

FOR THE CHILDREN

Animal Fun.

A thick faced lamb came trotting by. "Pray, whither now, my lamb?" quoth I. "To have," said he, with n'er a stop. "My wool clipped off at the ba-ba shop."

I asked the dog, "Why all this din?" Said he, "I'm fashioned outside in. And all my nights and days I've tried My best to get the bark outside."

A hen was cackling loud and long. Said I to her, "How strange your song!" Said she, "'Tis scarce a song—in fact, It's just a lay, to be eggs-act."

I asked the cat, "Pray tell me why You love to sing." She blinked her eye. "My pur-puss, sir, as you can see, In to a-mews myself," said she.

Game of Colors. This is a game played by German children in New York. A row of children sit or stand on the doorsteps or against a wall. Opposite each other stand two girls, representing one the good, the other the bad angel. Every child chooses a color. The "mother" stands in front of the children. The "good angel" knocks and is answered by the mother:

"Who's knocking at the door?" "The Angel with the Golden Star." "What do you want?" "Blue." (Or any color.)

The "good angel" names a color. If it is one represented the angel takes the child, but if unsuccessful must retire, while the "bad angel," or the "angel with the pitchfork," comes forward and makes a similar demand. When all the children are divided a "tug of war" follows, as in "London bridge."

Geographical Game. Seat the players in a ring. Let the first one say aloud the name of a city, mountain, river, lake, etc., located in any part of the world, or any division of the earth previously agreed upon.

The next player must then give a name beginning with the last letter of the name just given, and the third must supply one beginning with the final letter of the second, and so on around the circle. Thus: American, Athens, Salem, Mobile, Erie, Ecuador, Rochester, Rome, etc.

Each player is allowed thirty seconds in which to think. If by the end of that time he fails to supply a name he must drop out of the game. The one who keeps up longest is champion.

Any player may at any time be challenged to give the geographical location of the place he has named. If he cannot do this he must pay a forfeit.

Game of Watchman. Have a sheet or screen so placed that shadows may be cast upon it. Facing it have one of the players sitting in such a position that he can see only the screen, not anything that is going on behind him. This player is called "the watchman."

Now, behind the watchman and at such a distance that there is space for a person to walk between the watchman and the light place a candle.

The object of the game is for the watchman to guess from the shadows cast who is passing behind him.

The players, going one by one, may disguise themselves by limping, bowing the head or wearing a hat, but generally the watchman, if he is discerning, may detect the player by some peculiarity. For every one he guesses correctly a forfeit must be paid by the one discovered.

A Spool Trick. Run a pin its whole length through the middle of a card. Place the card on the end of a spool in such a way as to allow the pin to hang down in the hole in the spool. Hold the spool upright and blow into the open end. However hard you blow, you will not be able to force the card away. If you blow steadily you can even turn the spool downward, and the card will still refuse to drop.

The card is held in place by suction. The thin film of air escaping with much force in all directions between the end of the spool and the card presents a smooth surface to which the card adheres as it would to glass, but with greater force, for the film of air is even smoother than glass. The pin serves only to prevent the card from working off at one side.—Youth's Companion.

About the Cat Family. It is a fact that a lion's, or a tiger's whiskers once taken off will never grow again. These animals shed their hair ordinarily once a year, all except the whiskers. The shedding depends entirely upon the climate, and there is a peculiar thing connected with it.

Men who have taken wild animals from Asia and Africa to Europe say that they never knew a lion or a tiger or any animal of the cat species to go through the Red sea without shedding. They will shed at Suzeim and come out with hair fresh and glossy as silk, and yet going through the Red sea they will shed again. No one has been able to account for it, but it is a fact nevertheless.

Gopher in the Hole. This game requires at least thirteen persons. Circles are formed by three players joining hands. These are the holes. In each hole is another player, who is a gopher. One extra player is outside and has no hole. At a given signal from the leader, who may be any one of the players, all the gophers have to change holes, and the one who is outside tries to get a hole. The one who is left out then becomes the homeless gopher.

Orchard Information

COMPOSITION OF THE PINK

Stem Should Be Strong Enough to Support Flower Without Drooping and With Broad Petal.

