

# GARDEN, FARM and CROPS



## Chinese Primulas.

It is a mistake to keep these either too cool or too dry, a position quite close to the glass, a temperature not lower than 50 degrees, and water as the soil calls for it giving the best results.

## Dirty Plants and Pots.

All the occupants of the greenhouse, the conservatory, or the room should now be thoroughly cleansed. Sponge the leaves with soft, soapy water that is just warm, and scrub all the pots. These simple operations will make everything look far more attractive.

## Carnations in Pots.

Plants in flower and those showing for bloom will need a slight increase of temperature to keep them gently moving. Give air as often as the weather permits, and continue to assist the plants with weak stimulants. Marguerite carnations in bloom must also have a little more warmth than hitherto, if the plants are to continue flowering. These as they become exhausted may be thrown away. Pay particular care to the watering of Malmalsons, and keep the young plants as cool as possible without admitting frost to the house.

## Moth Balls for Cucumber Vines.

A good garden is a good educator as well as a good appetizer. We learned many things, and one of these is worth repeating—its originator is unknown to the writer. Did you ever try placing camphor balls among your young cucumbers and squashes? Try it and you will "use no other." At the first application of 5 cents' worth we drove all the pesky little beetles over to the general professor's gardens adjoining. The next day we experienced certain pangs of conscience for taking such unjust advantage of an absent neighbor, and another 5 cents' worth was purchased and placed on his vines with equally good results. Where they went this time no one knows—that is their affair. Certain it is that they left our vines alone thereafter.

## A New Kind of Red Clover.

The great value of clover in all systems of farming makes it desirable to be on the lookout for any possible improvements of this plant in definite directions. The Bureau of Plant Industry has been experimenting with a new form of red clover which came from the black-soil region of Russia. The plant is practically hairless, and, therefore, does not hold dust like the common red clover. For this reason it is believed that it will make a better forage plant for horses, since it will be much less likely to cause heaves, and it will be much cleaner and more convenient to handle. Bloating in cattle is, perhaps, due, in part, to the presence of hairs on common clover. If this be true, the trouble would be obviated by feeding the new hairless Orel clover.

Another objection to the common red clover is that it matures much earlier than timothy, with which it is usually sown. It is thus impossible to harvest the mixture at a time when the full value of both the clover and timothy can be obtained. The new Orel clover matures two weeks later than the common red kind, or at the same time with the timothy, and at a season when the farmer's attention is not so imperatively demanded for his corn, and also at a time when in the most of the clover belt the weather is more favorable for harvesting the crop without injury by rain.

## Alcohol Farm Engines.

The use of power other than horsepower is yearly becoming more general on the farms of the United States. Gasoline is at present used largely as the source of this power, but it is possible under the provisions of the alcohol law which went into effect on January 1, 1907, that denatured alcohol may come into use as a fuel for engines in agricultural operations, and may to some extent displace gasoline. With a view to determining, principally what changes, if any, are necessary in the gasoline engine to adapt it to the use of alcohol, and to investigate further whether it will be economical for the farmer to make use of the new fuel, the Department of Agriculture has carried on an extensive series of trials and experiments, the results of which, in popular form, are published in a farmers' bulletin, "The Use of Alcohol and Gasoline in Farm Engines," for gratuitous distribution.

These tests have established the fact that it is possible to use alcohol in any engine designed for the use of gasoline although that use may be decidedly uneconomical unless certain changes are made in the vaporizing device and in the compression pressure. Another important fact developed by the tests was that fuel economy, whether the fuel is gasoline or alcohol, is largely a matter of adjustment, and from the discussions of this matter it is probable that the running cost of such engines may be materially decreased. The principles of operation and the various parts of the explosion engine are discussed in a particular way, thus making the publication one which should prove of much value and interest to the progressive and up-to-date farmer.—New York Tribune.

## Improvement of the Soil.

George T. Powell, president of the Agricultural Experts' Association of New York, in an address on "Improvement of the Soil, the Basis of Successful Dairying," said that a good watchmaker must be capable of putting together all of the parts of a watch, so that they will work in harmony. So it is with the man who builds the steam engine, but their lines do not compare with the complexity that comes to the man who has to deal with the soil and the land. If the earth should cease to produce, human life would cease for all time.

Mr. Powell then spoke of the immensity of the agricultural products of this country. He said that their value for 1905 was \$6,333,000,000 and \$6,800,000,000 for 1906. Mr. Powell said that the farm needs to be studied as closely as the manufacturer studies the product of his factory. With the aid of maps Mr. Powell discussed and explained soil formations. He said that sandy soil was not well adapted for dairying, as it does not hold moisture and thereby has not sufficient plant food, especially nitrogen. The profits in dairying are closely related to productivity of the soil. In dairying work it is not only necessary that the yield be good but that the food should be of the highest nutrition. Mr. Powell told of some of his experiences on his own farm with crimson clover and red clover. He said that preparation of the soil for the crops to be grown is important and there were few operations on the farm that were more important than that of plowing. The finer the soil is made through tillage before the seeds are sown the more readily they will get the food necessary for their growth.

