AGRICULTURE

. OF LOCAL INTEREST TO . WAYNE COUNTY FARMERS

Uncle Sam Makes Homes in West.

Many castern farmers have the soak up through the soil. This is idea that the irrigation farmer is lin a chronic state of water shortage, or has to fight excess of alkall in the soil, or is so far from market.

STANLEY DALE. that profits are eaten up by transportation charges. These things are sometimes true, but it is a grave mistake to believe that they are unavoidable defects or that they apply to all irrigated districts. In building its irrigation projects the Government selects only fertile soil; then it gauges the size of the area to fit the available water supply. The reservoirs and canals are built not uncommon to as substantially as engineering skill of their caches f can devise and when the farms have bushels of cones. been laid out and water is running in the canals, then and not till then, settlers are invited to use their homestead rights on the land. The money actually spent in building the irrigation works is prorated against each acre of land and is repaid by the mettlers in ten equal, annual pay-ments, without interest. Call it paternalism if you like—it is making

homes by the thousand every year. None Too Early.

During recruary, nouse plants will

require more attention than was given them during December, because this is the month when the coldest weather may be expected. On intensely cold nights papers should be pinned back of the plants to protect them from the frost that is sure to accumulate on the windows. If they are in a room where the fire is allowed to become low, it might be advisable to place an oil heater near them, or at least have a large lamp in the window. Sometimes it is bettheir being frost-bitten, that is the safest thing to do. But if any of your plants should become frosted, ment. promptly immerse them in a tub of cold water and leave them there until the frost has been removed from the foliage. Under no circumstances place them near a fire to thaw out, as that would cause their certain death. Too much can not be said about the importance of watering in-door plants at this season. In addition to the moisture absorbed by the heat from the stove or furnace, a great deal evaporates in the sun, and itrequires close attention for one to know exactly how much water should be a pited. A good way to will when the plants need moisture is to note when the soil in the pot becomes gray and crumbly on top. As long as it appears moist, however, water is not needed, and if applied will probably injure the plants. In watering any plant be sure that the moisture perhanging baskets and boxes require more moisture than those in the win-dow, because they are up high, where bulk of the first crop was sold the air is warmer and the soil dries seed. out much faster. Never let such plants become thoroughly dry, or clean, they are less susceptible to attack by the red spider and other plant enemies. Only by being can they be prevented from gaining a foothold in your window garden. While it will be several months yet before outdoor gardens can be startit is none too early to begin

planting for them.

Seed Sowing. February is none too early to begin If one wants extra early pansies, petunias, etc. The days are growing brighter then, and the catalogues are beginning to come in, our enthuslasm revives, and we just long to be doing The window garden flourishing, the early planted bulbs blooming, and beside the usual watering and stirring of the soil there is nothing especially needed in the window garden. So, if you have put away a good supply of prepared soil, as you ought to, you can get out a seed boxes. and tin cans cut down. The soil l prepared last fall is composed of leaf-mold, old, well-rotted manure and sandy garden soll. This is good for most all kinds of seeds, and for repotting house plants, My seed repotting house plants. My seed boxes have the bottoms full of holes, and I put quite a bit of charcoal in the bottom of the boxes, and sift the soil through a piece of old screen. Fine seeds, like petunia, do not need to be covered, but simply pressed down into the soil. I use a small, smooth block of wood for that purpose. As all floral writers advise bottom heat I devised a way to give this from a stove in the sitting room, where there is fire day and night in I have a shelf, pacold weather. pered so as to look neat, and here I put my boxes until the young plants are up, which is in a very short time with most seeds. Large seeds like canna and acacia I plant an inch deep in a small flower pot or can, having previously soaked them in hot As soon as the young plants are up they are moved to a west win dow. An east or south window would do as well or better, I suppose, but the west window is generally empty and the others full of plants, and close to the glass in the east window the seedling do well. Later they are carried to an upstairs window in a room without artificial heat, and on warm, sunny days the windows are opened, and still later they are put and one gallon of water, boiling for one can have nice stout plants, some of them budded by transplanting matters a good deal if you are for-tunate enough to possess one. I sel closed, so that the air will not be always water my seed boxes from be-low, that is, set them in an inch or liquid during the period of storage."

