

Are You Giving Your Trees and Shrubs Proper Care?

A LITTLE expert advice now and then may not only save them from dying, but may help to preserve their beauty. Let me give your premises a little personal attention. I can furnish men by the hour or by the day or will take the work by contract.

I am specializing at this time in the beautifying of driveways by placing ornamental shrubbery so as to add to the general appearance of the premises.

Your work will receive my earnest and careful attention.

CHARLES FIORI

TELEPHONE 523

LANDSCAPE BEAUTIFIER

INJURIOUS INSECTS AT WORK

(Continued from Page 1)
deposited in September and October in conspicuous white masses on the bark of the trunk and lower branches. These egg masses contain from 300 to 500 eggs and are white in color, resembling pieces of cotton. The winter is passed in the egg state. During the latter part of May the larvae hatch and take to the leaves, increase in size and pass through five molts. When the feeding period is completed nothing remains of the leaves but the principal veins. The larval stage lasts about 5 weeks, then they return to the bark, spin cocoons and change to the pupal or dormant stage. They remain in this state for 2 weeks and then emerge as the adult insect. The males are winged and the females wingless. Pairing takes place and the males die. The female will now construct the egg cluster described above. The summer is but half over as we have two broods a season, hatching from 300 to 500 caterpillars from each egg cluster, and they are all hungry. This second brood is hatched the latter part of July or early in August.

The easiest and most effective way of combating the pest is to remove the white egg cases which are conspicuous. They may be brushed off with a stiff brush and should be burned. If the eggs are allowed to hatch the only remedy is to spray with arsenate of lead. The trees commonly attacked are the elms, lindens, white maple and horse chestnut.

Gypsy Moth

(*Porthetria dispar* Linn)
This insect is closely related to the Tussock Moth in its development, but is more destructive to plant life. The caterpillars or larva, thrive on an exceedingly large number of plants and are inclined to show no partiality to species. The winter is passed in the egg state. The egg masses are rounded or oval clusters covered with yellowish hair from the body of the female. The mass closely resembles a small piece of sponge. The eggs hatch during May or early June. The caterpillars feed at night and show an inclination to wander. The moth appears in July. The most effective means of extermination is to remove the egg clusters which can be done during the fall, winter or early spring. Creosote oil applied to the egg masses will also prevent hatching. The caterpillar being a wanderer can be caught by placing a piece of burlap about eight inches wide about the trunk of the tree and turning the upper half down over the string and mating with tangle-foot.

Brown Tail Moth

(*Euproctis chrysorrhoea* Linn)
The moths are on the wing in July and each female lays from 200 to 300 eggs in an oblong cluster on the under side of the leaf and covers the mass with a dense mat of brown hair. The eggs hatch early in August and the young caterpillars make

one month later and the life cycle commences again. The Brown Tail Moth attacks many varieties of wild a nest in which they hibernate during the winter. The nest is constructed at the ends of the twigs by drawing together two leaves, lining them with silk and surrounding the whole with silk thread. The caterpillars become active again in April and feed until June when they spin an open cocoon among the leaves and change to pupae. The moth hatches and cultivated plants but chiefly the oaks, elms and maples. The nests are conspicuous during the winter and should be removed and burned.

Fall Webworm

(*Ypphantria cunea* Dru.)
This is the democratic pest that is very common and may be seen in the yards of many Highland Park residences. Their presence is readily discovered by the brown leaves at the ends of the branches. Upon examination it will be seen that the cluster of dead leaves is surrounded with a silken network within which the young caterpillars may be seen. There are two broods each season but the first brood rarely attracts notice as the nests are much smaller than those of the second brood. The caterpillars are full grown early in July, leave the nests and spin cocoons in any convenient shelter nearby, in the crevices of the bark, or on the surface of the ground. The moths hatch in a few days and in a short time lay eggs in turn. The second brood appears late in July or early in August. The caterpillar grows rapidly and unless the nest is removed the entire tree may become defoliated. The larvae of the second brood leave the nests in late August and early September and wander to some shelter where they change into the pupal state and remain in that condition during the winter. The caterpillar is a general feeder on fruit, shade and ornamental shrubs. He appears to be particularly fond of cherry trees and lilac bushes.

The most efficient method of control is to cut out the twigs with the nests attached. A long pole with several nails driven thru the upper end and extending thru the side can be used to advantage by inserting the nails in the nest and with a turning motion of the pole wind the nest on the stick. It can then be burned. The foliage can also be sprayed with arsenate of lead to good advantage. The entire tree need not be sprayed for the caterpillar feeds only in the immediate vicinity of the nest as long as any leaves remain. The spraying should be done early in the summer, however. There are numerous natural enemies of this pest which tend to check the spread of the insect. The accompanying photograph was taken in Highland Park and shows Fig. 1 the nest wound about the leaves of a spray of wild cherry. The immature worms may be seen in the web. We were fortunate in securing this photograph for there were three ene-

After advertising all the nice vegetables they feed to the boarders, the summer hotels proceed to place big orders for canned goods.
20,000,000 baseballs used up each year, but not many lost by being knocked over the rear fence.

mies to the caterpillar working at the time. They are shown in Figures 2 and 3. The small beetle shown in Fig. 2 is an exceptionally active one being an entire army in himself, including the uniform. The photograph is about half full size. This beetle is bright orange in color with white radial stripes across the back. He is equipped with a lance-like protuberance with which he spears the young caterpillar. It is doubtful if any of the caterpillars would have reached maturity for the little red beetle had made a veritable "No Man's Land" out of the interior of the nest and was still engaged in his work of destruction when we removed him to take the photograph. The beetle in Figure 3 was apparently feeding on the dead caterpillars. I might add that nearly all spiders are to be encouraged as they are chief enemy of all insect pests. There is a small red spider, however, that is rather partial to the fine needles on the spruce.

