

## A RED HOT ANSWER

Col. A. B. Williams Takes Bishop Potter Severely to Task

### SOME VERY BRILLIANT ARGUMENTS

The Editor Challenges the Slanderous New York Bishop to a Show of Hands as to Moral Condition of His Diocese and the South Generally.

Bishop Potter of New York is one of the pet superstitions of this country. He is part of the general New York superstition. Because New York is big, most of us assume that any man who becomes prominent there must be a very large and great man indeed. We persistently forget that as many fakirs, humbugs and lightweights rattle and swell around in large places in New York as anywhere else in the world. As for Bishop Potter, he has said and done as many silly things as any other old gentleman we know of. A recent experience of his indicates that his manners are as bad as his morals in some respects are defective. His judgment is bad and his arrogance extreme. Some time ago he undertook to discuss the divorce question in a New York newspaper. As we recollect, he floundered around the subject a good deal and failed absolutely to make any definite suggestion or to indicate any coherent policy for his church or legislation. In the course of his somewhat flabby and charotic remarks, however, he said that the absolute abolition of divorce would not do. He added: "We have an example of what would result from such a measure in South Carolina, where the laws do not recognize it. Prohibiting divorce is merely putting cubinage at a premium." This does not impress us as a high or a churchman-like view. Certainly cubinage is not at a premium anywhere in South Carolina.

The editor of the Columbia (S. C.) State wrote Bishop Potter a very respectful letter, pointing out to him that he had done the homes and people of the State serious injustice, referring him to the bishop and clergy of his own church in that State for evidence and asking him to make careful inquiry into the facts and then make such statements as equity and justice may dictate.

In reply the editor received a most insolent letter from Bishop Potter, indirectly denying that he had used the language attributed to him and describing the editor's letter and article on the subject by Judge Benet, enclosed with it as "equally unwarranted and impertinent."

The editor of the State replied with another respectful letter, in a perfectly proper and deferential way, taking off the bishop's hide. He pointed out that the offensive paragraph had been published prominently, that Bishop Potter did not seem to make any denial or correction of an outrageous and shameful slander against the people of a whole State, and that his denial suggested in his own letter as evasive as disconcerting. A few days later Bishop Potter printed in the New York Globe a brief statement on the subject, in which he said he had no apology to make to South Carolina and extended his slander to the people of the whole South. He is quoted as saying:

"He had simply remarked that in view of the prevalence of miscegenation in the South, the 'pose' of lofty and superior virtue on the part of its people, anywhere had in it an element equally comic and pathetic."

An accusation like this cannot be sustained or disproved by statistics or affidavits. It can be considered only in the light of general and obvious facts. Virtue is not a thing of sections or of countries. The good are good and the bad are bad everywhere and wherever human nature is, the affections and passions of men and women stray in forbidden paths. One thing, however, is certain and plain. That is that the moral tone is indefinitely cleaner and the social standards are indefinitely higher in South Carolina than in Bishop Potter's diocese. Certainly a woman divorced from her husband and married to another man inside of twenty-four hours would not be received in respectable society anywhere in the South. Yet a woman who did that very thing is a leader of New York's most exalted society. Nobody knows the secret annals of vice; but every observer who has met and known the people of New York and South Carolina knows that the South is a much cleaner and more virtuous place than the North.

The women who conduct and conversation are so distinctly loud and bad as to justify definite criticism is tabooed in every Southern State. Bishop Potter cannot say that that is the case even in the highest and theoretically most exclusive society of his own community.

It would be interesting to know where Bishop Potter got his impressions of the morals of the people of the South and how he would go about justifying himself for circulating such a cruel and injurious charge as that cubinage and miscegenation are general in this part of the country. The South is the only place in the world where it is impossible anywhere in the South because it is forbidden and severely punished by law. We do not hesitate to say that the charge that these vices are general or even widespread in the South is false, and in making that assertion we will do better than Bishop Potter. We will offer good evidence to convict him of falsehood if he is willing to dare the issue. We will put on the stand the Protestant Episcopal clergy of the whole South, from bishops to deacons. They live among the people and know them and have ample opportunity for knowing their life. We may assume that some of them, at least, are men who are not afraid to tell the truth in any circumstances or at any cost. For New York, we will take the combined evidence of the clergy, the courts and the newspapers. Like the editor of the State, we invite Bishop Potter to take the evidence, or join us in taking it. If it sustains his accusations, we will confess with shame, but frankly, that he is right. If it contradicts him, will he be willing to confess that he has circulated an outrageous and infamous scandal and slander? We do not care whether he attributes it to ignorance, recklessness or malice or to a mixture of the three. If he evades a simple and honest test like this, he will stand convicted of having disgraced himself by a wholesale slander unworthy of a gentleman and of having brought shame and injury upon his own church, so far as his jurisdiction extends.—Richmond News Leader.

