

Crop Improvement

Mix brains with sweat and your acres will produce more.

THE SAWDUST BOX GERMINATION TEST

POPULAR METHOD FOR TESTING LARGE QUANTITIES OF SEED.

Making the Test.—There are several excellent seed corn testers on the market. Probably no method is better suited to all conditions than what is known as the sawdust germination box method, which is briefly described as follows:—

Getting Ready.—Make a box three to four inches deep and 30x30 inches in dimensions. Fill the box about half full of moist sawdust well pressed down so as to leave a smooth, even surface. The sawdust should be put in a gunny sack and set in a tub of warm water for at least an hour (or still better, over night) so that it will be thoroughly moistened before using.

Rule off a piece of good white cloth (sheeting) about the size of the box, into squares, checker-board fashion, two and one-half inches each way. Number the squares 1, 2, 3, etc. Place the cloth on the sawdust and tack it to the box at the corners and edges. Lay out the ears to be tested side by side on planks, tables, or on the floor, remove one kernel from near the butt, middle and tip of the ear; turn the ear over and remove three kernels from the opposite side in like manner, making six kernels in all, thus securing a sample from the entire ear. Place the six kernels at the end of the ear from which they are taken. Use care that the kernels do not get mixed with those from the ear next to it. After the kernels are removed, boards may be laid over the rows of ears to keep them in place until the result of the germination is known. Place the kernels from the ear of corn No. 1 in square No. 1 of the germination box; from ear No. 2 in square No. 2; and so on with all the ears. Lay a piece of good cloth on top of the kernels and dampen it by sprinkling water over it. Then place over this a cloth considerably larger than the box and fill in on top of this about two inches of moist sawdust and pack it

sprouts should be at least two inches long.

Throw out all ears showing weak germination as well as the dead ears. Advantages of the Sawdust Germination Box.—1. It costs nothing but a little time and labor. 2. It furnishes nearly natural or normal conditions. 3. The sawdust is light, clean, and easy to get and handle in February, March and April, when the testing should be done; is a good non-conductor of heat and cold, so that the temperature is kept even during germination, and holds the moisture so perfectly that there is no danger of drying out.

The number of boxes required will depend upon the amount of seed to be tested and the time limit. Where several boxes are used, we generally stack them up, one on top of the other. When the first set of boxes has been taken off, it is a good plan to put another set over at once, and while the corn in these is sprouting, the first set of ears can be butted and tipped, shelled, graded and hand-picked. If more than one kernel of the six fail to grow, the ear should be discarded.

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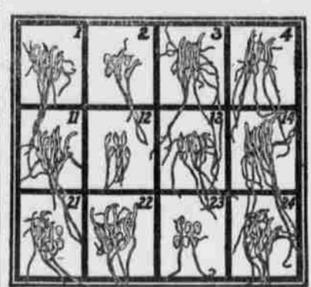


Fig. 3—Showing sprouts in the germinating test at the end of eight days. Nos. 1, 3, 4, 11, 14, 22 and 24 show strong germination. The ears from which these kernels were selected should be saved for planting. Nos. 2, 12, 13, 21 and 23 show weak vitality and should be discarded.

If only one kernel fails to grow, the ear should generally be discarded; unless it is an especially good ear in other respects, when it might be well to give it another trial in the next test.

Ears whose kernels mold badly in the germination box should be discarded. If the kernel shows weak, spindling sprouts, or a part of them are very weak and uneven, the ear should be thrown out to make place for an ear whose kernels give strong, vigorous sprouts. Remember that the kernels which are slow to sprout and are weak will be behind the strong ones in the field, and being shaded by them will give us weak, runty stalks with small ears.

Poor seed means poor stand, with missing hills; one-stalk hills with weak stalks, producing little or nothing, also wasted land and wasted labor; it means less than 30 bushels of corn per acre instead of 50 or 60; it means that we produce on an average in each hill just one small ear of corn weighing less than ten ounces.

THE FARMER WHO KNEW.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

An old-time farmer was examining the collection of ears being tested at the Wulfekuhler state bank at Leavenworth, Kan.

"I can tell good seed corn just by the looks and feel of it," said he. "There's what I call a good ear for seed."

Mr. Wulfekuhler took the number of the ear and then turned to the tester and located the square in which the test kernels from this particular ear had been planted. They had not sprouted.

