

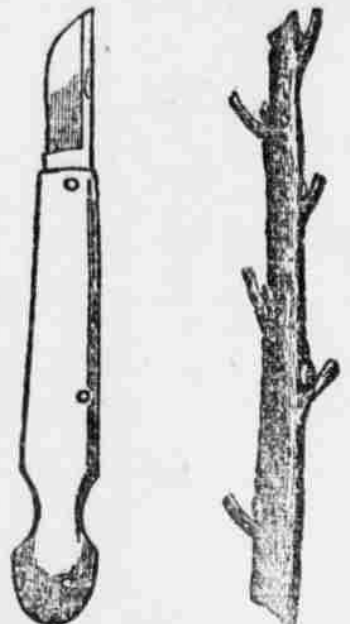
FARM AND GARDEN

HOW TO BUD

Good for Peach and for Most Kinds of Stone Fruit Trees.

Keep a sharp knife. Cut the twig from the tree from which you wish a bud. Cut out a vigorous bud, with about a half inch or more of bark and wood below the bud and about an eighth or a quarter of an inch above the bud. Cut on the leaf in the axil of which lies the bud to within an inch or so from the bud, leaving only the bottom as a handle to assist you in the operation. Now cut out all the wood from the bark save a very little under the bud. Some cut it entirely out.

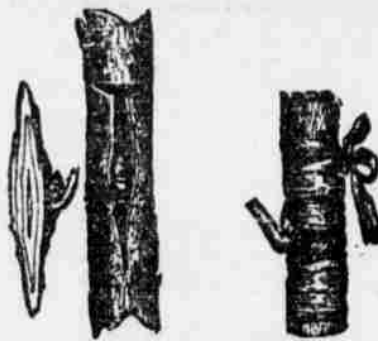
Cut through the bark of the tree, stock the letter T and with an ivory or polished bone blade or something that is thin and smooth open or separate the bark from the wood



BUDDING KNIFE, BUD STICK.

sufficiently to insert easily the bud and no more, then quickly smooth the raised bark over, the bark below and above the inserted bud. Wind and tie around the tree stock and insertion, commencing at the bottom, strips of bass matting, leaving only the bud exposed to the air. You can tell within two or three weeks whether the buds have set or not. If they do not the buds will dry up, shrink and die, but if successful they will look vigorous.

In from two to three weeks cut the strips of matting and remove them, thus giving all a chance to expand. In the spring if your buds do not winter kill, as peach buds sometimes



BUD IN POSITION. BUD COMPLETE.

do, they will shoot forth and, weather and insects permitting, in due time will bear you an abundant harvest.

In the spring, after the bud has started to grow remove the top of the tree or branch to within a few inches of the bud, so that the sap will more generally flow into it, and as the shoot ascends tie it to the remaining stock to prevent the winds wrenching and breaking it. Peach trees are budded, and so are most kinds of stone fruit.

Principles of Plowing.

Prof. V. M. Shoemaker, of the Ohio Agricultural College, in a publication of that institution, says:

"Plowing is practiced mainly for two reasons—(1) the turning under of stubble, manure, weeds and other vegetable matter, and (2) the pulverization of the soil. If manure and stubble are left on the surface of the soil, they prevent the proper operation of surface working implements; and, furthermore, they decay very slowly. If manure is mixed with the soil, it soon decomposes and becomes available for the use of crops. Plowing also makes the soil more loose by giving it better drainage, and by making its capacity for holding water greater."

Moving Large Trees.

Large trees may be transplanted by digging around them in winter and allowing the earth to be frozen solid, which makes a mass of frozen earth and roots easy to be taken up and dragged on a sled away to the new location. The place to which the tree is to be moved should be prepared beforehand and covered with enough straw and leaves to keep out the frost.

Grass in Orchard.

Soil culture is recommended by some successful peach growers. The soil is worked during the time the trees are growing, and a clover crop is sowed for fall and winter which is plowed under early in the spring. Clover crops should not be left until they suck up too much moisture from the soil at a time when it is needed by the trees.

