

TIMELY HINTS FOR FARMERS

Temperature For Churning.

The temperature at which cream should be churned varies with its character. The range for most cream is between 55 and 60 degrees. Ripe or sour cream churns much more easily than sweet cream because the particles are less sticky. It will also churn at a higher temperature, which is more convenient.

In rich cream the particles lie closer together, and this makes it more easy to churn than thin cream. When all the conditions are right the average cream ought to churn in from thirty to forty-five minutes.

You can churn best with the churn only one-third full. This is true especially with the concussion churn, which is the best kind. The concussion churn gives from 10 to 12 per cent more butter than the old dash churn, which leaves that amount in the buttermilk.

You will find churning more difficult when the cream is thin or sweet or cold or from cows advanced in the milking period, or the churn may be too full.

Hog Notes.

Pigs sometimes lose their tails because of foul bedding. If the trouble begins, clean out and disinfect the sleeping place.

The boar seems a useless individual at most times of the year, but he should not be neglected. Corn and water do not make a good food ration for him.

Use the old brood sow just as long as she does well. A gilt is always a doubtful proposition.

A cheap house in which sows may farrow is one built in the shape of a triangle of any kind of lumber suitable. A convenient form is a house 8 by 8 by 8 feet, with four inch opening at top of the roof for ventilation.

Keep the Early Chicks.

Mark the earliest chicks and don't allow the lure of high prices to tempt you into parting with single one of them. These early pullets are the very ones which make the profitable winter layers when eggs are sky high.

GOOD QUALITIES OF THE COWPEA.

Excellent For Silage When Used In Combination With Corn.

Cowpeas are tender, succulent, vine-like plants and must be grown between the periods of frost.

An excellent hay is afforded by cowpeas. If properly handled it is said to be equal to alfalfa in nutritive value. It is not an easy matter to cure the hay, the vines being so large, cure slowly, and with unfavorable weather hay is apt to be badly injured, if not spoiled, before it is cured sufficiently to stack.

Professor Ten Eyck of the Kansas State Agricultural college says the difficulty of harvesting and curing cowpea hay, its tendency to become woody and the lower yield per acre make this crop for hay production less valuable than alfalfa when alfalfa can be successfully grown. Where difficulty has been experienced in growing alfalfa cowpeas fill a need by producing hay and pasture of high feeding value. As a soil fertilizer the crop is especially valuable when used in rotation with other crops or plowed under as green manure.

As a soiling crop cowpeas are very satisfactory and furnish an abundance of succulent green feed, although perhaps less palatable than alfalfa.

Used alone the cowpea does not make an exceptionally good quality of ensilage, due to the large quantity of water in the green vines, making a water silage that keeps poorly and is not well relished by stock.

When in combination with corn, in the proportion of about one-fourth cowpeas to three-fourths corn, it makes an excellent silage that keeps well and is relished by all classes of stock. This combination has greater feeding value than corn silage, for the reason that cowpeas, being relatively high in protein, make the cowpea-corn silage a more nearly balanced ration.

Professor Call says it is a common practice in dairy sections to grow cowpeas and corn in separate fields and mix them as the silo is being filled. It would seem a more desirable practice to grow the corn and cowpeas together.

Farm Beef Supply.

In some parts of Iowa farmers have formed clubs for the supply of meat, each member agreeing to furnish yearly a two-year-old steer in prime condition to dress not less than 400 pounds, the meat to be sold to members at 6 and 7 cents a pound. The butcher is paid \$2 for each animal slaughtered and gets the hide and expenses while peddling the meat.—Country Gentleman.

Clear Water For Sheep.

Sheep won't do well without water, and they are dainty about drinking. Clean running water is just as essential as good grass.

HUMOR OF THE DAY

Each In His Own Way.

"Say, look here, I don't like to kick, but really I have stood it just as long as I can. Every night somebody in your house keeps the pianola going or else starts the phonograph, and I find it impossible to get the sleep I need. Understand, I like you and your family as neighbors all right, generally speaking, and I'm sure you don't intend to make it disagreeable. It's just a case of not thinking of the rights and the comforts of others. That's the great trouble with most of us. We forget, when we are enjoying ourselves, that we may be making it mighty unpleasant for others."

"You're right, old man, and I don't blame you a bit for complaining. By the way, there is a little matter I have wanted to speak to you about for some time, but I've felt some delicacy in approaching the subject. Why is it that you let your roosters begin crowing along about daylight? They make it almost impossible for us to get the sleep we need. And why do you mow your lawn on Sunday mornings? Please understand that I don't deny you the right to spend your Sundays in any way you see fit, as long as you don't interfere with the rights and comforts of others, but this thing of starting in to rattle a lawn mower at 5 o'clock every Sunday morning—the one morning in the week when the majority of people would like to sleep late—doesn't seem to me to indicate that you have much regard for your neighbors. Now, I'll tell you what I'll do—I'll compromise with you."

