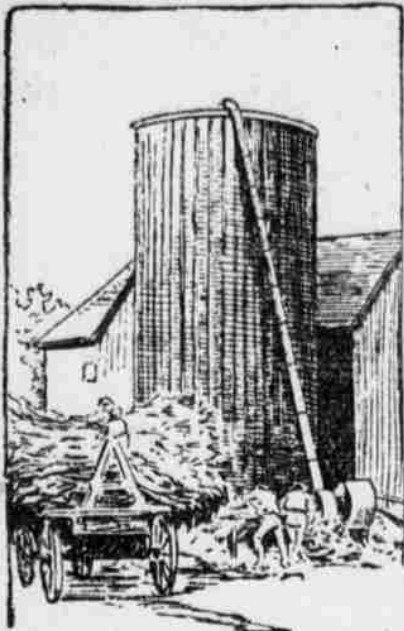


DAIRY AND CREAMERY

LITTLE DANGER FROM SILAGE.

Nothing Cheaper in Dairying Than Corn and Alfalfa Feed.

In discussing the feed problem a neighbor of mine made the startling statement that silage will eat out a cow's stomach and cause her to lose her teeth. When I got home I thought I would see if all of my cows had teeth and if any stomachs were missing. Sure enough, I found a young cow with a tooth gone, but there was



Modern Method of Filling Silo.

a better one coming in its place, writes C. L. Hunt in Farm and Home.

I found another cow that has been eating silage for over 13 years and has been giving over 12,000 pounds of milk per year. It takes an 8 1/2 foot string to reach around this cow's barrel.

Cows that freshen in the fall and are fed on silage will give one-third more milk. When the cows freshen in the spring it is almost impossible to keep up the full flow throughout August and September because of the drought which cuts pasture short.

With feed so high we must look on all sides of the question. If we study the problem there is no need for saying that there is no money in dairying. There is nothing cheaper or more productive of net profit in dairy work than a combination of alfalfa and corn silage.

If you have tried alfalfa once and failed try till you succeed. An old colored preacher's definition of perseverance is: Firstly, take hold; secondly, hold on; and thirdly, neber let go. We must persevere if we would have a crop of alfalfa, but it is worth persevering for.

The Dairymen's Friend.

Alfalfa is the dairymen's friend, surely, if the figures of D. H. Otis are correct. He figures that a ton of alfalfa contains 220 pounds of digestible protein, which at six cents a pound would be worth \$13.20, and, if we got four tons to the acre, we could have a value of \$52.80. Of course, for a dairymen to realize this much from an acre of alfalfa, he must feed judiciously in proper combination with feeds; but if he realizes only one-half of this amount, he is getting excellent returns from his land. Wheat bran, long and standard feed for dairy cows, contains only 12.2 pounds of digestible protein in every 100 pounds.

Winter Dairying.

A good many dairy farmers are paying a great deal of attention to winter dairying. They find that they get better prices for milk and for butter during the winter than during the summer months. They have more time in winter to devote strictly to dairy work. The calves may be brought along to the best advantage during the winter months, and they are ready to make good use of the young grass when it comes on in the spring. Such dairymen allow the herd and calves to take care of themselves to a certain extent during spring seeding and summer harvest, when their attention is fully occupied with growing crops. It is another way of spreading the work of the farm through the entire year.

Successful Dairymen.

The most successful dairymen are those who use thoroughbred cows, and who make a business of testing them regularly with the scales and Babcock tester. Such cows not only give more milk than common cows or grades, but their offspring is valuable. The money from calves alone sometimes amounts to more than the profit from the milk. Of course very much depends on the ability of the farmer as a salesman. One man will get four times as much for a calf as another man would get for one equally as good, because the first man knows how to show up its good qualities, while the second man is too modest.

Environment is Necessary.

No matter how well our cattle are bred, or how intelligently they are fed if the environment does not correspond with their breeding and feeding our efforts are in vain.

Qualities of Breeding.

If breeding signifies anything at all it means that the qualities of the cow for producing a large amount of milk are to be transmitted to her daughter.

