Winter Forage.

Look out for winter forage. The winter is a long way off, but the man who puts on his thinking cap now plans, will go through it a great deal better than the man who walts and perhaps starves his cattle or perhaps must sell part of them because he has not forage enough to carry them through the winter.

#### Good Points of Fodder Corn.

In summing up the advantages of the corn plant when the most has been made of it, is as follows: More and cheaper protein. Having June conditions the year round. Storing feed in less space. Can do with less purchased feed. The producing capacity of farm increased. Cheapest and best feed that can be produced on the farm.-A. H. Tolman, Nekoda, Pa.

#### A Hint for Potato Folk.

A simple yet useful labor-saving device for potato raisers consists of a stick with a bag, made of cheese cloth, tied on the end. The cloth bag holds paris green and is knocked out of the bag by hitting the stick holding the suspended bag with another stick. By this method the labor of carrying water is saved, as the paris green can be sprinkled when the dew or other moisture is on the potato vines. None of the paris green is wasted as in sprinkling or spraying because the poison can be applied only when potato bugs are on the vines. London purple may also be used the same way, and is just as good as paris green to kill potato bugs.-Farmers' Voice.

#### Onions Profitable.

The onion is one of the market-garden crops adapted to intensive culture on rich alluvial soil. So large a quantity can be grown on a given area that in a favorable year a good return can be secured for the expenditure of a very large amount of labor. The past season some of the Michigan onion growers have secured as high as eight hundred bushels per acre, which were worth at harvest time seventy-five cents per bushel or \$600 per acre.

A bulletin from the department of agriculture gives the following directions regarding the growing of this crop. Soils abounding in decomposed vegetable matter are generally the most valuable because of their loose mechanical condition, abundance of plant food and ability to retain an abundant supply of moisture. If rich. deep, friable loam can be found on the farm it should be selected for

A favorite practice in some sections is now to sow clover, and after the Arst crop is cut for hay, the second rowth is allowed to rot on the field and with a heavy dressing of stable nure is plowed under in the fall. The following spring the ground is planted in potatoes, and the next year onions are grown.

Pear Blight. The cause of pear blight is now very well known. There is no question at all of its being a germ disease. The microscope has revealed its character, and it has been isolated and examined. The spore of the fungus that causes pear blight is both neavy and sticky and cannot be blown by the wind from one place to another. It used to be supposed that it could be blown from one tree to another and that this would account for the sudden appearance of pear blight after a windy and wet period. The germ of pear blight lives over winter in the live wood adjoining dead wood that has been killed by blight. Insects, especially bees, sip the sap from wounds in infected trees and later visit the tips of trees where small leaves are being formed or blossoms are opening. The spores of the pear blight stick to the limbs of the insects just as pollen sticks to them. When the insects such the nectar in the flowers, the spores are rubed off and fall into the flower. From those spores, minutes plants of a thread-11ke character develop. Tese plants grow through the sap wood and brough the leaves and use up the life fluid that should go to feed the leaves. The leaves then wilt and turn color, and we say the tree has been blighted. There is much yet to be learned about pear blight, but the foundation has been well worked out. -Farmers' Review.

# Sorrel as a Pest.

In many parts of the country red porrel is very abundant and wherever it is found in abundance it must be extirpated. The farmers that have been casting about them for a means of getting rid of this pest will find that liming the land helps greatly. The writer of this was recently in a part of Illinois where red sorrel has spread everywhere. The fields are red with it and the farmers complain that it is so abundant that it interferes greatly with their crops. There one field where lime had been used in part of the field and the rest left without lime. In the part that had been limed there was little sorrel, while on the other part it grew in abundance. It was evident that it

found lime not to its liking. The popular impression is that sor-

rel indicates sour land, and this belief doubtless has in it some truth; though sorrel will grow on land that is sweet. It is like some other plants, it has its preference, and in this case it is for land that is too acid for the growing of some other plants. The very fact that other plants do not do well on it helps the sorrel, for it leaves the land free for its use. Sorrel, says the Farmer's Review, can be best fought by liming the land, if it is inclined toward sourness and then putting it into a crop that needs cultivation. have never seen the sorrel persist under such treatment. We solicit communications from our readers on this

### Care of Manes and Tails.

point.

