

PLAN TO KILL WOOLLY APHIS Carbon Disulphid Solution Applied to

Roots of Trees Will Control the Pest.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Carbon disulphid, in solution at the rate of one-half ounce to four gallons of water and applied at the rate of threefourths gallon a square foot of soil, will control the root form of the woolly apple aphis and without injury to the trees under suitable conditions.

The solution is prepared by pouring the carbon disulphid into the water and agitating the mixture vigorously. when applied on the soil around a tree the liquid penetrates into the ground and the poison gas given off by the chemical kills the pest. Every square foot of infested soil should be subjected to the action of the solution in order to insure complete control. This may be accomplished by pouring the liquid in a shallow basin made in the soil around the tree.

In orchard practice, where many trees are to be treated, the solution is best applied by using a power spraying outfit and two auxillary tanks. The advantages of this method are the even diffusion of the liquid and complete aphid mortality in the soil area treated and the safety with which the disulphid can be used. The disadvans of the method are: The huge



The war is over. Peace is here. Our ninth anniversary finds scouting stronger than ever. There are more scouts, more leaders, more troops. Again we look forward to a year in

the man-making out-of-doors.

The greatest need of a nation is for men-not the mush-and-molly sort, but the self-reliant, red-blooded man; the man who has lived in the open all seasons of the year, who likes the zest of the winter winds and can enjoy the heat of the blazing sun; the man who loves the hikes and camps, the open-air games and self-cooked meals, the stars, the trees, the birds, and in fact every phase of scouting, as it brings him in touch with nature's wondrous revelation of God.

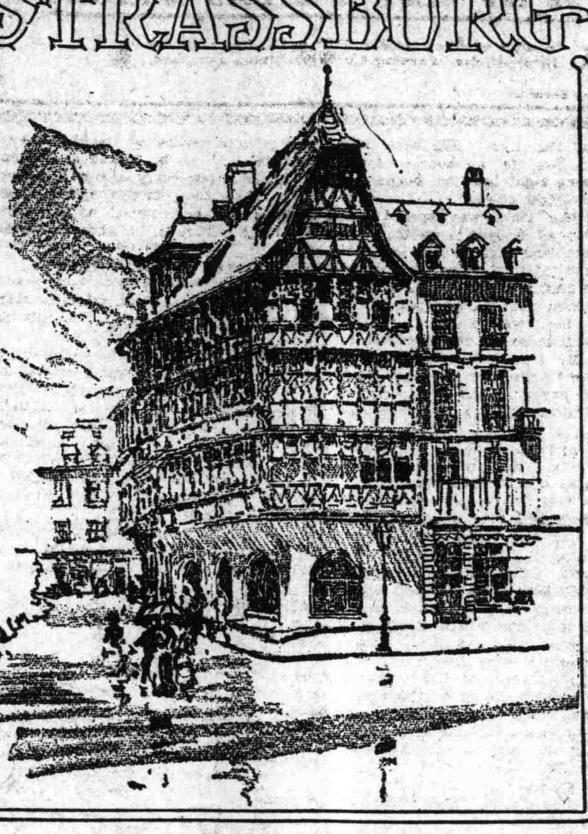
The nation has need of more such men as that typical scout, our great former president, whose recent death the nation mourns and now memorializes, and whose greatness of character and achievement were largely made possible by his active outdoor life.

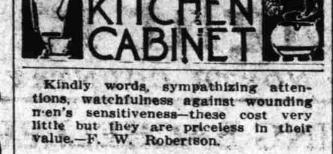
Let us dedicate ourselves to a year of intensive outdoor scouting, such as that great man lived, so that the life of our nation may be vitalized by more men such as he.

Several outstanding obligations rest upon every scout. His life from day to day should, first of all, be an unbroken chain of good turns and acts that square with the scout chain and law-each act as a link, each link so strong that the chain of the scout's

POLK COUNTY NEWS, TRYON, N. C.

