

CORRESPONDENTS' COLUMNS THE MOST RELIABLE MEDIUM FOR SPREADING INFORMATION

HAMLINTON.

After April 1st our name will be Hamlin instead of Hamlington as heretofore.

The robins and blue birds are with us in full force. Sugar making is the business of the hour. Thus far the season has been an excellent one for sugar makers.

The Wallen-Paupack Telephone Company are extending their lines as rapidly as possible. Poles have been erected on the Nobletown road for a line which is to reach Leetown and work is now being pushed on the Moscow line.

E. G. Simons, of the Bell Telephone Company, was in town on Monday.

Butler Hamlin is ill at this writing.

Miss Vida West is under the doctor's care at present.

Mrs. A. S. Van Sickle, who has been suffering from erysipelas, is slightly improved.

L. A. Alt is home from Big Pond nursing a broken finger.

Mrs. Max Simons has returned from a visit to friends in Scranton.

H. M. Simons, of Scranton, visited at C. L. Simons' over Sunday, March 13th.

Manton Abbey has been quite ill, but is much improved at this writing.

The Hamlington Dramatic Club will give an entertainment, consisting of two short dramas, in the I. O. O. F. Hall on Saturday evening, March 27th. Proceeds for the benefit of the L. T. L.

The Grange held an interesting session on Friday evening, March 18th. A goodly number were in attendance.

Marion Boyce is home from Wyoming Seminary for her Easter vacation.

The East school will close on Friday, March 25th, and our town school but little more than a week later.

Mrs. Amos Oliver entertained the Book Club very delightfully on Wednesday last.

Special Easter services will be conducted in the M. E. church by the pastor, Rev. J. H. Boyce, on Easter Sunday.

LAKE COMO.

Mrs. Wright Spencer has returned from New York with her Easter millinery.

Mrs. James Larkin, of Hancock, spent Sunday with Mrs. J. Randall. Vincent Van Horn spent a few days of last week in Scranton.

Inez Knapp, of Scranton, is spending the Easter vacation at her home.

Wright Spencer had the misfortune to break one of his fingers.

Adelaide Watson spent Sunday with Mrs. Woodmansee.

LOOKOUT.

Jesse Hathway, who spent a week with friends at Ellenville, Allegreville and Hancock, returned home on Tuesday last.

Frank Bruce, who spent the past week with his mother, Mrs. Julia Bruce, returned to East Branch on Tuesday.

Mrs. George Young, of Kellam, spent a few days last week at J. G. Hills.

Misses Sarah and Rose Burke, of Galilee, were guests of Miss Sadie Lane on Friday of last week.

Sadie Edsall is visiting at the home of her uncle, Clark Branning, at Tanner's Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Hill visited friends at Honesdale a few days last week.

Millard Teeple, of Pond Eddy, visited at his home here one day last week.

Mrs. E. Teeple is spending a few days with her daughter, Mrs. F. W. Clauson, at Honesdale.

CLINTON.

F. E. Cramer, of Seattle, Wash., and sister, Mrs. Joseph Vickers, of Scranton, were recent guests of their uncle, George Cramer, and cousin, Mrs. C. R. Bunting.

Effe Dann, a professional nurse, of Philadelphia, and Edyth Dann, of Carbondale, and Mrs. Walter Garrett of Honesdale, are guests of their father, James Dann. Nearly everyone of the family have been having the grippe.

E. B. Haddon was on the sick list last week. His niece, Miss Pheobe Lindon, is visiting him.

Mrs. Frank Vondenberg is a guest of her parents, S. S. Drake.

The Ladies' Aid met at Nathan Griswold's for dinner to-day. Circle No. 2 furnished dinner, it being Mr. Griswold's 78th birthday. The following officers were elected for the coming year: Mrs. Rena Coperweight, president; Mrs. F. E. Loomis, vice president; Mrs. W. C. Norton, treasurer; Mrs. C. R. Bunting, secretary.

The boys serenaded the newly-wedded couple, Mr. and Mrs. Milton Lilly, Jr., one night last week.

