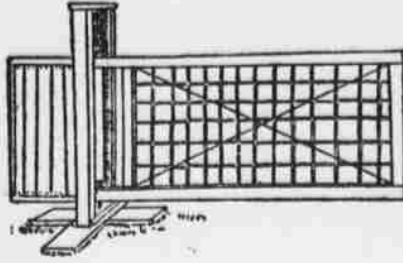


# FARM & GARDEN

## GATE NEVER SAGS.

Essential That Can Be Cheaply Constructed and Kept in Repair.

In order to build a gate that will never sag and requires very little repairing countersink two pieces and pin them together. Then set up two 2x4 pieces two feet higher than the gate so it can be raised in winter.



## Wire-Covered Gate That Balances.

Mortise and set in between the cross-pieces, which are 12 inches apart, the board, A, and fasten a cap to the top of the frame. The gate is 16 feet long, 12 feet being for the gateway and four feet for the weights to balance it. The frame is 2x4's. Cover the 4-foot end with boards and fill with enough stones to balance it when hung. Cover the gate with wire fencing and hang by a chain. Put a bolt through the lower part of the frame into the crosspiece, A.

## For the Amateur.

It is well to cultivate as soon as possible following a shower, for the rain packs the earth hard, and rapid evaporation of the moisture results.

In thinning flowers and vegetables, do the work thoroughly. It may seem almost cruel, but the results will justify the action. If you have any wood ashes and soot, apply the former to the fruit trees and the soot to the rose bushes.

Keep the suckers pinched from fruit and ornamental trees; never let them grow over an inch.

The new strawberry bed should be thoroughly cultivated and free from weeds.

It is a good plan for the amateur to prune his shrubs as soon as they have bloomed. Remove all dead wood and the branches that have just borne flowers. The new wood will bear next season's blossoms.

## Sand on Clay Subsoil.

If the sand is to be placed upon a clay subsoil, the clay surface should be plowed and harrowed to a depth of about four inches and then covered with six or eight inches of sand. Upon the completion of the mixing and puddling the road should be shaped while it is still soft enough to be properly finished with a scraper, and at the same time stiff enough to pack well under the roller or under the action of traffic.

## Transplanting Rhubarb.

Rhubarb can be transplanted in the fall, although the best time to do this work is in the spring. Plow the ground thoroughly, then plow deep furrows four feet apart, and put manure in the furrows, placing the cuttings from the old roots upon the manure about 30 inches apart. A one-horse plow can be used in filling the trench and ridding over. Rhubarb thus planted will be ready for cutting a year from the following spring.

## As Good As a Bank.

The woodlot is almost as good as a bank to draw upon in winter when cash income is scarce on most farms. It offers good wages for men and teams, and something besides for skillful marketing of the product. With careful cutting, some wood and lumber may be taken off every year.

## Prune Carefully.

Do not prune such plants as lilacs in early spring. Their flower buds were formed last season, and to prune them now would be to destroy the spring crop of flowers. All early flowering shrubs should be allowed to bloom before pruning.

## When to Prune Roses.

Roses can be pruned as soon as you are able to tell which branches have come through the winter in best condition. It is well to cut away all weak wood, and to thin out the old growth. Also, to shorten most of the branches at least a third.

The hired man has rights. Try to give him a square deal and he will appreciate it and generally do the square thing by you.

Clean up the garden plot and burn up all the rubbish. This will make the place look more tidy and will destroy a host of insect pests and weed seeds.

Pluck off the smut balls from the corn and burn them. Corn smut spreads rapidly if the smut-balls are thrown on the manure pile and the manure spread on corn-fields. Never throw a smut-ball on the manure pile.

Cement floors in the hog pen are good if covered with plenty of good bedding.

Rye pasture is good for hogs. Remember this next season.

# Notes and Comment

Of Interest to Women Readers

## CLOTH MARKER.

Moves on Wheels, Assuring Graceful Curves When Marking.

Tailors have no satisfactory device for marking cloth. The usual custom is to employ a piece of flat chalk, using the edges of the preliminary paper pattern as a guide, producing very poor marks on the cloth. When the lines are straight a rule is employed, it being possible in this way to make intelligible marks. A novel contrivance, far superior for the purpose, has been designed and patented by a Cincinnati tailor. It is shown in the accompanying illustration. The chalk



is clamped to a graduated strip, one end of which is attached to a wheel. In using the device the wheel follows the outline of the pattern. The chalk thus follows the same outline, marking an outline the desired distance. In this way the pattern can be accurately enlarged in proportion. The user is also assured of marking the curves gracefully. Chalk of any color can be inserted in the marker.