AMATEUR ENTERTAINERS.

Do "Parlor Tricks" and You May Sometime Be a Magician.

Did you ever covet the power of the magician?

Did you ever go to the theatre, see him snatch coins out of the air and make a plant grow out of the stage floor and then go home and wish you could do some of the stunts.

Of course you have. If you still want to learn, here's your chance. On the 9. t., a reporter for The Atlanta Journal has got the inside dope on these tricks from one of the biggest magicians in the country. He draws \$1,000 a week.

Most magicians start by learning "parlor tricks" to work on their friends. Here are a few that any boy can perform:

This one is called the "dissolving penny." Go to some glazier and have him cut out a circular piece of glass exactly the size of a penny. Hide this glass penny up your sleeve. Fill a tumbler full of water and ask for the loan of a handkerchief and a penny.

Take the handkerchief, shake it in the air. This action helps you bring the glass out of your sleeve



into your hand. Allow the handkerchief to cover your hand so as to keep the glass penny hidden. Then pretend to shove the real penny up under the handkerchief. Instead you drop it down your sleeve and push the glass one up. Let someone hold the handkerchief with this in it while you push the tumbler of water under the loose ends of the handkerchief. Tell the person to let go the penny and the glass falls into the tumbler.

Make a few passes over the tumbler, let the spectators see the penny has been dissolved. Then on your way back to the table let the penny in your sleeve slip into your hand and pretend to take it from the tumbler.

Try the "fire-proof" handkerchief trick.

Borrow a handkerchief and fit it tightly over a brass or copper ball. An old brass doorknob will do for the ball. With the tongue pick a red hot coal from the grate and place it on the top of the ball. The coal will burn but the handkerchief won't. The reason is that brass is a better conductor of heat than the handkerchief. The heat passes directly to the metal.

Better try this trick with an old handkerchief until you learn to do it well.

Always talk and tell funny stories during your tricks so as to take the attention of the spectators off your hands.

Another good trick is done with an empty egg shell. Rip out the bottom of the pocket in your coat. Drop the egg shell into the pocket



so that it goes on the floor, lean against the table while talking and smash the egg shell. The audience will hear it and think you have broken the egg in your pocket. Then turn the pocket wrong side out and show them that there is nothing there at all.

You can have still more fun with this trick by dropping four or five empty egg shells in the pocket. Take off the coat and smash the eggs with a hammer. All you have to do then is to turn the pocket wrong side out and show the spectators that it is perfectly empty and free from crushed eggs.

Childhood's Imagination.

Early mental processes easily partake of the fanciful. It is for this reason that many children lie. They cannot differentiate truth and falsehood. The difference between reality and dream impressions. There is a familiar story about a woman who was seeking to teach her little girl the value of truth. The girl had been told the story of Annanias and Sapphira. "Don't you know what happened to them?" asked the instructor. "Yes," replied the child. "They fell dead, and I saw them carried into the corner drug store." Yet there was nothing wicked in the youngster, nor hopeless in her outlook. Still her imagination could not be said to need stimulating.

Raining Flakes of Salt.

A little boy from the far South visiting Chicago, on seeing the first snowstorm, exclaimed, "O, mamma, it's raining breakfast food."

GOAT RAISING IN MISSOURI.

Binford Ranch Has 500 Animals and Others Nearly as Many.

Adair county is one of the big goat producing counties of Missouri. The goats, says the Kansas City Star, are not raised for mutton alone, but also for the purpose of clearing up underbrush. They will go through a thicket like a rifle bullet and eat it to the ground, peeling saplings and stumps so that they will never sprout again. The goats get as fat as butter balls on such forage. Then they are shipped to market and sold to city folk for the choicest mutton.

Binford Ranch, the largest stock farm in this country, has produced as many as five hundred goats in one year, which were shipped to market after the shrubs were cleaned off the pastures. Several other ranches in the county have produced nearly as many goats.

Not Going to Take It.