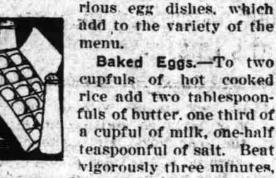
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TASTY DISHES.

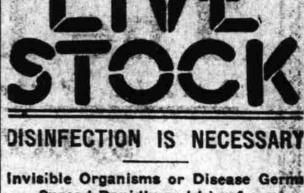
Now that fresh eggs are becoming more plentiful, we may indulge in va-



add one and on half canned pimentoes, force through a strainer, and continue beating until the mixture is well blended. Pile on a buttered baking dish and make six cavities. In each cavity drop a raw egg and bake until the eggs are set.

Allerton Potatoes .-- Cut two cupfuls of cold bolled potatoes into cubes. Separate the yolks and whites of four hard-cooked eggs. Chop the whites and force the yolks through a potato ricer or strainer. Add potato cubes and chopped whites to one and onehalf cupfuls of white sauce, and turn on a hot serving dish. Sprinkle with yolks and garnish with parsley.

Macaroni With Eggs .- Break into inch lengths one cupful of macaroni. Put to cook in boiling salted water; when full and tender, drain and put a layer into a buttered baking dish, cover with half a cupful of good white sauce, two sliced hard-cooked eggs, a teaspoonful of scraped onion, then repeat, using the rest of the macaroni and two more eggs with another half cupful of white sauce. A half cupful of cheese may be added for flavor, and



Spread Rapidly and Live for a Long Time:

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture!)

In dealing with infectious diseases of live-stock, the average stockman and farmer does not sufficiently realize the importance of thoroughly disinfecting his premises following an outbreak of contagious disease on his farm or in his locality. Unless the germs which cause the disease are destroyed, they have the power to maintain themselves on premises for indefinite periods. So long as they thus remain they are a constant menace and may at any time be the cause of an outbreak.

It is but natural to acknowledge the presence of only such objects as can be seen with the unaided eye. Science, however, by means of the high-power microscope, has clearly proved the existence of numerous minute animal and vegetable organisms-micro-organisms-and it is a matter of common knowledge that many of these organisms frequently find their way into the animal body and produce disease. It is also well known that these microorganisms, or germs, vary in form and other characteristics and that for each disease of an infectious nature there is a specific germ.

If these germs could be confined to the animal body and die with it there would be no such thing as an infectious disease. Unfortunately, however, they are thrown off by the animal through the excretions and lie in the soil, in the litter of stables, upon the floor and walls, and in cracks and crevices. Here they may remain and maintain their virulence for an indefinite period, ready at any time to be gathered up by an animal in its feed or to be blown about in dust and drawn into the lungs. For example, we have tuberculosis in cattle and glanders in the horse. In the former disease the causative agent is a rod-shaped germ which averages about one ten-thousandth of an inch in length. Cattle affected with tuberculosis pass myriads of these germs with the manure, and it is not difficult to understand how in the average stable they would have little difficulty in finding many lodging places. In glanders the causative agent is another rod-shaped germ, about the same length as the tuberculosis germ. but somewhat thicker. A characteris



Power Spraying Outfit.

amounts of water required, with consequent high cost of labor; the difficulty on any but level ground of preparing basins with level floors, thus insuring the proper distribution of the liquid over the area to be treated; and the wide area of infested roots on older trees, every square foot of which must be treated with the liquid. This last condition precludes the use of carbon disulphid except on small trees with restricted root areas.



One Kind Subject to Destruction With Poisons While Other Is Controlled by Spraying.

Broadly speaking, all insects which are a menace to fruit growers se cure their feed in one of two ways By biting and swallowing portions of the food material, or by sucking the juices from the interior portion of the host. All biting insects are sub-Ject to destruction with arsenicals or other stomach poisons. Sucking insects are controlled by the use of contact sprays, which corrode the body and penetrate the breathing portions of the pest or otherwise effect their church.

life will hold whatever the strain of trial or burden. Furthermore, each life should be centered in a body made so strong with rigorous contact with the out-of-doors that illness and weakening habits find no place in his life, and he will ultimately develop into a robust, scoutlike, thorough-going American citizen.