## FIRST CROP BULLETIN

First Report of the Opening Season Issued by the Department.

During both January and February the temperature was persistently low and unfavorable for the growth of winter grains or of truck, but with the advent of March the conditions improved rapidly and the latter part of March was warmer than usual and stimulated the rapid growth of all forms of vegetation. The month was unusually free from frost, only one heavy frost and two light ones having been generally noted, and none of these were damaging. During the last week, day temperature of above 80 degrees was common.

The precipitation was below normal during January and about normal during February, and was deficient during March. In the first of the year the conditions under which the precipitation occurred and that portion in the form of snow and ice, melting as it did slowly, were conducive to the retention of practically all the precipitation that fell, and the soil was well supplied with moisture, but the absence of rain during the second half of March rendered the soil dry in places; on clay lands it became baked and hard. In most places and on all kinds of upland soil the ground was in good condition for tillage.

Plowing and in general the preparation of lands made rapid progress during the second half of March and are at this date as well advanced as usual. Upland corn planting is nearly finished in the eastern counties and has begun in the western ones, with some corn already up in the former regions. While a few fields of cotton have been planted in the southeastern counties, this work is not really under way, and the preparations of lands are scarcely half finished. Other spring crops have been planted in the earlier portions of the State. Rice planting has been begun in the Colleton districts. Gardens are either planted or ready to plant.

Wheat and oats made a fair growth during the last week and where fall sown oats were not winter-killed they look promising. The damage from winter killing was considerable in parts of the State and very slight in other parts. There was a large acreage of spring oats sown and some spring wheat. Both are coming up nicely.

Tobacco plants are of fair size in the beds. Truck did well during March, with lettuce and radishes being shipped and peas almost ready to market. Fruit trees of all kinds are in bloom and the indications at this time are favorable for a large fruit crop.

### A Hospital For Georgetown.

Georgetown, Special.—A syndicate composed of the medical fraternity of the city has been organized for the purpose of establishing an infirmary here to be known as the Georgetown Infirmary. A site has been secured for the erection of the buildings and all plans have been completed to make it one of the most complete and modern in this part of the country. A hospital is something that has been much needed here for a long time and several times in the near past steps were taken to endeavor to establish one, but without result. The one now under contemplation is practically assured and will probably be in full operation by early fall at the latest. The officers of the Georgetown Infirmary are as follows: President, Dr. M. P. Moore; vice president, Dr. W. E. Sparkman; treasurer, Dr. L. B. Salter; secretary, Dr. H. D. Beckman; superintendent, Dr. Wm. M. Gallard.

### Presidential Tour Begins.

Washington, Special.—With cheers and good wishes resounding through the Pennsylvania Railroad station, President Roosevelt left at 9:45 a. m. Monday on a special train for a trip through the Southwest. The special train, which is one of the finest the Pennsylvania Railroad has ever sent out of Washington, consists of three cars: the President's private car, Rockwell, the Pullman sleeper, Forest, and the combination baggage and buffet car, Viceroy. The train is handsomely fitted and contains every known appliance to insure the comfort and safety of the passengers.

### Russians Report a Capture.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—General Linevich in a dispatch dated April 2, says: "The situation remains unchanged. A Russian patrol during the night of March 27 surrounded a Japanese patrol consisting of six dragoons, in the village of Baichanchentse, on the extreme Russian left. Five of the Japanese were killed. A sergeant was captured."

### Off For Vladivostok.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—A letter from Vice Admiral Rojestvensky to his wife, which has just been received here, indicates that the departure of the second Pacific squadron from Madagascar waters is final, and that it is now on the way to Vladivostok. In the letter, the admiral wrote that the sailing of the squadron had been fixed for March 19, but naturally he avoided mention of the route which it was intended to follow on the voyage eastward. The admiral admitted this determination on the part of the admiral to order Rojestvensky to proceed for the Far East.

