THE CITIZEN, FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1913.

PAGE SEVEN



We are frequently asked to give suggardening purposes. Space does not permit of our answering such a comand we take this opportunity to cover shine. the subject in detail.

Let us suppose that your back yard is about 25 feet wide and 80 feet deep. pergola and train grapes over it. Dela-It is fenced in and is pretty sunny most of the day. There is a back Concords on the sunny. Grapes make gate and a walk leading from the a fine screen for any small buildings, house to the gate. How shall we lay ash boxes, etc., in the yard. out our garden to get the greatest amount of returns in fruit and at the same time secure the most beautiful 20 plants each of blackberries, raspeffect.

grass and flowers to fill in the odd cor- to vegetables and flowers. ners. Most of our fruit bearing shrubs and trees are as beautiful as any flowering shrubs, many of the fruits themselves are highly decorative, and our anticipation of harvest time lends a very tangible interest, which is lacking in merely decorative plants.

Plant a row of dwarf pear trees flat along the south side of one wall and train them in the espalier, vine like, form on a trellis. Use Dwarf Seckle the fruit matures earlier, the trees and Bartlett pears. Along the wall facing east plant dwarf peaches (Crawfords are fine) and train them in the same way. Plant from four to six feet duced will be nearly as great. Try branches to grow.



# CUTTING BACK FRUIT TREES

### Care Should Be Exercised Not to Touch Lower Limbs When Not Necessary-Keep Low-Headed.

A great many factors enter into the determination of just how a tree should be cut back. In this article, says a Colorado bulletin, only a general rule can be given. Only three to five of the best limbs should be cut back to 8 or 12 inches, making the cut just in the direction in which the limb should grow,

All trees should be kept low-headed. Be careful not to cut off the lower limbs when it is not necessary, as attention, such as placing wire supthey are usually the very ones to be ports on either side of them, or tyto 24 inches from the ground. If the ange rust on blackberries. The distree has been pruned so that the top

· /VI

Dwarf cherries or dwarf apples may gestions regarding the best way to utilize the ordinary city back yard for where they will take up very little room, but care must be taken that plants near the north side of any wall prehensive question for each inquirer are far enough away to get some sun-

A very satisfactory plan for the walk is to cover it with a latticed ware grapes on the shadier side and

A strawberry bed 10 feet by 20 feet, close to the pears, and three rows of berries and currants will fill up the In the first place, give fruit and half of the garden next to one long vegetables the right of way, using side and the balance can be devoted

We prefer dwarf fruit trees to the full sized ones because they come into bearing very early, require much less care, and produce fined fruit in very good quantity. Dwarf pears are very satisfactory. Prune and fertilize and spray properly and your dwarf fruit trees will bear heavily every year.

By planting them against the sunny side of a wall and training like vines, decorate the wall and they take up much less room than if planted in the open. The amount of edible fruit proapart and allow from four to six main some dwarf fruit trees yourself this year.

> Peach trees can stand more severe pruning than either cherry or apple. Peach trees should generally be cut off about 18 inches from the ground, and if these are any branches below that point they should be cut back to the first or second bud. Cherries or plums need practicaly no pruning except to cut the branches off a foot or so from the trunk.

# CUTTING OUT USELESS CANES

Should Be Removed Soon After Bearing, as They Draw Sap That Ought to Go to New Ones.

It will pay you well to remove raspberry and blackberry canes soon after bearing, for they draw from the roots some of the sap that should go to the new canes. Whenever the old canes are cut the new ones make a more vigorous growth, are in better condition to go throught the winter, and bear a large crop the following year Long-handled pruning shears are the best to use for cutting. Clip off the canes near the ground as soon as they have done bearing; then, some time before the next spring's cultivation. burn them; or else place them around

fruit trees as a mulch. When you are cutting out the old canes the new ones may need some Lowest limbs should be from 18 ing them to posts. Watch for the oreased' cane turns to a reddish color, is much higher than this, it is usually and dies. It is a germ disease, and the only way to prevent its spreading is to dig out the diseased plants and



Twenty Million Dollars Annual Grain Loss Caused by Rodents-Great Loss Partially Prevented by Concrete Corn Cribs.