There should be a winter cover crop of some kind on all cultivated fields. Mr. Powell said, fields should be harrowed as soon after they are plowed as possible, to save the evaporation, if the land is not fit to be harrowed just after plowing, it is not fit to be plowed. The object of the dairy farmer should first be to build up a herd of high-yielding cows and to cut out those that do not yield. He must build up and improve the soil and he said that we are now in the infancy of the best agricultural development that the world has ever seen.

## Pruning Grape Vines for "Quality."

No other plant is destroyed more quickly than the grape if severe pruning is not practiced each year. The quality and quantity of fruit produced depend wholly upon the manner in which the vine is pruned. Pruning and training are two distinct practices, but are often confused in treating the grape.

Pruning is the operation of removing certain canes or portions of them to insure a higher quality of fruit, while training is the operation of placing the portions left to bear the fruit upon the trellis in such a way as will conform with the system practiced.

It is nevertheless true that each system of training requires its own style of pruning, but no matter how the vines are trained the principles of pruning remain the same, the pruning is only modified to suit the system employed. The systems of training are so numerous that books have been written upon this subject. Each vineyardist has his own system of training. In pruning there are two things that should always be observed. The first is, that the vine always bears its fruit on the present year's shoots, which have grown from buds on the previous year's growth. The second is, that the full growth and perfect ripening of the fruit depends wholly on healthy, well-developed foliage which supplies food to the forming clusters. Therefore the growth must not be allowed to become so thick that the leaves can not properly develop, nor should the vines be trimmed so closely that they can not produce leaves enough for the protection of the fruit. These two facts must always be borne in mind by those who would raise the best grapes.

It must be remembered that each bud allowed to remain on the vine will produce a shoot and that the number of shoots any one vine can support depends upon its vitality, age, variety and the treatment it receives during its growth. Each shoot probably will bear from one to five clusters. The average vine may carry after pruning from twenty-five to sixty buds. When growth starts in the spring if the vine is not strong enough to carry such a large amount of new growth, then remove some of the shoots.

Apples, pears, plums and peaches develop their fruit buds the previous year but the grape grows its shoots upon but the fruit is borne the same season the fruit matures. For this reason only a limited number of buds should be left. Otherwise wood is produced at the expense of fruit. All wood should be cut away as much as practicable. It is useless in the production of the crop. Fall is the best time to prune, especially in this section. Early pruning tends to induce more vigorous growth in the spring and earlier maturity in the fall. The leading shoots should be retained, whenever possible, as it is from their growth that the best fruit is borne. All side shoots that have borne fruit ought to be removed close to the central cane.—Indianapolis News.

## HOW IT FEELS WHEN THE EARTH SLIPS.

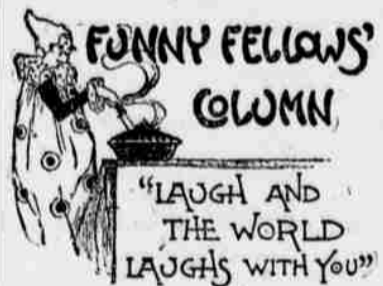
What did I think of? Let me see. The first dim thought that came to me was—Say! It's funny how it was. I noticed first a little buzz. And then the earth began to quiver. And I wrote and twist and coil around. Just like a waking woolly worm—And then began to bounce and bound. And then the floor was agitated. The walls and chimneys oscillated. And by some marvellous propulsion The hills were shaken in convulsion; The sky commenced to jar and jiggle. The streets began to warp and wiggle. And down below with sudden thump There was a jump.

And things went bump! Then all began to quake and quiver. And everything to shake and shiver; My mind was full of consternation. With every hurrying vibration. And then there was a roll and rumble. And things commenced to toss and tumble. The fences all began to amble. The distant trees were in a scramble; Then down below there was a popping. And all the world seemed to be dropping; It sank and sank, pell mell, pell meller, Until it struck creation's cellar.

And then it rose with rush and ripping. With slam and slide and snap and slipping. With scamper, scoop, and skim, and skipping. With whirling, grinding, Rocking, shaking, Yelling, smelling, Footing, shooting, Scooting, hooting, Bim! Bam! Ker-slam!

And whanged and clanged against the sky, And slid amid the stars so high. And Jarred and jolted, Binged and boited, And rocked, And knocked, Fizzed, Sizzed, Jingled, tingled, intermingled. Jangled, tangled, dipped and dangled. Varied and varied, And roundabout It flew, whirloo! Turned inside out, And then it groaned and moaned and rattled. And all the inside-outside battled— And everything seemed down to quiet. Forgetting all its romp and riot. And I hung on, clear out of breath, Limp, weak and almost Scared to death!

