

CORRESPONDENTS' COLUMNS

THE MOST RELIABLE MEDIUM FOR

SPREADING INFORMATION

STEENE.

The "Bobolink" is again elected for the third term as supervisor.

Mrs. J. E. Haley visited Saturday and Sunday with her daughter, Mrs. William Wright, at Carbondale.

Mrs. Minnie Hill and son Lesley visited friends at Canaan on Sunday.

Clarence Short, of Carbondale, visited his parents here at Steene Sunday.

Richard Clift has purchased a fine and well-matched span of four-year-old horses; consideration four hundred and fifty dollars.

The Prompton borough fathers, with Supervisor Haley, viewed their nine miles of road on Saturday, and decided to build about two miles of stone crushed road again this season.

Lumberman Hollenback has purchased another fine lumber tract in this section, and has given the Bobolink the contract of getting the logs, props, mine rafting, and ties in readiness for hauling next winter.

There is another call of "Grandpa" again, for the "Bobolink," but he isn't looking any older for the call, as the stork visited the home of his daughter, Mrs. William Wright, at Carbondale last Wednesday and left a twelve pound brackman.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Spangenburg, of Carbondale, spent Saturday night and Sunday with the former's parents at South Canaan.

Mr. Bates, the butter-maker at Prompton, is still hiring every cow that is looking for a summer's position. Mr. Bates says that he has some good workers and expects to hire more.

Lumberman Hollenback has several carpenters, masons and painters engaged in building a large boarding house for the accommodation of his lumbermen during the winter months. It seems as though Mr. Hollenback has built about one half of Prompton in the last two years.

Samuel Thorpe, of Honesdale, visited friends in this section on Sunday.

Mrs. William Wood spent Sunday with friends at Waymart.

USWICK & LAKEVILLE.

The M. E. Sunday school was organized at this place on Sunday, April 3, 1910. Officers and teachers were elected as follows: Superintendent, Charles E. Utt; assistant superintendent, Alfred Locklin; secretary, Jennie Crane; treasurer, Alma Killam; librarian, William Alpha; organist, Maud Locklin; Teachers—Bible class, S. R. Crane; Bible class, Mrs. M. L. Olmsted; intermediate class, Mrs. Ethel Daniels; intermediate class, Stanley Crane; primary class, Mrs. Oliver Locklin. Time—9:30 every Sunday morning, commencing next Sunday morning.

Preaching service by our pastor at 7:30 Sunday evening, April 10, 1910, at the church at this place. Text, "A Saved Donkey." Everybody invited to attend.

Alva Master, who lived near Cobbs mill, moved into Mrs. Brazillia Shaffer's house at Uswick on Saturday. We understand that he has rented her farm for this year. This place is known as the Henry Barlerson farm.

Misses Harriet Rosencrance, Jennie Crane and Pearl Crane of Uswick, visited Miss Maud Locklin at Lakeville on Sunday last.

Mr. Sheeley, of Hawley, visited his friend, James Sheeley at Lakeville on Sunday last.

Mr. C. Sanders, of Uswick, expects to build a new wagon shed and have some carpenter work done in his stables soon.

The Farmers' Grange organized April 1, 1910.

LOOKOUT.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Maudsley visited at Coe Young's at Bramans on Saturday last.

Lena Rodenberg visited her aunt, Mrs. George Young, at Kellams a few days last week.

Warner Lester, of Seelyville, is visiting friends at this place.

George Brigham, of Galilee, spent last week at J. R. Maudsley's.

Rev. Mr. Empleton is attending conference.

Mrs. George Young, of Kellams, visited Mrs. Agnes Rodenberg on Sunday.

CLINTON.

Mrs. Albert Norton and little son are guests at Ridge farm.

Warren Norton and Claud Arnold, students of Keystone Academy, Factoryville, are enjoying their spring vacation this week.

Howard W. Starkweather, a student of Bucknell University, recently spent a day with his grandfather in this place.

