

PENNSYLVANIA'S BIG CROPS.

Production of Oats and Wheat Enormous, Experts Declare.

H. V. White of Bloomsburg, president of the State Millers' association, secretary of state college and a man closely in touch with the agricultural situation, after a tour of the state makes the statement, founded upon intimate knowledge, that the crops of Pennsylvania this year are among the largest ever harvested.

The oats crop is unquestionably, he says, the largest ever grown, although the storm of last week did considerable damage in this immediate section. The crop had been harvested in the southern part of the state and that escaped the storm, of which little was thought in this section, but which caused the heavily laden stalks to break off and when the crops were harvested this week a considerable quantity of the oats fell out in harvesting.

The early potato crop was good and the information Mr. White has received from all parts of the state is that the late potato crop never looked so well. From the Wayne county section down through York and Lancaster counties and out through the western part of the state, the same word comes and Mr. White expresses the opinion that a wonderfully large crop of potatoes will be harvested.

More than 20 per cent. greater than in any year during the last ten years will be the average yield of wheat per acre and, generally speaking, the crops could not be better. The Hessian fly has done some damage in a few sections, but this condition is not general. Then, too, the rye crop is the largest and best Pennsylvania has ever had.

FLEA BEETLE BAD CHAP.

Jumps Flies, Chews up Leaves and Does Whole Lot of Damage.

A farmer prominent in Grange work in Juniata county sent specimens of insects to State Zoologist Surface, stating that the pests were destroying the buds of his grafts just as they opened. He asked for the name of the insects and information on the proper remedy. To this Prof. Surface replied:

"The insects which you sent to us destroying the new grafts buds on your peach trees, are flea beetles. They both jump and fly, as you say. The scientific name of this fellow is Crepidodera rufipes. This is new mischief for him to be up to, although he is a bad chap. This particular insect is very destructive to the leaves of many kinds of plants, eating little holes in the epidermis or covering, making them appear as though filled with little brown spots.

"I note with interest that you say they ate the quince grafts as well as other fruit buds. Fortunately, there is no trouble in getting rid of this pest if you will spray the grafted buds and leaves with one ounce of arsenate of lead in each gallon of water; you will put them out of commission and protect the plants which otherwise may be severely injured by the pest.

"This and similar leaf beetles, likewise attacking the potatoes, especially injuring the early plants, are often troublesome. For such plants where you wish to apply a fungicide for diseases like the blight, as well as an insecticide for the chewing insects, you can add your three pounds of arsenate of lead to fifty gallons of bordeaux mixture."

PRISON OR PARADISE.

Jail So Attractive Prisoners Hate Thought of Leaving.

Truman Catlin, jailer of the county jail at Litchfield, Conn., believes he has solved the vexatious problem of prison reform. He makes the jail so attractive that the prisoners hate the thought of leaving. As a result, he is able not only to dispense with a lot of expensive keepers, but to operate the jail as an employment agency and sends his charges without guards to labor on the highways and in garden patches. In this way he is able at the end of the year to turn over a tidy sum to the county.

The food is good, the beds are comfortable, and every cell is decorated with pictures which Jailer Catlin cuts out of the magazines. The cell doors are never locked. There is a code of honor among the Litchfield prisoners and they are not going to embarrass Jailer Catlin. All the 50 prisoners are trustees, doing odd jobs about town during the day. Nobody watches them.—Philadelphia Record.

Learning Honesty.

In a little town a few years ago there was a shiftless negro boy named Ransom Blake, who, after being caught in a number of petty delinquencies, was at last sentenced to a short term in the penitentiary, where he was sent to learn a trade. On the day of his return home he met a friendly white acquaintance, who asked:

"Well, what did they put you at in the prison, Ransome?" "Dey started in to make an honest boy out'n me, sah." "That's good, Ransome, and I hope they succeeded." "Dey did, sah." "And how did they teach you to be honest?" "Dey done put me in the shoe shop, sah, nailin' pasteboard onto shoes fo' soles, sah."—Youth's Companion

ODD USE FOR BREAD.