LEARNING TO TELL THE TREES.



One of the Most Interesting Nature Studies of the Scouts.

CHURCH COUNCIL FOR SCOUTS.

The federal council of the Churches of Christ in America has voted the following resolution:

"The federal council of the Churches of Christ in America, through its administrative committee, expresses its deep sympathy with the boy scout movement.

"Several of the constituent denominations of the council have appointed commissions on relationship with the boy scout movement and render earnest testimony of its great value to the

An Old House in Strassburg.

TRASSBURG, from the remotest times, has revealed a love of liberty and independence which, it must be said, frequently bewildered and even disconcerted dts would-be oppressor. Through its numerous vicissitudes it has retained a personality which nothing ever succeeded in destroying. Little is known of the city during the Celtic period. When the Romans invaded Gaul, they discovered on the banks of the Ill, and quite near the Rhine, a small village, the strategical importance of which they immediately recognized. Perched on a relatively high hill, Argentotarum, as the Romans named this hamlet, dominated the whole of the fertile plain of Alsace and the river valley. They therefore fortified it and estab- | cupied the space facing that which it lished there the general headquarters of the legions who were especially intrusted with the defense of the passage of the Rhine. For more then three centuries this region remained under Roman domination, after which lapse of time it was conquered by a powerful Germanic tribe, the Alamans. For several centuries, Strassburg was subjected to the continual viciasitudes of warefare, says the Christian Science Monitor. The Franks succeeded the Alamans and after the battle of Tolbiac in 498, Strassburg and feet of their master, bowing low. As the greater part of Alsace were Christianized by Clovis.

Under the Merovingian dynasty, Strassburg was elevated to the dignity of a royal city. The Carlovingian monarchs even signed several of their to be destroyed during the revolution celebrated charters there. However, the city itself vegetated; lack of security hindered its development, and when, in 925, Alsace was incorporated ful copy of the old timepiece. in the German empire, Strassburg was still a relatively unimportant town. It had / possessed a bishopric for several centuries, and so long as its' development had remained 'stationary, had submitted unprotestingly | that period. Many of these still exist, to the dominion of the clergy. However, as its commerce developed and its industries gradually evolved, Strassburg rebelled, first timidly, then openly and successfully, against the boards bear evidence to the past. The clerical yoke.

Building the Great Cathedral. The real prosperity of Strassburg dates from the thirteenth century, when it already numbered 50,000 inhabitants. The bishops vainly strove and it also possesses a particularly to regain their former supremacy by fine Renaissance doorway. The House force of arms, but Strassburg de- of the Crow, dating from the fourfonded itself with much energy and teenth century, is famous for its re- Melt two and one-half tablespoonfuls unharmed and retain life for weeks

Holtz. Many were the artists who lovingly decorated this unique stone jewel. The baptistery was the work of John Detginger; the pulpit that of Hans Hammerer, and innumerable humble artisans lovingly and piously decorated and embellished it. Their anonymous tribute is touchingly re-

vealed in the slightest details of the

gigantic and splendid masterpiece. The Astronomical Clock. The great clock of the cathedral has been for nearly six centuries an object of public curiosity and amusement. This astronomical clock was first built by Bishop Bercthold of Birchegg in 1352, and was completed two years later by Bishop John of Lichtenberg. The clock originally ococcupies at present in the southern transept. Besides various astronomical devices indicating the true solar time, it has a great planetarium in which the revolution of the planets is represented, so that the relative position of each at any time can be

seen at a glance. Then, on an elevated platform, are moving figures representing the four ages of man. On a still higher platform is a natural-sized figure of Jesus, and at noon the twelve apostles pass before the Peter passes, a large and marvelously lifelike cock flaps his wings, ruffles his feathers and crows three times very loudly and naturally. The clock was definitely completed in 1574, of 1789. But in 1842, a Strassburg

Houses of the Renaissance.

artist named Schwielgue built the

clock which still exists and is a faith-

During the Renaissance, Strassburg enjoyed a prosperity of which some idea can be gained from the numerous monuments which were erected at especially those old houses which abound in the little narrow streets in the neighborhood of the cathedral, where many picturesque old sign-Boecklin house, which once belonged to a noble family of lower Alsace, is among the most celebrated of the period. The courtyard of this house contains a magnificent stone staircase,

It will also add to the food value of the dish.