Henry Lavo, of Texas, is a guest of his sister, Mrs. George Cramer.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Bunting recently spent a week with Scranton relatives.

A large crowd of young people gathered last Wednesday evening at the home of F. E. Loomis to help their son, Herbert, celebrate his sixteenth birthday.

and not as pleasant as in former years.

The roads in the vicinity of Bench Lake and Laurella are being worked in fine shape. Work them early and you will always have good roads.

Indian Orchard Grange will hold a special meeting at their hall this evening.

Albert Swartz is assisting H. H. Bunnell at the Almshouse.

O. M. Spettigue and niece, Miss Anna Seaman, of Honesdale, were at this place on Sunday.

The young people from this place spent Saturday evening last at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chester Maloney of Laurella. All report a good time.

Philip Bishop, wife and daughter, George Silsby, wife, son and daughter, all of White Mills, and Mrs. May Richmond of East Honesdale, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ira K. Blissh.

William Weeks and wife, of White Mills, were calling on friends and relatives here on Saturday and Sunday.

Joseph Schmidt got in a car of fertilizer last week, most of which was sold to farmers at this place.

Mrs. William Lee is having her house reshingled. Lyman Garrett is doing the work.

Ada Ham, of Hawley, was a recent visitor at the Red Rock farm. James Wren, of Hawley, was a visitor at W. H. Hall's on Saturday last.

Mrs. J. S. Garrett, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. W. H. Hall, returned to her home at Hawley on Saturday.

Mr. Klenck and wife will soon occupy a portion of L. R. Garrett's large dwelling house.

Henry Basney, who was badly injured in some mysterious way, while on his way home from Honesdale recently, is improving quite rapidly.

We are glad to see Horace Taylor making his trips to White Mills again.

BEACH LAKE.

The infallible sign, if March comes in like a lamb it will go out like a lion, and vice versa, has certainly failed this year. It both came in and went out like a lamb if that means being pleasant weather, for the first day of March was pleasant and remained so the full month; a wonderful record for March, called one of the most unpleasant months of the year. It looks now as if we shall have an early spring; vegetation is nicely started; gardens are ready for cultivation, and ground is being plowed for oats, etc.

Building and repairing is now in full blast preparatory to the boarding season. Some of the boarding houses are already getting applications for rooms for the coming season. By the way, the building of two more large houses is under contemplation.

We learn before the return of our pastor from Carbondale, that he will not be returned to us. We hope our loss will be his gain.

Mrs. Wheeler and son Eddie, have returned after being absent all winter.

Lizzie Hiller, who has spent some time with her sister, Mrs. Olver, in Scranton, has returned.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Davey left Saturday to spend a few weeks with relatives over in the valley.

Henry Vangorder has removed his family to Providence where he has secured a position as teamster.

John H. Budd, of Forest City, accompanied by his daughter and husband, are visiting his brother, W. P. Budd of this place.

Mike Tembus is working for C. A. Budd.

Jim Pepper has moved off of the Gray farm and settled on the Phole farm.

Both schools will close next week. Miss Lee and Miss Gray have both given general satisfaction. It would be wise to hire them again.

The Beach Lake creamery will open again for business this week under the management of Mervin Gavitt. We bespeak for him a big patronage.

Ray Bailly has moved his family in the Dunedin, he having purchased the same of Mrs. S. Garrett.

Mrs. Hannah Jane Brown was taken suddenly ill while calling on one of her neighbors. She has been kindly cared for by Mrs. Wheeler to whose home she now is, unable yet to be taken home.

Civilization and Eyesight.

It is sometimes mistakenly supposed that primitive races have naturally better eyesight than civilized ones. That is not exactly true. Nature works more slowly than that, and in the records of power or acuteness of eyesight some French artillerymen proved to be as well furnished as the most keen sighted Arabs. Native races often appear to have keen eyesight simply because they know what to look for and where to look for it. But as soon as reading is introduced to a race shortsightedness begins to appear with progressive frequency, and some striking instances of this relation to cause and effect have appeared among the school children of Egypt.