In response to an inquiry as to what to do to improve rough, uneven and unsightly manes and tails, a leading horse authority gives its readers the following suggestions: "Cleanliness is the first thing to

be looked after. If dirt is suffered to accumulate at the roots of the long hair the horse will rub and destroy Therefore, good, honest soap and water is a mighty aid to keep manes and tails looking well. A little sheep dipzenoleum is excellent, used periodically at the roots of the long hair will stimulate growth measurably and kill or repel vermin that may have found or seek a lodgment. When a the overhanging bushes, looking for horse is rubbing his tail, which he always is when anything is wrong, the first thing to be done is to discover the cause. Then apply plentifully soap and water and the solution prescribed. One part of the dip in 50 parts of warm water is right as to strength. Then the mane and tail should be kept clean by the use of comb and brush and more or less free now and take the horses. quent washing. The long hair should be dried as well as possible after each scouring, and when the dip solution is applied there is no need to slop it over so that it runs down or away from the skin where it is needed. It should be rubbed in brisk- on the horses and let these fellows ly for a few moments. The mane and | find the ducks for us. No, you had tail should be handled gently. It is better let him carry that for you, if very easy to tear out great quantities of the long hair with a common curry comb, and in that very way much damage is done. A currycomb should never be used on a mane or tail. Use the comb specially designed for the purpose. The tail should never be plaited to make it look crinkly. To plait it is to break off the hair and in time to speil the looks of the tall."

# Farm Notes.

Money for wool always comes handy.

A breeding ewe should be kept thrifty and strong. Valuable animals should be fed

with as much regularity as their keener. Sheep have excellent digestion and

hence they utilize the food to the fullest extent. If sheep are not kept constantly in

wool is affected. Don't let your eggs chill; gather

them three or four times a day, Chilled eggs never hatch. Desirable qualities in stock of all

to one locality nor one breed. Sheep will consume and convert into a valuable product much food that would otherwise be wasted.

The larger the average yield that can be produced per animal, the less the proportionate cost of produc-

No business needs the element of perseverance more than stock raissome are discouraged before thy have fairly begun.

It is not necessary that the sheep or hog house be expensive. It is a good plan to allow the ram to run with the flock all the time.

Ground feed is more wholesome for both young and old stock than whole grains. If fed dry, the mastication is better and the results more beneficial. It is a good plan to encourage the

fowls to roam over the orchard and pastures in search of food. They will do a good work in destroying insects, bugs and worms. The farmer who says he has no

time to care for his poultry is not much of a farmer. Good care and feeding of poultry more than pays the cost to any farmer. It is a good plan to mark the chick-

ens each year so that no mistakes will be made. A punch that will make a hole in the web of the feet will be a convenient way of marking.

The weight of eggs is about one and a half pounds to the dozen. A pound of eggs will go as far as a pound of meat for any family, Think of this when you are feeding and caring for your fowls.

# Alliterative Necessity.

The raven was sitting on the pallid bust of Pallus. "If Poe wasn't so frightfully fond of alliteration I could sit in a much more comfortable place," he croaked. Thus, indeed, do we see that genius claims her martyrs even from the lowly.-Judge.

#### HUMAN HOUNDS.

#### Mexican Indians V/ho Are Trained to Act au Setter Dogs.

Shooting over dogs is nothing uncommon to the ordinary American or the ordinary Englishman, but that particular form of sport is not common in Mexico. Recently an Englishman spent a few days hunting in the country, and it was left for a heciendado to show him a new side of the sport of shooting. He was introduced o the human hounds. On those haciendas where the owner occasionally goes hunting the sport is not taken as seriously as it is by Anglo-Saxons. Your average Mexican believes in getting enjoyment out of his morning of shooting, and he is reasonable enough to know that a fair proportion of this sport is lost if he tries himself out as does the average man of the United States or of England.