(By W. R. GILBERT.)

In a good pink the stem should be strong enough to support the flower without drooping, and not less than from ten to twelve inches high, which will elevate it above the foliage. The calyx or rod ought to be proportionately long, straight, and not to narrow, but correspond with the size of the flower, not incurved, but rather turned outwards, so that the flower may expand freely and without bursting out at the side. The petal should be broad, flat and substantial, and as free from indentation on the edges as possible. It is not desirable for the flower to be too double, and there ought to be a sufficient number of rows of petals to show symmetry without being crowded, each row being smaller in size than the next below, lying over each other in regular imbricated form. In a laced kind the betting should be even and equal in breadth, surrounding the outer edge of each petal and uniting with the eye. Whatever the color is it ought to be uniform, rich and solid. In the purple a rich purplish maroon, and in the red the nearer approach to scarlet the better. In all the classes the white ought to be clear and distinct, without blemish. Propagation is most readily accomplished by pipings—which are simply the tops of the shoots—struck under hand glasses; very strong soil should not be used for the pink, for too rich a compost only injures it and makes the color run. The most suitable soil is a fresh loam, only ordinarily fertile, the top spit of an old pasture, with a fourth part cow dung, and both thoroughly rotted together. Care should be used that there are no wireworms in it, as they are very destructive, not

only to the pink but also to the carnation and pinks. Where perfection is studied, it is best to have nothing else in the same bed, which may be 12 inches deep of the above named material. Plant about the middle of August, about eight inches apart, and make the soil somewhat solid around the neck of the plants, but do not bury too deeply. If dry weather should occur give a good soaking of water, but keep as dry as possible through the winter. Towards the end of April stir the soil and giving a top-dressing will greatly invigorate the plants and assist the bloom. As the flower stems approach blooming have in readiness a quantity of slender twigs; fix one to each plant and tie loosely with soft thread. When the flowers begin to expand, if it is desired to have them quite perfect, examine the pods, and if they appear to be opening more on one side than the other take a penknife and slit the closed divisions equally, but not so far as to let the petals fall down and out of place. At the time tie a small bit of bast round immediately under where slit; this will prevent bursting and keep the flower uniform in shape. If there be during blooming a thin covering of muslin fixed over the bed, and raised sufficiently high above the flower, so as not to rub them, the flowering will be considerably prolonged, and the colors much more distinct and clear. Where it is desirable to save seed and keep the progeny in class character, each class ought to be kept separately, and the flowers assisted by artificial fertilization, choosing those of the same class, with good marking, to hybridize with. The pink is easily forced and is a most desirable acquisition among early spring flowers. The care requisite to accomplish this object is very little. As soon as pipings can be had of forced plants strike them in pots or pans in sand under a hand glass in a gentle heat. After they have struck root gradually harden them off, and plant them out in well prepared beds, in which they will make strong plants, ready for lifting and potting by October; afterwards keep them in a cold frame. For forcing the Pheasant's Eye, white with dark eye; Moss's Red, which is later than the last, and Paddington Pink, which is later still, are the best. In forcing them they may be placed near the glass in any house where a temperature of 50 or 55 degrees is kept at night. Whatever house they are forced in care should be taken to keep them freely exposed to the sun, for this is the main secret of success



Another Fragrant Favorite—the Pink.

No Fool Like An Old Fool

By ELEANOR K. BEACH

"My son," said the senior Winthrop when his boy was about to leave him to enter into business in the city. "I will forgive you for anything except making a senseless marriage. In other words, I expect you to consider when you marry upon what you propose to support a wife. If you marry a girl who can do her part in the family financial requirements, well and good. If you secure an income to do it all yourself, well and good. But if neither of you has anything more than a pitance don't come to me for help. In short, I shall not want to see anything more of you. One word more: The worst thing you can do is to marry a girl brought up in affluence who has nothing on which to keep up a position."