### To Attempt a Feak.

Richmond, Special.—General Fitzhugh Lee, president of the Jamestown Exposition company, announces that an effort will be made to have the remains of Pocahontas, the Indian princess, daughter of Powhatan, brought from Gravesend, England, where they now lie, for re-interment in the old Jamestown churchyard during the period of the Jamestown tri-centennial in 1907.

### Counterfeiters Arrested.

Pensacola, Fla.—A gang of counterfeiters, who have been operating for some weeks, have been caught by the police court and United States authorities and are now in jail. The men are all residents of this place. The police also captured the molds, which were of plaster of Paris. The molds were made to cast dimes, quarters, dollars and ten-dollar gold pieces. A large amount of the money has been placed in circulation and it is a very good imitation.

## PALMETTO MATTERS

Many Newsy Items Gathered From all Sections.

### General Cotton Market.

Galveston, quiet	7 11-16
New Orleans, steady	7 11-16
Mobile, steady	7 11-16
Savannah, steady	7 11-16
Charleston, steady	7 11-16
Norfolk, steady	7 11-16
Baltimore, normal	7 11-16
New York, quiet	8.05
Boston, quiet	8.05
Philadelphia, quiet	8.30
Houston, quiet	7 11-16
Augusta, steady	7 11-16
Memphis, steady	7 11-16
St. Louis, steady	7 11-16
Louisville, firm	7 11-16

### Charlotte Cotton Market.

These figures represent prices paid to wagons:	
Strict good middling	7 11-16
Good middling	7 11-16
Strict middling	7 11-16
Middling	7 11-16
Tines	7 11-16
Stains	7 11-16

### Hays Released.

Marion, Special.—The preliminary hearing of H. Hays, charged with arson, was held and resulted in his release. Hays, it will be remembered, is the white man who was arrested here last week charged with burning his meat market and Mr. A. L. Campbell's store. Mr. H. J. Holloway from the controller's office, who worked up the case against Hays, and who swore out the warrant against him, was here today to attend the hearing before Magistrate Oliver, who issued the warrant. Hays was represented by Messrs. J. W. Johnson and J. H. Evans, and the State by the town's attorney, Mr. W. F. Stackhouse. The hearing consumed the greater part of the day.

### The Pickens Teachers.

Pickens, Special.—Pickens county teachers will attend the State Summer school at Clemson college this summer. In order to arrive at the pleasure of the teachers in the matter, County Superintendent of Education Hallum sent out a circular letter. Replies have been received from all the leading teachers of the county and about 95 per cent. of them favor going to Clemson. Judging from the number of favorable replies received the indications are that there will be the same number of Pickens teachers in attendance at Clemson as usually attended in the county school.

### Escaped Arrest.

Magnolia, Special.—Jack "Boss" and Claude Simpson, brothers, white, are "on the wing," being charged with assault with a deadly weapon, assault and battery (in another case) of a high and aggravated nature and carrying unlawful weapons. Tom Taylor, colored, charged with assault and battery, is hiding out. He attempted to murder Levi English, colored, a few days ago, severing one ear from the head and inflicting an ugly gash in his neck. English has the reputation of being a very inoffensive and peaceable man. These fugitives will be captured if possible.

### New Corporations.

The Darlington Trust company was given a charter last week. The capital stock will be \$200,000. The officers are: R. Keith Dargan, president; E. Keith Dargan, vice president and general counsel; A. H. Watchman, second vice president; E. C. Lide, secretary and treasurer. The active directors are the gentlemen above named and the following: W. S. Gibson, R. G. Rhett, W. F. Stevenson and A. C. Coggeshall. The advisory board consists of S. Wolfram, G. K. King, A. G. Kollock, W. A. Dowling, A. L. Floss, O. J. Sands, W. F. Early, J. A. Weinberg, W. F. Dargan, D. D. Wittcover, W. P. DuBose and R. F. Howie.

The Charleston Billiard and Bowling association, capitalization \$1,000, was chartered.

The News Publishing company of Florence seeks to be incorporated. Capital stock will be \$3,000. Corporation: P. S. Jeffers, W. M. Waters and Dr. F. H. McLeod.