## Novel Uses For The Chafing-Dish.

The housekeeper who uses her chafing-dish only for the purpose for which it was originally intended is not making the most of her opportunities, for there are several other ways in which it may advantageously appear on the family table, says The Delineator. Especially is this true where the table equipment is none too ample. If, for instance, the table service does not boast a soup tureen, the ingenious housekeeper has on hand to discard the entire chafing-dish set with the exception of the hot-water pan and the cover. The upper pan, usually designated the "blazer," is set aside with the rest, and the cover put directly on the hot-water pan. This improvised soup tureen may be placed on the small circular tray which usually comes in connection with the chafing-dish set, and, with the addition of a soup ladle, the outfit is complete.

If the housekeeper lacks an attractive baking-dish for vegetables, macaroni, oysters or the hundred and one au gratin dishes now so popular, and which should be served direct from the dish in which they are baked, she has but to take the hot-water pan belonging to her chafing-dish to any housefurnishing shop and have fit into it either a granteware baking-dish or one of fireproof earthenware. This inside dish should be so carefully chosen as to size that it will fit inside the hot-water pan closely and come just a little below the metal rim. A careful and patient search for just the particular size is sure to be rewarded. However, if there is any space between the two dishes when one is set inside the other, it may easily and prettily be concealed by a garnish of parsley or by a frilling of white tissue-paper long enough to go around the inner dish.

The hot-water pan as a receptacle also applies to the baking of puddings and other hot desserts which are to be served direct from the oven.

## Myonnaise Dressing with Oil.

Put the yolks of four fresh raw eggs, with two hard-boiled ones, into a cold bowl. Rub these as smooth as possible before introducing the oil; a good measure of oil is a tablespoon to each yolk of raw egg. All the art consists in introducing the oil by degrees, a few drops at a time. You can never make a good salad without taking plenty of time. When the oil is well mixed, and assumes the appearance of jelly, put in two heaping teaspoons of dry table salt, one of pepper, and one of made mustard. Never put in salt and pepper before this stage of the process, because the salt and pepper would coagulate the albumen of the eggs, and you could not get the dressing smooth. Two tablespoons of vinegar added gradually.

The Mayonnaise should be the thickness of thick cream when finished, but if it looks like curdling when mixing it, set in the ice-box, or in a cool place, for about forty minutes or half an hour, then mix it again. It is a good idea to place it in a pan of cracked ice while mixing, if the weather is warm.

Queen Goes Hatless. Queen Helena of Italy and most of the ladies of her court do not wear hats of any description, but instead have adopted a sort of light mantilla to wear in public.

## READY FOR THE BOARDER.

Dignified College President Tells a Joke at His Expense.

The dignified president of a well-known and flourishing New England college, in his moments of relaxation, tells the following story at his own expense:

One summer some years ago he spent a vacation of several weeks at a farmhouse in a Maine town. The next season he received a letter from his former boarding mistress inquiring if he would like to return.

In reply he stated that he would be very glad to pass another summer vacation with her, provided some needed changes were made about the place.

"First," wrote the college president, "your maid Mary is persona non grata, being anything but neat and orderly in her ways, and if she is still with you I trust you will at least not allow her to wait on the table."

"Secondly, I would suggest that the sanitary conditions on your place would be greatly improved if the pigsty were moved back a few rods further from the house or gone away with altogether."

"I will wait until I hear from you before deciding about coming."

The somewhat particular college president was reassured by the receipt of the following reply:

"Mary has went. We hadn't had no hogs on the place since you was here last summer. Be sure and come."

## SHAKESPEARE UP TO DATE.



King Richard III—A spark plug, a spark plug, my kingdom for a spark plug!

## One on the Man of Method.

"Don't wait for me," he said to his better half. "I may be rather late, but 'business is business,' you know, and can't be helped."

The next morning the man of method was far from either looking well or feeling well. At breakfast he sat toying listlessly with his toast and coffee, while his spouse sat stonily silent behind the coffee pot. The breakfast room clock was equally silent.

"Maria, my dear, there must be something wrong with that clock. I am sure I wound it up last night," remarked the husband.