Highest Known Temperature.

Sir Andrew Noble has reached the highest point of temperature in terrestrial thermometry, says Harper's Magazine. He has accomplished this by exploding cordite in closed vessels with a resulting pressure of 50 tons to the square inch, and a temperature of no less than 5,200 degrees C. Sir William Crookes saw that one incidental result of this experiment should have been the formation of diamond—that is, if his calculations were correct. On working over the residues of the explosion chamber he has recently extracted from them small crystals that seem to be veritable diamonds. We see, then, that if men cannot control the conditions that make for large diamonds, they, at least, understand them. It is, in all likelihood, a matter of a comparatively short-time when the diamond will have been conquered as absolutely as ruby.

With this final temperature of 2,500 degrees C, we have reached the limit looking back we see that every step in temperature he has so far taken has led him just so far along the path to universal conquest—the absolute conquest which he is destined ultimately to make. But in this phase of temperature alone he still has far to go. We have had evidence from many sources that even in the sun, which is by no means the hottest of the heavenly bodies, and which yet possesses temperatures that transcend anything we know on earth, the very elements of matter lie there disintegrated into simpler forms. Such temperatures are the distant Alpine heights ever and ever so far higher than the sight ascent to which we have so tentatively arrived.

Gum Going in Maine.

Doleful reports come from the Maine woods. The spruce gum industry is on the decline, and the prices for the sticky delight are on the rise. Gum that would not have brought more than 50 or 60 cents a pound a few years ago, gum of a gritty, acrid, ill-flavored sort, now sells for \$1 and \$1.25 a pound at Bangor and other gum centres. A few years ago the best gum that was ever chewed, fresh from the wind-swept gum trees of the north, sold at 75 cents a pound, and was chewed by the fairest in the land. Bits of Maine were in everybody's mouth, so to speak. Maine spruce gum ranked alongside of James G. Blaine and Thomas B. Reed in making the state famous. What Reed did for the House, spruce gum did for the common people—it regulated the jaw movement. People sank their teeth into Maine spruce gum and ennobling thoughts came perforce. It would be impossible to say how much of the nation's valor has found its origin in the effort to separate working parts of the system from Maine gum. But it is all over, and the gum is becoming as scarce as great men in Maine. —Boston Advertiser.

Tale of an Animal Trainer.

Animal trainers of the old days led adventurous lives. In 1600 all London was talking of a man named Benkes, servant to the Earl of Essex, who had taught his horse to count and perform a number of feats, including mounting to the top of St. Paul's Cathedral while "a number of asses," as the historian puts it, "brayed below." Sir Walter Raleigh, in his history, says of Benkes that he "would have shamed all of the enchanters of the world; for whatsoever was most famous among them could never master or instruct any beast as he did his horse." When Benkes took his horse to Rome both were burnt for witchcraft.

Introducing Hall Caine.

In one of Hill Caine's visits to this country a banquet was given in his honor in a certain city and Thomas Nelson Page was invited to introduce the guest of the evening. Just before the toast began Mr. Page's righthand neighbor passed his menu around the table with the request that Caine should lead the usual "autographing" with his signature. "Good idea," said Page; "I'll send my menu card along too. I've got to introduce Hill Caine in a few minutes and I want to be able to say that I have read something he has written."

New York's Y. M. C. A.

Greater New York is the greatest Y. M. C. A. center in the world. It has more than 40 organizations and 20,000 members; it has 400 secretaries and employees, and 2,800 of its members are officeholders and committeemen. Its largest building, the Twenty-third street branch, cost \$1,000,000 and has 3,600 members. Branch associations are located in all parts of the city, and are extending into The Bronx and out into the parks of Brooklyn.

Survivor of Battle.

The only known survivor of the naval battle of Navarino, which took place in 1827, is still living near Rhode, namely, John Stainer, who has just passed his hundredth birthday. Stainer was midshipman's steward on board the Talbot.