—Chicago Evening Post.



Maude—Tom is a strange fellow. He proposed to me in church last Sunday during the sermon. Belle—Are you sure he wasn't talking in his sleep, dear?—Boston Transcript.

Model—Pardon me, sir, but isn't there another artist in this building? Artist—Well, that is a matter of opinion. There is another fellow who paints.—Browning's Magazine.

Smith—I think if Jones invented an airship he would have success. Mrs. Smith—What's your reason? Smith—All his past inventions have gone up in the air.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

"Going up!" cried Coal. "Going down!" cried Ice. The cars suddenly stopped, and a dead man was discovered wedged between them. He was a consumer.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Smith—If I lend you a shilling, how do I know I shall get it back? Brown—Why on the word of a gentleman. Smith—Well, all right. Come round this evening and bring him with you. —Illustrated Bits.

"If I could only die and leave you well off," he said, after they had had their first quarrel, "I would be glad to go." "How," she cruelly asked, "could you die and leave me otherwise than well off."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Little boy—That lady gave me some candy. Mother—I hope you were polite about it? Little boy—Yes, mamma. Mother—What did you say? Little boy—I said I wished pa had met her before he got acquainted with you. —New Haven Register.

"Why, Willie, what are you crying about?" "Cause, I don't get no Saturday holiday like the other children does. Boo-hoo!" "But why don't you get out of school on Saturday?" "Cause I ain't old enough to go to school yet. Boo-hoo-hoo!"—New Haven Register.

"I'm going to buy a parrot!" he declared. "Why?" inquired the friend of the family. "Isn't there enough talking going on in your house without that?" "Yes," he replied; "but I'm determined that something shall get a word in edgewise besides my wife."—New Haven Register.

Parent—My boy, the door to every successful business is labeled "Push." Youth—Isn't your business a successful one, father? Parent—Well, yes, I flatter myself that it is unusually successful. Why do you ask that question? Youth—Because I noticed when I went up to see you yesterday that the door to your office was labeled "Pull."—New Haven Register.

The Work of the X-Ray. The invaluable X-ray has again saved a human life in a remarkable manner after medical skill, unaided by the Roentgen discovery, had been utterly baffled. A two and one-half inch nail, which for nine months had been imbedded in the bronchial tube of Isidor Berkowitz, of 40 Forsyth street, was removed by surgeons of the Beth Israel Hospital as soon as they had located it with the rays.

During the nine months doctors pronounced the throat clear, yet the child had intermittent convulsions and gasped madly at his neck and chest. The case was a puzzle until Dr. Francis Huber decided to employ the rays. He saw the nail clearly, and on November 21 performed a delicate operation. Nothing was made public about the case until yesterday, when the surgeon announced that the boy had recovered completely and would be out today.—New York American.

# A Cigar Wrapper Often Covers a Multitude of Sins

You know quite well that there are many cigars sold for five cents that are very poor quality. They are sold on appearance. A fine appearing wrapper, a handsome gold band or a pretty box-lid may cover a multitude of sins, but it is the filler, the inside of a cigar, that determines its smoking quality.

Modern manufacture exemplified in the American Cigar Company's products has grown way above this unfortunate method of doing business and assures a cigar that is honest all through.

The "Triangle A" merit mark on a box of cigars means that every sprig of leaf in every cigar in the box was graded especially by experts for that one brand, two years before it was made; that during this time the leaf has mellowed in great, clean warehouses in a perfect temperature till all its finest qualities are brought to a point of perfection.

These are some of the reasons why "Triangle A" cigars smoke with the fine mellow flavor that you thought was only to be found in expensive brands; why every "Triangle A" cigar has an even flavor and aroma from end to end; why every cigar of each "Triangle A" brand smokes just the same.

"Triangle A" cigars cost you no more than the "mixed" cigars—though they are worth twice as much.

Look for the "A" (Triangle A) when you buy cigars.

"Triangle A" brands offer the widest obtainable range of choice, and absolutely dependable quality in whatever brand suits your taste. You'll never find a better brand to make the test with than

# The New CREMO

Every box is now extra-wrapped in glassine paper, sealed at each end with the "Triangle A" in red. The cigars are kept clean, fresh and in perfect smoking condition until the box is opened.