All those who have maple orchards are busy harvesting its sweet products, which is said to be abundant, so far this season.

John Griswold recently spent some time as the guest of his sister, Mrs. Smith, and other friends in Susquehanna county.

Irene Curtis, a student of the Bloomsburg State Normal school, is home for her Easter vacation.

George Gray, the buttermaker employed by the Clinton Creamery Association, is seriously ill. The buttermaker from the Falls is doing his work for a few days.

THE POULTRY YARD.

Perfect cleanliness from now on will cut short the louse crop of June.

If you stamp a date on your eggs, sell them before the date gets old.

Keep your meat scraps where they will not get stale and sour. Fresh feed is what makes healthy hens.

Feed little and often, and be careful about overfeeding. This is the great secret in feeding brooder chicks.

Banish the fighting stock from your pens. Give them a place all by themselves. That is the best kind of arbitration.

Cook some beans or peas, mix them with wheat bran and feed twice a week and see if you don't get a great many more eggs.

Have everything convenient. Steps saved in the care of poultry will mean that much less labor. Labor costs money.

When the brooder chicks seem very thrifty, wild for water, let them drink and feed very lightly while so feverish.

Many a setting of eggs has been spoiled by making the nest on the floor where the wind can come up through the cracks under the old mother hen.

April is a good month to hatch goose eggs. It is also an excellent time for getting out ducklings. Stock hatched now will be best for next year's breeding.

Wet, cold feet do not do your hens any good. Chills them and keeps them back from doing their level best, and that is the only thing that will satisfy you and me.

Don't be in a hurry to remove the hen and her brood from the nest. The tender little chicks need warmth more than they do feed for the first twenty-four hours.

Does that old hen lay? Try this if she does not: Feed her all the chopped clover she will eat, with an ounce of lean meat every day. If there is any lay in her, that will bring it out.—April Farm Journal.

HINTS TO STOCK OWNERS.

The chaff and straw get in the wool and injure it.

Do not let sheep run around or eat from straw stacks.

Sheep that have been chased by dogs never do quite so well afterward. Work hard to keep the dogs out.

There is more profit in a grunting pig than in a squealing one.

In some cases it may be necessary to dissolve some Epsom salts in the feed.

Be sure the sows are not constipated. Give roots, fruits and oil-meal in the feed.

There is a great shortage in the hog crop throughout the whole country, and it can only be replaced by keeping the best brood sows and growing more pigs.

You had better scour the feeding pail than lose a calf from scours.

When you hurry about milking, the cow feels uncomfortable and shortens up on you a little. That hurts you and hurts the cow as well.

Some folks get to be pretty good guessers in determining the temperature of cream, but nobody ever came within gunshot of the thermometer in this respect.

The root cutter is almost an indispensable machine on the farm. The life of many a valuable cow would have been saved if the apples and potatoes fed had been run through a root cutter.

If the feed gets short before the pasture is ready, it is better to buy more.

There is no economy in cutting down the feed at the freshening period.

Grow as much feed as is possible. Get the sowing crops in as early as the land will permit. Do not lose a day.

Sow a good acreage of oats and peas. All that is not eaten green can be harvested as oats-pea hay.

Go slow the first days of plowing; it will make a gain in the end.

During the first days of plowing the collars should be raised often to cool the shoulders.

A sour manger is the abomination of a really good horse. The man who forces a horse to eat from such a vile place is sure to be the loser, and will sometimes lose the horse with intestinal disorders, including colic.

Wheat bran and oats make strong bones in the colt.

When the colt is dropped it should receive nourishment from the dam within the first half hour.

An attendant should be on hand at the time of birth, for a little timely help has saved many a valuable colt.

A lazy man should never breed colts, for he must be alert and on the job if he wishes to succeed.

Start the milk with the thumb and finger if the colt is not very strong, or if the udder is at all hard.

Take the chill off the water for the mare, and feed her carefully and keep her quiet for a number of days.—April Farm Journal.

AIRSHIP WAR MUST BE AT NIGHT SAYS EXPERT OF FIANCE.