Robbing the Squirrels.

The tree seeds collected by the Forest Service for planting purposes are obtained largely by theft-that is to say, by robbing the hoards of the squirrels. Pine squirrels gather and store enormous quantities of pine cones, and so likewise do chipmunks and mice; but the greatest collectors of all the small squirrels, and it is not uncommon to find in a single one of their caches from eight to twelve

Such eaches are commonly found beneath decayed logs, under bushes and felled treetops, and benath the overhanging banks of streams—often carefully covered with leaves and mold, making it difficult to locate them; though the squirrels' well-beaten trails serve in many instances as a guide to the seed-collector. The rodents are very industrious and lay by stores out of all proportion to

Methods have recently been adopted for handling the cones and sep-arating out the seed by machinery, much labor being thus saved. Coneshakers of several patterns have been devised, some of which are operated by hand and others by gasoline en-gines. A number of cone-drying houses have been built in the various national forests, where during four weeks of last winter a total of thirtyeight hundred and ninety-four pounds of clean seed was produced. This made necessary the handling of one thousand bushels of cone week, including the process of drying ter to remove the plants to a warmer and opening, shaking out the seed, room. If you have any doubt as to removing the "wings," putting the their being frost-bitten, that is the seed through a fanning mill and weighing and sacking it for ship-

Peanut Promotion.

The peanut is taking a step forward, so to speak. It is assuming a new and more important place in the agriculture of this country. The cot-ton boll weevil is responsible for this. That pestiferous insect, invading the Southern States, has made cottongrowing unprofitable over wide areas, and the fruitful goober, for which it has no liking, is being largely substituted as a farm crop.

This new departure was begun only two years ago with the planting of a few hundred acres in Northern Louisiana, under a co-operative ar-rangement between farmers and oilmill owners, helped by the Department of Agriculture. The experiment so thoroughly demonstrated meates the soil to the roots, other-wise it will be of no value. Plants in on a large scale for market in Louisiana and adjacent states that, conbulk of the first crop was sold for

As a result, the area planted in 1910 was increased to nearly twenty thousand acres. Of this crop at least they may be seriously injured thousand acres. Of this crop at least Those who have palms, ficuses and one hundred and fifty carloads were other similar plants should spray sold for seed; and in 1911 three them at least once a week. If plants hundred thousand acres were plant-

As a feed for farm animals the peanut takes the place of both grain constantly on the lookout for insects and forage. Experiments have proved that by planting peanuts rather closely it is possible to cut a ton of peanut hay, and afterward to produce a surprising weight of pork to the acre on the peanuts themselves.

The oilmills of the South are preparing to crush the large surplus output of peanuts for oil, which, by the way, is rapidly gaining appreciation for table purpose in this country.

Making Lime-Sulfur Solution.

A Butler county owner of an orchard which has been under State supervision, and which, through the careful attention given to it, has been giving good results, recently experienced some difficulty in making up a batch of lime-sulfur solution, and wrote to Prof. H. A. Surface, State Zoologist, for advice.

He used 34 pounds of sulfur, 30 pounds of lime that had been mostly air-slaked, and 17 gallons of water. It was left standing in a barrel, carefully covered, for one day, but when the orchard owner tried strain it he met with difficulty. In fact, it would not strain at all, and one-half a bucketful would the strainer, as he said "with a black, greasy substance." He added that he got his lime last spring.

Professor Surface sent the following revly, explaining the prover proportions of lime and sulfur, in making a spraying solution, and the quality of lime to be used.

"It is difficult for me to tell at long range what was the trouble your lime-sulfur solution. There is one thing certain, and that is, that it can be used to good advantage applied to the trunks and lake branches of your trees to prevent injury by mice and rabbits, and later in the year to vrevent damage by For the latter purno should be applied in the middle of June, and about the middle of each month thereafter for three applica-

"I think if you will get fresh stone lime instead of newly air-slaked lime, and then make it up with the formula of not more than one pound of lime with two pounds of out of doors to harden off, and pro-tected on cold nights. In this way success. It is important to let the one can have nice stout plants, some material settle, and dip the red liavid off into another vessel and store time, and it is not so much trouble it only. It keens much longer if you as it seems. A cold frame simplifies will not have much sediment in the

THAT ARE TOLD

The Imitation Emerald.

