

TIMELY HINTS FOR FARMERS

The Railroad Worm.

From July to October is the time of year to fight the apple maggot or railroad worm. The way to do this is to keep the infested apples from rotting beneath the trees. This can be accomplished either by picking up the drops every few days or by maintaining enough live stock beneath infested trees to keep the drops cleaned up.

There is some possibility that a few of the worms that have entered the ground to spend the winter may stay there for two years instead of one before coming out as adult flies. In this case there would still be some flies and some maggots in the fruit the next year after picking up the drops. But there would be very many less, and if the practice of cleaning up drops was continued all of the pests would be eliminated by the second summer.—American Cultivator.

Improve the Fields Now.

If there are stones, either small or large, they will readily be found by the mower or rake. These are always in the way, and where they can be removed at a reasonable expense it will pay to do so. Even quite large rocks can be readily broken to pieces by dynamite and got out of the way, and then it will seem a wonder why the work was not done before. If there are places where a little draining would greatly benefit a field it will pay to do this work at the first opportunity. It should be the aim to do a little of this work each year and reap the benefit in future increased crops.

Tile Draining.

Tile draining is credited with increasing the value of land more than any other one thing. It serves to convert swamps into fertile fields and hilltops into tillable land. It takes away disease and lengthens the seasons. It prevents freezing, aerates the soil and diminishes the labor of cultivation. It destroys gumbo and removes alkali. It is the solution of the problem of largest crops from fewer acres and is a part of the modern methods of farming.

Saving Dried Out Stock.

Trees that have been out of the ground for a long time may be frequently saved by immersing the roots for two or three hours before planting in water to which is added a small quantity of fine pulverized bone or superphosphate of lime.

FATTENING GEESE FOR THE MARKET

Begin Process Gradually and Ship Only Young Stock.

There is no advantage in selling off the old stock of geese, as they live many years, and the older birds are generally best for breeding purposes, and the young ones bring better prices in the market.

Do not proceed to fatten the geese suddenly, but continue gradually, writes W. C. Purdue in the National Stockman. Allow several in a small yard, which should be kept clean and somewhat darkened. Cornmeal and milk, with some beef scraps, wheat and brewers' grains, fatten well. A mash composed of four parts cornmeal, one part wheat bran, one part middlings and one part beef scraps is a very good ration. Wet this just enough to have it in a dry, crumbly state and feed all they will eat up clean three times a day. Do not give them green food while fattening. They should be kept away from bathing water during this period, but plenty of water for drinking purposes should be kept in their pen; also keep a good supply of grit before them. Fast for twenty-four hours before killing.

Gooslings may be put up to fatten when from eight to ten weeks old. After they are twelve weeks old they will begin to shed and will not fatten readily until the end of the season. Previous to being confined they should have a good range, where grass is plentiful, and it will then require but a few days to get them ready for killing.

Dairy Notes.

You can't put butter fat into milk by feeding the cow, but you can put feed into the cow that will make her give more fat because she will give more milk.

Milk must be cooled promptly in order to check the development of bacteria that soon work injury in the product.

The dairy cow is the market for the raw material. It is delivered to her, and she turns out a high concentrated and valuable product.

One of the best indications of a good milk cow is the large and tortuous milk veins.

Gilt edge butter brings money to the maker. It's poor policy to offer poor butter for sale.

Records of the performance of dairy cows form the only accurate and safe basis of judging their value.

There is no line of general agriculture in which well directed effort will pay so large a profit as in dairy farming.

THE DIVIDED INHERITANCE

Strange Provisions of Colonel Archard's Will.

In colonial times the family Bible was often the most important article in the household. The Archards, an aristocratic family of Maryland, possessed a very large Bible that had been brought from England in 1680 and had since descended from father to son. When the Revolution came Colonel Robert Archard adhered to the cause of the king, influencing two of his sons to do the same. His youngest son, Carrol Archard, joined the "rebels" and was banished by his father. Carrol married Martha Curtis, the sister of a brother officer in the Revolutionary army. Carrol was killed at the battle of Monmouth, leaving his wife to struggle for the support of their infant son.

Not long after the colonies had achieved their independence Colonel Archard died. He was a strange man, and it was expected that his will would contain some singular provisions. The expectation was fulfilled. He divided his property into two parts of about equal value, giving his oldest son, Robert, first choice; his next son, James, second choice. A third bequest was the family Bible, which was left to the widow and little son of Carrol Archard in case neither of his sons preferred to take the book, relinquishing his share to Martha and little Carrol.