"No," answered his wife. "You wound up Freddy's music box instead, and had it playing 'Home, Sweet Home,' at 3 o'clock in the morning! The hall clock has also stopped, and you have screwed your corkscrew right into the telephone!"

## A New Version of It.

Robert, the small son of Mr. Brant, has lately acquired a stepmother. Hoping to win his affection, this new parent has been very lenient with him, while his father, feeling his responsibility, has been unusually strict. The boys of the neighborhood, who had taken pains to warn Robert of the terrible characters of stepmothers in general, recently waited on him in a body, and the following conversation was overheard:

"How do you like your stepmother, Bob?"

"Like her! Why, fellows, I just love her. All I wish is I had a stepfather, too."

## A Great Scholar.

The new minister in a Georgian church was delivering his first sermon. The darkey janitor was a critical listener from a back corner of the church. The minister's sermon was eloquent, and his prayers seemed to cover the whole category of human wants.

After the services one of the deacons asked the old darkey what he thought of the new minister. "Don't you think he offers up a good prayer, Joe?"

"Ah mos' suttainly does, boss. Why, dat man axed de good Lord for things dat de odder preacher didn't even know He had!"

## An Analogous Case.

A short time ago an old lady went on board Nelson's flagship, the Victory. The different objects of interest were duly shown her, and on reaching the spot where the great naval hero was rounded (which is marked by a raised plate) the officer remarked: "Here Nelson fell." "And no wonder!" exclaimed the old lady; "I nearly fell there myself."

## How to Tell a Bad Egg.

"What's the best way to tell a bad egg?"

"I don't know, but I would suggest that if you have anything really important to tell a bad egg, why—break it gently."

## Circumstances Alter Cases.

"Would ye believe—I was standin' near a fifty-dollar bill when no one was lookin', an' the thought av stealin' never entered me head."

"'Fon me sowl, I would not!"

"'Tis so—but 'twas me own bill."

# LIVE STOCK

## MAKE WORK EASY.

Two Ways of Feeding Grain to a Flock of Sheep.

The man who does the work of the farm the more easily is the man who gives it the most intelligent thought and improves every opportunity to save strength and to take advantage of short cuts.

I called on a neighbor lately and saw him feed grain to a flock of forty fattening lambs. He remarked that it was a "picnic." It looked to me more like a "circus." They would climb over one another, crowd between his legs and almost lift him to his feet. He made some wry faces, but finally got most of the grain in the troughs, distributed in uneven bunches that made a good opportunity for the strongest to get the lion's share.

I suggested to him that I could tell him how he could feed those lambs far more easily and with less tax on his patience. He remarked that any suggestions in that line would be gratefully received.

In an adjoining yard ran his flock of breeding ewes, with ample grain troughs. The ewes had the run of a small orchard adjoining their yard. Here were the finest possible conditions for easy feeding of the lambs.

I said: "After your ewes get through eating, turn them out of the yard and shut the gate. Now put the grain for the lambs in the ewes' troughs, at your leisure. Open the gate between the two yards and stand back and see those lambs make a grand rush for that grain and then tell me if you don't think it beats the acrobatic performance you have been going through all winter away yonder."—E. P. Snyder, Huron County, Ohio.

## The Value of Green Cut Bone.

Variety in food is essential to health with fowls as well as people, and the hens roaming over a wide area in summer get the green food with its attendant bulk in the grass and tender leaves of plants, while weed seeds and grains furnish the more concentrated food in addition to the bugs, worms, etc., devoured.

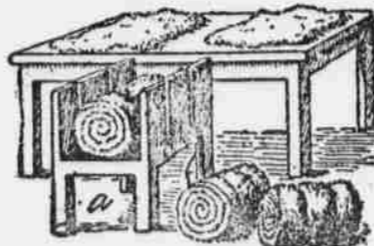
Animal food is a stimulating element in the ration of the fowls and in winter must be supplied in a limited way by saving up meat scraps from the table or the refuse from butchering, but the most satisfactory way to do is to buy a bone cutter and grind up bones, meat and all.