Bishop Johnson of South Dakota tells this story of himself:

"I was dining one night beside a ann of whom I had never heard before. I soon discovered that he was quick witted, and later I was also to discover that he was a jewelry expert. I was wearing an emerald ring which I prize very highly for its his tory as well as for its beauty.

" 'Will you let me see your ring?' be "I gladly passed the trinket to him He examined it critically and then re-

turned it, saying: "'It is the best imitation emerald i

ever saw. "I was startled. I told him that it was genuine and had been used in



O Busen 9

"WILL YOU LET ME SEE YOUR RING?" HE

England by churchmen for 200 years and that it had always been considand ered a flawless gem. " 'Nevertheless,' he replied, 'It is an

imitation emerald. "Some time later I met an expert in gems in New York, showed him the ring and asked his opinion of it. The man looked at it and told me that it

was an imitation. "Some time after that I again met my banquet friend and told him what I had done.

"'I have repronched myself for hav ing told you,' he remarked.

"'I'm glad you did tell me,' I replied. 'else I might have transmitted a lie to posterity.

"'You surely would have been in good company in doing that,' said he. and the incident was at an end."-World Today.

WHISKERS AND PERSONALITY

Much Discussed Problem Explained by a Senator.

Senator John W. Kern of Indiana recently gave a fairly satisfactory explanation of his whiskers.

"It is a mooted question," said Kern, what comprises personality. Some say that the eye is the window of the soul. Yet a man who has lost his eyes may have just as much personality as any one. It's the same if a man loses a leg or an ear. He is still the same man. But with whiskers it is different. A man who has worn whiskers all his life and then suddenly ceases to do so is not the same man. He may be just as good a man, but he is a different man-just as much as if he were to change the shape of his nose or the color of his eyes. Therefore no man who has worn whiskers as long as I have should part with them entirely if he would retain his self respect. He may trim away the edges, but if he goes too far he treads upon sacred ground, he is tampering with the wondrous works of nature, and he might as well begin to use rouge and perfumery."-Philadelphia Ledger.

Why He Left.

Senator Burnham in a recent address in Manchester said of agriculture:

"There are some of our New Hampshire farmers who complain of the stoniness of the New Hampshire soil, but if these good men would visit Pike county, in the Pennsylvania wilds, they would learn what stony and sterile soil ready is.

"A Pike county farmer was once talking to a fisherman from Porter's

"'I'm goin' to light out,' he said. 'I'm goin' to New England or Canady. "Ground too rocky for farmin, ch?" said the fisherman.

"'Yes,' said the farmer. 'I'll be whanged if I'm goin' to waste any more time workin' ground so hard and rocky that you've got to plant wheat with a shotgun." "- Washington Star.

Very Barefaced,

Champ Clark at a recent dinner at a Democratic senator's in Washington said of an opponent's speech that day: "My was rather barefaced. It made me think of the Bowling Green widow-

er who put on his wife's tomb: "'My wife lies here. All my tears connot bring her back. Therefore I

OUTWITTED THE GAMBLER

A Nonbetter's Scheme to Squelch a Nuisance.

It is singular how people on board ship are given to betting. I have known a man who when ashore would consider himself disgraved at risking money on a national election lay a wa ger at sea on the color of the eyes of the pllot who would take the vessel into port.

We were in the middle of the Atlantic ocean, and those of us who frequented the smoking cabin had become well acquainted. There was a more inveterate set of gamblers about than usual. We not only bet on the daily run of the ship, the weather and all that, but would conjure up all sorts of disputes on which to stake money.

There was one man who always smoked with us who could not be induced to gamble, a clean shaved, smooth looking young fellow in spetacles. Somebody said that he was a Princeton divinity student, but that was not substantiated. Seeing that he was not of the betting kind, we all let him alone, except a fellow named Ashurst, a course, ill favored man whom none of us liked.