The war in the air must be a war in the night. The airship's usefulness dates from sunset to dawn and its battles must be waged in pitch black darkness, according to General Bonnal, of the French army, member of the military commission of the National Aerial League.

France—like England and Russia and every other country, almost, on this side of the water—is afraid of Germany. And Germany has a wealth of dirigibles, not to mention quantities of shelters for them where hydrogen is provided at short notice. So France, since the "Republique" was destroyed, very much feels her inferiority to her old enemy across the border. And, in spite of announcements that no airship building would be indulged in until experiments would obviate the risk of them becoming obsolete right after completion, secretly France is busier than popcorn in a hot skillet.

In six months France aims to outstrip the Germans in dirigibles just as far as she now outstrips her in aeroplanes.

The aviator Capazza, some weeks ago, startled the country by explaining just how far ahead of France the Germans really were in this dirigible business. Of course there followed the usual newspaper spasm as a sort of reaction. It was pointed out by military authorities that a fleet of aeroplanes could sail over and under and all round a fleet of dirigibles and poke more bombs and bullets a minute into the enemy's ranks than airships could in a week. The latter would resemble a bunch of waiting toy-balloons, amuck in a swarm of hostile aerial sharpshooters. A dirigible is an easy mark for artillery at a 5,000-yard range. One well directed shot would send her to destruction, while an aeroplane could sail high and fast, offering much less target opportunity, and at the same time could do equally as much damage.

But there is where General Bonnal comes in with his plan to fight his airship battle in the dark.

Suppose, for example, Germany should declare war on France. Belgium on the one side and Switzerland on the other, leave precious little French-and-German border. It is down this little neck of land that the Kaiser's soldiers would have to come—unless they ran over Belgium or Switzerland—the latter unfeasible, the other improbable; Belgium has voted compulsory military service to obviate this very thing.

Therefore, it is probably that the midnight battle with airships would be in that narrow neck. After dark, the Germans could not see the dirigibles even if directly overhead, unless powerful searchlights were employed. This would in all likelihood be done, but what general would be imbecile enough to order perpendicular firing? One shot in five might hit. The other four would fall again, in the midst of the flares, Wilhelm's own cohorts, playing gory havoc.

But the idea is not to be seen at all. What France proposes to do—in the event of war—is to gently navigate over the territory invested with the enemy and sail comparatively low. The voices of sentinels could be heard telling each other that all's quiet along the Rhine, this serving as a guide. Then the bombs would begin to fall from the sky. They would come in a deluge. Before the enemy could reply, the airships would have risen rapidly and flitted away in the direction of "that dear Paris."

I understand that the Germans are likewise busy at night rehearsals. They tell me that already they can drop a bomb into an uncovered well at night from a height five times the altitude of the Eiffel tower without the use of lamps. Therefore, it would make interesting reading if the French airship fleet, and the Kaiser's airship fleet, could meet up in the air about a mile some evening about a quarter past midnight and fight it out.

HE GOT WORK. "What were you running for when I saw you to-day, Sam?" "I heard of some work, sah."

"And did you get the job, Sam?" "I sure did, boss."

"What kind of work did you procure, Sam?"

"Some washing for my wife!"—Yonkers Statesman.

EASTER MORNING.

With air demure and downcast eyes The alto takes her place, And as the anthem sweet she sings Of charity and grace Her look of rapt beatitude

To an exultant grin Is changed, and higher, higher still Is raised her dimpled chin. Can it be fervor for the theme?

Ah, no! It's sad to state; She sees the tag on her neighbor's coat!

It reads: "Four ninety-eight!"

GRANGE.

THE HYDROMETER AND ITS USES.

The proprietor of a fruit farm in York county wrote to Prof. H. A. Surface, State Zoologist, Harrisburg, inquiring in regard to the use of the instrument known as a hydrometer, in testing the strength of the lime and sulphur solution when trees are to be sprayed. "It is a difficult task to boil every batch of solution to equal strength," he added.

The reply of Professor Surface embodied the following:

"The hydrometer for testing lime-sulphur wash is immersed in the dilute solution which you are ready to put on the trees. It will show the proper degree of dilution to have the strength needed to kill the scale. This is '1' and three spaces below, which is equal to '1.02.' You understand it might be better to have it a little stronger, and certainly it should never be weaker.

