

MUDDY ROADS ARE EXPENSIVE.

General Co-operation Among Farmers Needed to Secure Results.

One thing needed in the country is more general co-operation amo farmers to accomplish results which cannot be done single-handed. Every farmer in the country would approve of good roads, especially at this season of the year, when there is no bottom in some localities. But compara tively few farmers are willing to dig down in their pockets and pull up the necessary cash with which to pay for these good roads. There is a unanimous howl for hard roads, but no funds are available with which to build them. Owners in the big cities have to pay for the pavement in front of their property, even though they have no vehicles of any sort to wear them out. Farmers, of course, are not willing to stand a simillar expense, but it does seem that some system of local taxation could be devised that would be fair and just to all. Cost of material is not great, but hauling and putting it down properly is the sticker. The cost of transportation has been figured out as follows:

By sea freights, one-tenth of one cent per ton per mile.

By railroads, one cent per ton per By good roads, seven cents per ton

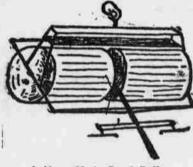
per mile.

By ordinary country roads, 25 cents per ton per mile.

Ninety per cent. of every load by steamship, railroad or express must be carried by wagon or truck over a highway. It costs the farmers of the United States nearly three times more than those of Europe to market an equal tonnage of farm products.

Cheap Dirt Road Roller.

The frame of the roller is made of 4x4-inch scantling. The brace extending from frame to tongue is made from an old wagon tire. The drums are 3 1-2 feet in length and are made of old mower wheels on which are bolted 2x4 scantlings. An iron shaft extends the entire length of the two drums and is made stationary in the The drums revolve on the



A Home-Made Road Roller.

shaft. The box above the drums and in front of the seat is for extra weight when the weight of the roller is not sufficient to crush the clods in the

The seat is an old mower seat bolt ed on rear end of the tongue so the weight of the driver will balance tongue and take weight off the neck of team.-John S. Pierce.

Revealed by Rains

One thing is shown by the heavy rains and that is, the natural course that the water will take; and where such courses are detrimental to the road, they should be changed so that they will not cut out the road bed. Where it is shown that an excessive amount of water is flowing along one side of the road, a drain should be put in to carry it under the road to the opposite side so that it can fine its way down a hillside and away from

On an ordinary dirt road, if the split log drag is used conscientiously and when necessary and if the prop er drainage of the road is carefully looked after, it is possible to keep such a road in good condition, even with considerable rain. Of course in the winter during freezes and thaws, it is impossible to keep any dirt road from becoming heavy with mud.

the road.

Using the Drag.

The split log drag, if used correct-ly, will round the road, but care should be taken not to make the angle too steep, as it is only necessary to have just slope enough to cause the water to flow through the ditches rather than through the middle of the road. If too long a time elapses after the rains before split-log drag is used so that the roads become thoroughly dried out, the efficiency of the drag is largely decreased.

Filling Bad Cuts

Any large holes or bad cuts that have been made in the road due to the excessive amount of water should be filled up, not with brush and a little dirt, but, where they are deep, filled in with rock and then covered with dirt.

Value of Separator.

The separator not only saves more of the butter fat and makes it easier to make good butter, but also makes the care of the milk and the churning easier, and leaves the skimmed milk in better shape for feeding to calves

After Heavy Rains. To the care of roads after heavy rains there is no better plan than to use the split log drag. The roads are used to good advantage.



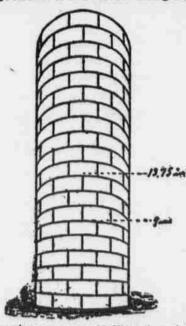
A DAIRY NECESSITY.

The Principle on Which the Separator Does Its Work.

