

## Agricultural

### CURES HAMS QUICKLY.

**Sharp Tube Penetrates Meat and Supplies Pickle from Inside.**

Formerly it required from thirty to sixty days to cure a ham. Now, through the genius of a Minnesota man, the work can be done in much less time and more effectively. The old way to cure a ham was to throw it into a vat of pickle and let it soak for a month or two until the pickle had thoroughly saturated the meat. The new pickling device consists of a long pointed tube made of segmental sections and a blade closing around them to form a barrel, which conducts the pickling solution. A crosspiece at



No Need of Pickling Vat.

the handle prevents the tube from sinking too far into the meat. This tube is thrust into the center of the ham and the pickle flows to the inside, penetrating rapidly to all parts and effecting a cure much quicker and more effectively than in the old method. The tube is removed before the ham is consigned to the smoke-house.

### Saw Dust Roads in Florida.

They are making roads of sawdust mixed with earth on a new plan in Leon County. Two ridges of earth are thrown up with a road machine at the required width from each other and the space between is filled with a six-inch bed of sawdust. This is followed with a smaller machine which plows up and mixes the earth with sawdust. This makes a roadbed on which the tires of the heaviest loaded vehicles make no impression. The contractor, G. H. Averitt, has kept an accurate account of expenses in connection with this section of sawdust and earth road and says the cost aggregates \$297 a mile, showing it to be about the cheapest road material in use. It may be suggested that sawdust is not a durable material but the True Democrat meets this objection with the statement that one or two roads were constructed in a south Georgia county 20 years ago, and are still in good condition, showing the durability. As is well known, Leon County soil is clayey.—Florida Times-Union.

### For the Little Pigs.

Teach them to eat as soon as you can by placing before them a mixture of middlings and milk in a shallow trough. Then commence shelling corn for them. Do not feed them all they will eat, but simply keep them growing nicely. As soon as the clover will do, turn them on and still continue to feed corn twice a day.

### Let the Horses Run.

It is a mistake to keep either young or old horses stabled several days at a time. They need daily out-door exercise for development of muscle and bones. If the pasture is too short for them to run in, allow them daily exercise in an open lot. Work horses often become stiff by standing too long in the stall.

### False Covers.

If your bees are not in the shade, I would put false covers on the hives during the hot season. A few boards on top, with an inch or so of space between them and the lids, and a few against the sides, will do much to make the bees comfortable.

### Watch the Lambs.

It will pay to keep close watch on the sheep at lambing time. The lamb is a helpless little animal when it is first born, and a little assistance at this time may mean the difference between its living and not living.

### Watering Horses.

Watering often is far better than waiting till a horse is almost choked and then letting him have all he can drink. Many horses are spoiled by the latter method, while no one ever hurt a horse by frequent watering.

One should wear light clothing in the apiary. Dark clothing has a tendency to irritate the bees and cause them to sting you. Economy in the bee business is necessary. Every item saved helps to increase the profits.

Charcoal is good for the pigs and the chickens. Be sure that there is a supply always accessible for them.

It is poor economy to pasture the grass too close. Don't try to keep more stock than you can successfully pasture.

One succeeds best in one way and another in another.

## Look for the Woman

Hilda Bronson sat listlessly at her work table at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of a warm June day. The waste basket was full of discarded sheets of typewritten paper. "He will not cater, walk or trot—my Pegasus," sighed Hilda wearily. "I may as well give up this morning."

Tom had been at home from his Mediterranean trip three days, and he had called only once. On the first day he had mounted the stairs to her study in the old familiar way, saying with a cordial shake of her two hands, "I had to come to see my old sister first."

Tom Whitney had paid court to Hilda for eight years, and the lady had rewarded his faithful attendance with the flippant remark, "What's the use in being married? It's much pleasanter as it is." It was plain she looked upon him as a brother. He escorted her everywhere, waited upon her dutifully and was of invaluable assistance in managing the business end of her literary affairs. His recent ocean trip was the first time he had been away from her for more than a day at a time since their comradeship began. Jacob served as faithfully for Rachel, but with that exception, Tom swore history furnished no parallel of his devotion. And Hilda remained obdurate. She was happy as she was. Her writing was a kind of intoxication to her and with a typewriter under her fingers and Tom ever hovering near to fetch and carry, harass editors and amuse her leisure hours, life seemed full enough.

Three months ago, after another severe squelching by Hilda, Tom had quietly joined the Beaumonts, a congenial and vivacious crowd, on their trip to Italy. Kitty Beaumont was a flirt as well as a beauty. Hilda had received letters from Tom while he was gone, conscientious, characteristic letters, full of information and brotherly advice. She had also had letters from others in the party, singing in various keys and with a diversity of interpretations the song of Tom and Kitty. Hilda liked Kitty, but the reports kindled a feeling of resentment toward the girl. Kitty was an irrepressible flirt, and it was a shame for her to play with honest old Tom and break his heart, Hilda argued.

During the three months of loneliness Hilda had come face to face with her own heart, and had discovered that Tom pretty well filled it. Well, now he had come back, but the old basis of friendship seemed to have been disturbed. "After all, man is but a creature of habit," she was thinking rather bitterly. "What he is pleased to call love and devotion is no more than habit. He gets to turning into the same door yard day after day, like the milkman's horse, till a new master changes the route."

Her caustic soliloquy was interrupted by the parting of the portieres. "How's the story?" he asked, to relieve her evident confusion.

"Awful," answered Hilda. "Here I've gathered together what I believed to be an intelligent set of characters and given them a fascinating setting, and they just sit around like dummies! Not one thing will they do for themselves. It takes all my energy to budge them or make them say a single wise or bright thing. Look at that waste basket! I'm disgusted with the ninnies."