"I agree with you that it is difficult to boil each batch of the solution of equal strength, and you can, of course, boil it and store it, and use the hydrometer test to get the degree of dilution it should have when you are ready to use it.

"In making it of a concentrated strength, according to the formula of one pound of lime and two pounds of sulphur, boiled in one gallon of water, it will give a strength of 1.3, at which it can be stored without crystallization, to be diluted when wanted. During this time it should be in a closed vessel, away from the air.

"Hydrometers are manufactured by the A. H. Thomas Co., Twelfth and Walnut streets, Philadelphia."

THE NEW PROCESS LIME.

The following letter and the reply thereto are herewith given as an example of the correspondence of the Division of Zoology of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Hundreds of letters are being received every day by State Zoologist Surface in regard to every phase of insect pests, diseases of plant life, apparatus and material for spraying, the value of various fertilizers, etc.

"Dear Sir: The other day a farmer talked to me about lime. He told me that another man told him about lime manufactured by a new process. The man claimed that 200 pounds of the new process lime, applied with a seed drill, was worth as much as 35 bushels of the ordinary lime. Did you make any experiments in this line, or do you know whether there is any truth in the claim made? If there is any truth in it, would you please send me the address of parties who manufacture such lime?"

Answer: "Replying to your recent letter making inquiry concerning manufactured or prepared lime. I beg to say that the statement is entirely preposterous and absurd to the effect that two hundred pounds of this 'new process' lime would be worth as much as thirty-five bushels of ordinary lime. In fact, it is the same chemical material, and is, consequently, worth no more. I count the 'new process' lime idea as one of the modern agricultural fakes, now being thrust before the public. The material has no greater fertilizing value in it, in any regard whatever, than the freshly burned, ordinary quicklime, and it has only the advantage of being more finely divided. It should be classed with the 'seedless apple,' the 'borer-proof fruit tree,' untested scale remedies, and other fakes that are now being put before the public. While it is not quite as bad as these, because it has some merit in the finer division of the lime, yet the statements of the value of such lime are entirely overdrawn."

CAUSES OF FAILURE IN SPRAYING.

A very prominent professional man of Sunbury, Pa., wrote to State Zoologist Surface, Harrisburg, saying that the lime-sulphur preparation sprayed on his trees had "failed in its efficacy." He acknowledged that he was "at a loss to account for its failure;" and then inquired whether the preparation that he had seen advertised, known as "Target Brand Scale Destroyer," is superior to the lime and sulphur heretofore used.

Prof. Surface gave his reasons as to the probable cause of the ill success with the lime-sulphur solution, and also his views as to the Scale Destroyer mentioned. He wrote as follows:

"I note that your trees still seem to be infested with San Jose Scale, notwithstanding that you had them sprayed with lime-sulphur. I can say that there have been more successful results from spraying with this material than with any other. However the commercial solution should be used stronger than is generally recommended. It is possible that your trees were sprayed with the commercial or concentrated material. If so, it is quite likely that the operator diluted it with eleven times its bulk of water, according to the ordinary directions of the manufacturers and agents. This, however, makes it too weak, and it does not then kill the scale. It should not generally be diluted more than one to eight. Also, in making the home-bolled wash, people often fail to boil it long enough, which should be an hour; and they often do not apply it with absolute thoroughness. The trees, bushes, etc., should be sprayed from one side

when the wind is blowing slightly, and when it has changed direction, it should be sprayed thoroughly from the other side. The twigs should be reached to the tips of the most remote branches, and all bark well-coated.

"Target Brand Scale Destroyer is an oil, and has proven destructive to the trees in many orchards, where it has been applied. I have received more complaints of injury from this than from any other spray material.

"I trust you will not be discouraged, but will have your trees again sprayed thoroughly. The great difficulty is that there is so much scale in your immediate vicinity, that even if your trees are practically cleaned at one spraying, they are likely to be very completely re-infested during the next summer. Try to get your neighbors to clean up their pests."