As most readers know-but possibly some do not-the cream separator is a machine for quickly separating the cream from the other part of the milk while it is still warm and fresh. Or to state the case more accurately, it is a machine for separating the other parts of the milk from the cream. That a machine can do this may, to many, seem remarkable, but in doing it the separator merely takes advantage of the fact that the other portions of milk are heavier than the cream. For illustration, if one end of a string be tied to a ball or other object, the other end of the string held in the hand and the object smung rapidly around in a circle, it will exert a force outward as if trying to get away. The heavier the object at the outer end of the string and the faster it is swung around in a circle, the greater will be this outward pulling (centrifugal) force. In the closed and peculiarly constructed bowl of the separator the milk is swung around rapidly-3,000 to 6,000 times a minute. The skinned milk-water, casein, etc.-being heavier than the fat, is mostly thrown to the outside of the circular bowl and escapes through openings into a separate vessel. The butter fat, being lighter, remains near the center of the bowl and through a separate opening at that point escapes along with some of the other parts of the milk, as cream. There is only a trace of butter fat-about one-tenth of 1 per cent, or 1 part of butter fat in 1,000 parts of skimmed milk-left in the skimmed milk when a good separator is properly managed. cream is usually from 15 to 35 per cent, butter fat; that is, there is 65 to 85 per cent. of other portions of the milk in ordinary cream from a separa-

Short Story of Two Cows The Agricultural College of Illinois gives some interesting figures in regard to a three-year test of two cows. They were born and brought up as calves on the same farm and got their early education from the same instructor. Later, when taken to the university, they were treated alike, so far as possible. All the feed consumed was weighed and valued, and all the milk credited. The average return from one cow was 11,390 pounds of milk per year, containing 405 pounds of butter fat, while the milk of the other weighed only 3,830 pounds and contained 138 pounds of butter fat Each cow was given all she could eat, but the cow that produced the most milk used more feed to make it out of, which is natural enough. The final figures show that the best cow made a profit of \$34.59, while the other lacked \$5.62 of paying for her board. The figures were made up at the prevailing prices for feeds and credited 33 cents per pound for butter

Water for Dairy Herd. This reservoir is 100 feet high 37 1-44 feet in diameter and will hold 3,400 tons of water, an equivalent to 30 acre-inches of rain fall. An average rainfall of 13 1-4 inches during the



growing season would fill to the point indicated. A rainfall of 9 inches, if completely utilized, would produce a yield of 30 bushels of wheat or 157 bushels of oats.

Sanitary Dairy Barns.

The poorly lighted, poorly ventilated barn is a poor place to keep any farm animals, especially the cows. Pure milk cannot be produced from such surroundings. During the summer time while the cows are out most of the time anyway and the barn little used, plan to make improvements which will improve the conditions and make your barn more sanitary. Put in more windows and put in some kind of a ventilating system

Output of Precious Metals. It is impossible to give an absolute ly accurate statement of the gold and silver output of earth's mines. European stock of precious metal be 1850, including the flow of wealth from Mexico and Peru, amounted to over \$9,500,000. Then came the almost fabulous wealth of California and Australia. The great est output of gold in California was in 1853, \$65,000,000, and in Australia in 1879 \$102.000,000.



THE SOLAR EXTRACTOR.

It is Very Efficient to Render Up New Comba

The solar extractor is very efficient to render up combs, especially new combs, or cappings, into beeswax, as it is always at hand during the busiest season, but it is absolutely useless in purifying beeswax that has been rendered. When you put combs into the solar extractor those parts which contain the most beeswax will be the first to soften, and therefore the purest beeswax will run first. When the bulk of it has melted down the remaining liquid part comes also, with a portion of the dregs mixed into it. The cake is thus made to look darker at its centre, or the portion which has last melted down.

It would be little use to melt up this beeswax several times in success sion in the solar extractor, for these dregs are very fine and are sure to stay with the wax. The only method to purify the wax further is to melt it with water, allowing it to cool as slowly as possible. It must be brought to about the boiling point of water, so that there will be perfect freedom for all the particles of dirt to settle, and as they are usually heavier than wax the dirty portion will be found to have settled to the lower edge of the cake. from whence it may be scraped without difficulty. Several successive meltings with the sun extractor would tend only to mix the dregs more thoroughly with the wax and render it so much more difficult to cleanse. The sun, however, has the faculty of bleaching the wax, and would thus render it of brighter color. But even in this there is an extreme to be avoided.