When the will was read Robert Archard, after thoroughly investigating the value of the two portions, selected that which he considered most desirable.

"Robert Archard," said the family lawyer, who had drawn the will, "your father charged me to ask you if you would relinquish your share to Martha Archard and her son, taking the family Bible instead."

"I will not," said Robert.

The lawyer then told James Archard that it was optional with him to take the remaining portion of the estate or the Bible. James showed no more disposition to give up his inheritance than his brother had shown.

Before handing over the two portions of the estate to the brothers the attorney addressed them: "I was in your father's confidence when he made this will. He told me of the existence of Mrs. Archard and her son and was undecided what to do for them in bequeathing his property. He determined to leave all to his two sons, with a request that they should find Mrs. Archard and little Carrol and provide for them."

"I told my client that in my long experience in such matters I had never known a legatee to part with any portion of his inheritance through an instruction which was not obligatory by the will. I advised him that if he wished to provide for his son Carrol's family to do so by leaving a portion of his property directly to them. Colonel Archard declared that he had perfect confidence in the generosity of his sons and that they would carry out any request he might make of them. Nevertheless he took the matter under advisement. A few days later he sent for me and instructed me to draw this will, enjoining upon me the duty of making his intentions perfectly plain to his heirs. He desired to leave either or both of his sons free to accept his inheritance or surrender it to his brother's widow and son."

"Our brother," said Robert, "was a rebel and a traitor, and I see no reason why I should give my property to his widow and son."

"I concur with Robert in this matter," said James.

"Then sign the papers, receipting for your portions," said the lawyer.

When the signatures were affixed the lawyer handed the brothers the deeds to their portions and locked the receipts in his box. Then, turning to the widow, he handed her the Bible.

"I am at least pleased," she said, "that my husband's father and my son's grandfather has shown a kindly interest in us. The family Bible, the most sacred treasure of the household, will descend through my boy, and I am sure it will have its influence upon him and those who follow him. Take it, Carrol, and abide by its precepts."

She handed the Bible to her boy.

"Turn the leaves," said the lawyer.

The boy turned the leaves, presently coming to a bank bill. It was for \$1,000.

"Take it," said the lawyer. "It belongs to you and your mother. Now turn more leaves."

One hundred thousand dollars in bills was taken from the Bible. The two brothers, whose portions combined were less valuable, stood watching the child withdraw the legacy, and when the last bill had been withdrawn Robert said fiercely:

"This is not simply a Bible; it is a portion of our father's fortune and belongs to me and my brother. We will contest the will."

"That would be inadvisable," said the attorney, "since you have receipted for your portions, and if the will is declared void the widow's and her son's portion under the law would be a third of the whole, or very nearly what they have received."

The brothers retired discomfited. Mrs. Archard and her son lived comfortably on the income of their portion, which in those days was a handsome fortune. Carrol Archard's education was well cared for, and he was graduated from college with honor. During the early part of the nineteenth century he represented his state in congress.

IN THE REALM OF FASHION

New Tucked Blouse.

An attractive blouse is illustrated here. The model was of white lawn trimmed with a dark blue. Chaille, silk or any material may be substituted for lawn. The Magyar sleeves have cross bands of narrow tucks and



WHITE AND BLUE BLOUSE.

are trimmed with narrow bands of blue and French knots. Bands of the darker stuff and French knots trim the collar, while the front is adorned with narrow tucks and rows of buttons.

The Kimono Blouse.

A new fancy is the kimono blouse made of eyelet embroidery, thin or thick. The design is not very open, and the blouse is cut in the well known jumper shape. It can be worn over another kimono blouse of china silk, white or colored, or it can be worn merely over a dainty corset cover run through with pink ribbon. It should have a glimpse of net or lace, as the sleeves are rather wide and somewhat short and expose too much of the arm for any occasion except house wear. As it is quite the fashion to wear flesh colored slips under one's blouses the idea may be carried out with artistic result under these eyelet kimonos. One should finish the elbow sleeves of the underslip with a three inch hem of net, plain or dotted, or an equally wide band of lace.

FALL SKIRTS PANELED OR PLAIN

A Great Variety of Materials Utilized in the New Suits.

In speaking of manufacturers' preparations for fall trade the Dry Goods Economist says:

"Much attention has been given to the selection of materials for fall suits. In the plain tailor makes chevrons, heavy serges, fancy mixtures and mannish fabrics are the most desirable. Some of the double faced cloths are being used for suits, but they are not so practicable as they are for coats and therefore are not expected to be taken in such large quantities.