No Flies on This Cow.

Missouri's latest is a cow with two tails, which brushes the flies from both of her sides at once. Man who milks her must have happy times.

Coal in Canada.

A serious problem for the people of Canada to solve is the fuel supply of the future. No coal of any kind has ever been discovered in Ontario.

THE GRANGE

ENGLISH SPARROW A NUISANCE.

To the gardener and fruit grower the English sparrow is a nuisance rather than a help. It was introduced into the United States about forty years ago, to prey upon the measuring worm, or canker-worm, which had become very destructive to shade trees in the cities. It found many other things, however, to engage its attention, and soon became so undesirable in its habits as to become despised by gardeners, farmers, fruit growers and horticulturists generally. It is a pugnacious bird, and on account of its violent attacks upon them many of our most valuable native song and insectivorous birds have greatly diminished. It not only is disposed to drive such birds from their nests, but has been known to kill and devour their young and their eggs.

Moreover, the English sparrow feeds largely in the spring on the buds of fruit trees, and, also, does great damage in vegetable gardens in pulling up and eating the seeds, such as peas, etc., as they come up. It is, likewise, destructive in grain fields, as it alights on the stalks of wheat and oats, and not only consumes large quantities of grain, but wastes a great deal through swaying to and fro on the slender stalks, causing the grain to fall to the ground. It has been known to tear open the husks of green corn, devour the tender kernels and cause much loss through exposing the remaining grains at atmospheric changes and the ravages of insects.

The martins which formerly returned every spring to the boxes provided for them in towns and cities, have, in many instances, failed to turn up, on account of their nesting places having been seized and occupied by English sparrows. Many other insectivorous birds, as well as the martin, have been driven away by the common feathered enemy. In fact, there is hardly a species of our native birds that the English sparrow will not molest.

In view of the pugnaciousness of the English sparrows and their destructiveness, and but few redeeming qualities, State Zoologist Surface recommends that a war of extermination be waged against them. It will not do to endeavor to poison them, he says, as by scattering grain for that purpose which had been soaked in some poisonous solution, the lives of useful birds would be endangered, as well as domestic fowls. They can be shot and trapped, or their nests destroyed when containing young, thus keeping them down to a minimum. There was formerly a law which protected the English sparrow, the same having been passed soon after its advent in the United States, but in 1883, at the suggestion of a number of agricultural and horticultural societies, the law was repealed, and the killing of English sparrows, and the destroying of their nests, eggs or young, at all seasons of the year, is now legalized.

PAINTING PEACH TREES.

A Westmoreland county farmer (Livermore being his postoffice) painted his peach trees with white lead, and then having read that State Zoologist Surface is opposed to the application of oils to the tender bark of peach trees wrote, in great alarm, to the Professor, asking what could be done to save the trees from being ruined.

Professor Surface allayed his fears by giving him the following information:

"Replying to your letter making inquiry as to whether or not you have made a mistake by painting your peach trees with raw linseed oil and white lead to prevent borers, I beg to say that you have made no mistake by so doing. Two years ago I painted a number of my peach trees with this material, and repeated it on some of them a year later. Last summer I took from them a nice crop of peaches, and the trees are still healthy and apparently uninjured. There were but few borers in them, and I consider it the best possible preventive of borers in trees of any and all kinds. This was merely an application of a coating of raw linseed oil and pure white lead on the trunks of the trees to just beneath the former surface of the ground. Apply it not later than the middle of June, and repeat it about the middle of August. It will also prevent injury to trees by rabbits and mice."

"When I said, 'Keep oils off peach trees,' I had reference to spray liquids. No oil sprays of any kind should be used on peach or plum trees."

SPRAYING POTATO VINES.

