

# HINTS FOR FARMERS

## Green Manuring on Clay Soils.

By the following method a certain Duluth (Minn.) suburbanite has successfully worked the stiff red clay of his garden plot into a rich loam producing very satisfactory results. The clay was of the stiffest red clay, the kind that abounds in northern Minnesota and Wisconsin. He turned the sod under in the spring and sowed it to rye and cowpeas as soon as practicable. Then in July, when the growth was about eighteen inches high, he turned the green stuff under, sowing the ground again to rye and cowpeas. In the fall the second growth was turned under and the ground manured liberally. The next spring he planted the lot to potatoes, using the Burbank and Rose varieties. From this plot, 60 by 90 feet, he took out last fall thirty-five bushels of the finer sort of potatoes. The tubers were of good size, solid and the quality sound. One of the specimens of Burbank weighed two pounds. The crop will no doubt be even better the second year, for when this soil containing compounds of iron can be manured sufficiently to produce grain and vegetables the iron in the mixture adds greatly to the constitution of the plant.—Cor. Orange Judd Farmer.

## Dairy Pointers.

The house where milk is kept should be entirely clean and away from the stable. No foul odors or dust should be allowed.

The water used about a dairy must be absolutely clean. Disease like typhoid fever is often communicated by infected water used in washing the butter or the dairy vessels.

The water which the cow drinks must also be free from all pollution. A pond in which the cows stand and drop their secretions cannot possibly be fit for them to drink from.

A great deal has been said about a dual purpose cow, but it seems doubtful if ever any ideal cow of that kind will be bred.

A good scrub may be a better dairy cow than a poor specimen of the best breed; but, as a rule, the pure bred cow is the best.

Don't neglect to put a ring into your bull's nose about the time he is one year old. Into this a strap or staff can be snapped for the purpose of leading him.

## Quality in Cattle.

High class animals always have the most quality. It is shown in a fine, silky coat of hair, in a mellow, elastic skin and in fine bones and neat joints. There is lots of difference in coats of hair. One cow may have hair that is fine and soft and thick. There is a very fine and close undercoat and then longer, coarser hair. Such hair is a great protection in winter. Other animals, and they are the most common, have coarse, long hair. Their bones are also likely to be big and coarse. When an animal has plenty of quality you can easily take the skin in the hand between thumb and fingers and pull it out from the side of the body. It will be mellow and roll up somewhat in the hand. If the cow lacks quality her skin will be thick, tight and not easily taken in the hand. Fine quality as seen in the hair, skin and bone means with the beef animal that when killed there will be much less waste of the carcass than if the conditions show lack of quality.—C. S. Plumb.

## Molasses as a Stock Food.

At the Texas station molasses was fed to beef cattle and when added to a ration of cottonseed meal and hulls increased the gain at a lower cost, those receiving molasses, for instance, gaining 3.11 pounds per head a day and those not receiving it 2.59 pounds. The steers in this experiment were about two years old and received one-fifth of a gallon of molasses per head a day. In another trial made at the same station it was found that the addition of molasses to a ration of cottonseed meal and hulls lowered the cost and increased the gain and that the addition of molasses to a balanced ration gave larger gains as well as improving the appearance of the cattle. There were no undesirable results from feeding as much as one gallon of molasses per head a day to yearling steers.—American Agriculturist.

## Sheep as Weed Exterminators.

Wonder if a few head of sheep would not help to solve the weed problem. It is a serious problem on some farms to be able to give the orchard the proper attention at the proper time. After the corn is laid by there is sure to be a crop of crab grass and weeds spring up. If you summer fallow a piece of ground it is sure to have weeds in it just when you cannot attend to them. The fence corners and farm lanes are adopted by the weeds as their permanent home. The woods pasture soon fills with underbrush and weeds, and all these mean wasted opportunities for making mutton, raising wool and enriching the land.—Kansas Farmer.