King System of Ventilation.

Details of the King system of ventilation are shown in the diagram. The outside of board wall is indicated by A and the opening for admission





of air is at C. On the right there is shown a cross section of wall with outside opening at D and inside opening at E. A valve is arranged at E to regulate the supply of fresh air.

Water for the Bees.

When brooding is heaviest bees require most water. In early spring they may be seen about the well in search of this necessary article, which to make up their daily bill of fare. They will fly a great distance for it, if not obtainable near by. Many bees are lost and chilled when thus carrying water for their brood. If there is no water accessible, close to the apiary, it will pay you to supply some. Take a barrel and set it a few feet from the ground, fill it with water and cover the top so no bees will be drowned. Then bore a very small hole near the bottom of the barrel and let the water drip on a board. The board should be slanted slightly to cause the water to flow slowly along. From this source the bees will be able to help themselves. The nearer the water is to the apiary the fewer bees it will require as water carriers, a very important feature at this season when the warmth and energy of every bee are needed to the hive to help build up the colony. When honey begins to come in from the fields, it is no longer necessary to supply them with water, for they will get enough of it from the thin nectar which is daily brought into the hives.

Oil of Sassafras for Insect Bites. It is not generally known how valuable a preventive against the bites of mosquitoes, fleas, gnats, midges, etc., oil of sassafras is. The fact has re cently been recorded again by A. T. Girdler. If in a susceptible person the oil is applied at once to the place that has been bitten it almost invaria bly prevents the poisoning altogether. If applied to the inflamed spot a day or two after the bite it at once stops

the irritation. To those who live in the country and whose life is made a burden by undue susceptibility to insect bites and to those who have not yet returned from holiday making in regions in fested by biting insects, oil of sassafras should be a great boon and it is harmless as an external application -London Globe.

Australia Needs Settlere. Australia has more unemployed area in proportion to the population than any other country.

Uncultivated Land in Japan. Three-fourths of the area of Japan mountainous, and less than sixte

AS ROEBOTTOM WORKED.

Not the Bost Way to Build Up a Big Business N. W. Ayer, the advertising agent, at the dinner in Philadelphia, in hon

or of his firm's fortieth anniversary, said that to succeed in advertising required hard work.

"The successes in this business are stupendous," he said, "but some folks think that working as Roebottom of Camden worked a man can build up a great advertising fortune.

Roebottom was a roofer. He was engaged on a Mickle street house One day, as he was lunching, he was

heard to give a yell of pain. "'What's the matter, Roebottom?" a carpenter asked.

"'I got a nail in my foot,' the roof-'Well, why don't you pull it out?"

said the carpenter. " 'What! In my dinner hour?

yelled Roebottom, reproachfully."-Philadelphia Record.

Not to Be Trapped. "Concede nothing," was the advice of a well-known politician concerning a certain famous disputed election His policy was followed to the letter by the man of whom the Chicago Tribune tells. On the relief train that had been rushed to the scene of the railway wreck was a newspaper re-

The first victim he saw was a man whose eyes were blackened and whose left arm was in a sling. With his hair full of dirt, one end of his shirt collar flying loose and his coat ripped up the back, the victim was sitting on the grass and serenely contemplating the landscape.

"How many people are hurt?" asked the reporter, hurrying up to him. "I haven't heard of anybody being

hurt, young man," said the other.
"How did this wreck happen?" "I haven't heard of any wreck." "You haven't? Who are you, any-

"I don't know that it's any of your business, but I'm the claim agent of the road."-Youth's Companion.

Handicapped.

"Sir, I wish to marry your daughter," faltered the young man.
"You do, eh?" exclaimed the fond

"Well, I have been rather expecting this, and, to be thoroughly orthodox, I shall put a few questions to you. Do you drink?"

"No, sir. I abhor liquor." You do. eh? Smoke?"