Boiled Fish With Egg Sauce.-Steam a firm whitefish until tender, and serve with a white sauce to which has been added two chopped hard-cooked eggs and a finely minced sour pickle.

Escalloped Egg and Rice .-- Put three tablespoonfuls of rice in a frying pan and brown in a tablespoonful of hot fat; when a light yellow, add enough water to cook it until tender. then while hot stir in two or three eggs, seasoning with salt and pepper. When the eggs are cooked serve at once. This dish will serve four or five people, and will taste nearly as well as if it were composed entirely of eggs.

Sometimes we love the vision bright That leads us on though dark the night, But life's ahead whate'er befall

And come what may, we're comrades all,

FOOD FOR THE FAMILY.

When there are two cupfuls of wellseasoned mashed potato left add two eggs, slightly beaten, two

tablespoonfuls of pimento puree and salt and pepper; mix well and set away to chill. Later the croquettes are shaped, dipped in egg and crumbs, and when time to serve are fried in deep fat until delicately browned.

Creamed Fish in Scallop Shells .-Melt three tablespoonfuls of butter, add three tablespoonfuls of flour and when well mixed add one cupful of milk which has been scalded, with one slice of onion, a sprig of parsley and a bit of bay leaf. Bring to the boiling point; add one and three-quarters cupfuls of flaked fish and season with salt and pepper. Fill buttered scallop shells with the mixture, cover with cracker crumbs and bake until brown. Baked Lobster in Shell.-Remove the meat from a two-pound lobster and cut in cubes. Heat in one and one half cupfuls of white sauce and add salt, cayenne and two teaspoonfuls of lemon juice. Refill the body and tail shells, cover with buttered crumbs and brown. To prevent the lobster from curling over while baking, insert small wooden skewers of the right length to, keep the shell in its original shape. Onion Purce.-Cook onions until

tender; drain, dry and force through a sieve; there should be two cupfuls.



Cattle Affected With Tuberculosis,

tic of this disease is the formation of ulcers in the nostrils and other portions of the body, from which there is more or less discharge laden with the glanders' germ. And here, again, it is not difficult to understand how one diseased animal may contaminate ex tensive premises.

As has been stated, some of these minute forms are vegetable organisms In fact, these vegetable parasites are the cause of some of the most destruc tive diseases, and some of them are very difficult to destroy, for the rea son that they contain spores. A spore may be likened to the seed of a plant for it bears about the same relation to the bacillus that a grain of wheat does to the plant proper. As the plant may be destroyed and the seed remain latent for an indefinite time, so destruction of the bacillus may be ac complished while the spores remain