Watch Factory Uses Forty 2-Pound Loaves a Day.

Perhaps the most novel use of which bread is put may be seen in the great factories of the Elgin National Watch Company at Elgin, Ill., where more than forty loaves of fresh bread are required each day. Supt. George E. Hunter of the watch factory, is quoted as saying:

"There is no secret regarding the use of bread in this factory, and I am willing to tell all I can concerning it. From the earliest times in the history of watch making it has been the custom of watchmakers to reduce fresh bread to the form of dough. This is done by the steaming and kneading. They then use this dough for removing oil and chips that naturally adhere. In the course of manufactures, to pieces as small as a part of a watch. There are many parts of a watch that are so small as to be barely visible to the naked eye. The oil is absorbed by this dough and the chips stick to it, and there is no other known substance which can be used as a wiper without leaving some of its particles attached to the thing wiped. This accounts for the continued use of bread dough in the watchmaking industry. The Elgin National Watch Case Company uses something over 40 2-pound loaves a day, or about 24,000 pounds a year.—American Food Journal.

Cat's Peculiar Pad.

There is a cat in a grocery store in Columbus avenue whose pad is to ride dogs. This cat, medium-sized male, striped and wise looking, ambles himself behind a barrel or box, watching for a dog. When one comes along the cat makes a flying leap and lands on his back. Of course the dog is greatly alarmed, and starts off on the dead run, usually yelping as he flies along. The cat crouches down on the dog's back, holding on with its claws. He rides a block or two, then jumps off and trots back to his store. He has been riding dogs for more than three years, and no one knows why he does it. Perhaps it is the desire of a rush or that speed madness that sometimes seizes on automobilists.—New York Telegraph.

Snake Den in Hollow Tree.

Alexander Huston and his hired man while going to work on the Huston farm near the Allegheny county line, saw a large black snake on an oak tree. The next day the hired man took his pistol along and seeing the snake again, mounted the tree and shot it and another which crawled out of the hollow trunk. Believing that there might be more snakes in the old tree trunk, a fire was started below and in a short time the snakes crawled out in such large numbers that the man up the tree descended in a hurry. A vigorous fight ensued and when the contest was over the men had eighty-five dead snakes measuring from one and a half to over nine feet in length.—Greensburg Daily Tribune.

Castaway Sailors.

Sailors cast away on uninhabited islands in temperate regions have managed to subsist for long periods. Thus, the crew of the Caroline, wrecked on Ducle Island, in the South Pacific in July, 1883, lived there quite comfortably until taken off in May, 1885; while the survivors of the whaler Essex were three years and four months on the neighboring Henderson Island before being rescued.

World's Ore Mountains.

The world contains at least four mountains composed of almost solid iron ore. One is in Mexico, one in the United States, another in India and a fourth in Africa, just below the Soudan, and there have been reports of such a mountain existing in Siberia.

Nerves and Tobacco.

The members of the fair sex have nerves as well as their husbands and brothers, and if tobacco smoke affords a grateful solace, why should they not be equally entitled to this boon along with the men?—Good Health.

Matrimonial Complaints.

Nine-tenths of the unhappiness of people who imagine they have contrived to marry unhappily is purely of their own making. The world would not go right with them whether they were single or married.—Penny Magazine.

Think Highly of Wine.

In Suabia Wine is considered an important article of diet and a help in restoring the strength of the sick. In 1906 the food given by the city to sick persons included 13,500 portions and 4,551 litres of wine.

Shaking Hands.

The custom shaking hands can be traced to the days of the ancient Israelites, and was intended to signify peace, to swear friendship, to promise alliance or to give security.

Coral Galore.

Fronting the coast of North Australia is the Great Barrier reef, the largest coral reef in the world. It is over 1,000 miles long and 30 miles wide.

A duck of a girl can make a goose out of any man.

STRIKING TIME OF CLOCKS.

Not Always Set for the Hour—Reason for the Variations.