Hamish was a thrifty Scot, and like many of his race, an enthusiast over golf. But one day Hamish had such peculiar and unpleasant feelings that he reluctantly consulted a physician.

"You've overdone the matter of exercise, man," said the doctor, after Hamish had detailed his symptoms. "You must give yourself a day's quiet now and then, and avoid exposure. How often do you play golf?"

"Every day but the Sabbath," said Hamish rising.

"You must be more temperate at it," said the physician. "Twice a week in good weather is enough for you."

"Good day," said Hamish, moving toward the door.

"You've not paid me for my advice," said the doctor, who knew his man.

"Nae, for I'm nae taking it," said Hamish, as he reached the door and made his escape.—Youth's Companion.

Building a Reputation.

Young physicians in the smarter towns have an idea that appearing very busy will help them greatly in starting a practice. The following is told by a Senator, Dr. Godfrey Hunter of Kentucky. Dr. Hunter had a call the afternoon following the hanging out of his shingle and started through town in his buggy at terrific speed. A policeman stopped the enterprising physician.

"Doctor," he said, "it is against the city ordinance to drive at the speed you are going. You must accompany me to the judge and pay your fine."

"What is the fine?" inquired the doctor.

"Five dollars."

The doctor's hand flew to his pocket. "Here's \$10; I have to come back just as fast as I am going."—Success Magazine.

Mysterious African Pool.

Describing before the Royal Geographical society last evening his four years' wanderings in northern Rhodesia, S. A. Neave referred to a large, deep and mysterious pool in the valley of the upper Kafue river, northwestern Rhodesia. This wonderful pool, he said, lies in a flat country and one comes to it quite suddenly, its banks being concealed by dense forests.

There is a small native village near the pool, and the inhabitants have a superstitious dread of it. They refuse to drink the water or use it for any purpose whatever. To sit beside this still, pellucid pool of unknown depth, surrounded by precipitous walls in the heart of the tropical forest, would induce a feeling of awe in the breast of even the most civilized man.—London Daily Mail.

Ear a Marvellous Instrument.

Wonderful as are the functions of the eye the ear appears to be a yet more marvellous instrument. People with good hearing do not appreciate the inexplicable delicacy of the little instrument that Nature has implanted on each side of their heads. But anatomists appreciate without being able to understand it. There is hardly any trouble with the eye that they cannot adjust, but not so with the ear, says the Detroit Free Press. When its fairy mechanism is jangled and out of tune it is often impossible to restore its functions. It is the greatest mystery of the human organism.

Meaning of Cemetery.

It is not correct to say that "cemetery" means the "city of the dead." The word is from the Greek "Koimetion," meaning sleeping place, not the place of the dead. There is nothing in the etymology of the word to warrant us in thinking that it was originally intended to convey the idea that the departed were really dead any more than there is in the old Hebrew term for cemetery—"Bethaim"—the house of the living.

"A Beaut."

The golden-haired song bird had just bowed to her audience when a man rushed frantically upon the stage and cried:

"Is there a physician in the house?"

A young man in the third row, blushing with embarrassment, arose. "Say, Doc," asked the man on the stage, with a jerk on his thumb toward the singer, "ain't she a beaut?"

Life's Turning Points.

The climacteric years are certain years in a man's life that were long believed to be of peculiar significance to him, as turning points in his health and fortune. These are the mystic number and its multiples, with odd numbers, 21, 35, 49 and 63. The most important of all was the 63d year, which was considered fatal to most men.

Short Sermons FOR A Sunday Half-Hour

Theme:

TRUSTING IN GOD.

BY GEORGE W. HAYNIE.

Text: 24. Ye cannot serve God and mammon. 33. But seek ye first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness and all these things shall be added to you. (Matt. 6:24-33 inclusive.)

Is this true? Christ said so. Then it must be so, for if Christ's statement is untrue in one point, it must be untrue in all. But, thank God, we have tested Him in a few things and found Him true. Therefore the positive statement is correct.