"It was ducks we were going after that morning," said the man in telling the story of the human hounds. "Breakfasted a little earlier than usual, but no hurry was indulged in after that meal. After all one doesn't add to the enjoyment of the day by bolting a hurriedly gotten breakfast at an unholy hour. When we were ready to start hunting a roadster with a reputation for some speed was driven up, and in the smart rig the animal drew we were driven down the road. It was only a mile, but there was no use walking when we could ride. Arriving at the river where the ducks were expected to be, the haciendado raised his hand and out of the grass there came from somewhere a peon who took charge of the horse.

"We began to hunt. For a time there was nothing about the proceeding that was different from what one undergoes in the name of sport in the United States. We crawled through the ducks. Occasionally they were found, and then we took our shots and picked up our own ducks-whenwe got any. We did this for about half an hour, and had passed a considerable distance out of sight of the rig in which we had been driven to the river. The haciendado remarked that he thought we had better stop

"He stepped out of the brush and passed down the bank to the road that extended along the river. He whistled and in less than half a minute up trotted two Indians, leading two handsome horses. 'We will get it's too heavy.' He was talking about my gun. He was probably afraid I would shoot him if I attempted to ride the horse and handle the gun at the same time. I was willing enough to let the Indian take the gun, for it was getting heavy, and I couldn't imagine that I would have any use for it i

we were not going to hunt. "Those Indians, at a word from the haclendado, took our places in the brush and began gazing up the river. Parting the twigs and boughs os carefully as any pair of dogs, they began to search for signs of ducks, while we rode along the path at the foot of the embankment looking for anything but ducks. Suddenly one of the creeping Indians stopped, drew backward on of the bushes and silently signalled us that the ducks were just ahead. The two stealthily crept down the embankment and seized our bridal reins The haciendado ordered me down and the Indian handed me my gun. We good condition the quality of the took the places of the men in the As it began floundering toward the opposite bank he signalled one of the kinds are not necessarily connected Indians, and into the water the man expected better than he. He half swam and half waded to the side where the duck was waddling in the brush, and brought back to us the wounded bird.

"The next day we went rabbit shooting. We were accompanied by another Indian. It sounds a little crazy, but the old fellow-he was old-actu ally seemed to trail rabbits. He would discover the sign of one of the animals and then, with head forward and eyes watching the ground, he would start a zigzag course that invariably wound up at some clump or grass or brush from which the animal was started. Occasionally he would stop stock still beside a little bunch of brush for all the world like a setter dog, and quietly declare that there was a rabbit in it. Look as closely as we would we could see no sign of rabbit, but as the Indian tap ped the brush out would run the rabbit.-Mexican Herald.

# Bread-Fruit For Us?

Consul Anderson of Hangchow thinks the pomelo or Chinese breadfruit would do well in this country.

The fruit is grown in the United States by a few persons, but not commercially. Foreigners agree in declar ing that the pomelo is the finest fruit in the far east. It combines the good points of the orange with the good points of the grape-fruit.

The Chinese say that a good-sized tree will ordinarily produce from 6000 to 7000 pomeloes. When it is considered that many pomeloes will run as large as seven or eight inches in diameter and even larger, it will be appreclated that such a tree is bearing a load. The fruit is more oval than round. Its color and appearance are those of the grape-fruit.

A suburban building boom in London has collapsed and thousands of "villas" stand empty in the outer cir rived last year landed with an average cle of the metropolis.



The Art of Baking Peppers.

There are a number of ways of baking peppers. They should always be stuffed when cooked in this fashion Use only the sweet, mild peppers. Cut off the stem end of the peppers and remove the seeds. Throw the peppers

into a saucepan of boiling water and cover them. Let them stand in the back part of the stove for fifteen minutes. You may stuft the peppers with either a breadcrumb stuffing or a chicken forcement. For the latter use half a pint of chopped cooked chicken. half a pint of stale bread, grated fine, a level teaspoonful of salt, a saltspoon ful of pepper and a tablespoonful of chapped parsley. Mix all these ingredients, stuffing the peppers with the mixture, after draining them carefully mixture, after draining them carefully Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter, pour it over the opening in the peppers, and sprinkle the top of the peppers with bread crumbs and bits of butter. Place the peppers in a baking pan and bake them for fifteen minutes in a quick oven. .These peppers are very nice

#### with roast beef .- New York Tribune. On Cleaning Silver.

The methods of cleaning silver are as many as the roses of June. Silver should be cleaned as seldom as possible, the frequency depending upon the daily care. The gradual wear of daily use and mere washing and wiping are considerable, and when the rub bing with cleaning powders is added to that, we wonder there is any heir loom silver left.