## Two Classes of Shorthorns.

Nearly all the cattle seen in England are Shorthorns, with now and then a few Herefords, Devons and Jerseys. Most of the milk of England is produced by milking Shorthorns. Several excellent breeders of dairy Shorthorns are breeding for milk alone, paying no attention to beef. In this way two classes are being developed that are almost as different as Holstein-Friesians and Aberdeen-Angus.—Illinois Experiment Station.



## BEE KEEPERS IN WINTER.

### Market Makes for Handiness in Managing the Apiary.

The obtaining of a dependable market for honey makes decidedly towards handiness in the managing of the apiary. For instance, supposing that the produce can all be sold, as secured, to one particular firm, this means no storing and no running about here and there to effect a sale. And it means some thing more, for the beekeeper then knows exactly the class of honey required, and can then work his apiary with the single purpose of obtaining that particular class of honey, and to work directly towards one end is to have a good deal of labor. Understand this, however, that while to sell honey in bulk means convenience, and the saving of labor as well as time, it means lower prices than when the honey can be retailed, but where the saving of time must be the first consideration, the selling in bulk has advantages that outweigh the disadvantages.

Properly managed during the summer, bees require hardly any attention during the winter, but during the summer the necessary attention should be given promptly and properly, and any neglect of this rule means surely, added trouble in one form or another—generally hand in hand with monetary loss. When a beekeeper can manage his apiary handily, he must not then get into a rut, for present day beekeeping is a progressive industry, and tends so much toward handiness that improvement runs strongly in this direction, so that unless the beekeeper keeps well posted he may find himself at the tail of the procession, instead of where he should be—at the head. Therefore keep well posted and discard obsolete methods and appliances.

November is a good time to market honey. There is generally a good demand for it now, for a great many of the summer fruits are out of the way. In preparing it for market it should be carefully graded and packed nice and snug.

### How Bees Divide Labor.

My experiments have revealed the fact that the division of labor among bees is carried to a surprising extent, says Prof. Bonnier.

Bees which are seeking for a pollen or nectar do not carry it, but carry the news to the hive. A number of bees are sent out to strip the flowers, a number carrying pollen only, others nectar only, others again water only, when water is needed. The number sent out is proportional to the number of flowers to be stripped, and by marking the bees with colored tale it was proved that each bee confined itself for the time being to one class of work.

The same bee might be seeking for flowers in the morning and collecting in the afternoon, but did not change the nature of its work without returning to the hive.

There seemed to be something in the nature of a working arrangement between bees of different hives, as when the work of cleaning a certain area of flowers had once been commenced by a few bees from one hive these collectors were not interfered with by bees from other hives.

### Bee Culture and Horticulture.

Bee culture and horticulture are closely allied and should be more often combined than they are. Some claim that bees injure fruit, but a careful examination of the mouth of the bee shows that this is a mistake. The jaws of a bee work sideways, and have no teeth in them, consequently, it is impossible for them to eat solid fruit. Experiments have been made by putting sound fruit where bees could have free access to it and after several days it was found uninjured. The bees feed fruit and will quickly attack any that is damaged so they can get at it, but such fruit is useless anyhow and it is a good thing the bees will make some use of it.

### Bees Swarming.

If the bees swarm out more than once, continue to swarm out and go back, and repeat this performance for a day or two, the probabilities are that the queen is unable to fly. During this period the bees are only wasting their time and gathering little or no honey.

We suggest swarming them artificially at once by shaking nearly all the bees and the queen from the combs into an empty hive. This will accomplish the same end as if the swarm had clustered on a tree and then been carried to the hive.

### Advisability of Keeping Bees.

It is safe to say that every farmer would support, at least, a few hives of bees. Nearly all parts of our country produce honey in quantities sufficient to pay for the gathering. The amount of honey that goes to waste every year for want of bees to gather it is very large; in fact, to large to estimate.

### Visiting Bee-keepers.

It pays the bee-keeper to go visiting occasionally. Whenever occasion offers, take a trip around to other bee-keepers, and a short stay with them may make you more enthusiastic when home again. Even a shiftless bee-keeper may give you some points and set you thinking.