Hence the error of the Esau who proved traitors to the glorious who-soever will gospel. They failed to believe the promise of Christ that all these things should be added unto them—so far as it was to the glory of God and the advancement of His cause upon earth. Either they failed to lay hold upon Christ's promise, or they were not satisfied with what they believed He desired them to have and, therefore, they went about in search after "large things," more money and prominence in the eyes of the world, and that, too, in direct disobedience to Christ's positive command which says: (31), "Therefore, take no thought, saying, what shall we eat? or what shall we drink? or where withal shall we be clothed?"

Christ goes further and illustrates by the fowls of the air, which God feeds, and asks: "Are ye not much more than they?"

He also calls their attention to the lilies of the field, and tells them that "Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these."

"Trust in God and do good, and verily thou shalt be fed," is as true to-day as it was at any time since the beginning of creation.

If these things are true, what's the matter?

God's "arm is not shortened that He cannot save, nor His ear heavy that He cannot hear." If your fellow man showed by his actions that he trusted you, then you would immediately become suspicious that there was something the matter with him. That being so, should we expect God to trust us with "all these things" when knowing all these things, He knows we are not trusting Him to supply them? Certainly not. We have no right to expect Him to do any thing for us unless we trust Him implicitly for the things we want, and go about their attainment according to Christ's command, "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness." When we follow His command and trust in His promises, we will find them always true. Never will they fail to stand the test.

I once knew a man in North Georgia by name of Miller Willis. Some people said he was a fool; some said crazy; more still called him a fanatic. But he never started anywhere that God did not provide a way. If he felt that God wanted him in a distant part of the State, he would just go down to the depot and there was always someone there to buy his ticket. If the place was off the railroad, he would just get his Bible and go to the big road, and the Lord always sent someone along with wagon or buggy to take Miller Willis where he believed God wanted him. Why? Just because Miller Willis was always ready to "go where You want me to go, dear Lord, and to be what You want me to be."

What the Lord did for Miller Willis He would have done for the Esau, who, instead of trusting Him, went off in their own way, hunting for "larger things."

There being no chariot convenient where Philip baptized the Enoch, God just picked Philip up and set him down again where He wanted him. Why? Because Philip believed implicitly that He would do so, and was willing to go or do just as God willed. What was true of Philip and the apostles, what was also true of Miller Willis, of North Georgia twenty years ago, would be equally as true of every minister of the Lord Jesus Christ to-day if they will only sink absolutely out of self into Christ. The more of self we have, the less we have of Christ. The less of self, the more of Christ.

Then "let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter": Whenever we absolutely lose our identity, when the ego is all gone and Christ reigns supreme; ye can "ask what ye will and it will be done unto you."—Cumberland Presbyterian.

A Prayer of St. Jerome.

Show Thy mercy to me, O Lord, to glad my heart withal. Let me find Thee, for whom I long. Lo, here the man that was caught of thieves, wounded, and left half dead, as he was going towards Jericho: Thou kind-hearted Samaritan, take me up, I am the sheep that is gone astray; O good Shepherd, seek me out, and bring me home to Thy fold again. Deal favorably with me according to Thy good pleasure, that I may dwell in Thy house all the days of my life, and praise Thee for ever and ever with them that are there. Amen.—St. Jerome (109 A. D.)

IN MEAT IS DONE.

Scientific Device Worthy a Place in Every Kitchen.

Cooks are accustomed to cut into a piece of meat when cooking, to prod vegetables with a fork, and to use similar primitive methods of ascertaining the stage to which the roasting or boiling process has advanced. The first really scientific device to measure the temperature inside a piece of cooking food has recently been invented in Copenhagen, Denmark. It is called a "meat needle," and consists of a thin metal tube, pointed at one end and containing a spring held in tension by an alloy melting at a specified temperature, which is that desired for cooking. The melting of this alloy releases the spring and shoots up a pin as a signal that the desired temperature exists in the interior of the food into which the "needle" has been thrust. As the instrument is withdrawn, the pin is pushed down and held while the fusible alloy "sets," when the device is ready for use again.

