

Cur Splendid Combination Offer

Three Fine Magazines for 35c Extra, in Connection with the Commercial,

Not wishing to handle the cheap, trashy magazines, often filled with questionable stories and advertisements unfit for home and children's reading, we have made contract by which our subscribers can obtain splendid reading matter for a mere nominal price when combined with the Commercial, their favorite county paper, which is a leader in quality and circulation. We are planning to make it THE leader.

For \$1.85 per year, only 35c added to the \$1.50 price of the Commercial, we will send the following with our paper:

The National Stockman and Farmer, the world's Greatest Farm Paper. Note that this is a weekly farm paper—not monthly, as most others. The advance subscription price of this paper alone is \$1.00 per year and you could not obtain it for less from the publishers.

The Woman's World, a fine home paper, is the second on our list, and Kimball's Dairy Farmer is the last of our combination offer which we have never seen equaled for real value.

Don't forget that you will each week get the finest farm paper published. Also a monthly woman's magazine and a dairy paper, besides the Commercial—all for \$1.85.

See us for special rates on The Pittsburgh Post and The Toledo Blade for R. F. D. Routes.

THE NATIONAL STOCKMAN & FARMER



Kimball's Dairy Farmer



Handsome Matched Sets



MATCHED sets, in the millinery shops, mean three articles, at least, made up of the same materials and corresponding in style. A neck-piece, muff and hat, or a neck-piece, bag and hat, constitute the usual set of three pieces. Sometimes a four-piece set includes all the accessories mentioned, but as a rule only three are made to correspond.

These matched sets employ fur, velvet, brocades, silk and fur-cloths (or plush) in their construction, and are embellished with passementerie beads, silk and millinery flowers and fruits. Furs are combined with fabrics, or two kinds of fur may be made up together. Fur and velvet is a rich and popular association of material. Satin and fur-cloth is inexpensive and as beautiful as the more costly furs. Velvet alone and velvet embellished with passementerie stands between the costlier furs and less costly plushes in point of price and are less durable than either, but utterly feminine and elegant.

A set of two furs combined in neck-piece and muff, worn with a small military turban, is shown in the picture. A flat neck-piece of fine Hudson seal supports a handsome fitch skin, one of the most fashionable of furs. The muff is barrel shaped with

a fitch border at each end. Both are lined with plain brown satin. The turban needs a border of fitch fur at the top of the velvet band, or a group of small animal heads of fitch or some other decorative touch of the fur, to match it up with the other pieces.

A velvet set in black is shown, with the velvet furred on the barrel-shaped muff. Passementerie beads, tassels and buckle make a novel trimming.

In the plush and fur combination plush is used in the body of the pieces and fur in the decoration.

Circular Skirts.

Circular skirts may be the next thing on the calendar of dress. At any rate, they are a coming possibility. A circular that has already made its appearance is made of white taffeta. It is fitted at the hips and falls in wide ripples at the ankles.

Drecol's Lace Gown.

In America there is little doubt that Drecol's black lace gowns over satin will find much favor. He also brings out the inevitable suit of baby lamb; Paris is never able to get through the season without one such costume ofered to the American buyer.

The Citizens National Bank

Meyersdale, Pa.

Statement, September 12, 1914

(Comptroller's Call)

Resources:

Loans and Investments	\$725,836.75
United States Bonds	77,000.00
Banking House	29,300.00
Due from Banks and Reserve Agents	114,771.52
Cash	61,260.14
	\$1,008,168.41

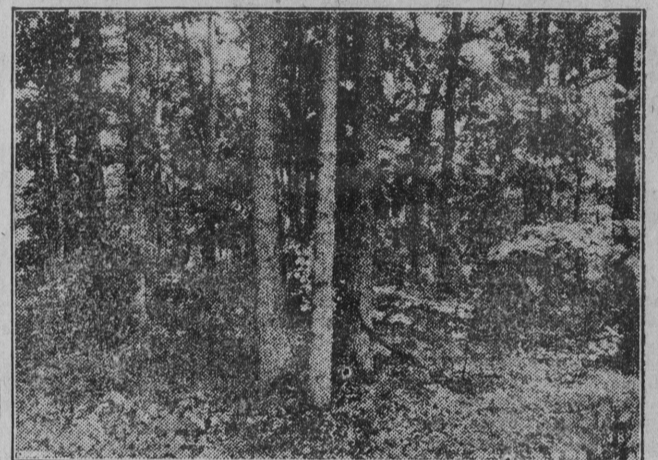
Liabilities:

Capital Stock	\$ 65,000.00
Surplus Fund	100,000.00
Undivided Profits	25,800.02
Circulation	65,000.00
Deposits	752,368.39
	\$1,008,168.41

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TRUE VALUE OF WOOD LOT NOT REALIZED



Wood Lot Composed Mostly of Young White Oak in Excellent Condition—There is Thrifty Growth and Plenty of Young Trees Starting to Renew the Stand.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Most farmers already own wood lots; every farmer ought to own one. Yet the wood lot is frequently not a paying proposition financially, and is almost never as profitable as it should be. Why? Simply because the farmer does not realize its true value. As a result he neglects to care for the trees during their life, and is at a disadvantage when it comes to selling them. Any effort to improve present conditions must, therefore, take these two facts into consideration.

The essential point for every farmer to recognize, is that the trees in his wood lot are just as much a farm crop as are his corn, oats, hay, or other products. Moreover, they have many advantages over other crops—they require comparatively little care and labor; they can be harvested during the winter when other work is slack; there are no storage charges on the crop because trees can be left standing without deterioration an indefinite time until they can be sold profitably or used to advantage on the farms; and they furnish protection to buildings, to cattle, and to crops, from wind, drought and frost.