"That just shows," said Mr. Wulfekuhler, "what we are up against. The great trouble is that most of all these farmers do not believe what we tell them. They still think they can pick grain by looking at it. That 'think' of theirs will cost the United States a hundred million dollars this year."

SEE HERE, BOYS AND GIRLS.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

It is so simple to test seed corn before planting that a child may do it. The Council of Grain Exchanges is conducting a nation-wide campaign in favor of this step toward scientific farming. They say:

"You lose \$4 when you plant an ear of corn that will not grow. "Seed selection will add 10 bushels an acre to the corn crop. "Pure seed means 1,000,000 more bushels of corn in a county. "School children can make the best that means a \$500,000 boost to the corn crop value of a county."

Here's a chance, surely, for the boys and girls, too young to vote, to perform a service to their country, that will outweigh anything the average politician does. The young patriots should get busy.

DEPTH TO PLOW FOR CORN.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

What is known as deep plowing is generally not advisable in the corn belt, although the loose soils and bottom lands may be plowed much deeper than the black prairie soils with less danger of bad results. There is seldom any advantage in plowing more than six inches deep either in spring or fall. If ground is to be plowed deeper than formerly it should be done in the fall. On heavy soils the bad effects of too deep plowing is often apparent for several years.

Never use the box the second time without first thoroughly scalding both the cloths and sawdust. (The cloth should be untacked and the sawdust removed to do this.) Do not open too soon. The stem

TEST-DON'T GUESS

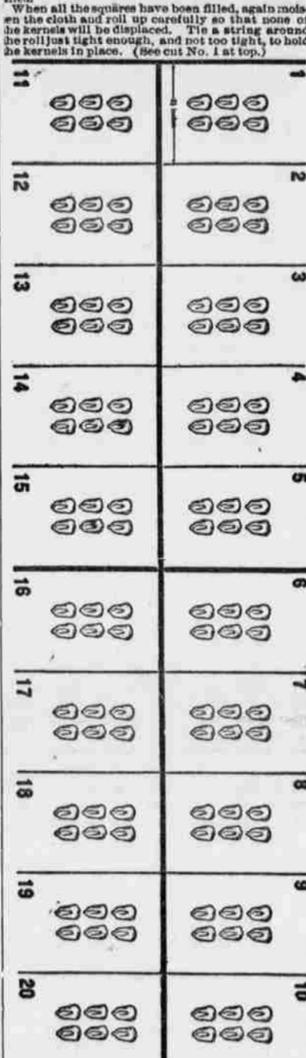


IMPORTANT Size of Cloth Quality of Cloth The germination cloth should be made of 36 inches wide from good quality of 60 inches long. This bleached muslin such as allows about 18 inches at is commonly used for each end for rolling. sheets and pillow slips.

FOR TESTING ON THE FARM Lay the ears out side by side on a board or table, discard the cloth and look for sprouts. Arrange the remaining ears which are to be tested and number them as shown in cut No. 2. This method if separating with nails into bunches of ten will make it necessary to number only each tenth ear. Mark the numbers on the board or table at the bottom of the ears. (See Cut No. 2.)

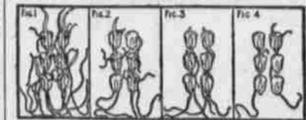


FOR TESTING IN THE SCHOOLS The boys and girls testing in schools, should number the ears to correspond with the numbers in the squares on the cloth by fastening a small piece of wire, or paper to butt of each ear with a nail. Always number the ears before removing the kernels. Moisture is gained by dipping in water. Remove six kernels from ear No. 1, taking kernels from different parts of the ear and place them in square No. 1, germ side up and with the tips of all the kernels pointing in the same direction. In like manner take six kernels from ear No. 2 and place in square No. 2 and so on until all the squares are filled. When all the squares have been filled, again moisten the cloth and roll up carefully so that some of the kernels will be displaced. Tie a string around the roll just tight enough, and not too tight, to hold the kernels in place. (See cut No. 1 at top.)



Place the rolls containing the kernels into any bucket or pail standing them on end with the tips of small ends of the kernels pointing downward. Don't pack the rolls in tight. An ear or two in a 2 quart pail are sufficient. Fill the pail with water, good and warm. Set the pail on several thicknesses of newspaper or wrapping paper, and fold over the bucket to retain the heat. (See cut No. 2 and 4.) In three to twelve hours, unwrap, drain off the water, and then cover top ends of the rolls with wet cloth and again wrap up as described above.