From that great potato belt at the foot of the Blue Mountain, in Northern Leigh county, came a letter to Prof. H. A. Surface, State Zoologist, Harrisburg, inquiring in regard to a certain advertised machine for putting lime and sulphur on potato vines in the dry form—the manufacturer claiming that the dry material is just as efficient as that applied as a liquid, while the trouble of hauling water is avoided.

The answer of Professor Surface was as follows:

"Replying to your recent letter making inquiry about dust spraying,

I beg to say that it has not been found reliable, neither for orchards or field crops. Dust spraying, or dusting, was at one time strongly advocated because it could be done more quickly than liquid spraying, and with much less waste of material; but it has been found that to be effective it must be done only when the leaves are damp, as after a rain or with dew. Moreover, it should be repeated five or six times to be as efficient as one good liquid spraying. Those who have been practicing dusting have given it up, and even in Missouri, where it is most extensively advertised and recommended, there have recently been a series of experiments performed (Published in the Mo. State Bulletin), showing that it is not as reliable as liquid spraying and is no longer recommended.

"For spraying potatoes you can use a hand compressed-air sprayer, knapsack sprayer, wheelbarrow sprayer, geared crop-sprayer, or a crop-spraying attachment connected with a good spray pump of almost any kind. Those crop-sprayer gearings, which give the spraying power by the turning of the wheels, are all right for such crops as potatoes, and also for small trees, but are not to be recommended for trees of medium to larger size, as they do not hold enough pressure to spray such a tree at one standing."

A WONDERFUL MARCH.

Unparalleled Weather for the Season, With Contrasts.

The oldest inhabitant, whose weather knowledge marks back to Andrew Jackson's time, admits that never before in the memory of man was there a March like this one just passed. Friday, March 15, the high temperature records for the third month of the year were broken, but even this high mark was passed this week when the thermometer showed 78 degrees.

Two years ago on March 25, the Weather Clerk says, the mercury ran up to 75, a record heretofore equaled but once. The showing last week will probably permit March, 1910, to wear the championship for years to come.

While the state of New York was sweltering under the sun that was many degrees hotter than it ought to have been, heavy snows were falling in Colorado and Wyoming, and we read that trains were stalled in huge drifts from which they were dug out by snow plows.

This republic is great in many things, but in the infinite variety of its weather, it stands unchallenged at the head of the list.

ANIMALS ALL AMBIDEXTROUS.

Why Man Gives Preference to Right Hand Over the Left.

Right handedness and right eyedness came with genus homo. Dr. George M. Gould has watched for them in squirrels that use their front paws to hold nuts, cats that strike at insects in the air or play with wounded mice and in many other animals, but he is certain no preference is given to the right side over the left.

But in the lowest human savages all over the world choice in greater experience of one hand is clearly present. One cause for its development is in primitive military customs. In all tribes and countries since man used implements of offence and defence the left side, where the heart lies, has been protected by the shield, and the left hand was called the shield hand, while the right hand was called the spear hand.

Next to fighting, came commerce. The fundamental conditions of bartering was counting with the low numbers, one to ten. The fingers of the free or right hand were naturally first used, and all fingers today are called digits, as are the figures themselves, while the basis of our numberings is the decimal or ten fingered system. Every drill and action of the soldier from ancient Greece to modern America is right sided in every detail. Firing from the right shoulder and sighting with the right eye brings the right eye into prominence.

It is significant that with the decline of militarism comes the suggestion of schools for ambidexterity and the establishment of a movement for promulgating the gospel of two handedness and its obvious advantages.—Chicago Tribune.

Natural Advantages.

At an evening party they were playing a game in which everybody in the room makes a face, and the one who makes the worst face is awarded a prize. They all did their best, and then the judge went up to one of the women and said, "Well, madam, I think you have won the prize."

"Oh," she said, "I wasn't playing!"

Taxing the Single.

During the reign of William and Mary, bachelors and widowers over 25 years were taxed one shilling yearly.

New York's Jews.

Within 20 miles of New York City Hall there is a population of 1,000,000 Jews, more than in all America besides.

A Thin Film.