It is hard to have a number of clocks strike together, according to Ernest H. Guenther of Pittsburg, who is interested in the manufacture of timepieces.

"You see," he said, "some clocks are arranged to strike half a minute before the hour, some a quarter of a minute before, others a few seconds after and so on. Now, if I regulate them to strike at the same instant they will not be in agreement in point of actual time, and that is really a more important consideration.

"Of course if there are a great many clocks in the house it is likely that several will happen to strike together. For instance there is one house which has twenty clocks and one of our men looks after them. Of these, five or six strike in unison and the others all within a minute, excepting one. He has orders to keep nineteen of the clocks at exactly the correct time, but the little jewelled timepiece in the bedroom of the mistress of the house is to be kept always three minutes fast.

"No, he does not get rich at the business of winding clocks and seeing that they keep time, but he makes a fair living at it. The house I just spoke of is an especially profitable house of course, having so many clocks. They pay him \$100 a year for his attendance which is given weekly."

Some Animals' Tails.

The tails of animals are not necessarily for adornment only. Horses, cows and many other creatures use their tails as fly flappers. Cats, squirrels and such like frequently twist them about their necks for comforters. The rat has raised the use of the tail to a fine art, for he finds it an invaluable asset in stealing jelly, oil or cream out of jars or bottles whose contents cannot be reached otherwise. The marmoset plays as merrily with its tail as does a kitten, and it is said that the marmoset uses its tail as a blanket while sleeping. Every one has heard how monkeys employ their tails as an aid in swinging from tree to tree in journeying through pathless forests, and, of course, we all know that fishes are enabled to navigate in whatever direction by means of their tail fins. The ant eater raises his big bushy tail for an umbrella. The vanity of the strutting peacock is nourished by the beauty of its tail.—Washington Herald.

Filling Many Wants.

One of the most useful trees in the world is a species of palm which grows in Brazil. It might safely be called a vegetable emporium, for it yields everything from medicine to cattle food. From the roots is obtained a very valuable medicine which is used for purifying the blood in Springtime. Its timber takes a very high polish, and is much sought after by cabinet makers for fine work. The sap becomes wine or vinegar, according to the treatment it receives. From the sap, starch and sugar are also obtained. The fruit of the tree is given to cattle for food; the nut, ground to powder, makes a good substitute for coffee, and the pith becomes bottle corks.

Columbus and the Gulf Stream.

It is curious to note in the history of the gulf stream how great its influence has been on the fortunes of the new world. Before the discovery of America strange woods and fruits were frequently found on the shores of Europe and off-lying islands. Some of these were seen and examined by Columbus, and to his thoughtful mind they were confirming evidence of the fact that strange lands were not far to the westward. These woods were carried by the gulf stream and by the prevailing winds from the American continent, so that in part the gulf stream is responsible for the discovery of the new world.

The Value of Dead Leaves.

According to tests recently made in France, dead leaves possess a higher value as fertilizers for the land than ordinary manure. They are extensively used by the market-gardeners about the city of Nantes. Pear leaves rank the highest in nitrogenous content, oak leaves come next, and the leaves of vines stand lowest in value. Experiments have shown that 44 pounds of pear leaves, 80 pounds of poplar leaves, 61 pounds of peach leaves, 82 pounds of elm leaves and 83 pounds of locust leaves are respectively equivalent in nitrogenous content to 100 pounds of ordinary manure. Vine leaves alone are less valuable than manure.

Lost in the Telephone.

Mr. Henry Abraham has calculated the maximum effectiveness of the telephone for a sound of given pitch and a current of measured intensity. The result shows that there is great room for improvement in this respect. Notwithstanding the apparent extreme sensitiveness of the best telephones, they are, after all, surprisingly ineffective, since they transmit to the ear in the form of sound-waves less than a thousandth part of the energy received from the line.

Crab Shells as Barometers.

A curious barometer is said to be used by the remnant of the Araucan race which inhabits the southernmost province of Chile. It consists of the cast-off shell of a crab. The dead shell is white in fair, dry weather, but the approach of a moist atmosphere is indicated by the appearance of small red spots. As the moisture in the air increases the shell becomes entirely red, and remains so throughout the rainy season.