Bob Winthrop chose what his father considered the worst thing he could do. Miss Rosalie Hilton was the daughter of a man who lavished luxuries upon her till she was twenty years old, then failed in business and died, leaving her with nothing at all. Bob was a gentleman-like, handsome chap and had not been long in town before he was received in society and met Miss Hilton just before misfortune befell her family. She had met many agreeable young men and had had a number of suitors, but between her and Bob came something that neither had felt before. Bob proposed and was accepted when he supposed he was considering his father's warning. Then came the crash, and the young man was not only too honorable to withdraw his offer, but he did not wish to withdraw it.

But he had a hard time in persuading Rosalie to marry him. She had a good head on her shoulders and realized what would likely be the result of marrying a man whose income did not admit of his supporting any wife at all, to say nothing of one who had been brought up in luxury, but since her heart was with Bob and he said he was willing to take the responsibility, if she was, she finally yielded and they became engaged.

Bob wrote his father all about it and received in reply: "They say there's no fool like an old fool. My opinion is that there could not possibly be a greater fool than a young fool."

Bob showed his father's letter to Rosalie. She said not a word in reply, but seemed to be doing a good deal of thinking. Presently she said: "Well, Bob, there's evidently no hope for us with your father. And your income is too small for us to marry on. Either you must consent to my doing something to earn money or we must give up marriage. I am well educated and shall teach."

"We needn't be married right off," said Bob. "Wait awhile." Six months of waiting passed, and Bob found it a depressing period. Rosalie went to live with an aunt in another city and wrote Bob that she was getting ready to teach. Then she wrote that she had found a position at a salary of \$800 a year. She could save most of it, and in a year they would have the wherewithal to start a fortune. Bob smiled at her way of expressing it, but a year seemed very long to him.

One day Bob received a letter from his father, who was a widower, that he had concluded to take a second wife. In order to glid his announcement he added that he would celebrate the event by giving his son \$10,000. If he chose to spend it in marrying a girl who had been born "with a silver spoon in her mouth" and who would doubtless spend the money or lose it within a year, he was welcome to do so. But he advised Bob to follow his father's example and marry a practical woman.

Bob sent the letter to Rosalie, who replied: "Why don't you go home and inspect your future stepmother? I have no confidence in the sense of old men in the matter of marriage. I notice your father doesn't mention his fiancée's age. Ten to one he has got hold of some chit, or rather some chit has got hold of him, and she'll lead him a dance. I've found a position as governess in the family of a widower, and he's bothering me to marry him."

Bob wrote his father, thanking him for his kind intention, and added, "I shall be able get off for the week end and will run down and see you to offer my thanks in person and meet the future Mrs. Winthrop."

Saturday evening Bob appeared in his father's house and was welcomed by his two younger sisters, aged respectively fourteen and ten. They were loud in their praises of their future stepmother. Then came the father, beaming all over with happiness. Bob asked if his father would take him to call on the lady during the evening, to which his father replied that the lady was in the house and would be down in a few minutes. As he spoke the words the door opened and she stepped into the room.

"For heaven's sake, Rosalie, what are you doing here?"

"I came here to disprove your father's words that a young fool is a worse fool than an old fool. I am the governess of your sisters and have become very much attached to them, also to your father."

The old man was much shocked and disappointed, but he finally decided to take it all in good part and consent to Bob's marriage provided Rosalie would finish the year as his daughters' governess.

POULTRY

CURE FOR BROODINESS

Two Methods Given for Breaking Up Setting Hens.

Strenuous Measures Must Be Adopted to Dissuade Fowl From Her Purpose—Leghorns Are Most Popular for Eggs.

(By PROF. JOHN WILLARD BOLTE.) Contrary to general impression, broodiness in hens is not a fever and we have no evidence to show that it is contagious. The ailment, if we may term it thus, appears without warning. The fowl may have been laying steadily and acting in a perfectly normal fashion, when suddenly she becomes imbued with a great distaste for active pursuits. She betrays a very crabbed disposition, rushing at her erstwhile friends and pecking them viciously whenever they approach her. Her plumage sticks out at right angles, making her appear about twice as large as usual. With head drawn deep into her hackle feathers and wings and body taking up as much space as possible, she mounts guard over her chosen nest and defies all comers.