The film of a soap bubble is so thin that fifty millions of them would be required to make one inch.

DORIN SAYS:

If the size and location of any of the following farms suit you, call at my office, 1302 Spring street, Honesdale, or drop a postal for full information and price. Then, if you are still interested, I will drive out with you to see the place.

- [Refer to properties according to numbers given here.]
- No. 23—164 acres, Buckingham, near Equinunk.
 - No. 24—116 acres at Milanville.
 - No. 25—190 acres, Mt. Pleasant, near Winwood.
 - No. 28—69 acres, Lake township, near Pink.
 - No. 29—10 acres, Kimbles, Pike county.
 - No. 30—60 acres, 6 miles from Honesdale.
 - No. 31—100 acres, Berlin, near Ingelhart.
 - No. 32—117 acres, Ingelhart, near Narrowsburg.
 - No. 35—100 acres, East Honesdale.
 - No. 36—96 acres, 1 mile from East Honesdale.
 - No. 52—104 acres, Beach Lake.
 - No. 42—102 acres, 4 miles from Honesdale.
 - No. 54—50 acres, High Lake.
 - No. 55—13 acres 1 1/2 miles from Hawley.
 - No. 56—20 acres near Waymart.
 - No. 57—50 acres, Beach Lake.
 - No. 58—16 2-3 acres, Hollisterville.
 - No. 62—45 acres near White Mills.
 - No. 63—25 acres near Lake Ariel.
 - No. 64—39 acres near White Mills.
 - No. 65—108 acres near Honesdale.
 - No. 66—120 acres near Lake Ariel.
 - No. 70—106 acres near Cleono.
 - No. 76—3 acres at Honesdale.
 - No. 77—62 acres at Prompton.
 - No. 78—62 acres, 7 miles from Honesdale.
 - No. 80—113 acres at Aldenville.
 - No. 82—56 acres near Torrey.
 - No. 87—161 acres, Preston, near Winwood.
 - No. 11—1 acre in Preston.
 - No. 20—120 acres, Berlin township.
 - No. 84—100 acres near Mt. Pleasant.
 - No. 86—5 1/2 acres 2 miles from Forest City.
 - No. 87—4 acres, Mt. Pleasant village.
 - No. 88—520 acres, Manchester, near Equinunk.
 - No. 89—100 acres at Kellams.
 - No. 90—100 acres, Shehawken, Pa.
 - No. 91—50 acres—Welcome Lake.
 - No. 92—79 acres, South Sterling.
 - Lots of other farms. Also gentlemen's country places, summer resorts, summer boarding houses, hotels, building lots, business places, residences, etc., etc.

DWELLINGS.

I have just added to my bargain list the following Honesdale homes:

- Large lot, 92x120, on which are two dwellings. Will sell one or both. One is a large two-family dwelling, 11 rooms, also attic, furnace, running spring water all through, cellar for each family. Large gardens, barn and other buildings. A fine place, in perfect condition.

A small comfortable home, with barn, garden, well, etc., near Catholic church for \$800.

Large two-family house, 6 rooms for each. Water all floors, everything attractive and convenient. Lot 75x125. Can't give adequate description here. Let me show it to you.

Home on Green street, two stories, 7 fine rooms, porches, etc. Splendid well. Good barn, large garden, lots of fruit. Lot 90x130. Don't buy until you see this place. Price \$1500.

M. F. DORIN, Honesdale, Pa.

You need the "Stickley-Brandt" catalogue to keep posted on Furniture styles.



Only \$1.50

For this handsome Dining-Room Chair in the Golden Quartered Oak, hand-made open cane seat, brace arms, square back posts and spindle, apron front giving chair box seat appearance. A strictly high-grade Dining Chair that always sells in stores for \$1.50 and above. Six chairs carefully packed and shipped freight charges prepaid for \$9.50.

Why not buy from manufacturers, same as dealers do? SEND TODAY for our factory-price catalogue of Furniture—FREE.

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