoring Berries and Melons.

There are years when fruit has not the flavor usually belonging to it. Especially is this the case with strawberries and melons. On investigation it is found that rainfall and sunshine are the principal factors in determining flavors. In very wet seasons fruits grow large, but contain little sugar. In dry seasons much more sugar is elaborated, and this sugar enters very largely into the indefinable something we call flavor. Prof. Troop, of Indiana, touching on the same subject, says: "An excessive amount of rain is undoubtedly one of the chief causes of trouble. It is a well-known fact that during a very wet season strawberries are of much poorer quality, containing a less amount of sugar, than when the ripening season is comparatively dry. The same is true with muskmelons; the crop may be larger during a wet season, the fruit may be finer in appearance, but the sugar content which gives the melon its delicious flavor is comparatively less. Hence it frequently happens that a variety may give good satisfaction one season, and be very unsatisfactory the next. Thorough drainage, whether naturally or artificially, will do much toward preventing trouble from this source. The use of fertilizers, rich in potash and phosphoric acid, will have a tendency to produce a fruit of high quality." It is doubtless true that selection of varieties for planting will do much to give flavor, even in a wet season.

A Point Worth Considering.

A close observer has well said that "birds have different tastes from men; as a rule they prefer bitter, sour or insipid fruit. We should never destroy such species as the wild cherry, wild grape, elder, blackberry, junberry, mulberry, dogwood, Virginia creeper, buckthorn, sumach, bittersweet and others. By encouraging such plants we are approaching a solution of the problem, that will preserve for our own benefit both the cultivated fruit and the birds." This is a point that we think many people have overlooked. Where birds are most destructive is in localities where no food exists other than that growing in the farmer's garden.

Why Pulverization Pays.

The chief supply of drink to growing plants is moisture brought up from below by capillary action, and therein consists the necessity of pulverizing the soil thoroughly before planting, and continuous surface cultivation afterward. Weeds are sometimes counted as a blessing because their presence compels the farmer to continue really necessary cultivation, which he might otherwise feel justified in omitting to the detriment of the crop.—Midland Farmer.

The Selection of Plants.

Select plants for all plantations, whether of strawberry, raspberry or other small fruits. Reckless choosing of plants from old beds or plantations is the easiest way, but it has proved the most profitless way. In every line of plant propagation it is now recognized that selection is the principal factor in plant improvement. If a man cannot afford the time to make proper selections himself, it will pay him to buy of men that make a business of doing that kind of thing.—Farmers' Review.

Mr. Laing's Resignation.

Edward M. Laing, for some eight years pumping station engineer, handed his resignation to Mayor Evans Wednesday morning for immediate action, as we understand it. His helper, Gus Kregiet, did the same at the same time. Mr. Kregiet's resignation was a kind of a "me too" affair, like Platt's following Senator Roscoe Conkling's, and at first sight and appearance they very

strongly resemble those historic political resignations.

Now, Mr. Laing made two serious mistakes in that resignation, which the mayor at once accepted. First, it was foolish to resign, no one wished him to do it, but there were not a few who would have been pleased had Mayor Evans appointed Mr. Scott engineer and left Mr. Laing out entirely. But as long as Mayor Evans did not do that first, and all knew Mr. Laing's ability, accepted the mayor's choice cheerfully, especially as the big salary was put where it belonged. Every one thought Mr. Laing had had his lesson for mixing up in partisan city politics and would attend to his duties and let politics alone, and as far as we know everyone was satisfied with him and his work. Hence it was foolish and childish for him to resign, because the moment he did it he revived all the old opposition to him at one stroke and Mayor Evans could not reappoint him without losing hosts of his best friends and supporters.

Second, he made worse than a mistake by urging "on the spot." If he had resigned to take effect June 1st or as soon as his successor was secured, people would have said that is honest and fair and would have thought vastly more of Mr. Laing. It has the look of an attempt at coercion, as much as to say, "You have got to have me and now I will force you to my own terms." We don't say Mr. Lang had any such thought or purpose, but that is the way it looks; that is what nintenths of the people say of it. Hence one prominent citizen said: "When a man gets to thinking he is indispensable it is time to let him go. Mr. Laing is a good man, but he seems to think the city can't get along without him, but it can, and the mayor did right in accepting his resignation." That is the way calm,

level-headed business men look at it. That resignation has cost Mr. Lang very much more than his position and salary, hence his folly.

A WORD Y SUCCESSOR.