### Mistrial in Peonage Cases.

Charleston, S. C., Special.—After being out all night, a Federal Court jury reported inability to reach a verdict in the peonage case involving Italian labor contractors, who were charged with holding employees in involuntary servitude. Judge Brawley ordered a mistrial, and the jury was discharged. This is the first case in the South in which it was charged that white men were held as peons.

### Brakeman Kills Conductor.

Charleston, Special.—A special from Orangeburg says that Conductor Charles Oliver, of the Southern railway, in charge of a freight train at Siltton, three miles from this place, was killed about 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon by Brakeman Mickel. The brakeman walked to Orangeburg to give himself up. He stated that Oliver assaulted him without cause and stabbed him in the shoulder. Picking up an iron bar, Mickel threw it and struck Oliver in the head, the blow crushing the skull. Oliver was a man of thirty years of age and leaves a family.

### Peaches May Not Be Killed.

Gainesville, Ga., Special.—Opinions differ as to whether the peach crops were killed or not. There was the heaviest frost Friday morning morning seen here in a long time, and there was considerable ice in various localities. Garden truck in some instances was damaged badly. The thermometer registered 31 degrees at the lowest. It is not yet known positively that the peaches were killed, though they are more or less injured.

### Faked Money Orders.

Birmingham, Ala., Special.—W. A. Rockwell, a young man in the county jail on the charge of grand larceny, tried to make \$500 bond with a forged money order for small amounts from a distant State, and these were so tampered with as to make their aggregate \$500. He waited until the money order department at the postoffice had been closed and presented them to jail officers as his bond. Suspicion was aroused and the postoffice inspectors were put on the case. He is now held on two charges.

## CHRISTIAN ENDAVOR NOTES

APRIL SIXTEENTH.

Glorifying God in Our Recreations. 1 Cor. 10:31; Ps. 103:1-5.

### Bible Hints.

It is precisely as necessary to play "to the glory of God" as to work for His glory (1 Cor. 10:31). It is not a favored few whose lines are fallen in pleasant places, but all Christians can say that, in whatever place they may be (Ps. 16:6). The secret of a glad heart (Ps. 16:9) is a present God (Ps. 16:8). There is no other secret. In God's presence is fullness of joy. Absolutely no true pleasure is omitted from the Christian life (Ps. 16:11).

### Suggestions.

God is the Creator; of course he takes an interest in our recreations. It is not a recreation unless it recreates us—restores our energy, our health of body and of mind. The test of any sport, and a sufficient test, is this: can I readily think of Jesus as engaging in it with me? If our sports are to be recreations, we must plan them as carefully and as prayerfully as our work.

### Illustrations.

As the best rest of one set of muscles is often to use another set of muscles, so often the best rest from one kind of work is to turn to another and very different kind.

Are our recreations the high lights in our life pictures? There is nothing that the painter so carefully studies as the high lights.

We can learn many lessons from what we may reverently call God's recreations in nature—the colors of flowers, the songs of birds, the splendors of sunsets.

Hearty laughter at one's meals will do more to ward off dyspepsia than all the doctor's pills; it is as good a specific against spiritual dyspepsia.

Am I taking my recreations at hazard? Am I selfish in my sports, or do I play for God's glory?

What is the unconscious aim of my sports?

### Quotations.

Oh, there is a thrill in the joy of doing good. It is the most magnificent recreation to which a man can ever put his hand, his head, or his heart.—Talmage.

John Wesley's mother once wrote to him in college: "Would you judge of the lawfulness or the unlawfulness of a pleasure, take this rule: whatever weakens your reason, impairs the tenderness of your conscience, obscures your sense of God, or takes off the relish of spiritual things; whatever increases the authority of your body over your mind—that thing is to you sin."

"Christians can sometimes do more by shining for God than by speaking for Him.—Andrew Bonar.

## EPWORTH LEAGUE LESSONS

APRIL SIXTEENTH.

Glorifying God in Our Recreations. Ps. 16: 5-11; 1 Cor. 10: 31.

This psalm is a beautiful psalm of trust and confidence in God, expressing the delights and pleasures of religion. The "lines had fallen in pleasant places," the place in which he lived was "a godly heritage."