The hen becomes broody because nature prompts her with a sudden desire for a brood of chicks. She probably does not know why she does it, as she will take to potatoes or door knobs as kindly as to eggs, but she



Excellent Egg Type.

sets when the time comes just the same, and she will keep on setting until you break her up or let her hatch out a brood of chicks.

This pertinacity would not be so important if it were not for the fact that she quits laying and stays quit. She has decided upon a vacation and she refuses to work during this period. The loss of a couple of months of a hen's time is not to be thought of at any period, and especially during the spring, which is the natural time for setting and heaviest egg production as well.

If we do not wish to set the hen on eggs we will have to adopt strenuous means to dissuade her from her purpose and start her to laying again. There are a number of successful ways of doing this, and conditions will indicate the most favorable. The main thing is to act promptly and be thorough.

Remove the broody hens from the nests each night, as they are most easily detected then. They stick to the nest instead of going to roost. Dust them thoroughly with insect powder and confine them in an open slat crate or cage in a cool, light location. Keep water before them and give nothing to eat except a little whole wheat and green stuff once a day. This will not hurt the hen and about three days of this "water cure" will convince her of the error of her ways.

Another good way is to have a separate pen with absolutely bare floor and walls, and no possible place to nest, and place all of the broody hens in it, in the company of two or three vigorous male birds. This scheme is frequently used on large poultry farms.

The heavier breeds are especially addicted to broodiness, the Asiatics being the worst offenders and the Plymouth Rocks and R. I. Reds leading in the American class. Leghorns and Minorcas and Hamburgs set so rarely that they cannot be depended on to raise their young. For this reason the Leghorns are the most popular breed for large egg farms, as they waste no time setting and the young are easily raised artificially.

Most Fertile Eggs. The eggs from mature hens will hatch better and produce stronger chicks than the eggs of pullets. They are usually larger, too.

Discarding Setting Hen. The old setting hen is gradually going out of business, with several hundred manufacturers of incubators and brooders as competitors.

Don't Change Its Mind. When once set, the incubator does not have the privilege of changing its mind as does old Biddy.

OVER 65 YEARS' EXPERIENCE PATENTS

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HARRISON & PATENT AGENTS, 300 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa. Patent taken through Munz & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the Scientific American.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE, Estate of CORNELIUS C. JADWIN, 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. EDGAR JADWIN, GRACE A. JADWIN, Executors. Honesdale, Pa., Aug. 25, 1913.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION, Estate of Orrin E. Babcock, late of Hawley. 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. HENRY F. BABCOCK, Admr. 1435 Church Ave., Scranton, Pa. Or John Conklin, Hawley, Pa. 69w6

IN re Executor's sale of real estate of H. J. Quinney, late of the Borough of Honesdale, deceased. Notice is hereby given that the Orphans' Court of Wayne County has fixed Monday, September 8, 1913, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the hearing of an application made by the Executor of H. J. Quinney, late of Honesdale, deceased, for a private sale of the real estate of said decedent, situated in the borough of Honesdale, for the sum of Sixteen Hundred Dollars. At which time and place any objections to a private sale on the terms set forth in the application will be heard. WILLIAM A. QUINNEY, Executor. 66w3

NOTICE. The Commissioners of Wayne county will receive bids for carpenter work in toilet room at the Court House. They will also receive bids for plumbing work in toilet room. Bids received up to noon Tuesday, September 2, 1913. Plans and specifications for above work can be seen at the Commissioners' office, at the court house. JOHN MALE, EARL ROCKWELL, NEVILLE HOLGATE, Commissioners. T. Y. Boyd, Clerk. 65eol3

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of John Kuhbach, Late of Honesdale, deceased. The undersigned an auditor appointed to pass upon the exceptions to account and to report distribution of said estate, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Thursday, Sept. 11, 1913, at 10 a. 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. E. C. MUMFORD, Auditor. Honesdale, Aug. 9th, 1913. 65w3

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 SEPTEMBER 12, 1913, at 11 A. M. All the defendant's right, title and interest in the following described property—viz:

All the surface or right of soil of and in all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the town of Brownvale, Clinton township, Wayne County, Pennsylvania, designated as 6250 feet of the westerly portion of lots No. 9 and No. 10 in Block No. 16 as described on the map of building lots of the town of Brownvale, being eighty feet on the easterly and westerly boundaries and fifty feet on the northerly and southerly boundaries and bounded easterly by portions of lots No. 9 and No. 10, owned by Joseph Scubix, southerly by lot No. 5; westerly by lands of the Hillside Coal & Iron Co.; and northerly by lot No. 11; being fifty feet on the westerly end of lots which Gregor Scubix granted and conveyed to Joseph Scubix by deed dated Aug. 18, 1906, and recorded in Deed Book No. 99, page 12. Also a free and unincumbered right of way and privilege of passage in and along a certain alley or passage six feet in breadth by fifty feet in depth, extending from the south-east corner of the land hereby conveyed east fifty feet along the southerly boundary of land still owned by Joseph Scubix to land of Anthony Drashler, where connection is made with the alley to the street. Excepting and reserving as excepted and reserved in the heretofore recited deed to Joseph Scubix. Being the same land granted and conveyed by Joseph Scubix to Frank Koenig by deed dated Aug. 31, 1910, and recorded in Deed Book No. 101, page 205.

Property above described improved with a two-story frame dwelling house. ALSO all the surface or right of soil of and in all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the town of Brownvale, Clinton township, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, distinguished as 100x50 feet of the westerly extremity of lots No. 9 and No. 10 in Block No. 16 as described in a map of building lots of H. W. Brown in said town of Brownvale, being eighty feet on the easterly and westerly boundaries, and bounded easterly by portions of lots No. 9 and No. 10, sold to Anthony Drashler; southerly by lot No. 8; westerly by land of the Hillside Coal & Iron Company; northerly by lot No. 11. Being the same property granted and conveyed to Joseph Scubix by Gregor Scubix by deed dated Aug. 18, 1906, and recorded in Deed Book No. 99, page 12. Excepting and reserving as excepted and reserved in last mentioned deed. Also excepting and reserving therefrom a lot 20x39 feet which was granted and conveyed by Joseph Scubix et ux. to Frank Koenig by deed dated Aug. 31, 1910, and recorded in Deed Book No. 101, page 305.

Improved with a two-story frame dwelling house. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Joseph Scubix at the suit of E. A. Bloxham. No. 53 June Term, 1913. Judgment, \$1700. Attorneys, Gardiner & Mumford. TAKE NOTICE—All bids and costs must be paid on day of sale or deeds will not be acknowledged. FRANK C. KIMBLE, Sheriff. Adv 65 2w

ABSOLUTE SECURITY. Wayne County Savings Bank HONESDALE, PA., 1871 42 YEARS OF SUCCESS 1913 THE BANK THE PEOPLE USE BECAUSE we have been transacting a SUCCESSFUL banking business CONTINUOUSLY since 1871 and are prepared and qualified to render VALUABLE SERVICE to our customers. BECAUSE of our HONORABLE RECORD for FORTY-ONE years. BECAUSE of SECURITY guaranteed by our LARGE CAPITAL and SURPLUS of \$550,000.00. BECAUSE of our TOTAL ASSETS of \$3,000,000.00. BECAUSE GOOD MANAGEMENT has made us the LEADING FINANCIAL INSTITUTION of Wayne county. BECAUSE of these reasons we confidently ask you to become a depositor. COURTEOUS treatment to all CUSTOMERS whether their account is LARGE or SMALL INTEREST allowed from the FIRST of ANY MONTH on Deposits made on or before the TENTH of the month. OFFICERS: W. B. HOLMES, President. H. S. SALMON, Cashier. A. T. SEARLE, Vice-President. W. J. WARD, Asst. Cashier. DIRECTORS: T. B. CLARK, H. J. CONGER, J. W. FARLEY, E. W. GAMMELL, W. B. HOLMES, F. P. KIMBLE, W. F. SUYDAM, C. J. SMITH, A. T. SEARLE, H. S. SALMON.