PEN SKETCHES OF NOTABILITIES

General Leonard Wood, New Head of the Army.



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Major General Leonard Wood, who has just taken up the duties of chief of staff and head of the United States army, entered the service as a medical officer twenty-four years ago by appointment. He is a native of Massachusetts and a graduate of Harvard Medical school. He first won distinction in a campaign against the Apache Indians in 1886 while serving as medical and line officer of Lawton's expedition. When the Spanish war broke out he was commissioned colonel of the rough riders, and his advance in the army dates from that time.

General Wood's taking over the reins of administration of the office of chief of staff places the entire army under the command of two physicians who have actually and actively practiced medicine. Major General Fred C. Ainsworth, adjutant general of the army, is the other physician. General Ainsworth is also just eight months General Wood's junior in appointment. General Wood will not be fifty until next October. It was while General Wood was serving in the west as an assistant surgeon that he met Roosevelt, then doing the duty of a cowboy. The acquaintance ripened into the friendship which later procured for General Wood rapid promotion. As chief of staff he will be the directing hand in the preparation of plans for the national defense and for the mobilization of the military forces in time of war.

Mr. Sibley of Pennsylvania.

Joseph Crocker Sibley of Franklin, recently named for congress by the Republicans of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania district, is no stranger in the halls of congress. He was elected as a Democrat to the Fifty-third and Fifty-sixth congresses and as a Republican to the Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth. In the recent primary election he won the nomination from Nelson P. Wheeler, the present representative, by less than a thousand votes out of more than 20,000 cast. In his statement of election expenses Mr. Sibley swore that he



JOSEPH C. SIBLEY.

spent over \$40,000 in the campaign. His opponents claim that much more than this sum was expended.

Mr. Sibley was born on a farm in New York sixty years ago. He is a manufacturer, oil producer, stock breeder, farmer, banker, philanthropist and politician. It is said that Sibley's lubricating oil greases nine-tenths of all the railroad axles in the United States. He was first elected to congress as a silver man and in 1896 was mentioned as the Democratic vice presidential candidate. His political experience has been wide and varied, and he has gone through many hard fought campaigns; but, according to his own testimony, the recent primary battle was the hardest fight he ever made.

An Epigram on Taxation.

President Taft is credited in Washington with an epigram on the income tax question. "An income tax," he said, "is equitable, whereas nearly every other tax hardly presses on the rich and presses hardly on the poor."

Lower Californian Fish.

Barracuda, rock cod, halibut, white set bass, rock bass, mackerel, whitefish and other varieties are said to abound in the waters of Lower California.

The Poisonous Poppy.

In Turkey if a man falls asleep in the neighborhood of a poppy field and the wind flows from the field toward him he becomes narcotized and would die if the country people, who are well acquainted with the circumstances, did not bring him to a well or stream and empty pitcher after pitcher of water on his face and body.

Wooden Heels.

The so called "French" heels for women's shoes are made by hand of birch wood that has been seasoned at least two years.

Missouri's Lead Mines.

The lead mines of Missouri, which have yielded tens of millions of dollars and are not yet half worked out, were originally discovered by a boy and a dog. The dog was chasing a rabbit and fell into a hole, and it was in getting him out that the boy found a piece of ore and took it home to show his father.

Safest Place on a Train.

The safest place to ride in a railroad train is in the middle of the middle car on the right hand side. Thus the danger of being injured in fore or aft collisions or side swipes is minimized. This is old, but will bear repeating.

Camel Caravans.

Nearly 90,000 camels are used in the vilayet of Bagdad as beasts of burden, and with donkeys they form the only means of carrying goods to inland points. Camel caravans go in "strings," seven camels to the string, with two men in charge. For a camel 450 pounds is a good load, the pack being divided into halves.

"S 5 S"

The American wireless signal of distress, "S 5 S," was adopted because easily made and quickly recognized, three dots, three dashes and three dots.