His heart was "glad," his glory "fulfilled." In God's presence was "fulness of joy" and "pleasures for evermore." Even to the Old Testament saint there was nothing gloomy or sad about religion. He found joy and gladness in the service of God. His recreation was in new and diversified service for Jehovah. "Love verse from Corinthians is a summary of duties from the preceding verses which ought to be read in connection with this one, a principle which will guide rightly our pleasures and recreations; to make eating, drinking, playing, and vacation all glorify God and honor our piety. Tested by this standard we can easily determine what is right or wrong in our amusements.

Nothing is more abused than the word "recreation." Recreation is recreation. To call sports that kill, and amusements that degrade and alienate from Christ, recreation, is a misnomer and a lie. Nothing is "recreation" that does not rest and re-create and quicken body and mind. Those things which defile and fag mind and body are injurious and not recreative. Vacation should be helpful and bring one back to better work. Only that kind can glorify God. Recreation is not a release from Christian responsibility. Play, fun, and frolic are designated to help and not hinder. These things may be made to glorify God as well as praying and singing hymns. There is nothing in recreation but what will be honorable and helpful to the saint. What are the conditions of glorifying God in our recreations?

That They Be Clean. There are taints upon some sports which render them dangerous and questionable. There are others which give life to the body and rest to the mind. John Wesley's mother wrote him when in school: "Would you judge the lawfulness or unlawfulness of any pleasure? Whatever weakens your reason, impairs the tenderness of your conscience, obscures your sense of God, or takes away your relish of spiritual things, is sin to you, however innocent it may be to others." Select those recreations that are clean and pure if you would glorify God.

### Won Each Time.

About thirty years ago a remarkable feat was made between Capt. M. and a racing celebrity, and another officer who was noted for his activity. Capt. M.—bet \$50 that his fellow officer would not hop up a certain flight of stairs "two at a time."

The offer was taken, but as there were forty-one steps in the flight, he found, after taking twenty hops, that he was left only one step to negotiate and had lost. He accused Capt. M. of sharp practice, but the latter replied: "Well, I'll wager you another \$50 I do it."

The officer, thinking to get back his money, again accepted. Capt. M.—then hopped up forty steps in twenty hops, and, hopping back one, finished by going up the last two steps, and won.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR APRIL 16.

Subject: The Supper at Bethany, John xii, 1-11—Golden Text, Mark xiv, 8—Memory Verses, 2, 3—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. Jesus entertained at Bethany (vs. 1, 2). "Six days before the passover." Six days before His crucifixion. He probably reached Bethany about the beginning of the sabbath, as the Jews reckoned from sunset to sunset. "Bethany" means "House of Dates," or "House of Comfort." It was a village beautifully situated about two miles southeast of Jerusalem on the eastern slope of the Mount of Olives. It was often visited by Christ. "Where Lazarus was." It may have been in honor of his restoration to life that this supper was given, and in gratitude for it that our Lord was anointed.

2. "Made Him a supper." In the house of Simon the leper (Matt. 26:3). This man had evidently been a leper, and had probably been cured by Jesus. According to a tradition Simon was the father of Lazarus; according to others he was the husband of Martha, who was his widow. "Martha served." etc. It is clear that the family of Bethany were in all respects the central figure in this entertainment. Martha seems to have had the entire supervision of the feast, and the risen Lazarus was almost as much an object of curiosity as Jesus Himself. In short, so many thronged to see Lazarus, that the miracle which had been performed on his behalf could hardly be kept secret.

3. "A pound." This was a Roman pound of twelve ounces. "Ointment." By the ointment we are to understand rather a liquid perfume than what we commonly know as ointment. "Spikenard," a aromatic herb imported from Arabia and India. "Very costly." It was worth three hundred pence or denarii, silver coins worth fifteen to seventeen cents each; hence the ointment was worth between forty-five and fifty dollars. This would be equivalent to ten times that amount at the present time. "Anointed the feet." The perfume was an alabaster bottle, or flask, which was made with a long narrow neck. Mark says "she brake the box," or the neck of the flask. The seal which kept the perfume from evaporating had never been removed; it was on this occasion first opened. Matthew says she poured it on His head. There is manifestly neither contradiction nor divergence between the evangelists. Mary poured the ointment over His head and then over His feet. John notices the anointing of the feet, not only as the act of greatest humility and the mark of deepest veneration, but from its unusual character, while anointing the head was not so uncommon. She who had so often sat at His feet, now anointed them, and alike for love, reverence and fellowship of His sufferings, will not wipe them but with her hair. The anointing shows her faith in Christ and her love for Christ. "Wiped His feet." She took "woman's chief ornament" and devoted it to wiping the travel-stained feet of her Lord. It was the utmost possible expression of love and devotion. "House was filled." The house was filled with the odor of the ointment, and to-day the church and the world are filled with heavenly fragrance whenever loving deeds are performed for Christ.