destruction.	America in their recognition of religion	at last enjoyed a period of relative	markable courtyard, and it is said that	of butter; add two tablespoonfuls of	Months or years. An example of this class of organ-
· DORMANT SPRAY IN SPRING	America in their recognition of religion and their loyalty to the church is cause for deep appreciation upon the	peace, during which all classes lived	1740. The House of the Dragon, re-	pcur on one-half cupful of milk. Bring	
Much Stronger Solutions Can Be Ap-	Caube Ion acop approved	This period coincides with a great	cently demolished, was in the four- teenth century the residence of the	to the boiling point; add the onion puree and season with salt and cay-	anthrax. Ordinary methods for the destruction of the bacillus will not
pried Before Buds Open-	TRYING OUT THE WOLF CUBS.	then that Gotfried of Strassburg, the	Knights of Endingen, whilst the fa- mous Kamerzell house on the Cathe-	enne.	destroy the spore as well, and thus anthrax becomes a most difficult dis-
Do Work Thoroughly.		man caribo in his native town and	I dral place, dating from 1467, is of	Clean and peel one pound of mush-	ease to eradicate. Upon farms where
The dormant spray is usually ap- plied in the spring before the buds open. Much strang	the wolf chip luca. is minting record	Erwin of Steinbach, artist and archi-	world-wide renown. Its three stories were built at successive periods; but	spoonfuls of butter, add the mush-	animals have died from anthrax and the carcasses have been burled in-
open. Much stronger solutions can	to one group of cubs.	on the site of the former basilica.	I colffed with its high, slanting root, so	rooms, sprinkle with sait and pepper	stead of destroyed, repeated outbreaks of the disease may occur from time
possible when follows in a would be	Scout leaders are watching with care	erected about 670 A. D. on a spot where once stood a temple dedicated	characteristic of Strassburg, it rather resembles an immense dovecote with	plespoontuis of nour; pour over a nair	to time, possibly extending over a
	receives something of the scout train- ing in the Wolf cub patrol, loses his	to Trenenlos	its many windows. During the thirty years' war, Alsace	cupiul of thin cream and cook nve min-	period of several years. This condi- tion is due to the existence of the
mant spray should be applied with	keen desire for scouting or by his in-	has not been faithfully followed, and	fell under the rule of France; Strass-	tered toast and garmisn with toast	very resistant spores, which under fav- orable circumstances are carried to
crevices and are to drive it into all		it must be admitted that the edifice	burg became French on the 30th of September, 1681, whilst the annexa-	Mushrooms cooked as above and	the surface of the earth, and become
created choroughly.		mothor gained considerably. He had	tion was definitely ratified by the	served in a thin white sauce as a vege-	infecting organisms-much as the seed of a noxious weed, after remaining in
TIME TO PRUNE APPLE TREES	DOINGS OF THE BOY SCOUTS.	beight dominated by two towers of	personally directed the construction of	71 . 2	the soil during the winter, finds the conditions favorable in the spring and
Best Horticult	Reading, Pa., boy scouts removed	equal height. It was, however, many	the citadel in 1682. But his forthca- tions, strong as they were, could not	Nellie Maxmell	develops into a plant-except that
		amminted and the two towers were	resist the intensely terrinc bombard		these minute forms of life multiply with the most wonderful rapidity.
Late Winter.	Roosevelt memorial trees have been offered to Pennsylvania boy scouts by	the loft towar along hoing	ment to which the Germans subjected the old city in August and September	The best story accredited to Sir As	Thus it is that our increased knowl-
The best horticultural practice is generally admitted to be	the state department of forestry.	finished, its delicate openwork spire- a marvel of sculpture-rising 142 me-	11870, and Strassburg was obliged to	ton webb, president of the Britisi	edge regarding micro-organisms or bacteria as the cause of many animal
admitted to be	The aldermen of New London, Conn.,	a marvel of sculpture rising the me		the state of the s	discourse has an and any sources it

illy admitted to be to prune ap ple trees during late winter and early spring, say February 15 to May 1. However, no bad results cap be expected from pruning any time during the dormant season when the weather will permit of such work.

The aldermen of New London, Co voted \$250 to the boy scouts for their good work in cleaning up the city. The scouts cannot personally accept money for such services, so it was givon to the local council and will be used for the summer camp

ters above the earth. The threefold city, many of its finest public edifices portal, giving access to the three which were for the most part of th Gothic naves, is decorated by a multieighteenth century, were destroyed rude of remarkable sculptures. The great tower was finished in Amongst these figured the magn 1439, under the direction of John library.

'I wonder what he'll do now?" sul sistance. During the shelling of the me: "What's the matter with him?" 'He's lost his reason," replied 'th ther. "Oh, that won't matter, so lon: is he retains his volce !" was the re-

fter remaining in winter, finds the in the spring and ant-except that of life multiple rful rapidity. increased knowlro-organisms or of many animal diseases has emphasized the impo tance of disinfection. ALL ADDERT E DI Ventilation is very en arn. Animals are much like hu ings in that they need fresh air