

earliest part of the season the young animal is born alive; later in the summer when time is not so much valued the egg route is adopted for ushering in the young. You will know the former from its having wings and being able to move from place to place more rapidly. The latter is sluggish, awkward, and hence does not move around much.

The plant louse does not eat the leaves, as many other insects do, but sucks the sap from the leaves and tender shoots of the plant, thus robbing the cells of moisture and food; for this reason, Paris green and arsenic will not destroy it. Some substance must be put on that will smother it. Kerosene emulsion is, perhaps, the most effective known remedy. Dissolve one-half pound of laundry soap in a gallon of hot water, add two gallons of kerosene, and mix until a light mass is formed, which will become thick when cool. Then add the desired proportion of water, when spraying. One part sour milk to two parts kerosene may be used, if desired. Tobacco smoke is used in hot-houses to rid plants of this pest. If only a few plants are raised, hellebore may be dusted on the plant, or a spray can be made by adding water.

The lady-bug and ant both assist the plant growers in ridding the plants of these pests. The plant louse when touched or molested gives off a fluid as a means of defense. This fluid is sweet. Often ants may be seen stroking these lice; when thus engaged, it is for the purpose of inducing them to give off an additional supply of the fluid. The ants are fond of it. The louse is the ant's "cow" and it is being milked. Watch your house plants; these little green pests like to live in the house as well as in the open air, and often destroy a favorite geranium before you are aware of it.—M. L. D.

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### THE STORY OF APPLE SEED JOHN

John Chapman, or Apple Seed John as he is more commonly known, lived many years before the great Northwest was settled, while even a large part of New York and Pennsylvania was still a wilderness. According to tradition, he went through the forests of what is now western Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, before the forests were cut away and planted orchards for the settlers, who, he was sure, would come later. Many people thought his occupation a foolish one, as they did not then realize the value his orchards would prove to others coming later. Many stories have been told of this remarkable man. Perhaps, the best is Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis', "The Quest of John Chapman."

It has been said that "Apple Seed John" spent his winters in the settlements near the Atlantic Coast, teaching the children and doing odd jobs about the farm. In those days the teachers "boarded around," go-