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 pail with warm water again and let stand for five or ten minutes until the rolls are thoroughly soaked, then drain off as before and replace the covering. Keep the pail in a room where it will not get too cold at night. Don't let it freeze under any circumstances.



How to Roll the Test Cloth In seven or eight days when the stem sprouts are about two inches long, unroll the cloth carefully so as not to mistake the germination. Examine the kernels in each of the squares and save for planting only those seeds the kernels of which show strong, vigorous root and stem sprouts. (See cut No. 3, Fig. 3.) Discard all ears the kernels of which show one or more dead kernels (see Fig. 3); weak sprouts. (See Fig. 3); or kernels affected with mold, which kills the sprouts, after they have started. (See Fig. 4) This method is also an inexpensive and accurate method of testing seed. Full directions for same can be obtained from the Crop Improvement Committee.

Furnished by Crop Improvement Committee Council of Grain Exchanges Address BERT BALL, Secretary, Room L, Board of Trade, Chicago

PRICE LIST In cloth, 10c. each; in cloth, 75c. per doz. in cloth, \$8. per 100. Special prices on lots of 500 or more. Paper poster, two-squares of cloth tester, \$3.50 per thousand.

Let's Quit Guessing and Go To Testing! Start Rolling Cloth at This End.

When ordering the scientific corn tester kindly mention The Citizen, stating that you saw an account of it in this paper.

LAKEVILLE.

Lakeville, April 17.

A number of friends assembled at the M. E. parsonage Friday last, April 11th, and tendered Rev. S. Treat a surprise. The event was the 40th anniversary of his birth. At 12, noon, a bountiful dinner was served. The table was neatly arranged in the center. The birthday cake was surrounded by 40 lighted candles. The afternoon was spent in music and singing. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. F. Simons and son Dean, Mr. and Mrs. John Becker and daughter, Edna, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Harlow and children, Olive and Lloyd Martin of Ledgole, Mrs. James Noble, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Bidwell, Mrs. G. Pennell and daughter, Miss Cora, Mrs. F. E. Carlton, Misses Cora Bidwell, Louise Reer, Mary Roche, Ruth Noble, and Lester Carlton, of Arlington, Emory Dutter and Mrs. Martha Lovelless of this place. Wishing the pastor many happy returns of the day all left at 5 o'clock.

Miss Florence A. James, of Hawley, passed Sunday last with her parents, A. C. James and wife at Lake James.

News has been received by Lafayette James that his grand-daughter, Olive M. Walker, is very ill with pneumonia at her home at White Mills.

Rev. S. Treat leaves today for Wilkes-Barre to attend Wyoming conference. There will be no services on this charge next Sunday except Sunday school at 10 a. m. The teachers will be chosen at that time. Please come out.

Frank Sheeley and friend, George Paterson, from Stroudsburg, are the guests of William and Mrs. Sheeley here.

On Wednesday, April 9th, a very pleasant evening was passed at the home of Rev. and Mrs. Stephen Treat by about 45 friends and neighbors. The evening was delightfully spent in playing games, music and singing, after which a dainty lunch was served. The crowd dispersed at 12:30, having enjoyed every moment.

J. M. Carefoot is ill with bronchial pneumonia. Dr. White is in attendance. Jesse Davis is also ill with the same disease.

HAMLIN.

Hamlin, April 17.

Miss Martha Goodrich visited friends here over last Sunday. She expects soon to return to her home in Hawley for a few weeks.

On Thursday next the Ladies' Aid will meet at the church for the purpose of a spring house cleaning.

Mrs. Agnes Moore, who has for some time past been caring for Mrs. Angeline Williams, returned on Monday to her home in Hollisterville.

An open installment of the officers of the I. O. O. F. will be held in the hall here on the evening of Tuesday, April 23rd.

The Pomona Grange will meet in Hamlin on May 14th. A good attendance is desired.

The Encampment will hold a supper in the I. O. O. F. hall on Tuesday evening, April 22nd.

Mrs. Otto Dolmetsch has been visiting relatives in Scranton during the past few days.

Rev. Mr. Coney will conduct services in St. John's Episcopal church on Tuesday evening, April 22.

School will close here on Thursday of this week.

Mrs. James Hine line is visiting her son, Ernest Williams, at Olyphant.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Pelton spent last Sunday in Scranton.

Miss Martha Goodrich visited friends here over last Sunday. She expects soon to return to her home in Hawley for a few weeks.