What's Your Proposition?

"I'll see that our music is stopped every night at 10 o'clock if you will keep your roosters and the lawn mower quiet until 7 in the mornings."

"Oh, phew! There's no use talking to you. I had an idea you could listen to reason, but I see I was mistaken. Morning."

Quick and Witty.

Not long ago a warship of the Atlantic squadron called for a few hours at a military port on the coast of Ireland. Tommy Atkins, meeting a full bearded Irish sailor in the street, said: "Pat, when are you going to place your whiskers on the reserve list?" But Pat was ready for him, as Pat always is. "When you place your tongue on the civil list," was the retort.—London Black and White.

Seizing the Opportunity.

"Yes, it is a lovely day, Mr. Quibble."

He, bitterly: "Quibble, Miss Brown, Squibble. That's a fine inheritance, isn't it? Nobody ever gets it right. How would you feel with a freak name like that?"

She, coyly: "Oh, Mr. Squibble, this is so sudden!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Misleading.

"The laws now enable you to look at a food label and know exactly what you are getting."

"Maybe," replied Farmer Corntassel. "But I never yet saw a can of lobster or can of tomatoes whose contents looked like the pictures on the outside."—Washington Star.

Susie, Brightest of Monkeys, Is Big Pet



Professor Garner has just returned from the African jungles, bringing with him a chimpanzee, which he has named Susie. This was his fourth trip to Africa to watch and learn the habits of the chimpanzee in its wild state, and on this occasion he lived for seven years among gorillas and chimpanzees and brings back some marvelous tales concerning them. He declares that in his opinion it will not be long before these animals will be able to speak a language that we understand. Susie's actions and cleverness seem to bear out these statements. When the professor tells her to "come here," "sit down" or "laugh" she obeys instantly and appears to understand almost everything he says to her. This chimpanzee is shortly to be exhibited at various colleges throughout the country, making her debut at the University of Pennsylvania.

The Saloon.

The French academy was originally a junction of the drawing rooms of the Marquise de Rambouillet and her daughter, Julie d'Angennes, Duchesse de Montausier. The salon as a meeting place for conversation and the production of beaux esprits and writers hardly existed before these ladies opened that of the Hotel de Rambouillet. Prior to this social event women of tiptop quality and rich bourgeois received their company in their bedrooms. There was nothing answering to the English parlor or the Italian hall of conversation. The bed, as in the sleeping room of Louis XIV., was surrounded by a balustrade, outside of which gentlemen who had dropped in to visit remained standing. It would have been shockingly unmannerly for them to step over the barrier. The lady of the house, dressed in her best dishabille, sat on the edge of the bed. Ladies calling went within the boudoir and sat on folding stools, or hassocks, according to rank and age. Mme. de Lafayette painted from life in describing in "La Princesse de Clèves" a conversation on love, in which the dauphiness took the lead, reclining on her bed.—London Truth.

Guilty Anyway.

The most striking instance of a vanished man coming again to light to take part in legal proceedings is that which occurred in a case where Daniel O'Connell was defending a man indicted for murder. The case for the prosecution seemed as clear as possible, and O'Connell contented himself with fewer questions than were to have been expected of so eminent a cross examiner. When the case for the crown had closed he announced that he had but one witness to call, but that witness was important to the case. He was the murdered man, very much alive. There was no doubt the man's identity—everybody knew it. The judge therefore turned to the jury and directed them to acquit the prisoner. To his amazement, however, they returned a verdict of guilty.

Asked for an explanation, the foreman observed that they had no doubt that the prisoner was innocent of the murder. "But," he added, "we find him guilty of stealing my old gray mare three weeks ago."

Who He Was.

The "cub" reporter is the greenest reporter on the staff of a newspaper. When anything particularly stupid happens on the paper he is the one first to be accused, and he is usually rightly accused. The only salvation for him is to improve, which he does in nine cases out of a dozen. The Boston Journal told recently of an amusing "break" of a wholly innocent nature which a certain cub made.

The reporter had been sent to a suburb to report a sermon. He arrived late, near the close of the service and took a seat near the door. When the last hymn was over he asked his neighbor, an elderly gentleman:

"What was the text of the sermon?"

"Who art thou?" answered the parishioner.

"Boston reporter," replied the other. The man smiled. Subsequently he told the preacher, who next Sunday told the congregation—at the cub's expense.

All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and those having claims against the said estate are notified to present them duly attested to the undersigned.