[National Crop Improvement Service.] The department of agriculture, at Washington, has frequently called attention to the tremendous annual loss to the American farmers caused by rats. This amounts to over \$20,000,-000 each year. The corn belt farmer has learned to his sorrow that rats love grain. Anything that reduces the number of rats is a great economic gain to the community.

According to Uncle Sam's experts, rats kill poultry in broad daylight, and have been known to kill lambs and pigs, when they were only a few days old. The average house cat is no protection, and is almost as destructive to poultry and to wild birds, which are the farmers' friends, as are the rats. One family of rats in a few nights will eat, waste and pollute several bushels of grain when it is stored in the ordinary wooden bin or crib. They eat through the floor and sides of the bin, which not only allows a waste of the grain by leakage, but permits moisture to enter which adds to the loss.

For a number of years farmers have tried out various devices. Poison and traps have been used with some little success. Though poisons have been somewhat successful, they are much more successful in killing birds, poultry and domestic animals, the dog being especially likely to be poisoned.

## Japs Show the Way.

The Japanese found shortly after their late unpleasantness with Russia that they were threatened with the 'plague" and other highly contagious diseases which are carried by rats. They started in and killed them by the millions and, after reducing the number, figured out scientific methods to prevent the rats from obtaining They started to build concrete food. floors for all the buildings which contained rice and other food products until, at the present time, according to the Tokyo papers, there is practically no warehouse, grain elevator or any other structure intended for the storage of food products, which has not the floor and at least the first three or four feet above the ground built of concrete.

Apparently, however, the Japanese have not yet awakened to one of our most useful structures, the concrete silo. In a recent edition, however, of the American Guernsey Breeders Journal it was stated that a Japanese graduate from one of our agricultural colleges is taking a number of pure bred dairy cows, and is going to build a number of reinforced concrete silos in the northern part of Japan, and run a model dairy farm according to American methods.

### Fireproof as Well as Rat Proof.

The prevention of waste by rats has almost overshadowed the more important fact that concrete structures are absolutely fireproof.



IMPORTANT Size of Cloth The semination cloth thould be 9 inches wide and 60 inches long. This bleached muslim such as allows about 16 inches at such and for rolling. Sheets and pillow slips. FOR TESTING ON THE FARM

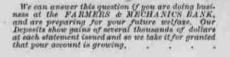
Lay the cars out side by side on a board or table. Discard all ears which look too poor to plant. Ar-singe the remaining ears which is to be tested and number them as shown in cut No. 2. This method is separating with nails into bunches of ten will make it necessary to number only each tenth ear. Wark the numbers on the board or table at the butts if the ears. (See Cut No. 2.)

CUT No. 2

FOR TESTING IN THE SCHOOLS FOR TESTING IN THE SCHOOLS The boys and girls testing in schools, should num-rer the ears to correspond with thesnumbers in the guarse on the cloth by fastening a small piece of schoord or paper to buit of each ear with a nail. Always number the ears beforce removing the ternels. Moisten cloth by diping in water. Be-nove six kernels from ear No 1, taking kernels from liferent parts of the ears and piace them in square No. 1, gorm side up and with the tips of all the ternels month of the same direction. In like namer take six kernels from ear No.2 and piace in quarse No. 2 and so on until all the squares are und.

Ilied. When all the squares have been filled, again mois-en the cloth and roll up carefully so that none of he kernels will be displaced. The a string around her oil just light enough, and not too tight, to hold he kernels in place. (See cut No. 1 at top.)

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THE QUESTION ANSWERED. Spring Time is the Best Time

# **Buy a Home**

Below is a list of exceptionally fine and up-to-date residences and business places in Honesdale that can be purchased upon easy terms. Now is the time to buy.

