

Profitable Cow Ration.

Professor Eckles of Missouri Agricultural College says if a cow in the early part of the milky period will not give a good flow of milk on either of these rations-24 hours supply-she is not adapted for a dairy cow:

1. Clover hay, 20 pounds; bran, 5 pounds, corn 6 to 8 pounds. 2. Clover hay 20 pounds; oats 4 to pounds; corn 6 to 8 pounds.

Clover hay 20 pounds; corn and cob meal 8 to 10 pounds; gluten or cottonseed meal 2 pounds.

4. Alfalfa or cow-pea hay 15 to 20 pounds; corn 9 to 12 pounds. 5. Alfalfa or cow-pea hay 10 pounds; corn stover 10 pounds; corn 8 to 10 pounds; bran 2 pounds.

Improved Methods,

There is no better evidence of the value of thought and practice in live stock breeding and feeding than is shown in these paragraphs from "American Farmer"

Merino breeders in Vermont took a sheep that sheared nine pounds, and they developed a sheep that sheared 44 pounds. They took a carcass that weighed 100 pounds and they made one that weighed 200 pounds. They sold rams for \$3 per head, and they sold rams for \$3,000 per head. They sent Merinos to every part of the world where better sheep were wanted.

There has been a great improve ment in beef cattle during the last Fifty years ago the half century. average cattle raised for beef was only 800 pounds, live weight. Now the average is about 1,400 pounds. This Increase in weight has been accomplished by the introduction of the British beef breeds.

Sheep Raising Neglected.

"Up-to-Date Farming" mentions a f "Up-to-Date Farming" mentions a few things that should be kept in mind by those engaged in sheep-growing as well as those intending to embark in this neglected branch of farming:-

Mutton tastes better than it used to; because why? It is better.

Our earliest history tells of sheep. There are evidences that sheep and men have been associated as long as both have been on earth.

There may be a small profit in a flock of scrub sheep, but there is a creater profit in the same number of pure-breds properly cared for.

It pays to feed the lambs before they are weaned, all the grain they will eat when on good blue grass or clover pasture with their dams. This conclusion is endorsed by a previous trial.

When the ewes have been properly fed during winter, so as to be in good condition at lambing time, it does not pay to feed them grain when on good pasture with the object of securing nore rapid and profitable gains in the

Planning a Strenuous Life.

Secretary Wilson of the Agricultural Department is preparing to educate the hen, the simple-minded, industrious Lowl which adds so much to national wealth, remarks "American Farmer." The hen has been doing pretty well in he past, producing eggs and hatching lekens and making no fuss about it. there were twelve billion eggs laid in this country. It is cona pretty good job for a hon to lay 140 eggs a year. At a cent aplece this is producing large returns from the investment. But the government is not satisfied. It thinks it can produce a hen that will lay 365 eggs a year, allowing no rest on Sundays or legal holidays. The idea is to keep the hen from reverting to her maternal instincts. This is hard on the hen. ms unconstitutional in fact, but it is a fine exhibition of the strenuousness of modern life, the best exemplification of the law of the survival of the fittest. Hens must work all the time and only incubators without motherly feeling must rear the brood. It is rough on the hen, but we welcome the change in the interest of the enlarged breakfast

Beautifying the Home Plot.

In speaking of "Some Simple Ways of Beautifying the Home Plot," Mrs. Edith Loring Fullerton of Huntington, Long Island emphasized the need of beautifying the home. Although the grower does not rely upon it for his maintenance, yet his existence must be spent in the very center of it. She phasized the need for shade trees and of caring for them. The use of vines on buildings adds beauty to a building or wall which otherwise might be bare and homely. Vines over porches, up chimneys, hiding glaring or bare spots, may help imerably to make beauty spots. The use of flowers, wild and cultivated, is an easy addition to the beauty of the home plot. A novel and charming medium of draping vines is the use of common fishnet, which lends itself to a wide variation of treatment. The use of climbing roses enhances greatly natural beauty of grape arbors, and the side of an arbor is n excelsent place for a flower garden. Vines and trailing flowers of every kind may be used to break the ugliness and notony of straight lines. Nature always selects the curve, the line of

Drinking Vessels for Poultry.