# HUMOR OF THE HOUR

## Smart Set Talk of the Future.

In America, when one meets any one new, one never asks, "What is his character?" but "How much is he worth?"—Current Witicism.

In accordance with the above and in lieu of the spread of our commercial instincts we shall doubtless soon have conversations like the following:

Scene—A week end party. A new guest has just arrived. The hostess greets him effusively.

Guest—Awfully good of you to ask me.

Hostess—Delighted, I am sure.

Guest—Came over in your new car. I sized it up for about four thousand.

Hostess—Cost five hundred more than that with the fixings. Show you the bill if you like.

Guest—Oh, never mind. Stunning gown you have on.

Hostess (anticipating him)—Glad you like it. Two hundred, at Babster's. Is that one of Pell's ninety dollar sack suits?

Guest—No; one of Bampton's seventy-five dollar.

Hostess—I declare, they are improving. Have had your room done over. You'll like it better. Cost \$80, but was worth it.

Guest—Say! I have an idea.

Hostess—Yes?

Guest—Why not have your secretary turn out an itemized account of all your expenses this season, with a statement of your assets, and put it in the front hall? That will give us all the more time to discuss the races and bridge.

Hostess—Capital.

Guest—Hurries away to carry it out.—Life.

### The Only Original.

George Washington was very small, very black and very new to the life of the public school which he had just entered. His family had emigrated to the city from some unknown wilderness, and the officers of the school board had discovered little George and brought him into line with the prospects of the higher education. It was his first day, and the teacher was trying to make him at home.

"And so your name is George Washington?" asked the teacher.

"Yassum—Jorge Washin'ton."

"And I suppose you try to be as like him as a little boy can, don't you?"

"Lak who, ma'am?"

"Like George Washington?"

The youngster looked puzzled.

"Ah, lak'n't help bein' lak Jorge Washin'ton," he replied stoutly, "cos that's who Ah am."—Youth's Companion.

### His Congratulations.

A young Concord lawyer had a foreign client in police court the other day. It looked rather black for the foreigner, and the Concord man fairly outdid himself in trying to convince the magistrate that his client was innocent.

The lawyer dwelt on the other's ignorance of American customs, his straightforward story and enough other details to extend the talk fully fifteen minutes. His client was acquitted.

In congratulating the freed man the lawyer held out his hand in an absent though rather suggestive manner. The client grasped it warmly.

"Dot was a fine noise you make," he said. "Tanks. Gooby."—Concord (N. H.) Monitor.

### Not All From France.

"How did you enjoy the opera?" he asked.

"Oh, it was just splendid!" she replied.

"But it was all French, wasn't it?"

"Oh, no! Of course some of the handsomest ones were unmistakably Parisian, but there were quite a number of pretty gowns which were undoubtedly made here."—Catholic Standard and Times.

### Local Color.

"Jamie," said his mother as she came into the room where the boy sat reading, "why have you those turkey feathers sticking up on your head?"

Jamie lifted his earnest face, which, with its red flannel head band stuck full of turkey quills, looked almost ferocious, and answered:

"I'm reading Cooper, mother, and it helps."—Judge.

### A Compliment.

"I have never seen the inside of a jail," proudly declared the man with the plaid vest and blazing stud.

"That's a splendid compliment for your lawyer, whoever he may be," replied an innocent bystander.—Chicago Record-Herald.

### The Student Waiter.

Guest—Why don't you bring out my steak? I ordered it an hour ago. Did you have to kill it first?

Walter—Certainly! What do you think this is—a vivisection laboratory?—Lippincott's.

### Not in the Agreement.

Daniel had been cast into the lion's den.

"My main objection," he said as he playfully tweaked a lion's mane, "is that I get no moving picture royalties."—Puck.

### Turned Down by All?

"He says that he can never love another."

"Gone the limit, I s'pose."—Brownings' Magazine.