If the silver is carefully washed and wiped according to the directions and then occasionally polished with a chamois, the cleanings need not be frequent. If silver tarnishes quickly, the housewife should look carefully to her traps and furnace, because this rapid discoloration is a pretty good indication of the presence of noxious gases.

One of the best ways of cleaning large pieces of silver that are cov ered with a great amount of ornamentation is to place them in a kettle of warm soda water and bring then gradually to the boiling point. Line the kettle with pieces of cloth and lay pieces of cloth between the sil ver. Rince in clear, hot water and wipe with soft towels. Polish with chamois. There should be great caution against using too great pressure when rubbing the silver, for, especially if it is old, it may be bent easily and misshapen.

A most satisfactory way of clean ing silver is to rub the article al over with alcohol and polish with dry silver polish applied with a piece of soft cloth, old damask, or a silver brush when the pieces are ornamented. Polish with old, clean damask and finally with the chamois.

Pieces of silver that are seldom used should be wrapped in cotton fiannel cases, never in fiannels or other woolens, because they cause it to tarnish. The same may be said of steel knife blades. Woolens cause them to rust, probably by absorbing moisture.-Washington Star.

# Peach Recipes.

Peach Batter Pudding.-Put into a bushes, and, as the ducks rose, took well-buttered pudding dish one pint our shots. The haciendado got his ripe peaches sliced. Make a batter of duck. It fell in the water, wounded. one heaped cupful of flour, two level teaspoonfuls of baking powder, pinch of salt, two-thirds cupful of milk and one well beaten egg. Stir went. No retriever knew what was in three tablespoonfuls of melted butter and beat well. Pour over the peaches and bake half an hour in a hot oven.

> German Peach Cake.-Make a rich baking powder biscuit dough and roll out in a sheet to fit a long biscuit pan. It should not be more than half an inch thick. Brush the ton with butter and cover with slices of peaches arranged in symmetrical rows, or halved peaches rounded side up. Sprinkle generously with sugar. cover with another tin and bake in a hot oven for twenty or thirty min-The idea of covering is to cook utes. the fruit, but not reduce it to a pulp or dry out too much. This makes a good light dessert, with or without cream. Some cooks add a beaten egg to the milk when stirring into the

Peach Dumplings.-Sift together a pint of pastry flour, and a saltspoonful of salt and two level teaspoonfuls baking powder. Rub into the flour a level tablespoonful of butter, then moisten with a half cup of milk to which one well beaten egg has been added. Roll into a sheet with as little handling as possible, leaving the paste about quarter of an inch thick. Cut into six squares. Have ready a dozen peaches cooked for five minutes in a syrup made with one cup of water and two cups of sugar. Put two large tablespoonfuls of the peaches in each portion of pastry and fold up in it. Have ready six pieces of cotton cloth cut in eight inch squares. then butter and flour and tie the dumplings up in them. Drop into a broad shallow kettle of boiling water and cook rapidly for half an hour. Turn out on a hot platter and serve with wine or lemon sauce. Peach dumplings may also be made like apple dumplings and baked in the

The three hundred thousand Southern Italians, Hebrews and Poles arcapital of \$13 per person.



that the young girl needs more surely than a long coat that can be worn over



lutely practical. As illustrated, it is many women like throughout the entire made of covert cloth, stitched with year.

New York City.-There is nothing cal for a good part of the time, and since fashions come from France. An evening dress of rose mousseline shows a skirt formed entirely of overlapping

### letage. The whole thing looks like a shower of rose petals.

scalloped flounces, each of these

flounces being edged with a narrow

ruffle with a cord in the top and a fold

at the bottom. Similar fluffs form

the elbow sleeves and adorn the decol-

For the Little Girl. For the littlest girl's decollette stock ings are necessary, at least as long as fall weather lasts, and these are ac companied by strap slippers of black patent leather or white or colored kid Little boys wear this same style of heelless slipper, though it is generally of black patent leather, says the Pitts burg Dispatch.