In all poultry houses, built in cold climates and not made exceedingly warm, there are many periods of trouble with the drinking vessels. Not only will the water freeze, but, in many cases, the wattles of the fowls, and even their combs, sometimes will be chilled through when wet from drinking.

Not all birds suffer equally in this respect. Those breeds which have small-and especially small rose combs, with inconspicuous wattles, are practically exempt from such troubles. A good, modern fountain, with saucer, meets all necessities in their case. But many an amateur has wondered how the combs and wattles of his high-combed, long-wattled birds have become so unsightly, ragged or lopping. The cause often lies in the kind of drinking vessel used. And in case of zero weather, any receptacle which allows the wattles to touch the water is bound to spoil these appendages, and cause the birds much pain.

There is a little device that can be applied to the open water-pan which helps a great deal in this difficulty. It consists merely of a board fitted rather losely to the top of the pan or basin, resting only on the water. In this board are bored a number of holes, perhaps an inch and a half in diameter. But, even in so simple a thing, it is possible to get it all wrong. The holes must be of a size to accommodate the birds which use the vessels, without leaving much extra room. The board must not fit so tightly that it cannot follow the water as it lowers. It must be well stayed with cleats so that it can not warp, too, since it is better to be not very thick. Attention to all these small points will insure that it will be satisfactory to the handler and comforting to the birds, as well as saving their beauty

Whatever form the drinking fountains take, it is customary to set them up a little from the floor, in order that dirt may not be scratched into them. When using such an arrangement as the one here noted, the fountains can not be placed quite so high as when they are entirely open, as the fowl's head must be farther over the pan.

Notes on Farming.

The legislature of Maine has been asked to provide \$16,000 with which to purchase a farm on which to conduct scientific investigations in orcharding.

Plan to raise more roots-beets, mangels, turnips and carrots. All kinds of stock relish them and winter much better where roots are fed judiciously.

It is a business proposition to keep accurate account of creatures kept on the farm to the end that non-payers, whether cattle or poultry, may be gotten rid of.

Alfalfa makes an excellent feed for poultry when properly cut, so those who have-used it say. It holds its green summer look better than any of the other grasses.

Shelter in inclement weather affords comfort, while it saves food. If one tried to overcome exposure and cold by generous feeding he undertakes an expensive proposition.

Geese are among the most profitable of the feathery tribe to raise on the farm where pasturage is plenty. They require comparatively little care, are hardy and usually free from disease.

Opinions are divided as to the practicability of keeping troughs filled with water constantly before stock, but there is only one mind as to giving them plenty and at times when least liable to chill them.

A Michigan poultry breeder says that if immediately after killing the fowl is dipped into a tub of cold water until it ceases struggling and then taken out and picked at once, the feathers will come off as quickly as if scalded.

The "American Cultivator" devotes a couple of pages to Fairlee ferm down near New Haven, including several pictures. The farm embraces some 400 acres, carrying 120 pure bred Jerseys, the product of which finds ready sale at 12 cents a quart for milk and 80 for cream.

The Oldest Goose.

Among the interesting assets which Moran has to his credit is a goose which has reached the mature age of

71 уевгв. This oldest inhabitant of the fowl tribe in Allen County is owned by James Strong. Mr. Strong has owned it for many years and is greatly attached to it, and does everything to make its latter days pleasant. There are, of course, reasons other than those of sentiment why this goose is safe from being served as a table

delicacy. In 1871, when William Jones left lowa for Kansas, a friend gave him a goose which was 35 years old at the time. It was regarded as a fairly venerable bird then, but it stood the hardship of pioneer life in Allen County with no complaint. When Newt Strong married a niece of Mr. Jones he gave them the goose. Later they moved to Iowa and left the goose with James Strong, who still has it.-Kan-

Smart Styles for Spring.