A quaint superstition is prevalent in many English villages. When a woman is going to be married every effort is made to prevent her from seeing her wedding ring before the ceremony, as it is considered that a sight of it except at the altar is bound to bring bad luck.

Notes and Comment

Of Interest to Women Readers

FOR BAKING POTATOES.

Tubers Stuck on Spikes and Cook Evenly All Around.

Hereafter the burned potato will be a thing forgotten in well-appointed households. The epicure need no longer fear the sight of a tuber with one side the color of the earth and the other side the color of Pittsburg. A Massachusetts man has invented a potato-baking utensil which insures an even cooking all around and through to the very heart of the vegetable. This utensil consists of a long metal plate with opposite rows of V-



shaped incisions, the metal there within having been turned up to form rows of spikes, on which potatoes are ranged. Stuck upon these prongs, the potatoes become thoroughly and uniformly roasted and there is no necessity of turning them from side to side to keep them from becoming scorched in one part. At one end of the bottom plate is a handle piece by which the device may be pushed in or pulled out of the oven without burning the fingers on the hot metal.

For Invalids.

Beef Juice.—Take lean round steak. Heat it slightly in a pan over the fire, then squeeze in a warm lemon squeezer. Season with a little salt. Serve in a colored claret glass, as invalids often object to beef juice on account of the color.

Baked Milk.—Put the milk in a jar, covering the opening with white paper, and bake in a moderate oven until thick as cream. May be taken by the most delicate stomach.

Glycerine and Lemon Juice.—Half and half on a piece of absorbent cotton is the best thing to moisten the lips and tongue of a fever parched patient.

Onion Gruel.—Boil a few sliced onions in a pint of fresh milk, stirring in a little oatmeal and a pinch of salt; boil until the onions become tender and take at once.

COUNTESS SENT TO PRISON.

Lady Constance Lytton Placed in Jail for Taking Part in Suffragette Demonstration.

Lady Constance Lytton and Mrs. H. N. Brailsford, arrested following a suffragette demonstration against



David Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer, were sentenced to a month's imprisonment which term she served.

Silk Stockings Indispensable.

Susan B. Anthony was a woman of simple taste in dress, but her close friends knew of one pretty feminine weakness she always held to. She had a weakness for silk stockings. Being pressed on one occasion for an explanation of what most women at one time regarded as an unnecessary extravagance, she laughingly exclaimed: "Oh, I just love 'em. They are an inspiration. If I have my silk stockings on when I rise to make an address, I feel just like I am walking among the clouds. They help me to soar away on flights of eloquence. I wouldn't be without them."

Household Sachet.

A coarse powder to place in sachets among one's clothing is made of these ingredients: Coriander, orris root, rose leaves, aromatic calamus, each one ounce. One or two ounces lavender leaves and one-fourth dram rhodium wood, musk, five grains. A preparation made of this bulk of materials is highly scented, so that it should be sparingly used.

SATURDAY NIGHT TALKS

By REV. F. E. DAVIDSON
Radland, Va.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE KINGDOM.

International Bible Lesson for Jan. 23, 1910.—(Matt. 5:1-16).



The sermon on the Mount is a magnificent temple of truth the portico to which is an eight-columned arcade. Let us examine these stupendous pillars. The first thing arresting our attention is their unique and unparalleled construction. They are the direct opposites of the popular conception of what constitutes blessedness. The world says, "Blessed are the rich, blessed are the powerful, blessed are the proud, blessed are the beautiful, blessed are those who have everything their own way." But these great columns read, Blessed are the poor in spirit, blessed are they that mourn, blessed are the meek, blessed are the hungry for righteousness, blessed are the merciful, blessed are the pure, blessed are the peacemakers, blessed are the persecuted.

This is altogether a new voice on the earth, and they sounded just as strangely in Jewish and Roman circles when they were enunciated as they do to-day. What a contrast they present to our modern hero worship and our glorification of "muscular Christianity!" Things are topsy-turvy in the moral world when physical courage and brute force elicits admiration at the expense of milder virtue. A dog has boldness, a cock can crow, a peacock can strut, a tiger can fight, and many qualities of martial prowess such as the unthinking admire are the marks of low grade. On the contrary these beatitudes, like the flashing facets of a diamond, are the characteristics of a religious gentleman.