AN ODD EXPERIMENT.

It Explains How Cyclones Drive Straws Through Tree Trunks.

If a needle is shoved into a cork until just the tip end shows on the opposite side and the needle is then broken off so that the upper end is flush with or hidden under the top surface on the cork an interesting thing may be shown, known as the increase of pressures. If this cork be now placed needle point down on a copper cent or other small coin a light blow on top of the cork with a hammer will drive the needle through the copper. The expansion is as follows:

Everything has its limits of resistance, and we may define this in terms to the square inch that will overcome it. Take a ten pound weight and place it on a surface of two square inches; the pressure is evidently five pounds to the square inch. Now take away one of the square inches, and there is just as evidently a pressure of ten pounds to the square inch. Decrease this surface to the dimensions of a needle point and put a five pound blow on the needle head. The pressure to the square inch at the point is tremendous. So, of course, it can be forced through almost anything, provided the needle is kept from breaking. For this purpose the cork is supplied, which keeps the needle from starting to bend, having for this purpose what might be called an infinitely inclined plane or straight line.

This phenomenon explains several things of frequent occurrence. Cyclones sometimes drive straws through trees three and four feet thick. The compressed air round the straw keeps it from bending, and the enormous force driving it forces it through.

Of course in the case of the needle and, in fact, any pointed instrument gradually getting larger from the point the advantage of the inclined plane is made use of in continuing the motion. As it takes much less force to roll a barrel up an inclined plank into a door than to lift it directly from the ground to the door, so we can separate two things or two parts of the same thing easier with a pointed instrument (which is the same thing as a round wedge) than with an instrument of the same size all the way.—St. Louis Republic.

BIRTH OF GREAT VASE.

M. Taxile Doat, the famous ceramic artist of France, now director of the ceramic department of the Peoples University of the American Woman's League, recently announced the birth of the first great vase, nearly four feet high, to be called the vase St. Louis. This superb vase, the first produced at University City and which is valued at several thousand dollars, is to be sent to Europe for exhibition purposes in competition with the finest art wares of France, England and Germany.

THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CO. IS NOW COLLECTING INFORMATION FOR THE 1910 EDITION OF "A SUMMER PARADISE," THE D. & H. SUMMER-HOTEL AND BOARDING-HOUSE DIRECTORY THAT HAS DEVELOPED SO MUCH TO ADVERTISE AND DEVELOP THE RESORTS IN THIS SECTION. IT OFFERS OPPORTUNITY FOR EVERY SUMMER HOTEL OR BOARDING HOUSE PROPRIETOR TO ADVERTISE HIS PLACE BY REPRESENTATION IN THIS BOOK. THE INFORMATION DESIRED IS, AS FOLLOWS: Name of house; P. O. Address; Name of Manager; Altitude; Nearest D. & H. R. R. station; Distance from station; how reached from station; Capacity of house; Terms per week and per day; Date of opening and closing house; what modern improvements; Sports and other entertainments. This information should be sent at once to Mr. A. A. Heard, General Passenger Agent, Albany, N. Y. Blanks may be obtained from the nearest ticket agent, if desired. No charge is made for a card notice; a pictorial advertisement will cost \$15.00 for a full-page or \$7.50 a half-page. Our hotel people should get busy at once and take advantage of this. Don't make the mistake of thinking that your house will be represented because it was in last year, but make sure that you receive the benefit of this offer by forwarding the needed information without delay. Owners of cottages to rent are also given the same rates for pictorial advertisements, but, for a card notice, a minimum charge of \$3.00 will be made.

M. E. SIMONS, PRESIDENT. C. A. EMERY, CASHIER. FARMERS AND MECHANICS BANK CAPITAL STOCK \$75,000.00

THE BANK=== Of the People, For the People and By the People! \$1. STARTS AN ACCOUNT! We solicit the patronage of individuals and firms for either Checking or Savings accounts, and always stand ready to loan money to Wayne Counteans having proper security. SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS RENTED BY THE MONTH OR YEAR. Farmers and Mechanics Bank