Light of the Sun.

The sun gives 600,000 times as much light as the full moon, 7,000,000,000 times as much as the brightest star in the sky and 36,000,000 times as much as all the combined stars of the heavens.

WHEN THERE IS ILLNESS

in your family you of course call a reliable physician. Don't stop at that; have his prescriptions put up at a reliable pharmacy, even if it is a little farther from your home than some other store.

You can find no more reliable store than ours. It would be impossible for more care to be taken in the selection of drugs, etc., or in the compounding. Prescriptions brought here, either night or day, will be promptly and accurately compounded by a competent registered pharmacist and the prices will be most reasonable.

O. T. CHAMBERS, PHARMACIST.

Opp. D. & H. Station, HONESDALE, PA.

The Citizen is getting better every issue.

D. & H. CO. TIME TABLE---HONESDALE BRANCH

Table with columns for A.M., P.M., Stations (Albany, Binghamton, Philadelphia, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, Carbondale, Lincoln Avenue, Whites, Fairview, Catauna, Lake Lodore, Waymart, Keweenaw, Steene, Prompton, Forten, Seelyville, Honesdale) and times.

The Era of New Mixed Paints!

This year opens with a deluge of new mixed paints. A condition brought about by our enterprising dealers to get some kind of a mixed paint that would supplant CHILTON'S MIXED PAINTS. Their compounds, being new and heavily advertised may find a sale with the unwary.

THE ONLY PLACE IN HONESDALE AUTHORIZED TO HANDLE CHILTON'S MIXED PAINTS

Is JADWIN'S PHARMACY.

There are reasons for the pre-minance of CHILTON PAINTS

- 1st—No one can mix a better mixed paint. 2d—The painters declare that it works easily and has wonderful covering qualities. 3d—Chilton stands back of it, and will agree to repaint, at his own expense, every surface painted with Chilton Paint that proves defective. 4th—Those who have used it are perfectly satisfied with it and recommend its use to others.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE. By virtue of process issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Wayne county, and State of Pennsylvania, and to me directed and delivered, I have levied on and will expose to public sale, at the Court House in Honesdale, on THURSDAY, AUG. 11, 1910, 2 P. M.

All that certain lot or parcel of land situate in the township of Scott, in the said county of Wayne, bounded and described as follows, viz: On the south by the public highway leading from Scott Centre to Starrucca; on the east by lands of D. M. Smith, Gus Waldler and Commodore Tarbox; on the north by lands of Christopher Karcher, W. S. Burleigh and B. F. Tewksbury; and on the west by lands of Lena Warren and lands of George Tarbox, including a lane on the southerly side between the public highway and lands of George Tarbox, leading from the above premises to the creek, as now fenced in, containing one hundred and twenty-seven acres, more or less. Being same premises which William Curtis, by will dated June 12, 1888, devised to Lauren Curtis. And same which Lauren Curtis et ux. by deed granted to Sidney L. Spicer and Cervila A. Spicer. On said premises are house, barn and other outbuildings.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Sidney L. Spicer and Cervila A. Spicer at the suit of Lauren Curtis. No. 110 March Term, 1910. Judgment \$1135.

Kimble, Attorney. TAKE NOTICE—All bids and costs must be paid on day of sale or deeds will not be acknowledged. M. LEE BRAMAN, Sheriff. Honesdale, Pa., July 16, 1910.

Roll of HONOR

Attention is called to the STRENGTH of the

Wayne County SAVINGS BANK

The FINANCIER of New York City has published a ROLL OF HONOR of the 11,470 State Banks and Trust Companies of United States. In this list the WAYNE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK

Stands 38th in the United States Stands 10th in Pennsylvania. Stands FIRST in Wayne County.

Capital, Surplus, \$455,000.00 Total ASSETS, \$2,733,000.00

Honesdale, Pa., May 29, 1908.

A. O. BLAKE, AUCTIONEER & CATTLE DEALER. You will make money by having me. BELL PHONE 9-U Bethany, Pa.