A bone cutter is just as necessary on a farm as a corn sheller, feed grinder, or any other machine which is prized by the average farmer and it would soon pay for itself in converting waste into money. If the home supply of refuse meat and bones is exhausted before the needs of the flock are satisfied it will cost but a trifle to get what is needed from the local butcher. The writer made an arrangement to buy a certain number of pounds twice a week from the butcher in the nearest town. As a trip had to be made that often anyway in order to ship cream there was no time wasted and those who will try this will be convinced that the added dozens of winter eggs will more than pay for the cost of both butcher stuff and bone cutter the first season, with the advantage of having the machine for many years to come.—Mrs. D. C. Corman.

## Packing the Fleece.

One of the best ways to pack the fleece is to lay it upon a table, turn in the head and tail, then the flanks. After this roll it up into a neat roll and tie it firmly, using such a device as here illustrated.

The tying box is made from light lumber with slots, as shown, through which the rope is passed. The fleece



## Simple Fleece Packing Box.

is placed upon this rope and the roll easily tied. Wool buyers prefer to have the fleece loose, light to handle and elastic and tied up so that it can be easily opened if needed.—Farm and Home.

## Art of Breeding.

Very many of our farmers get the idea that all they have to do is to breed their nondescript mares to the leggy, coarse type of so-called coach horses being peddled through the country to get this useful farm horse. I have seen hundreds of colts from this kind of breeding and must say that not five per cent. of them are even fair specimens of the general-purpose horse, while fifty per cent. or more are failures from every point of view.

I have seen much better results where the coach stallion has been a finer and more compactly built one, or where a Hackney or American trotter of a compact, smooth, muscular type has been the sire. These observations have led me to the conclusion that this latter plan is the surest one to bring some measure of success in producing the general-purpose farm horse.—George McKerrrow, Madison, Wis.

# POULTRY

## UNDERFEEDING CHICKENS.

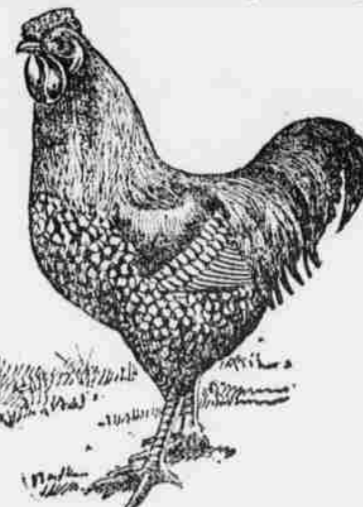
Such a Mistake is as Bad if not Worse Than Overfeeding.

Underfeeding chickens is as bad as overfeeding. It is impossible for chickens to lay well without the "corn crib cross." There are years when barns and granaries are full to overflowing and the chickens become too fat for profit; there are poor years when every ear of corn almost is counted, every ounce of grain carefully measured, it seems, when there is very slim picking for the farm chickens on range. The only way to find out whether the chickens are getting enough feed at night is to either offer them more or to feel their crops on the roost. All through the day the hen should scratch for her living, but at night she should go to bed with a full crop. In cold weather there is better night feed than corn. Coarsely cracked and thrown into litter about three o'clock in the afternoon the hens have healthy exercise in getting their supper, and will not be injured by having a good big one. The morning feed, says Wallace's Farmer, should vary, ringing the changes on wheat, oats, barley and any other grains procurable. If practicable to give a noon meal let it be of green food, cabbage, turnips, mangels, any good green food, or lacking roots, keep a poultry netting bag or pocket of clover or alfalfa hay before them. The amount of hay chickens will eat is surprising. Beef scrap, fresh cut bone, milk, cottage cheese or animal food of some kind is essential for the health of the hens and a good egg yield. No poultry breeder would think of omitting good sharp grit, and most successful poultry breeders have come to recognize the importance of charcoal as well.

We rob ourselves when we overfeed our chickens; we rob the chickens as well as ourselves when we underfeed. Let us give them enough to live on comfortably, whether we provide enough to lay eggs on or not.

## A Profitable Breed.

Golden Wyandottes rank among our most profitable breeds of poultry. In general, they are exactly the same as other members of the Wyandotte family, the main difference being in silver-licenced. They are slightly larger than the silver-head, but in shape, carriage



and general characteristics they do not differ in any material point.

Their color is a beautiful golden race, evenly distributed on both male and female. They have clean shanks, rose combs and a stately carriage, which attracts attention wherever they are seen. They are good layers, docile and thrifty and are justly entitled to the place they occupy in the world of poultrydom.

## Poultry Notes.

Though it is well known that poultry need sharp grit to grind their feed, yet many a flock is deprived of this necessity.