A Land Without Tramps.

Switzerland is not a place for tramps, because the man out of employment and who makes no effort to find work is not tolerated for a moment in that country. The district authorities will secure him a job at hard labor and little pay, and such an offer can be refused only under the penalty of going to a penal workhouse. These institutions are under military discipline, the work is severe, the wages a penny or three-pence per day, and release is granted only upon the advice of those in charge.

In every part of Switzerland are established "relief" kind" stations for the exclusive use of respectable unemployed. Only those are admitted who have had regular work during the previous three months and have been out of employment for at least five days. These men must be on the lookout for work and accept any situation that is offered, because the chronic loafer is soon detected by the police and his papers are marked so that he can never again seek refuge in a "station."—Harper's Weekly.

Mischief Done by Gulls.

That many of the gulls have become far too numerous during the last 15 or 20 years, thanks to coddling and overmuch protection, has become a patent fact to those who observe and understand the habits of these birds. Here and there measures are being taken to lessen the plague, and by some few county councils the protection once accorded has been withdrawn.

Gulls are responsible for an enormous destruction of fish, as well as raids on the eggs and young of various birds. In many parts of Scotland the lesser black backed gulls have become the veriest vermin, in this respect rivaling the hooded crow and common rook, the latter another recent development of unwise overprotection.—Country Life.

Statement of Finances OF WAYNE COUNTY

(Continued from Sixth Page.)

Palmyra	107 57
Palmyra	41 03
Preston	93 45
Prompton	10 89
Salisbury	7 34
Scott	69 53
So. Canaan	55 69
Starrucca	22 25
Sterling	47 35
Texas	90 84
Waymart	14 49
	\$186 34

CLAIMS IN FAVOR OF COUNTY

Due from N. H. Lippert, error in sheep claim, 1908	50
Error in bill, J. E. Cook, No. 38, overpd	3 75
Due from Pike County act line bridge 2178	
Commonwealth appropriation, Agricultural Society	500 00
Due from Commonwealth, on bounty	184 20
Due from Geo. Faust, judgment	88 19
Carbonate Peer Dist.	27 75
Preston	1050 00
Hawley	805 50
Berlin	1473 50
Palmyra	558 90
Honesdale & Texas	895 86
Dyberry	300 00
Cherry Ridge	552 20
Collector, Palmyra dup.	37 38
" " Canaan	50 05
" " Berlin	57 25
" " Dyberry	57 71
" " Lebanon	57 93
" " Lehigh	57 93
" " Manchester	57 18 00
" " Waymart dup	57 68
duplicate, 1908	273 35
" " 360	1278 50
N. B. Spencer, overpd.	1 40
N. B. Spencer, error in mileage, Faust case	1 00
County fund in Treasury 2900 86	
	\$2404 36

CLAIMS AGAINST COUNTY

Due A. B. Wood, Feb. election, 1909	60
John Hughes, Manchester, grand jury, No. 884	1 00
J. J. Rinalan, bal fee bill, 1909	1 06
T. C. Madden, exp. pers. acct., 1909	14 58
J. K. Hornbeck	51 06
J. E. Mandeville	27 38
M. E. Lavo, Bethany, overpd dog tax	1 00
Stanley Bagenick, witness fees	4 92
Wm. Barthlow	2 40
Wm. Waite, note and interest	1088 10
Mrs. Elijah Gray	457 35
Mrs. Chas. Grossman	1511 25
Thomas Gill	1084 52
Patrick McCarty	1550 30
E. E. Ferguson	10191 47
H. H. Ferguson	5106 66
W. L. Ferguson	2118 58
Myra Hill	1216 80
Geo. P. Ross	1548 00
Male & Sandercock, Ledyard & Hausstein bridge	88 00
Matthew Leonard, Buckingham, overpaid dup, 1908	1 12
N. Mederer, Hawley, overpd dup	1 38
G. M. Redwell, Salem	61
R. E. Bates, Waymart	8 94
M. L. Braman, balance, 1909	164 79
Estimate am't due collectors, 1909	3800 00
	\$3181 54
Total claims against Co.	\$3181 54
In favor Co.	\$2404 36
Balance against county	780 19
	\$3181 54