AMERICAN CIGAR COMPANY  
Manufacturer



## MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.	
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	73 75
Rye—No. 2.....	74 76
Corn—No. 2 yellow, ear.....	51 52
No. 2 yellow, shelled.....	47 48
Mixed ear.....	46 47
Oats—No. 2 white.....	47 48
No. 3 white.....	46 47
Flour—Winter patent.....	3 35 4 00
Fancy straight winter.....	4 00 4 15
Hay—No. 1 Timothy.....	19 00 19 50
Clover No. 1.....	18 00 18 50
Feed—No. 1 white mid. tob.....	22 50 23 00
Brown middlings.....	20 00 21 00
Brn. bulk.....	21 50 22 50
Straw—Wheat.....	10 50 11 00
Oats.....	10 50 11 00

Dairy Products.	
Butter—Eggs creamery.....	32 35
Ohio creamery.....	31 32
Fancy country roll.....	18 20
Cheese—Ohio, new.....	14 14
New York, new.....	14 15

Poultry, Etc.	
Hens—per lb.....	14 15
Chickens—dressed.....	16 17
Eggs—Pa. and Ohio, fresh.....	33 34

Fruits and Vegetables.	
Potatoes—Fancy white per bu.....	55 60
Cabbage—per ton.....	15 00 16 00
Onions—per barrel.....	1 50 2 25

BALTIMORE.	
Flour—Winter Patent.....	3 35 3 50
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	74 74
Corn—Mixed.....	46 47
Eggs.....	28 31
Butter—Ohio creamery.....	32 30

PHILADELPHIA.	
Flour—Winter Patent.....	3 50 3 75
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	77 78
Corn—No. 2 mixed.....	47 49
Oats—No. 2 white.....	44 45
Butter—Creamery.....	29 34
Eggs—Pennsylvania firsts.....	30 31

NEW YORK.	
Flour—Patents.....	3 60 3 70
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	82 83
Corn—No. 2 mixed.....	52 53
Oats—No. 2 white.....	42 43
Butter—Creamery.....	29 30
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania.....	30 31

## LIVE STOCK.

Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg.	
Cattle.	
Extra, 1,450 to 1,600 lbs.....	5 83 5 90
Prime, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs.....	5 60 5 75
Good, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs.....	5 40 5 60
Fair, 800 to 1,000 lbs.....	4 85 5 25
Common, 700 to 900 lbs.....	3 90 3 50
Oxen.....	2 75 4 00
Bulls.....	2 50 3 15
Cows.....	2 50 3 75
Heifers, 700 to 1,000.....	2 50 4 40
Fresh Cows and Springers.....	16 00 60 00

Hogs.	
Prime heavy.....	7 10 7 14
Prime medium weight.....	7 10 7 14
Best heavy Yorkers.....	7 15 7 15
Good light Yorkers.....	7 11 7 15
Pigs.....	7 01 7 19
Roughs.....	5 49 5 94
Stags.....	4 00 5 25

Sheep.	
Prime wethers.....	6 00 6 25
Good mixed.....	5 75 6 00
Fair mixed ewes and wethers.....	5 00 5 50
Culls and common.....	2 00 3 00
Lambs.....	5 00 7 50

Calves.	
Veal calves.....	6 00 6 50
Heavy and thin calves.....	5 50 6 50

## Oil Markets.

The following are the quotations for credit balances in the different fields: Pennsylvania, \$1.25; Texas, \$1.65; Second Sand, \$1.58; North Lima, \$2.00; South Lima, \$2.00; Indiana, \$2.00; Somerset, \$2.00; Hagland, \$2.00; Canada, \$1.25.

# Practical Carpet Weaving

AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED IN EVERY WAY.

I have been in town eight years. I will quote you prices which are the lowest you have heard of—if every thing else is up. I am still weaving for the same old price—10 cents a square yard when you furnish the chain and when I furnish the chain, which is of the best quality, 5 ply, I charge 20c, 22c, 24c, 25½c, 28c and 34c per square yard, weaving included. If the piece is 20 yards or more, will make it to order to fit your room at the above prices per yard, and for out of town people pay freight one way; over 40 yards, both ways. Call in and see my work or send for samples of chain.

I have a lot of carpet for sale very cheap

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P. O. Box 353. One door east of borough hall, West Reynoldsville, P. P.

# N. HANAU Annual Clearance Sale.

I will close out all winter goods. You can save from 25 to 35 per cent by coming here to buy.

FASCINATORS—50c ones, Clearance Price 35 cents. 75c, clearance 59c. \$1.25, clearance price 87c.

NOTIONS—50c Golf Gloves for 37c. 25c Golf Gloves for 19c. 50c Handbags 26c. 25c Handbags for 15c.

LADIES' COATS—I sold coats in the beginning of the season for less than any other store in town.

\$10.00 Coats, Clearance Sale Price, \$5.00.  
\$12.00 Coats, Clearance Sale Price, \$6.00.  
\$15.00 Coats, Clearance Sale Price, \$7.50.

CHILDREN'S COATS—\$2.00 Coats, now \$1.39. \$1.50 Coats now 90c. \$3.00 Coats now \$2.25. \$3.50 White Bearskin Coats, \$2.25.

Come and see for yourself.

N. HANAU. REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.