III. The hypocrisy of Judas rebuked (vs. 4-8). 4. "Judas Iscariot." Judas began to find fault at what he called a waste of money. He rebuked some of the other disciples, so that they joined with him in the condemnation of the act. Whenever there is an act of splendid self-forgetfulness there is always a Judas to sneer and murmur at it. 5. "Given to the poor." Mark says they murmured against the woman, and their words and manner were also a reflection on Christ Himself, because He had permitted it to occur. 6. "A thief." Judas was bad at heart; he was playing the hypocrite. "The bag." The cash-box in which the funds of the small company were kept. "And bare," etc. Not bare it off by theft, though that he did; but simply had charge of its contents as treasurer. 7. "Let her alone." Christ was indignant at the hypocrisy which made an excuse for attacking and condemning an act of love toward Himself. "Against the day of My burying." It is not for nothing as your reproaches suggest, that she has poured forth this perfume. She has embalmed Me beforehand.

8. "The poor always." This act of Mary's will not interfere with your care for the poor. You can do good to them at any time. "Me not always." Christ's bodily presence was about to be removed from them. What they did for Him must be done quickly.

IV. Curiosity and conspiracy (vs. 9-11). 9. "Of the Jews." John, who was a Galilean, often gives the title of Jews to those who were inhabitants of Jerusalem. Knew that He was there. Large crowds would be coming up to the Passover from all portions of the country, and the news would spread quickly through the shifting crowds that Jesus and Lazarus were in Bethany. The result was that many of them believed. 10. "Lazarus also to death." As long as he lived, they saw an incontestable proof of the divine power of Christ. "Believed." The resurrection of Lazarus convinced many that Jesus was the Messiah.

In Common Things. Seek not afar for beauty. Let it glow in dew-wet grasses all about thy feet. In birds, in sunshine, childish faces sweet. In stars, and mountain summits topped with snows. Go not abroad for happiness. For, seek it in the flower that blossoms by thy door. Bring love and justice home; and then to me, my friend, no wonder in what dwelling joy may be.

Dream not of noble service elsewhere wrought. The simple duty that awaits thy hand is God's voice uttering a divine command. Life's common deeds build all that saints have thought. In wonder-working, or some bush arduous, Not look for God, and fancy Him concealed. But in earth's common things He stands revealed. While grass and flowers and stars spell out His name.

The paradise men seek, the city bright, That glows beyond the stars for long, long nights. Is only human goodness in the skies. Earth's deeds, well done, glow into heavenly light. —Minot J. Savage.

The greatest sorrow may be but a small price to pay for enlarged sympathy.

## SOUTHERN FARM NOTES.

TOPICS OF INTEREST TO THE PLANTER, STOCKMAN AND TRUCK GROWER.

The Peach Tree Borer. Recently we have received a number of inquiries regarding the peach tree borer—an insect that in one of its stages bores into the lower part of the stem of the peach tree and which in so operating does a great deal of harm.

The creature which thus appears is a species of moth, *Sannina exitiosa*, and the fact that it is so in possession of the tree may be known by the large quantities of gum exuded. Every tree thus affected should be suspected to be in the service of this enemy.

The moth to be held responsible for the business "appears most numerous in August and September." The female is "of a steel blue color, with a bright yellow band about the middle of the body. The male is of a grayish color."

"Unlike most moths, both sexes have the wings more or less transparent; this gives them a close resemblance to certain wasps, and such is especially the case with the male. The resemblance is rendered all the more striking by the fact that these moths fly in the hottest days of summer."