It must not be overlooked that this portico is interconnected. It is not eight separate and distinct pillars; it is an eight-fold structure, no part of which can be eliminated, all of which is necessary to make up the structure. On the fourth hinges the three preceding, and the following are logical sequences of all that have gone before. The spirit of the first note of this octave runs through the whole, culminating in the last. Or to change the figure yet again, we are enthroned in humility, and diademed in persecution.

These beatitudes ought to cheer every poor man's heart and sanctify every rich man's palace. For there are proud poor men and humble rich men. It is possible to be proud even of our humility and make a god of our lowliness. We are not to make Uriah Heeps of ourselves, stooping and cringing and apologizing for existence, making a show of humility. Diogenes jumped upon Plato's bed saying, "Thus I stamp on Plato's pride," but he did it with still greater pride. True humility is a beautiful trait, it is the first pillar in the portico.

The same is true of those that mourn, who are not ashamed of tears, and who do not brazenly go through life confessing no fault. If to err is human, it is certainly manly to repent. The tears that fall from eyes of sincere mourners, like summer showers, fertilize the soil of the heart so that it blooms and blossoms in flowers.

There are some who think the element of meekness is only another name for weakness. But the meek are the lords of the earth. Real dominion is only given to the meek. Meekness delivers from supersensitiveness. You will not be thinned enough to get hurt at every slight. You will not have to be always running around looking after your reputation. Your dignity will not suffer so much. The Apostle Paul tells us to "put off the old man" but he does not tell us when we have done that, to put on the old woman. Meekness is not weakness.

So also it is with the merciful. The merciful man will be merciful to everybody and everything and will be merciful all the time. Merciful to his employees, merciful to his wife and children, merciful to his dog and his horse and his cat. "The quality of mercy is not strained."

"For the dear God who loveth us, He made and loveth all."

Purity of heart is also demanded. Materialism says, "The circumstances are wrong." Christ says the trouble is in the heart. The heart pure, every activity of the life will be pure. If the spiderweb troubles you kill the spiders. You will not have to spend so much time on their work.

These beatitudes teach us that the animal will not always rule over the ethereal. Guns and swords will be dropped in the good time coming, and men will learn that sunshine is more potent than lightning, though it is not heralded by salvos of thunder. Not Napoleon with his artillery, but Christ with his beatitudes is the real ruler of the world.

Swavely the Mount of Beatitudes is a great advance on Mount Sinai.

Money Spent in New York. There is more money per capita spent in New York City every year for amusements than in any other place in the world. The people spent 12 per cent more than those in the metropolises of any other State or country, 18 per cent more than those in the next largest cities, 36 per cent more than those in smaller towns and 57 per cent more than those in the rural districts.

Habits of Animals. There are some animals which rarely drink; for instance, the llamas of Patagonia and certain gazelles of the Far East. A number of snakes, lizards and other reptiles live in places devoid of water. A bat of Western America inhabits waterless plains. In parts of Lozare, France, there are herds of cows and goats which hardly ever drink and yet produce the milk for Roquefort cheese.

Strength of Grindstones. The strength of grindstones appears from recent tests to vary widely with the degree of its wetness or dryness, stones that are dry showing tensile strengths of from 146 to 185 pounds a square inch, but after soaking over night breaking under stress of 80 to 116 pounds a square inch.

Governor of the Transvaal. The newly appointed government tobacco expert for the Transvaal, in South Africa, has informed the Transvaal Agricultural Union that the colony can produce as good cigars, cigar and pipe tobacco as America and Cuba. He regards the industrial prospects as very bright.

To Stamp Out Trachoma. The authorities of several states of Brazil are reported by the consul general of Rio de Janeiro as making determined efforts to stamp out trachoma, the eye disease that has been rapidly spreading in that country.

Roll of HONOR

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