"I never use tobacco in any form?" "Well, I didn't suppose you ate it. Do you frequent the race course?" "I never saw a horse race in my life, sir."

"Um-m-m. Play cards for money?" "Emphatically no, sir."

Well, young man I, must say you are heavily handicapped. My daughter is a thorough society girl, and I can't for the life of me see what she is going to do with you. However, it's her funeral, and if she wants to undertake the job she can risk it."-Tit-Bits.

HAD AN ANSWER.



jokes?

"Some of these jokes," replied the press humorist with dignity, "are worth impressing on people."-Louis ville Courier-Journal.

Pat's Deficiencies.

Mrs. McCarthy's husband went out in a boat alone, the boat overturned and he was drowned. A friend met her some weeks later. "I hear," said he, "that Pat left you

very well off-that he left you \$20, "True', said Mrs. McCarthy. "He

"How was that?" asked her friend. "Pat couldn't read nor write, could

said Mrs. McCarthy, "nor

Hard to Tell.

A noted horseman tells the story of a man who entered a horse in a certain race and made a bet on it. When the horses got away the man stood with the field-glasses glued to his eyes, watching the progress of

Some of the men who knew of the bet crowded around and asked how the horse was going.

"Well," was the reply, "I can't just make out whether he is the last in the third race or the first in the fourth."-Lippincott's.

Forearmed.

A Louisville man who was entering the tobacco business wanted a name for a new brand that he was to put on the market, according to Buccess. He finally decided on "Anti-Trust," and forwarded it, along with the necessary papers, to the Patent Office at Washington. A few days inter he received the following mee-

A STORK'S NEST.

Treasures One Yielded in an Alsatian Town.

The following details concerning the structure and contents of a stork's nest investigated on the summit of the Cathedral of Colmar in Upper Alsace may be of interest:

The city architect has just delivered a public lecture there on "Storks and Their Ways." He described a stork's nest which was about 30 years old; it measured 6 feet across and was 5 feet in height; it weighed sixteen hundredweight, or over three-quarters of a ton, and it was such a solid mass that it had to be broken up by using a pickax. The nest was made of twigs of wood and clay and the materials filled twenty-four sacks.

The walls of the nest were found to contain seventeen ladies' black stockings, five fur caps, the sleeve of a white silk blouse, three old shoes, a large piece of leather and four buttons that had belonged to a railway port er's uniform.

Prison for Obstreperous Tramps.

Tramps who spend the week-end Salisbury (England) workhouse are deprived of their clothes on Sundays and are compelled to remain all day in the cells in a shirt provided by the guardians. One tramp named Thomas demanded his clothes, and because he could not get them assaulted the porter and smashed the windows. The Salisbury magistrates sent him to prison for 21 days.

The Immortal Bard One of the critics says Shakespeare could never have written the words of a popular song. We are inclined to believe he might have done even that. In one of his sonnets he makes "fleet'st" rhyme with "sweets."

Roll of HONOR

Attention is called to the STRENGTH

Wayne County

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.,

## HONESDALE DIMEBANK

S-T-A-T-E-M-E-N-T

At Close of Business November 6th, 1909.

RESOURCES. \$ 52,562.69 Capital Cash and Reserve

474,453.33 Bonds and Mortgages 76,415.00 Real Estate, Furniture and 20,000.00

\$ 623,431.02

LIABILITIES. Surplus and Profit

Deposits 508,482.43 623,431.02

STATEMENT SHOWING GROWTH.

Deposits May 26th, 1906 \$136,341.72 Nov. 26th, 1906 218,243.37 May 28th, 1907 290,872.14 Dec. 16th, 1907 350,269.97 May 19th, 1908 340,655,94

Nov. 27th, 1908 408,857.61 April 28th, 1909 469,078.90 Nov. 6th, 1909 508,482.43

OFFICERS. E. C. MUMFORD, President. WM. F. RIEFLER, Vice President. J. A. FISCH, Cashler

Fixtures

Benj. F. Haines E. D. Penwarder

\$75,000.00

39,948,59

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