"Many of the new rough materials are being used in the better grade of suits, as well as high luster broadcloths, plain and fancy velvets and a few cloth back satins.

"The orders now being placed on separate skirts are largely for the more staple numbers.

"Black voiles and panamas, trimmed with braid, satin, velvet or embroidery, are again meeting with ready sale. A few black taffetas have been ordered, also black satins. It is expected that some velvet skirts will be sold, but the demand will necessarily be limited. Serges, chevrons, fancy mixtures and reversible cloths are excellent.

"Panels of various kinds are much in evidence, and buyers think well of them. The slashed skirt is being taken in limited quantities only. The slashed effects give promise of being in good demand. A few of the late models show the long tunic and some a simulated tunic. These are expected to grow in popularity as the season advances."

Braids Prominent.

Braids of many widths from sou-tache to the half yard wide bands are prominent, the bands seldom encircling a garment or any of its parts, but appearing in sections or panels or half bands just where they are most useful in accentuating the good points of a creation.

Coat Sets.

The striped coat sets are in any color that one wishes, not necessarily to match the suit. The collar is quite long, deep at the back and finished with an edge of cluny lace or a hem of colored muslin or linen to match the stripe.

Milady's Mirror

Dimple in the Elbow.

Women who went to Paris this summer had the pleasure of seeing the Stephanie elbow. Stephanie is an actress, and the elbow is seen to best advantage when she is dining or supping at a smart restaurant. Stephanie's chief charm is her elbow. Your first impression is that it is very pretty in shape. Then comes a glimpse of a shapely arm with a gleam of ivory white skin, and finally you see the dimple in the elbow.

Whether her arm is straight or bent or lying long and graceful in her lap, the dimple is there. It is not a thing that depends upon position. The dimple is a fixture, and all who pass Stephanie's table can see it. It is deep and pink, alluring and pretty.

It was an American woman who first tried to get a dimple like it.

"I must have the Stephanie dimple," she declared to a French beauty maker.

That was the beginning of the beauty maker's trade. Now she has done hundreds of elbows, and Stephanie is no longer the only one who has elbow dimples, though hers are still the most natural and the most youthful.

"How do you do it?" asked a woman of one of the most successful of the French dimple makers.

"My method is difficult," was the reply. "I use the knife."

"Dreadful," was the comment.

"Yet not so when you come to think of it," rejoined the beauty artist. "I merely make a cut, a sharp, not too deep little incision, and when it heals there is a slight depression. It is really a scar, but it looks like a dimple."

"But isn't it painful and dangerous?" "It might be. But it isn't the way I do it, and therein lies my secret."

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.



To the Republican Voters of Wayne: I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Primaries to be held on Sept. 30. It will be impossible for me to see my large number of the voters. I therefore take this method of announcing myself as a candidate and soliciting your vote at the Primaries. MINOR BROWN, White Mills, Pa.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.



A. H. HOWELL, WHITE MILLS. Kindly investigate my life, character and qualifications, and then, if possible, give me your vote. If elected I will attend to the duties of the office myself and will try to prove to all that no mistake was made in my selection.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

I hereby announce myself as a Republican candidate for the nomination to the office of County Commissioner of Wayne county, and respectfully solicit the support of my friends at the primaries to be held on September 30, 1911.

J. L. SHERWOOD, Preston, Pa., Aug. 15, 1911. 65cent.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination for the office of County Commissioner subject to the decision of the Republican voters at the coming primaries. EARL ROCKWELL, Lake Ariel, Pa.

MRS. LEONARD THOMAS.

Whose Newport Dances Are De-nounced by Episcopal Clergy.



Sleep as a Restorative.

Any number of women who are cutting ruthlessly into their allowance to swell the cash drawer of the beauty parlors could solve the riddle of appearing fresh and animated if they would but make a practice of taking the proper amount of sleep. The value of sleep as a restorative and as a fountain of youth is unbelievable until one has bathed regularly therein. It almost seems magic in its effect, and many a woman who has discovered the secret is the envy and admiration of her beauty parlor friends. Eight hours for work, eight hours for sleep and eight for play is the old rule. Up to now no one has improved on this proportion. If you care more for the preservation of your youth and attractiveness than for your pleasure take not less than the allotted eight hours of sleep from the twenty-four.

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Have you overworked your nervous system and caused trouble with your kidneys and bladder? Have you pains in joints, side, back and bladder? Have you a flabby appearance of the face, and under the eyes? A frequent desire to pass urine? If so, Williams' Kidney Pills will cure you—Druggist, Price 50c.

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