Fourteen-room brick and stone dwelling, located on Main street, is one of the most aristocratic places in Honesdale. Rooms are spacious and spring water is in the house. Garage on premises, beautiful lawn and chain the store the store of t and shade trees.

Ten-room two story frame dwell-ing located on Court, west side of street between Eighth and Ninth streets. Modern throughout. Large lot, place for excellent garden. Building in first-class condition.

Double dwelling on East street extension. Nine rooms in each apart-ment. House well and substantial-ly built. Rents for \$34. Would make good investment. Lot 100x175 feet. Room on premises for another building building.

Eight-room house, all improvements, located East street extension. All improvements, hard wood floors, good dry cellar, large porch bay windows. Chicken house, capacity 50 birds. Lot 52x125 feet.

Eight-room residence corner of

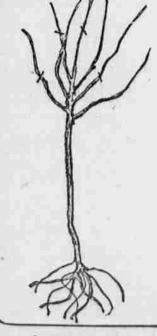
berry river. Ideal place for party who desires small farm near town.

Modern House in Honesdale-Brick, contains steam heating plant, gas and other modern appointments. Lot 50x125 feet. Good garden, barn, and chicken house on prem-ises. Property in first-class condi-tion. Was recently improved. One of Honesdale's best properties.

Building Lot in Honesdale-Located on Court street in one of prettiest residential sections of Honesdale. Size 63x125 feet. Story and a half house on property. Property in good condition.

Honesdale-Two building lots and house on Sixteenth street, Size of property 100 x 100 feet. Situated in finest residential section of town.

Court and Eleventh streets. House in first-class condition. All modern improvements, located on west side of Court street. Cash Bakery For Sale Cheap. Place enjoys an excellent trade. Well established lunch rooms in con-nection with business. Books open Modern dwelling in Honesdale seeker.



### **Cutting Back Trees**

best to cut the entire top off about three feet from the ground and depend upon forming the top from limbs which come out below this point.

I N THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF PENN-SYLVANIA.

In Bankruptey No. 2442.

In the matter of ARTHUR B. WHEELER, Bankrupt. To the creditors of Arthur B. Wheeler, of Lakewood, county of Wayne, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the fifth day of April, 1913, the said Arthur B. Wheeler was duly adjudg-ed bankrupt; and that the first meeting of his creditors will be meeting of his creditors will be held at the office of the referee, in the borough of Honesdale, county of Wayne, and within the said district upon the 24th day of April, 1913, at 10 a. m., at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their tlaims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such oth-er business as may properly come before said meeting.

W. H. LEE. Referee in Bankruptcy. Honesdale, 9th April, 1913. 1 11

TO RENEW STRAWBERRY BEDS Soil Between Rows Should Be Loosened Thoroughly and Kept Entirely Free From Weeds.

burn them.

To renew a strawberry bed that is in its second year, or older, plow up a good share of the old plants if the bed has been kept in such shape that it is at all easy to separate them. If they are mixed remove all but a strip of plants six or seven inches wide in each row. If the bed has got weedy during the bearing season, it is well to mow it close with - scythe, allow the math to lie until dry, and burn it on the bed.

This will not injure the roots of the plants seriously, and will kill a good many fungus spores. The soil between the rows should be loosened thoroughly and kept free from weeds for the remainder of the season. If rains come a great many runners will start out on the clean earth, and these will give the plants needed for next year.

Ashes for Grapes, Save all the wood ashes for fertilizing grape vines.

N OTICE OF INCORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made by C. C. Lozier, L. E. Richardson and William Pentecost to the Governor of Pennsylva-nia on the 19th day of April, 1913, crib can be built at an approximate nia on the 19th day of April, 1913, at 10 o'clock a. m., under the pro-visions of an Act of Assembly en-titled "An Act to provide for the Incorporation and Regulation of Certain Corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and the several sup-plements thereto, for a charter for an intended componention to be called an intended corporation to be called The cost would vary somewhat in difthe

to manufacture cut glass and articles lumber, which now must be hauled. used in making cut glass, and for long distances from Canada, the north-CHESTER A. GARRATT.