We, the undersigned, auditors in and for the county of Wayne, do certify that we met at the court house at Honesdale, Wayne Co., Pa., on Jan. 30, 1910. Have examined the foregoing accounts of the county commissioners, sheriff, county treasurer, coroner and district attorney of Wayne Co. and find them correct as above presented. Witness our hands at Honesdale this 3rd day of February, A. D. 1910.

A. W. LARABEE, } Auditors.
W. B. LESHER,
M. J. MEANDREW, }

Youthful Suicides.

There is a shocking proneness among youthful Bengalis to kill themselves on the least pretext. It seems to be an exaggerated form of sulkeness, and one would like to have a medical opinion on the matter. A student is reprimanded by his parent because his studies don't show the advancement expected. The boy swallows some opium and ends his studies. A girl wife in Howrah takes a dislike to the second choice of her husband. She also secures an exit by the easy means of opium. A Bengali woman in Howrah wanted to go on a pilgrimage to Gaya. Her mother said she could not advance the railway fare and the girl went out to a tree and hanged herself. These are all recent cases.—Calcutta Empire.

Undoubtedly.

"Do you play any instrument, Mr. Jimp?"

"And your sister?"
"She's a pianist."
"Does your mother play?"
"She's a zitherist."
"And your father?"
"He's a pessimist."—Tit-Bits.

Tortured by Piles!

Probably no one disease causes so much pain and suffering as piles or hemorrhoids. The victims are often in agony. Each attack seems worse and more stubborn. Work or business is impossible. The nerves are racked, the system debilitated by loss of blood and the end is an operation.

Piles are the penalty of neglect. The one chief cause of this trouble is constipation. When the bowels are clogged the trouble begins. These sensitive, painful tumors are the result. If you are afflicted with piles begin with Smith's Pineapple and Butternut Pills at once, and get a full free passage of the bowels without pain or gripping. Take two of these wonderful little pills at night and two more the next morning. Then take one or two pills every night at bedtime for a few days. You will find that Smith's Pineapple and Butternut Pills will cleanse the entire system, purify the blood, invigorate the liver and so regulate your bowels that piles will disappear. Physicians use and recommend. They form no habit. You should always keep these little Vegetable Pills on hand. They ward off many ills.

To Cure Constipation Biliousness and Sick Headache in a Night, use



60 Pills in Glass Vial 25c.—All Dealers.

SMITH'S For Sick Kidneys
BUCHU
LITHIA
KIDNEY
PILLS

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Wayne county, on the 10th day of March, 1910, at 10 o'clock, under the provisions of the Corporation Act of 1874, and its supplements, for a charter for an intended corporation to be called The White Mills Woodmen Association, the character and object of which are for lodge purposes and for social enjoyment, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges conferred by the said Act and the supplements thereto.

C. A. GARRATT, Solicitor.

Railway Mail Clerks Wanted.

The Government Pays Railway Mail Clerks \$800 to \$1,200, and other employees up to \$2,500 annually.

Uncle Sam will hold spring examinations throughout the country for Railway Mail Clerks, Custom House Clerks, Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Departmental Clerks and other Government Positions. Thousands of appointments will be made. Any man or woman over 18, in City or Country can get instruction and free information by writing at once to the Bureau of Instruction, 565 Hamilton Building, Rochester, N. Y. 10301

Through Drawing-Room Buffet Sleeping Car BETWEEN Scranton and Pittsburgh

IN BOTH DIRECTIONS

via Penna. R. R. from Wilkes-Barre

Leave Scranton at 5:30 P. M. daily except Sun. arrive Pittsburgh 7 A. M.

Leave Pittsburgh at 8:50 P. M. daily except Sat. ar. Scranton 9:59 A. M.

Berth reservations can be made through Ticket Agents, or