Unquestionably, then, the wood lot deserves better than the present neglect, or often worse, to which it is now subjected. No farmer would think for a moment of burning over a crop of young wheat. Yet that is just what many do with their crop of young trees. Nor is the damage confined to the young growth; even the larger trees, though seldom destroyed outright, are weakened so that eventually they will fall a prey to insects, fungi, or wind; furthermore, the fertility of the soil is greatly lessened by fires. Every fire that runs through a wood lot is a direct source of loss to the owner. The absolute exclusion of fire is, therefore, the first and most important step in the rational management of the wood lot.

Closely connected with this is the exclusion of stock, which does much damage in destroying and retarding young growth, particularly of broad-leaf trees, and in packing down the soil and exposing the roots of trees. Finally, the farmer should select the trees to be cut in such a way as to improve rather than impair the wood lot. Too often the reverse has been the case and the wood lot has deteriorated steadily through the removal of the best trees, leaving the less valuable species and poorer individuals to take possession of the ground. No knowledge of technical forestry is necessary to enable the farmer to recognize the trees which are defective, crooked, unusually branched, or of undesirable species; or to realize that the cutting of these trees for fuel and other uses to which they

can be put on the farm will greatly increase the value of the remaining stand.

Equally important with the raising of the crop is its final disposal. Every farmer knows what his wheat is worth and what is the best way to sell it. Very few have any similar knowledge regarding their trees. In that fact lies the real explanation of the present unprofitableness of the wood lot. So long as the average owner knows less concerning the value of the timber than any other crop on his farm, he cannot hope to sell it at its true value. What kinds of products (posts, poles, ties, mine timbers, lumber, etc.) are in greatest demand in the locality? What species of trees are best adapted for each? In what sizes should the material be cut? By what unit of measure (cord, lineal foot, board foot, piece, etc.) should they be sold? What price should they bring on the basis of their value to the purchaser? These are samples of the questions that every farmer should be able to answer to his own satisfaction before attempting to dispose of his wood lot products. Even then he may be at a disadvantage when dealing singly with a purchaser who is more experienced in such matters and may have more or less control over the local market. Co-operation among wood lot owners in the disposal of their timber is consequently as necessary as in the disposal of their fruit, vegetables, or grains, and is frequently the only way in which they can secure its full value.

Above all, the secret of success in handling the wood lot, lies in the recognition of the fact that trees are a distinctive farm crop. When this is once thoroughly understood and the same attention is paid to their production and marketing as to other crops, the wood lot may confidently be expected to become one of the most profitable portions of the farm.

Roots for Feed.

Roots are excellent feed for dairy cows and are especially desirable for the fall and early winter, as they are palatable, easy to digest and stimulate the flow of milk. Less grain is required while roots are being fed. The change from roots to more grain should be made gradually, adding grain at the rate of one pound for ten pounds of roots withdrawn.

Build a Strong Fence.

It takes time and some money to build a good fence, but it costs quite as much of both to rebuild a rundown one. One of the most important parts of a fence, above all others, is the quality and setting of corner and gate posts. On the corner posts depends the stability of the fence, and time and expense should not be spared in setting them firmly.

A Few Good Kitchen Aprons



THE up-to-date kitchen apron is by no means an ungraceful garment, and much ingenuity is evident in designing it to meet all the requirements of housework and good looks at the same time. The new patterns, that cover the entire figure, look better and are far more practical than the aprons set on to a band, that preceded them. It is just about as easy to make aprons that protect the whole dress, cover the sleeves and stay in place, as to make those gathered to a band, and it is quite as easy to do them up.

Gingham, calico and percale are used, cut by plain kimono-sleeved patterns like that shown in the picture given here. Indigo blue and white, or black and white, are selected for permanency in color. Any number of patterns in figures and checks and stripes give one a wide choice in design.

Aprons made of these good substantial cotton fabrics having a white ground with black stripes are great favorites for "cook-aprons." Shepherd's checks and polka dots figure among these also. For sweeping and dusting the indigo blue cottons with small white dots for figures are made up with caps to match and are better than the more readily soiled cottons with white ground for these purposes.

Turkey-red cotton fabrics are used for making bindings on the shepherd's checks more particularly but are liked on the dark blue aprons as

well. The red will not fade in the least with any amount of washing, and is therefore liked better than any other solid color. The apron pictured is an example of the use of this red binding on a medium large shepherd's check. The neck, sleeves, pocket and edges are bound with it. It brightens up the otherwise ordinary pattern and makes it really attractive.

Some aprons are made of the heavier cotton crepe in gray and finished with borders in solid colors or figures. These usually fasten in front and look very much like home dresses. They are not closed below the waist line and are easily slipped on and off. The front of the dress under them is protected because, in these patterns, the fronts overlap.

The new aprons are, in fact, so like house dresses that they may be worn instead of a dress. But they are made with ample sleeves, round necks and simple fastenings, so that they slip on over a dress easily. Sleeves are short and out of the way. Altogether, well chosen kitchen or work aprons may be said to be attractive in themselves. Certainly the neat housewife knows how to look very "fetching" in them.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

Some of the new evening models have apron drapery in the front; and an odd thing about it is that the apron section falls longer than the foundation. The apron is of metallic lace

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In a hospital at Medicine Lake, Washington, Frank D. Saylor, a native of Somerset county, died recently following a brief illness. He was a son of Mrs. J. L. Saylor of Somerset township.

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