### Shirt Walst or Blouse.

The simple shirt waist always fills s need and is always in demand, let there be as many blouses as may be. This one is among the best that the season has to offer, and can be made with the roll-over collar that is so very generally well liked, or with a regulation stock, as preferred. In this instance the material is a heavy cotton vesting and the lining is not used, but there is a fitted foundation which will be found desirable for silk and wool fabrics. The waist is exceedingly smart as well as simple, and is tucked after a most satisfactory and becoming manner. Cashmere, henrietta, taffeta one is among the latest shown and is and the like are all suitable, as well smart and becoming, as well as abso- as the cotton and linen waisting that so

# a late design by may manton,



belding silk, but there are a great many ; other materials that are equally anpropriate. If designed to wear in the outside. The waist itself is made the various rain proof fabrics, which are many of them exceedingly hand- place of the regulation box pleat. The some and can be used for fair days as well as foul, are to be commended, style and are gathered into straight while if it is designed for general wear | cuffs. there are all the cloakings from which to choose.

The coat is made with fronts and back, fitted by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. The back is laid in tucks that give the effect of a double box pleat and which are stitched to the waist line, providing graceful fulness below, while the fronts are made snug by means of darts from the shoulders. There are comfortable patch pockets and the neck is finished with a quite novel but absolutely flat collar, which while it adds largely to style, in no way interferes with comfort. The sleeves are among the favorite ones of the season.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (fourteen years) is six and one-half yards twenty-seven, three and one-half yards forty-four or fiftytwo inches wide.

Return of the Scallop.

Scallops are back. Flounces are scalloped and edged with little ruffles. and little ruffles are set on in scallop

closed at the front, but separately from stormy weather cravenette cloth and with the fronts and back, and is finished with hems at the front edges in sleeves, however, are in shirt waist

The lining is smoothly fitted and is



The quantity of material required for effect. A season or so ago we should the medium size is four and one-eighth have called them Victorian, but now yards twenty-one, three and one-eighth they are Second Empire, which is quite | yards twenty-seven or two and oneas true, since the periods are identi- fourth yards forty-four inches wide.

Toques Still "En Regle" in Paris. The Adjustment of Trimming. Toques are not omitted from the selection of new models on show. I greater number of shapes, the trimhave seen some pretty ones with wide ming is at the left side. Whether flat-topped crowns narrowing in their base, and brims turned up and shelving somewhat outwards. Covered holds good; while the polsing on the plain with velvet, they are sometimes rendered very ornate by having a front or toward the back, or occasion wide band of handsome galon sewn on the facing of the brim. Others have full beret crowns.-Millinery Trade Review.

Most frequently, and on hats of the concerning the exterior, or underneath the brim, this rule for the most part outside may be sometimes toward the ally at the front, with the cache peigns quite around the back and toward the left ear of the wearer.-Millinery Trade Review.

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### Prime wethers. Fair mixed ewes and wethers ....

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In Scotch Highland Regiments 12

men per 1,000 are over 6 feet

height; in English, six; and in Irish three. "The commercial prize of the Orl ent has commanded the attention of

the Occident for more than 4,000 years," says Hon. O. P. Austin, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics. "From the earliest dawn of history down to the present hour the ever-expanding West has struggled for the control of the commerce of the East This commercial prize has increased until its value has today reached the onormous sum of \$3,000,000,000 per annum.

The kite, according to ornithological authorities, is declared to be extinet, and it is practically so. But a vigilance committee has nevertheless been formed in Wales for the protection of the bird. A photographer recently traced one of the only pair of kites known to exist in South Wales to a cave in the mountains and with a lucky snapshot secured a photograph. The home of the pair is being kept a secret.

The daughter of a Pittshurg milionaire has just been married to an Englishman whose title at present is perely that of captain. But he is the son of a lord who in the natural course of events, and provided he to decent about it, will die.

The government of Spain has authorized the purchase of automob for the transportation of the mails in Madrid and will extend the service to other cities.