Rev. O. G. Russell is attending conference at Wilkes-Barre this week.

The Booklover's club spent a pleasant afternoon last week as the guests of Miss D. P. Hamlin. The next meeting will be with Miss Florence Spangenberg.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Adolph Linke, et ux. of Texas, to Charlotte Reinhard, same, land in Texas township, on road from Seelyville to Bethany; consideration given as \$1,600.

Merle B. Mitchell, et ux., of Damascus, to Martha R. Mitchell, same, land in Damascus township, containing 66 acres; consideration, \$1.

Patrick McNally et ux. of Texas, to Dora H. Driscoll, of same, land in Texas, \$1.

Merle B. Mitchell et ux. of Damascus, to Martha R. Mitchell of same, land in Damascus township; consideration \$1.

Andrew C. Allen, of Mount Pleasant, to Cora M. Allen, of same, land in Mount Pleasant township; \$1.

Warren K. Rutan et ux., of Palmyra, to Henry Ludwig, same, land in Palmyra township; \$650.

Nettie G. (Ham) Haggerty and John Haggerty et al., to John R. Wizard, of Berlin, land in Berlin township; \$1.

W. H. Colwell, guardian, of Irma Ham, to John R. Wizard, Berlin, land in Berlin township; consideration \$1.

ENGLISH BOYS HAVE LOST ART OF PLAYING AT SCHOOL

So Many Children Forced to Labor They Are Dull.

That boys are losing the art of playing is a deduction to be drawn from the numbers of juvenile workers in Lancashire (England) towns. Owing to a shortage of labor many boys of school age are said to be working for hours before school in the morning, during the dinner interval and then again at night.

"I have seen children fall asleep at their desks," said Robert Henderson, the president of the Manchester Certified Class Teachers' association. "It is a fact," he added, "that the boys have forgotten how to play. They are dull, heavy and listless and rarely play proper games."

HAVE A HEALTHY SKIN.

Wonderful Discovery That Quickly Clears the Skin.

Don't envy every complexion you see, and wish for something that would give to your skin the flush and beauty of youth, but go today and secure a jar of Hokara, the cream that acts with nature in restoring skins to their normal health and beauty.

Hokara is entirely different from ordinary preparations, as it contains no grease, lead or mercury, is anti-septic and healing, and possesses curative properties that exert a remarkable and quick action on any form of skin blemish or trouble, no matter how severe.

A good way to test Hokara is to wash the face or hands thoroughly, then apply a little Hokara to the face or hands and rub until it rolls out. The amount of dead black skin and dirt that come out will make you think your skin was never clean before.

People who have had skin troubles for thirty years have found almost instant relief and complete cure in Hokara.

Liberal jar for 25c. Larger sizes 50c and \$1.00. Sold on guarantee and recommended by

THE PEIL, DRUGGIST.

MASTER'S SALE

Valuable Heavily Timbered REAL ESTATE In Partition.

The undersigned, a Master appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Susquehanna county to make sale of the real estate in partition proceedings between William Main et al. plaintiffs, and Robert H. Rose et al. defendants, will expose to public sale and vendue at the Court House in Montrose, Pa., on Thursday, the 15th day of May, 1913 at two o'clock p. m., the following described real estate:

FIRST PIECE:—Comprising 284 1-4 acres, more or less.

This piece is covered with heavy timber chiefly hemlock, original growth and also a portion of the waters and ground thereunder of "Silver Lake," one of the most beautiful fresh water lakes in northeastern Pennsylvania, and shore line thereof about three-quarters of a mile, making a very attractive spot for cottages, fishing and boating; in the center of the hill country of Pennsylvania about 1800 feet above sea level.

SECOND PIECE:—Comprising 895 3-4 acres more or less.

This piece consists almost entirely of very heavy virgin hemlock interspersed with some pine and hardwood; one of the most valuable timber tracts of its size in the state of Pennsylvania. Within easy reach of railroad and shipping facilities, being within ten miles of D., L. & W. R. R. and L. V. R. R.

Any further information desired concerning either tract will be furnished by the Master, together with map of the tract.

JOHN S. COURTRIGHT, Master. Montrose, Sus'q'a Co., Pa. A. B. SMITH, Attorney. Montrose, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

Estate of AZUBA J. MANDEVILLE, Late of Borough of Honesdale.

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 for settlement.