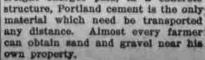
Solicitor. Honesdale, Pa., March 26, 1913. 26w3.

The fire protection in Japan is better in proportion to the area covered than that of the corn belt farmer, who generally has a house, barns, etc., in the center of a large area, the average farm in Illinois being 123 acres. If American farmers would follow the example of the careful Japs in the use of concrete and build their own corn cribs, etc., of this material, they would quickly discover that they had, obtained a cormanent structure at a moderate first cost. There is nothing to rot or decay in a concrete corn crib. Rats cannot eat holes through the floors and sides and it is absolutely fireproof. It can easily be kept in a clean and sanitary condition. There are no heavy yearly expenses for repairs or paint.

### Advantages of Concrete.

A concrete corn crib, like any other concrete structure, rapidly pays for its first cost. This is especially true when the farmer does the work during the winter. Feeding floors, fence posts, sidewalks and other conveniences of concrete, can also easily be built during the winter at a small cost. Plans can be obtained free from practically a.l Agricultural colleges or any of the large cement companies, showing how such structures should be constructed.

The shape of a concrete corn crib is not material, but the farmers should plan their crib for the greatest economy of space and convenience in filling, depending upon the method used by each individual farmer. A concrete floor five inches thick for a corn cost of ten cents per square foot. This gives a general idea of the cost of the whole structure, which may also be built of concrete blocks, provided that the floor and at least two feet of the walls are built of solid concrete. ferent localities, depending upon the nearness of sand and gravel. Unlike many other materials, especially west or the far south, and excessive freight charges paid, in a concrete structure, Portland cement is the only material which need be transported



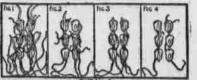


22



CUT No. 5 CUT No. 5 Place the rolls containing the kernel i into any sucket or pall standing thom on end with the tips ar small ends of the kernels pointing downward. Don't pack the rolls in tight. Ten or twelveroils in a ten quart pall are sufficient. Fill the pail with water, good and warm. Set the pall on several thicknesses of newspaper or wrapping paper, and ind over the bucket to retain the heat. (See cuts Nos. 5 and 4). In three to twelve hours unwrap, arain off the water, and then cover top ends of the rolls with wet cloth and again wrap up as described above. CUT No. 3

Keep Rolls Moist-Don't Let Them Dry Out In about two days it is always best to remove the newspapers and cloth. Fill the pall with warm water usain and let stand for five or ten minutes until the rolls are thoroughly scaked, then drain of as before and replace the covering. Keep the pall in a room where it will not get too coid as night. Don't let it freeze under any circumstances.



CUT No.5 How to Read the Test In seven or eight flays when the stam syn about two or eight flays when the stam syn about two or eight flays when the stam syn as not to mispice the sense of the syn eight in each of the squares and save for only those ears the kernels of which show tigorous root and stem sprouts. (See cot Diseard all ears the kernels of which show more deak kernels (See fig. 2); weak apro-fig. 3); or kernels affected with monid, wh the sprouts, after they have started. (S The saw dusthor is also an inexpessive and method or testing seed. Full directions for be obtained from the Grop Improvement mittee.



stating that you saw an account of it

in this paper.

nection with business. Books open to prospective purchaser. One best paying stands in Honesdale. If sold now, a big bargain awaits hustling young man.

Good Building Lot- Located in Texas No. 4, Green street, within 15 minutes' walk from Honesdale postoffice. Ground practically level. Size of lot 60x75 feet. Property commands beautiful view of land-scape. Will be sold cheap. Rare bargain.

Any of the above properties can be purchased at reasonable prices. Terms made easy to all purchasers. For prices and further description apply to office of



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AUVEILISE III INC GITIZEN TRY A CENT-A-WORD

Honesdale—Ten-room house on Main street. Lot 50x200 feet. One of nicest locations for residence.

Will be sold cheap. Three-story brick building on West side of Main street between Sixth and Seventh streets. Building

investment.