"Something New Under the Sun." All doctors have tried to cure Catarrh by the use of powders, acid, gases and inhalers and drugs in paste form. The powders dry up the mucous membranes, causing them to crack open and bleed. The powerful acids used in the inhalers have entirely eaten away the same membranes that their makers have aimed to cure, while pastes and ointments cannot reach the disease. An old and experienced practitioner who has for many years made a close study and specialty of the treatment of Catarrh, has at last perfected a treatment which, when faithfully used, not only relieves at once, but permanently cures Catarrh, by removing the cause, stopping the discharges, and curing all inflammation. It is the only remedy known to science that actually reaches the afflicted parts. This remedy is known as "Snuffles the Guaranteed Catarrh Cure" and is sold at the extremely low price of One Dollar, each package containing internal and external medicine sufficient for a month's treatment and everything necessary to its perfect use.

"Snuffles" is the only perfect Catarrh cure ever made and is now recognized as the only safe and positive cure for that annoying and disgusting disease. It cures all inflammation quickly and permanently and is also wonderfully quick to relieve Hay Fever or cold in the head. Catarrh, when neglected, often leads to consumption—"Snuffles" will save you if you use it at once. It is no ordinary remedy, but a complete treatment which is positively guaranteed to cure Catarrh in any form or stage if used according to the directions which accompany each package. Don't delay but send for it at once, and write full particulars as to your condition, and you will receive special advice from the discoverer of this wonderful remedy regarding your case without cost to you beyond the regular price of "Snuffles" the Guaranteed Catarrh Cure.

Sent prepaid to any address in the United States or Canada on receipt of One Dollar. Address Dept. 1, Edwin B. Giles & Co., 2330 and 2332 Market St., Philadelphia.

We supply the Hotel Moraine. Why can't we supply you?

We give full weight and you get good ice.

Uncle Sam at Fort Sheridan uses our ice in large quantities.

If we can please him, we can you.

Announcement.

We have been repeatedly informed that the other Ice dealers at this place did not cut pond ice. We do not know another dealer in ice, at this place, who did not cut a large quantity of ice from either a deep old brick yard pit or on a large pond in the slough last winter, and we do not know of any trade one of them has where he can deliver this ice where it might not be used in drinking water, and we are unable to even guess what becomes of the ice cut from these places every year.

We deliver a very large amount of ice and claim to be the only firm that has nothing but the best of Wisconsin ice and also local ice cut from Lake Michigan water. This statement may be substantiated by the books of the C. & N. W. Railway Co. at this place, and by a drive to our local ice houses situated at the corner of Fairview Avenue and Thorndale Street in this city.

We invite our friends and patrons to take a drive to our local plant as that part of the city is one of the natural beauties of this city of beautiful drives. We wish only to place ourselves properly before the public and desire that the consumer may know what the chances are of getting pure ice from unscrupulous parties who misrepresent us.

Respectfully yours,

RAFFEN & BAKER.

We don't depend on one wagon for our deliveries.

We have many on the road every day.

Call up Telephone No. 34 and order an Ice Coupon Book

You will get ice fit for the table every time.

CITY OF
 Robert C.
 John F.
 Kenneth
 John C.
 Wyllys
 Jacob J.
 John S.
 Edw. M.
 Alex. S.
 Andrew
 Fred R.
 Edward
 John N.
 Edward
 Board of
 M. B.
 George
 Board of
 G. E.
 M. R.
 First W.
 Moses
 Second
 D. B.
 Third W.
 B. W.
 Fourth
 L. B.
 Finance
 L. B.
 Auditing
 Slade
 Fire
 Wood
 Police
 Robert
 Judicial
 E. A.
 Printing
 Fred
 Street
 Brann
 Wood
 Special
 M. M.
 Sewer
 Clampl
 PRESI
 stiel
 10:45
 12 m
 8 p
 7 p
 Wee
 3 p
 ar
 7:45
 m
 All
 FIRT
 Rev.
 9:30
 No
 10:45
 vi
 6:45
 7:30
 7:30
 m
 7:30
 m
 Sun
 de
 co
 Stra
 EBEN
 G. G.
 10a
 8
 11 a
 6:45
 7:30
 W
 7:30
 m
 7:30
 m
 Sun
 de
 co
 All
 EPIS
 td
 Sun
 7:30
 10 a
 w
 11 a
 m
 First
 5 p
 Oth
 LUT
 9 a
 10a
 7:30
 Ser
 ST. M
 E.
 8:30
 10 a
 2 p
 3 p
 8
 BAP
 10
 12
 8
 6:4
 7:1
 7:3
 d
 Ev
 SWE
 34
 7:0
 7:4
 Ev
 HIGH
 ENC
 Su
 Wa
 Pa
 we
 .00