### A Swan Song, as It Were.

Friend—Why did you "honk" then?

Autoist—I didn't honk; we ran over a goose.—Pittsburg Press.

# Notes and Comment

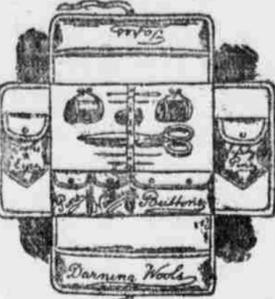
Of Interest to Women Readers

## COMFORT FOR THE TRAVELER.

### Useful Work-Box That Can Be Made to Contain All Conveniences.

It is not always convenient at holiday times to take away a work-box, especially when space is limited, and if only on this account, our readers may, perhaps, be glad to make for themselves some such useful hold-all as the one shown in our sketch.

This compact little case really contains everything that is needed for repairs, or for odd jobs of needlework.



It can be made out of any small piece of satin or brocade, and lined with silk in some contrasting color, or linen might be used. Long pockets, made in the same silk as the lining, are arranged on the upper and lower flaps for holding tapes and darning wools, while a strap of stitched ribbon in the center holds in place the scissors, thimble, bodkin, etc. Reels of cotton, one white and one black, are fastened by small loops of ribbon on either side, and there are other pockets to hold hooks and eyes and safety-pins, as well as ordinary pins, needles and the very necessary buttons. The sides fold over and the case is made secure by ribbons, which tie the whole thing compactly together.

## MILWAUKEE'S PATRONESS.

### A Woman Whose Word Carries Weight in Municipal Affairs.

In Milwaukee there is a woman who has had so much to do with the city's affairs, with the appearance of its streets and show places and with the upkeep of its largest philanthropic institutions that according to the Book-keeper she may be called the municipal patroness. She is Miss Elizabeth Plankinton, daughter of the late John Plankinton.

Her father in the early days supplied the growing town with buildings, notably the famous old Plankinton Hotel; he built business blocks and founded one of the great banks of the State, which failed only after his death. To the daughter has fallen the self-appointed task of beautifying and embellishing the streets and public buildings.

In every enterprise that has as its object the betterment of Milwaukee Miss Plankinton makes herself felt either by approval or disapproval, according to her view. Her opinion is respected, for by years of experience city officials and a great part of her fellow citizens have learned that she speaks only after having fully investigated each new problem.

As manager of her fortune she has shown great mastery of business, while her study in law has enabled her to attend to the legal intricacies of the great estate her father left her. On the occasional vacations she allows herself she is no less energetic and forceful. She is a traveler, and it might almost be said an explorer, for her pleasure is found not on the grand tour but on journeys into out of the way corners of Europe and Asia Minor where few American women have ever been.

### Woman's Supreme Gift.

If a woman is blessed with tact, she has the supreme gift. It will bring her all the things she needs. To her it is a much more valuable asset than beauty, or even genius. Tact is certainly the greatest of all gifts to a woman.

The girls' school in some far distant Utopia is going to include a course in tact to correlate with its curriculum from the primary grades on through the postgraduate work. For, when the day of enlightenment does come, the sensible mother and the astute father will realize that a working knowledge of how to get along with people is more to be desired than much wisdom in so-called higher branches. Tact is more important than trigonometry. It stands a girl in place of beauty; it takes her further than talent; it brings the world to her feet to do her homage.

Tact—Speed the day when we shall appreciate the importance of this unconsidered trifle! Help us to realize that with it woman can wheedle the world out of anything it has to give; but, with her feeble strength, she can't wrestle with it and get anything!

### To Soften Real Laces.

All real laces after having been washed (it is reasonable to suppose that almost an excess of care has been bestowed upon them in the process) should be dipped in skim milk. It softens the color and restores to the thread the necessary oil. Bluing should never be used in rinsing real or imitation laces.