It is time to mate for hatching eggs. Don't use a scrub rooster when a good one can be bought for a dollar or two.

If the henhouse walls are dripping with sweat and the floor wet and filthy you may expect a sticky lot of fowls. Open up the doors and windows and let the fresh, dry air in. Use muslin on a south window opening or two and let the fresh air in all night long. You can't get a good hatch unless the eggs are fertile and very vital. Don't blame the incubator for poor hatches if the fault is in the vigor of the flock.

When the hens are shut in during bad weather keep them scratching in some dry straw or litter. Just a little grain thrown in the straw will make them work all day.

Fright is as disastrous for a hen as for a cow. Be gentle around the flock. Raise more chickens this year than ever before. Have some to sell this next summer and fall.

## Color No Key.

Many people believe that brown eggs are richer in nutriment than white eggs. A number of Government experiments have determined conclusively that the color of the shell is no key to nutriment, flavor or other qualities of the meat of the egg. There is a decided difference in nutritive ratio and flavor under which fowls are kept.

## Keep Nests Clean.

Look well to the nests. During the rainy season the hens carry in much mud on their feet, thus soiling the nests and eggs, and, as a washed egg never looks as fresh or keeps as well as the others, it pays to keep the nests clean.

# ROLL of HONOR

Attention is called to the STRENGTH of the

# Wayne County SAVINGS BANK

The FINANCIER of New York City has published a ROLL OF HONOR of the 11,470 State Banks and Trust Companies of United States. In this list the WAYNE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK

Stands 38th in the United States

Stands 10th in Pennsylvania.

Stands FIRST in Wayne County.

Capital, Surplus, \$455,000.00

Total ASSETS, \$2,733,000.00

Honesdale, Pa., May 29 1908.



Time Table in Effect June 20th, 1909.

## SCRANTON DIVISION

Stations	Scranton	Scranton	Scranton	Scranton
Stations	Scranton	Scranton	Scranton	Scranton
Scranton	7:20 A.M.	7:20 A.M.	7:20 A.M.	7:20 A.M.
Scranton	11:05 A.M.	11:05 A.M.	11:05 A.M.	11:05 A.M.
Scranton	10:50 P.M.	10:50 P.M.	10:50 P.M.	10:50 P.M.

Additional trains leave Carbondale for Mayfield Yard at 6:50 a. m. daily, and 8:30 p. m. daily except Sunday. Additional trains leave Mayfield Yard for Carbondale at 6:35 a. m. daily and 8:25 p. m. daily except Sunday.

J. C. ANDERSON, Traffic Manager, 66 Beaver St., New York.

J. E. WELSH, Traveling Agent, Scranton, Pa.

## ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

### Delaware & Hudson R. R.

Trains leave at 6:55 a. m., and 12:25 and 4:30 p. m.

Sundays at 11:05 a. m. and 7:15 p. m.

Trains arrive at 9:55 a. m., 3:15 and 7:31 p. m.

Sundays at 10:15 a. m. and 6:50 p. m.

Eric R. R. Trains leave at 8:27 a. m. and 2:50 p. m.

Sundays at 2:50 p. m. Trains arrive at 2:13 and 8:02 p. m.

Sundays at 7:02 p. m.

## 74 BEAUTIFUL POST CARDS.

A GRAND TOUR OF THE WORLD

Portraits of the Rulers of the World

Six Months' trial Subscription to HUMAN LIFE

ALL FOR 60 CENTS.

Our wonderful TOUR OF THE WORLD picture cards done in water colors will bring to your view scenes that cost thousands of dollars and months of actual travel to visit.

These cards are made by a new French process which produces pictures superior to the many cheap card pictures now on the market.

Our RULERS OF THE WORLD picture cards are printed in beautiful colors, each card representing a separate country. The center of each card is given to an up-to-date photograph of the Ruler or President of the country. Beneath each picture is a brief summing up of facts regarding the country, government, area, population, products, industries, etc.

The two complete sets, "TOUR OF THE WORLD" and "RULERS OF THE WORLD" and a six months' subscription to HUMAN LIFE for 60c. Send us 30c, and we will send you the 74 cards without the magazine.

HUMAN LIFE PUBLISHING CO., 530 Atlantic Avenue, - Boston, Mass.

## CIRCULATE THAT GOOD OLD \$

At Home. Don't Send It Away to the Mail Order Man.