"Mr. Tillotson," he would say to the man who declined to bet, "I'll bet you \$10 to a cent that we don't see another vessel this side of Sandy Hook," or "I'll bet you twenty to five that there isn't a cloud in the sky tomorrow at eight bells noon."

"I never bet," said Mr. Tillotson. "I only want to make it interesting for the party."

"Well, then, for once, for the sake of the party, I'll go you. I'll bet you \$500 even that before we sight Fire island I'll pull the captain's nose."

Every man present took his cigar out of his mouth and looked at the speaker. The captain was the most dignified and forbidding man commanding any of the great liners, a tyrant to his men and irascible with his passengers.

"I can do that myself," said Ashurst, "If I am willing to abide the consequences.

"I will stipulate," rejoined Tillotson, "that if the captain makes the slightest objection I lose the bet."

Ashurst puffed nervously, blowing a cloud of smoke, showing by his expression both a desire to possess himself of Tillotson's money and caution lest he should be outwitted.

"Oh, there's some guy in that. It's not a legitimate subject for a bet."
"See him crawfish," remarked one of the smokers. "I knew he'd back out if any one faced him."

sure to be pitched overboard, and you'll take in the \$500." Thus badgered on the one hand and encouraged on the other. Ashurst be-

"Why, Ashurst," said another, "he's

gan to give way. "Will you all see that there's no catch in the matter," he asked the

party, "that he really pulls the captain's nose? "We will!" shouted every man. "Where and when will you do it?"

"When and where I like.

"Who's to witness it?"

"Any or every man here, including yourself. I'll notify you in time to be present."

"And if the captain knocks down?"

"If he objects in any way whatever

the money is yours." Ashurst was an avaricious man, and the chance of winning the money was drawing him far more than the chaf-

fing of the party was driving him. He sat puffing vigorously, trying to think of some way by which Tillotson could win, but as no way appeared to him he determined to take the risk. The money was put up in the bands

of a passenger, a man named Gerkin. who had never been in the smoking cabin and was supposed to be entirely unprejudiced. The terms of the bet were explained to him, and he was pledged to secrecy. Every man gave his word to refrain from any collusion with the captain. In short, every care was taken that the wager should be fair for both parties. The stakes were not to be turned over to either without the unanimous vote of every smoker present when the bet was made, an even number, Gerkin to cast the deciding vote.

The day passed without any molestation of the captain. The weather was stormy, and he rarely left the bridge "Go up there, Tillotson, and do the job where all can see it," said a

smoker. "No need of that," replied Tillotson

"He'll come down when the weather clears. If I should try it now, he'd murder me." The next morning was serene, and the figure is awkwardly divided.

after breakfast we were notified by Gerkin to assemble in the smoking room and wait for the ceremony. We did so, and about 10 o'clock Gerkin came to us and desired us to follow him. He led the way to the barber shop. There, reclining on a chair, his large armholes, face covered with lather, sleeping for the first time in forty eight hours, was the captain. Over him, in a barber's white jacket, stood Tillotson, shaving him. When the smokers appeared, Tillotson took the commander's nose between his fingers and gave it a strong pull. Its owner was too sleepy after his long watch even to waken, nor did the shout of laughter from those without produce the slightest effect.

It was unanimously decided that Tillotson had fairly won. The money went to the Sallors' Snug Harbor.

IN THE REALM OF FASHION

Dressy Frock For Girl.

For the costume for the special occasion white mohair makes a charmingly pretty and distinctive frock.



CHILD'S MOBAIR DRESS.

Such a frock is illustrated here, strappings of white satin and white pearl buttons giving an effective touch. The yoke is of tucked white satin, and the blue velvet hat has a white satin band

Fine Umbrella Handle.

One of the most beautiful umbrellas Barn noted in a long time was seen at one of the smart shops. The handle had been brought from abroad and the umbrella was mounted here. The handle was of clear and sparkling crystal, with a band of beautifully colored enamel just above the tips. The end of the stick was of tortoise shell charmingly colored. It was quite a novelty.

BLOUSES FOR EVERY OCCASION

Tailored or Frilled, They Are Generally of Thin Fabrics.