## No Teasing.

Among the good old ways of "merrile England" is the tendency to democracy prevailing in her boys' schools. Parents can be assured, it is said, that no pampering will fall to the lot of their sons, however exalted may be their rank or great their possessions. An English paper tells the story of an Indian official of high rank calling upon the house master in a famous public school, where a young prince, son of a rajah, was being educated. This official brought a special message from his master, the rajah, to the effect that he wanted no favors or exceptional treatment of any sort extended to his son on account of his exalted birth.

"You may set the mind of the rajah at rest on that score," said the house master, struggling to keep back his smile before the dignified anxiety of the Indian official. "If the authorities were inclined to discriminate in the prince's favor, the boys of the school would set the matter right. Among them generally the rajah's son answers to the name of 'Nigger,' and I understand that with his intimates he is familiarly known as 'Coul Scuttle.'"

## Surprised Her.

A gentleman who had spent the greater portion of his life in Canada relates an amusing experience which befell him.

He had been on a hunting expedition for several days in the backwoods, roughing it rather severely, and on taking a seat in a railway train returning homeward he looked as begrimed and weather beaten a trapper as ever brought his skins into a settlement.

He happened to find a seat next to a young lady, evidently belonging to Boston, who, after taking stock of him for a few minutes, remarked:

"Don't you find an utterly passionate sympathy with nature's mountains and the dim aisles of the horizon touching forests, my good man?"

"Oh, yes," replied the apparent backwoodsman, "and also I am frequently drawn into an exaltation of rapt soulfulness and beatific incandescent infinity of abstract contiguity when my horse stumbles."

"Indeed!" said the young lady, much surprised. "I had no idea the lower classes felt like that."—Chicago Record-Herald.

## His Emancipation.

Away back in 1771 Josiah Woodbury of Beverly, Mass., thus published his happy emancipation from matrimonial woes:

Beverly, Sept. 16, 1771. Ran away from Josiah Woodbury, cooper, his house plague for seven long years, Masury Old Moil, alias Trial of Vengeance. He that lost will never seek her: he that shall keep her I will give two Bushel of Beans. I forewarn all Persons in Town or County from trusting said Trial of Vengeance. I have have all the old (shoes) I can find for Joy, and all my neighbors rejoice with me. A good Riddance of bad Ware. Amen! JOSIAH WOODBURY.

## Knew the Calendar.

They were little girls, so small that the teacher was telling them about divisions of time, and receiving all sorts of answers to her simple questions. The little girl who lived in a boarding-house was a year older than any of the others.

"We have learned that years are divided into months, months into weeks, and weeks into days," said the teacher. Now can any one tell me how the days are divided?"

The little girl who lived in a boarding-house raised her hand, and was asked to speak.

"Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, beef," she said, glibly; "Friday, fish; Saturday, corned beef and beans; and Sunday, Chicken."

# CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

ADDS IN THE CITIZEN

ALWAYS BRING RESULTS

# 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

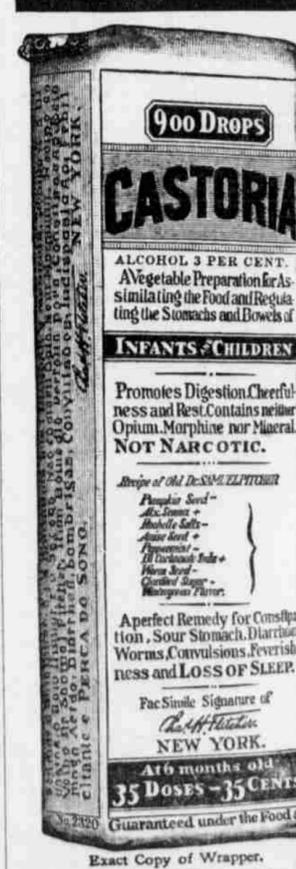
Stands 10th in Pennsylvania.

Stands FIRST in Wayne County.

Capital, Surplus, \$455,000.00

Total ASSETS, \$2,733,000.00

Honesdale, Pa., May 29, 1908.



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of

Chas. H. Fletcher

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For Over Thirty Years

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