JOHN E. MANDEVILLE, Executor. Hawley, Pa., March 24, 1913.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

Estate of W. Francis Decker, M. D., or William Francis Decker, Jr., Deceased.

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

LAURA M. DECKER, Admin'x. Newfoundland, Wayne county, Pa. Or to her attorney, Furman Sheppard Phillips, 707 Betz Bldg., Philadelphia.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

Estate of MARIA P. KESLER, Late of Honesdale.

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, for settlement.

FRANK E. SHERWOOD, MILLARD F. SHERWOOD, ALONZO T. SEARLE, Executors. Honesdale, Pa., March 24, 1913.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE

Estate of FANNIE BROWN, Late of Brooklyn, Deceased.

The undersigned, auditor, appointed to report distribution of said estate, will attend to the duties of his appointment on THURSDAY, APR. 17, at 10 a. m. at the office of Searle & Salmon in the borough of Honesdale, at which time and place all claims against said estate must be presented, or recourse to the fund for distribution will be lost.

C. P. SEARLE, Auditor. Honesdale, March 24, 1913.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Maria A. Hulthorn, Late of Preston, deceased.

The undersigned an auditor appointed to report distribution of said estate, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Tuesday, May 20, 1913, 2 P. M., at his office in the borough of Honesdale, at which time and place all claims against said estate must be presented, or recourse to the fund for distribution will be lost.

F. P. KIMBLE, Auditor. Honesdale, April 12, 1913.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Attorneys-at-Law.

M. E. SIMONS, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office in the Court House, Honesdale Pa.

SEARLE & SALMON, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS-AT-LAW. Offices lately occupied by Judge Searle

CHESTER A. GARRATT, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office—Dimmick Building, Honesdale, Pa.

W. M. H. LEE, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office, Foster Building. All legal business promptly attended to. Honesdale, Pa.

MUMFORD & MUMFORD, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS-AT-LAW. Office—Liberty Hall building, Honesdale

HOMER GREENE, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office: Reif Building, Honesdale.

CHARLES A. McCARTY, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Special and prompt attention given to the collection of claims. Office: Reif Building, Honesdale.

Physicians.

P. B. PETERSON, M. D. 1126 MAIN STREET, HONESDALE, PA. Eye and Ear a specialty. The fitting of glasses given careful attention.

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Special Attention Given to Transit Business. STONE BARN CHURCH STREET.

LEGAL BLANKS for sale at The Citizen office: Land Contracts, Leases, Judgment Notes, Warrantee Deeds, Bonds, Transcripts, Summons, Attachments, Subpoenas, Labor Claim Deeds, Commitments, Executions, Collector's and Constables' blanks.

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HONESDALE, PA.

—Bring your difficult job work this office. We can do it.



Fig. 1—Put two inches of this sawdust in the box and pack it down so that it is smooth and firm. It is now ready for the germination cloth. This box is 30x30x4 inches deep and will test 100 ears.

down firmly by treading with the feet. The edges of the cover may be folded over the sawdust in the box to prevent drying out. The box is now ready to set away until the kernels sprout. Keep in an ordinarily warm place like the living-room where it will not freeze. The kernels germinate in about eight days.

Remove the cover carefully to avoid displacing the kernels in the squares. Examine the kernels in each square in the germination box, and discard all ears whose kernels in the box are dead or show weak germination.

Special Things to Be Observed.—Be sure to soak the sawdust at least one hour—or better still, over night.

Use good quality of cloth (sheeting) for the cloth that is marked off in

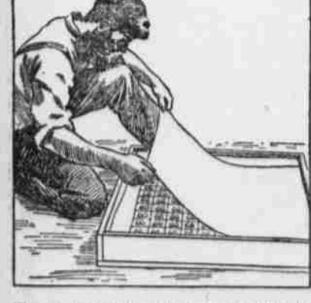


Fig. 2—Putting on the cover cloth. As soon as this is laid over the kernels, sprinkle a few handfuls of warm water over it to fit down tight over them. It is now ready for the larger cloth, on top of which is to be put two inches of sawdust.

squares and the cloth which is laid over the kernels. Leave at least two inches margin around the edges of the box to prevent freezing and drying out.

Rule the cloth off in large squares 2 1/2 x 2 1/2 inches. Never use the box the second time without first thoroughly scalding both the cloths and sawdust. (The cloth should be untacked and the sawdust removed to do this.) Do not open too soon. The stem