Whatever the choice of blouse, there are few compromises between what is strictly tailor made and what is transparent and dressy. By tailor made one means those American blouses which are fastened down the front, are made of soft satin or chiffon cloth to match the skirt, are laid in flat tucks of varying sizes from neck to waist and have long small sleeves which fit snugly at the hand and are finished with an inch wide plaiting of white or cream net.

There is always a frill down the front which has a hemstitched edge. and the fastening is invisible. The stock may be of lace to match the wrist ruffles, but some of the ultra smart ones have the satin or chiffon cloth repeated at the neck and made into a high folded stock, which is finished with a flat white ruching or a plaited ruching.

As for the white wash blouse, it is always worn and in good taste if it is plainly made and does not attempt too much ornamentation in the way of needlework. There are smart ones of thin lace net over flesh colored silk or chiffon, but these, while worn in the morning, are not quite as informal as the ones of sheer muslin.

The latter is in its best form when following the simplicity of the chiffon cloth ones-that is, when it is laid in flat, irregular tucks, fastened down the front with a side frill that is moderate in size and is not pulled out to the shoulders in the grotesque manner that has prevailed since summer.

The only objection to a white wash blouse is that it does not look smart when the coat 4s removed at any gathering, especially with the high waisted skirts that are now in fashion. They demand a blouse that carries out their own color; otherwise the line of

Novelty features in suits and separate coats consist of the sloping shoulder, belted and collarless effects, long rolling revers, side buttoning and

Cont Novelties.

Fashionable Lace. Black lace is extremely fashlonable this senson, as are all the embroideries, nets and laces.

Point d'Esprit Fichu. Point d'esprit of the finest quality edged with shadow lace makes s charming fichu.

Beaver Hats. Hats in the softest of beavers are in demand for every day wear

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Attorneys-at-Law.

H. WILSON ATTORN

Office adjacent to Post Office in Dimmic office, Housesda e. Ph. WM. H. LEE, Office over post office. All legal busines promptly attended to. Honesdale, Pa.

E. C. MUMFORD,
Office-Liberty Hall building, opposite the Post Office, Honesdale, Pa.

Office over Postoffice, Honesdale Pa. HARLES A. McCARTY

Special and prompt attention given to the collection of claims. Office, City Hall, Honesdaie, Pa.

M. ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW Office in the Court House, Housedale

PETER H. ILOFF,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW
Office-Second floor old Savings Hebuilding Honesdaie, Pa. SEARLE & SALMON.

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS-AT-LAY Offices lately occupied by Judge Searle

CHESTER A. GARRATT, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW Office adjacent to Post Office. Honesdale,

Dentists.

DR. E. T. BROWN,

Office-First floor, old Savings Bank builting, Honesdale, Pa.

DR. C. R. BRADY, DENTIST, HONESDALE, PA.

1011 MAIN ST. Citizens' Phone

Physicians.

P. B. PETERSON, M. D. 1. 1126 MAIN STHEET, HONESDALE, PA Lye and Ear a specialty. The litting of glass es given careful attention.

L WERY. - Fred. G. Rickard has re moved his livery establishment from corner Church street to Whitney's Ston

ALL CALLS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. FIRST CLASS OUTFITS. 75%

SPENCER

The Jeweler

would like to see you if you are in the market;

JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, WATCHES, CLOCKS, DIAMONDS, AND NOVELTIES

"Guaranteed articles only sold."

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 renable store than ours. It would be impossible for more care to be taken in the selection of drugs, etc., or in the compounding. Prescrip-tions brought here, either night or day, will be promptly and accurately compounded by a competent registered pharmacist and the prices will be most rea-

O. T. CHAMBERS,

PHARMACIST. Opp. D. & H. Station Honesbalk, PA.

OLD DR. THEEL & DR. W. L. THEEL

HOTEL ST. DENIS BROADWAY and 11th ST.

Within easy access of every point of in-trees. Full block from Wanamaker's, we minutes walk of Shopping District. NOTED FOR: Excellence of cuising, and arising appointments, courted as a river and homelike surroundings.

Dennes \$1.00 per day and up Sith privilege of Bath EUROPEAN PLAN

d Hois Breaklast . . 50e WILL TAYLOR & SON, Inc.