The writer would be glad to cooperate in any way with citizens of Highland Park in the treatment of trees and will answer any questions if a self addressed and stamped envelope is closed. Address City Hall.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS PUBLIC BRIDGE LETTING

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at 11 o'clock A. M., Saturday, August 20th, 1919, at the office of the County Superintendent of Highways, at the Court House, in Waukegan, Illinois, for the construction of a County Aid Bridge, in the Town of Deerfield, Lake County, Illinois.

Said bridge will be approximately sixty (60) feet in length of reinforced concrete and located about half-way between Highland Park and the C. & N. W. Ry. siding at Blodgett, over the Skokie, on the Highland Park-Deerfield Road.

The estimated cost is \$4,800.00. Work shall be done in accordance with plans and specifications, which may be seen at the offices of the undersigned, from whom further information may be obtained.

A certified check, payable to T. M. Clarke, Town Treasurer of Deerfield, shall accompany each proposal.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

Road and Bridge Committee, Lake County, Illinois.
CHAS. E. RUSSELL,
Superintendent of Highways.
John Freberg,
Highway Commissioner.
Albert Larson, Town Clerk.

23-24

STORY OF CARMEN

(Continued from Page 2)

follow her. The soldier listens with half-willing ears, his voice joining hers at the close of a lovely duet passage:

"For roof, the sky—a wandering life:
For country the whole world;
Thy will thy master."

Nevertheless, Jose is about to return to his duty when the appearance of his superior officer, Zuniga, decides the matter. He orders him back to his duty but in such an overbearing manner that Jose resents it and defies him. At this point Zuniga is overpowered and bound by the gypsies and the smugglers forthwith depart on their expedition.

This closes Act II when the retreat in the mountains is musically described by a beautiful and pastoral intermezzo—a dreamy melody given to the flute with a pizzicato accompaniment, and which is taken up by the other instruments in turn, the strings joining in the coda.

ACT III—

As the curtain rises the smugglers are seen entering their lair in a wild and rocky pass in the mountains. At this point is given the sextette.

The smugglers prepare to camp for the night. It is evident that Jose has already repented of his folly, and that Carmen is tiring of her latest lover. After a quarrel with him she joins Frasquita and Mercedes who are telling fortunes with cards. Carmen takes up the cards with the intention of telling her own fate singing:

"Come let me know my destiny.
Pictures! Spades! A grave!
They lie not, first to me, and then to him.

And then to both—a grave!
The neighboring camp being ready, the smugglers retire, and the stage is once more deserted. Into this wild scene enters Micaela, the peasant sweetheart of Don Jose. The girl has braved the dangers of the road to the smugglers' retreat in order to carry to Jose a message from his dying mother. The girl, terrified by the vast and lonely mountains, appeals to Heaven in a beautiful aria for protection. Hearing a shot fired she runs into a cave for protection. It was the bullet of Jose, who, seeing a stranger approach, fires at him. It proves to be Escamillo, the Toreador, who has come to join Carmen. He comes into the scene examining his hat with rueful gaze, as Jose's bullet has gone through it. "Who are you," demands Jose.

"I am Escamillo, Toreador or Granada," replies Escamillo in the well-known song: "Je Suis Escamillo."

The two men are soon engaged in a heated duel with knives which is interrupted by Carmen herself. This dialogue with the fiery duet at the close, "You Complain Me to Leave You," well depicts the exciting scene.

The scene is interrupted by Micaela who begs Jose to return to his mother. The message from his dying mother finally decides Jose to go but with the avowed intention of returning at the first possible moment. He does not fancy leaving his sweetheart with Escamillo—master of the field and undisputed. In the tumultuous number the jealous anger of Jose gives rise to some highly dramatic singing, delivered with extreme intensity and power, the tragic theme at the close being introduced with meaning effect. The Toreador chorus indicates the triumph of Escamillo in the gypsy's attentions, and this with the orchestral close slowly sinking to rest brings the powerful act to a finish.

The third intermezzo then appears, is being quick and bustling with only the plaintive oboe solo suggesting the tragedy which is soon to occur.

ACT IV—

This act shows a square in Seville with the walls of the bull ring shown at the back. Outside an animated crowd awaits the procession about to enter the ring. This scene, as the orange sellers, hawkers of fans, ice, etc., press their wares on the waiting crowd, is extremely gay and affords a welcome relief from the intensity of the drama.

Escamillo, who has just returned to take part in the bull-fight, now enters, and all join in the refrain of the Toreador Song in his honor. Escamillo takes farewell of Carmen before entering the arena. He promises to fight the better for her presence, while she, half-conscious of what is about to befall, avows her readiness to die for him. This number is full of lovely melodies and is one of the most beautiful in the opera.

As the procession passes the warning comes to Carmen that Jose is here. She replies that she fears him not.

Jose now enters and makes a last appeal which is dramatic in its intensity. It takes the form of a swinging melody to an insistent triplet accompaniment. To each request of her lover, Carmen adds her disdainful negative, reckless of danger. Carmen's last refusal as she flings him back his ring rouses the soldier's jealousy to madness and he stabs her in the heart. The last notes of the opera are a few pitiful tones from the stricken Jose to the mute form of his beloved.

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In calling a number speak slowly with lips close to but not touching the mouthpiece. This will reduce greatly the number of "wrong numbers" due to indistinct speaking by calling party.

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