The mating and laying of eggs may be assumed to be in progress soon after the moths are about; the eggs being, as indicated, getting deposited on the trunks of the trees at, or near, the surface of the ground. Within a week the eggs hatch into small white caterpillars, which at once bore in through the bark to eat out the inner bark and sap-wood." Here they stay until full grown, doing much damage to the tree in fact, killing thousands of trees every year.

Most of these borers reach full growth in the spring after they are hatched. They, the larvae, leave the tree when they are full grown and spin cocoons "under the surface of the earth and within an inch or two of the stem of the tree."

"During the summer one may easily find the cocoons by searching for them in the gum and earth around the bases of the stems. They are a little over an inch in length, and are usually covered with bits of dirt, chips and the like." Soon the larvae becomes a pupa, and in two weeks the moth appears and the life-story repeats itself.

How is this enemy of the peach tree most successfully fought? It is soon after being hatched inside the bark, and so is beyond the reach of poisonous applications by spraying. Experience says that the moths must be kept from the trees, for if not they will act in accordance with their instincts, and then the borers are to be destroyed while they are in the trees.

This means that worming by hand has to be done, and so with all the necessary care, if the object sought is to be really accomplished. In the present part of the job the "earth is removed to a depth of two or three inches. The gum which is thus exposed is scraped away with a knife, and the injured bark cut off at the burrows. In these burrows the larvae must be found and killed. They are stout bodied, with distinct, brownish-yellow heads."

It is necessary for a desirable outcome that the person entering upon this work should be instructed in every detail. A stout knife is needed. Sometimes it is found well to have a short piece of strong wire by means of which the larvae are reached when they are so deep in their burrows as to be out of reach of the knife.

That no unnecessary work may be done, it is to be noted that "there are certain very slender, white worms, which are often found in the gum oozing from the base of injured trees." These are not the larvae of the peach tree borer. The slender white worms seen under these circumstances in no way injure the trees. To give any time to killing them is wasteful.

The peach tree borer may most advantageously be attacked any time during winter. The month of March is regarded by many as the best month for the purpose. Some of the leading growers of peaches "prefer to worm twice each year." They thus get many of the borers before these have had time to do much damage. "This is, of course, an advantage, but if trees are wormed once thoroughly each year and kept mounded during the summer, one worming will usually be sufficient."

Regarding the devices introduced to prevent the moths from laying eggs, it is thought that though there may be merit among these devices, it yet is advised that the principal dependence be still "upon a thorough yearly system of worming by hand and mounding."

And now as to this mounding part. The instruction is that "after the trees have been wormed in late winter, earth should be banked up against the stems to a height of four or six inches above the level of the ground."

"This compels the moths to lay their eggs high on the trunks, where the larvae can be reached when the time comes for worming. About Thanksgiving Day the mound is removed, as all eggs have then been deposited, and by

removing the mound the larvae are left exposed to the rigors of the winter. Then when the trees are wormed again in late winter the mounds are replaced. Thus the trees are kept mounded from March to late in November, and not mounded from December to March, being wormed during February or March."

This is the sort of work that requires watchful intelligence, the sort which more or less will pay best in farming.—Home and Farm.

Budding and Grafting. There are very apt to be times when it would be to the interest of every good farmer to know how to bud and graft.

The doing of these things is simple enough when once one has seen them done by a person who really knows how. More help can be given in such cases by one object lesson than by many lessons furnished otherwise, and hence our advice to those who would best and most assuredly be informed regarding these affairs is to go to a nursery and see the work done.

The principle to be observed in both budding and grafting is substantially the same. The idea is to so place the parts to be joined that the one is closely fitted to the other and so to be held by tying or otherwise until the parts thus brought together become united into one growth.

The ordinary play of the air should be excluded until a union between the parts sought to be joined has actually been formed.

In budding a bud is transferred from one tree to another. This is done when the bark on the tree from which the bud is transferred and that to which it is taken will separate from the wood, as it is said.

A sharp knife—there are knives made for the purpose—to do nice cutting is required to open the way to where the bud is to be inserted, and also in removing the bud from its place of origin. After the bud is inserted in its new place, the bark raised in giving it admission is brought carefully and closely around it, taking care that the bud protrudes above the tying.

There are many different kinds of grafting—whip-grafting, veneer-grafting, side-grafting, inlaying, cleft-grafting, bark-grafting, herbaceous-grafting, seed-grafting, cutting-grafting, inarching, double-working.