GEORGE A. CLEARWATER
Hamlin, Pa. Aug. 10, '10, Administrator.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

BENJAMIN SKIER of Hawley, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, bankrupt under the Act of Congress of July 1, 1898, having applied for a full discharge from all debts provable against his estate under said Act, notice is hereby given to all known creditors and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court at Scranton, in said district, on the 30th day of September, 1910, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

EDWARD R. SEARLE,
Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

WILLIAM PULIS of Milianville, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of July 1, 1898, having applied for a full discharge from all debts provable against his estate under said Act, notice is hereby given to all known creditors and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court at Scranton, in said district, on the 15th day of September, 1910, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

EDWARD R. SEARLE,
Clerk.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APPLICA-

TION WILL BE MADE TO THE GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, A. D. 1910, BY LORENZO R. FOSTER, JOHN R. JONES, THOMAS J. BURKE AND OTHERS, UNDER THE ACT OF ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, ENTITLED "AN ACT FOR THE INCORPORATION AND REGULATION OF BANKS OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT," APPROVED MAY 13, A. D. 1876, AND THE SUPPLEMENTS THERETO, FOR THE CHARTER OF AN INTENDED CORPORATION TO BE CALLED "THE HAWLEY BANK," TO BE LOCATED IN HAWLEY, COUNTY OF WAYNE, AND COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, WHICH SAID PROPOSED CORPORATION IS ORGANIZED FOR THE SPECIFIC PURPOSE OF RECEIVING DEPOSITS, MAKING LOANS AND DISCOUNTS, AND DOING A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, UNDER THE LAWS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA. CAPITAL STOCK IS FIXED AT FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$50,000), DIVIDED INTO ONE THOUSAND (1,000) SHARES OF THE PAR VALUE OF FIFTY DOLLARS (\$50.00) EACH, WITH TEN DOLLARS (\$10.00) ON EACH SHARE FOR SURPLUS, THE TOTAL CAPITAL AND SURPLUS BEING SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$60,000). SAID PROPOSED CORPORATION, FOR THE PURPOSES ABOVE STATED, SHALL HAVE, POSSESS AND ENJOY ALL THE RIGHTS, BENEFITS AND PRIVILEGES OF THE SAID ACT OF ASSEMBLY AND ITS SUPPLEMENTS.

JOHN R. JONES,
ATTORNEY FOR INCORPORATORS.
\$3000 13.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION,

C. T. A. D. B. N.—ESTATE OF LEONARD G. CLEARWATER, late of Salem

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO SAID ESTATE ARE NOTIFIED TO MAKE IMMEDIATE PAYMENT TO THE UNDERSIGNED; AND THOSE HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE SAID ESTATE ARE NOTIFIED TO PRESENT THEM DUELY ATTESTED TO THE UNDERSIGNED.

GEORGE A. CLEARWATER
Hamlin, Pa. Aug. 10, '10, Administrator.

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.

KRAFT & CONGER INSURANCE

HONESDALE, PA.

REPRESENT RELIABLE COMPANIES ONLY

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF ERIE TRAINS.

Trains leave Union depot at 8.25 a.m. and 2.48 p.m., week days.

Trains arrive Union depot at 1.00 and 8.05 p.m. week days.

Saturday only, Erie and Wyoming arrives at 3.45 p.m. and leaves at 5.50 p.m.

Sunday trains leave 2.48 and arr.

ive at 7.02.

POPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Number One.

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION Proposing an amendment to section twenty-six of article five of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, (If the Senate concur), That the following amendment to section twenty-six of article five of the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:

That section 26 of Article V., which reads as follows: "Section 26. All laws relating to courts shall be general and of uniform operation, and the organization, jurisdiction, and powers of all courts of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process and judgments of such courts, shall be uniform; and the General Assembly is hereby prohibited from creating other courts to exercise the powers vested by this Constitution in the judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Orphans' Courts," be amended so that the same shall read as follows:

Section 26. All laws relating to courts shall be general and of uniform operation, and the organization, jurisdiction, and powers of all courts of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process and judgments of such courts, shall be uniform; but, notwithstanding any provisions of this Constitution, the General Assembly shall have full power to establish new courts, from time to time, as the same may be needed in any city or county, and to prescribe the powers and jurisdiction thereof, and to increase the number of judges in any courts now existing or hereafter created, or to reorganize the same, or to vest in other courts the jurisdiction thereto exercised by courts not of record, and to abolish the same wherever it may be deemed necessary for the orderly and efficient administration of justice.

A true copy of Resolution No. 1.

ROBERT McAFFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two.

RESOLUTION Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, so as to eliminate the requirement of payment of taxes as a qualification of the right to vote.

Resolved (If the House of Representatives concur), That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:

That section one of article eight be amended, by striking out the fourth numbered paragraph thereof, so that the said section shall read as follows:

Section 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections, subject however to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact.

First. He shall