"Throw them over and let's go and get a breath of ocean air. You look positively fagged."

Hilda's heart was light as she hastily brought order to her desk. Tom waited in negligent ease in the window seat.

"I want you to go just this once, for the sake of old times. Then I won't bother you any more. I must have been a fearful bore in the last eight years. I've begun to see things a little clearer since my trip. Travel broadens one, they say," he laughed. "And I guess I'll have to adjust myself to a new track. I'd been running on a narrow gauge line for so long I didn't realize it. I guess it's a good thing for all concerned that little Tommie has seen a bit of the world."

Hilda sorted pages and gathered fugitive pencils. The light had died out of her face and the color slowly ebbed. "I'm studying Italian," he continued, idly opening a book which he had drawn from his pocket. "Kitty is an amusing teacher. She can talk the lingo like a native. She says with four evenings a week I ought to speak it all right by fall. Here is the conversational method, so it won't deprive us of outdoors on warm evenings."

Hilda strove to control the trembling of her chin. She sank back into a chair. "Really, Tom, I don't feel able to. I'm so dead tired. I've been up nearly all night for weeks—"

She looked so thoroughly ill Tom was alarmed. In a flash he was at her side. "Hilda—darling—"

The tender tones were as the last straw to the camel's back, and the girl covered her eyes with her hands. Tom's arms were about her.

"Go away—How dare you—Tom—!" But Tom dared everything. About midnight that night he wrote a note to a certain unmarried aunt: "Dear 'Wise Woman': It worked all right! I'm out of my head with happiness. You did well to remind me I'd never given her a chance to miss me. It was heroic treatment, but when my nerves were weak I hung to the motto you gave me—'woman always wants what she believes to be unattainable.' Your grateful nephew, TOM."

## Notes and Comment

Of Interest to Women Readers

### FOR LIFTING HOT PANS.

**Simple Attachment Which Prevents Accidental Burning of the Hand.**

There is no reason why the housewife should be continually burning her fingers lifting hot pans from the fire when she can readily provide herself with the handy attachment shown in the accompanying illustration, and avoid such accidents. It seems impossible to persuade women to use devices similar to this; they would rather use a cloth or their apron when removing utensils from the fire. This pan holder, nevertheless, should ap-



peal to all women who must work over the fire, being simple in construction and operation. Attached to the handle is a flat circular extension, which is slipped under the pan to be removed. Pivoted to handle is a lever, one end carrying a hook which drops over the edge of the pan. The other end rests against the handle. The lever prevents the pan from slipping, a small ring on the handle being slipped over the end, where it remains until the pan is safely removed and the lever disengaged.

### A Hairdressing Secret.

The woman with auburn hair once dark brown and the woman with yellow locks once drab met and complimented each other on the latest color of their coiffure. To the question, "Who did it?" each gave the name of the same hairdresser, but when they compared notes as to price it developed that the former brown haired beauty had had to pay \$15 more for the transformation than the yellow haired woman. Animated by an indignation that would not let her rest the highly taxed beauty seeker hurried to the hairdresser and demanded an explanation. "The artist in hair was in no wise flustered.

"Yours is not an unusual case," he said affably. "We always charge from \$10 to \$25 more for dyeing dark hair light because if anything happens to it and it turns green or purple or any undesired shade a jury will always award a dark haired woman higher damages than a blonde. I don't know why all those sets of twelve wise men reason that way but court records show that they do and hairdressers have to fasten one eye on possible jury verdicts before applying the dye."

### What the Professor Says.



—From the N. Y. World. Woman is the "great peril" of the race. She is pulling man down to her level.

### For Small Women.

No matter how small she is, a woman may always have a good figure. If she has not one to begin with, she should economize in some other part of her wardrobe, and call in the services of a good corsetiere.

If she cannot be impressive, she can at least be neat and good to look at. Use only the straight up and down lines in the development of your garments.

Whatever you do, allow nothing which cuts the figure horizontally. The princess model, which is so much a part of the present mode, should be a cause of rejoicing among small women.

Do not wear shirtwaists and skirts of contrasting materials. This cuts the figure in half, and lessens greatly the effect of height.

Dispense with belts, if possible, and if not, make them as narrow as possible, and always of the same material as the frock.

Coats may be almost any length but that most usual of all, the three-quarter. This is usually fatal.

Straight coat seams may be trimmed, but never the lower edge. A trimming there would cut the figure in two.

## HOME DRESSMAKING

By Charlotte Martin.

### LADIES' EMPIRE SKIRT.



Pattern No. 466.—This skirt is graceful in outline and is fitted in at the waist a little more than the ordinary walking empire dress. This may be changed to suit the wearer by letting out or taking in the darts at each side.

This pattern is cut in five sizes, 22 to 30 waist measure. Size 26 requires 4 1/3 yards of 36-inch material.

### A NEW EMPIRE SLIP.



Pattern No. 477.—One of the new designs in underwear is shown here. It is especially pretty worn under a thin one piece dress. An edge of beading and a band of insertion are the only trimmings. The flounce is made of pink and white lawn embroidery and pink ribbon is used for the neck.

This pattern is cut in three sizes, 32, 36 and 40 bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 3/4 yards of 36-inch material.

### LINGERIE WAIST.



Pattern No. 463.—Plain white batiste is the material and fine lace insertion the trimming of this dainty waist. The line for the inside band of insertion is marked by perforations in the pattern and the sleeves are long with points extending over the hand.

This pattern is cut in five sizes, 32 to 40 bust measure. Size 35 requires 3 1/2 yards of 36-inch material.

**HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.** Send ten cents for each pattern desired to Charlotte Martin, 402 W. 23rd Street, New York. Give No. of pattern and size wanted.

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