New York City.-The shirt waist ! that is embroidered by hand is the smartest of all models just now, and is so dainty and so charming that every woman likes to include a generous number in her wardrobe. Here is a model that allows of such treat-



with singular success, which also can be used for applied trimmings when such are preferred. In the illustration it is made of handkerchief lawn, and the embroidery is all worked onto the material, but

Empire Effect Obtained

Oddly enough, the highly fashionable combination of princess or corse let skirt and small bolero are classifled by many dressmakers under the heading "Empire." Intrinsically they are nothing of the sort, as the prineess skirt to look well, must have a well defined waist in the proper place, but an Empire effect is undoubtedly obtained by the very short bolero, which ends far above the waist.

One-Piece Kimono.

The simple negligee that involves very little labor in the making is the one that is apt to appeal to the busy woman, while this one also is so graceful and charming that it is to be desired quite apart from any question of the labor involved in the making, In the illustration it is made of pretty figured batiste and is trimmed with banding of plain color that matches the design, but it can be utilized for almost every material that is appropriate for garments of the sort. It is very pretty made from cashmere or challis finished with bands of ribbon, is very attractive in the Japanese crepe that is always admirable for these semi-Oriental garments, while among the simpler washable materials there is almost infinite choice to be found.

The kimono is made with sleeves and body portion in one and can be cut either with or without the seam at centre back. In either case it is ousy women often find such labor ex- known as the one-plece style, the



cessive, and insertions can be used | seam being used only to avoid piecfor the narrower work and medallions set into the box pleats at the front with perfect satisfaction and success, either lace or embroidery being used for the purpose. Again, if a still simplier waist is desired the trimming can be omitted altogether. while there is a choice allowed of elbow or full length sleeves.

The waist is made with front and backs. The backs are tucked to give tapering lines to the figure, the front to give the effect of a double box pleat at the centre and to yoke depth from that point to the shoulder. The sleeves are of moderate fulness and can be finished with bands or deep cuffs as liked.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three and three-eighth yards twenty-seven, two and one-half yards thirty-six or two yards forty-four inches wide, with two yards of lace insertions to make as illustrated, two and three-quarter yards if the deep cuffs are used.

Marcel Waves Modified.

Late examples of the Marcel wave are more loose and soft than when it first appeared, and many of those to whom it did not then appeal will be glad to adopt the less stiff wave that now prevails.

Lounging Robes.

One of the new and very comfortable patterns for a lounging robe shows a full baggy blouse foined to a full round shirred skirt. The opening is completely down the front from neck to hem, and the robe is faced with some contrasting color. Around the waist there is a cord to match the facing. This can' be made of Japanese silk faced with a solid color and tied with an ornate cord of gold mixed blue.

ing at undesirable places when the material is not wide enough to cut satisfactorily on the fold.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three yards twenty-seven, two and one-half yards thirty-six or two and one-quarter yards forty-four inches wide,



without the seam; three yards of any width with the seam and five and three-quarter yards of banding.

Fashion Favors Sulphur Yellow. Sulphur yellow will be the popular shade in 1907, both for women's dresses and house decorations. It already has a vogue in Paris, and London is following.

Dull Blue Ribbons.

Persian ribbon in which soft dull blue predominates seems a rather unusual choice of trimming for a street costume of dark amethyst a charter to the United Textile Workbroadcloth.

The Citizens National Bank ITS FINANCIAL STRENGTH

Your attention is directed to the names of the following well known business men, who compose our Board of Directors:

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NCREASE OF CAPITAL STOCK.

Reynoldaville, Pa., March 11, 1997.

I hereby certify that the following resolutions were adopted by a majority of the entire board of directors of the Reynoldaville Brick and Tile Company at a special meeting held at the principal office of the company, on the eleventh day of March, 1907.

Resolved, That the capital stock of this company be increased from \$25,000 to \$75,000, to accomplish and carry on and enlarge the business purposes of the Reynoldaville Brick and Tile Company; and it was further—Hesolved, That a special meeting of the stockholders be called to convene at the general office of the Reynoldsville Brick and Tile Company, at its works in Winslow township, Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, May 15, 1907, at 2.09 p. m. of said day to take action on the approval or disapproval of the proposed increase of the capital of this company, and it was forther resolved that the secretary be and is hereby Ital of this company, and it was further re-solved that the secretary be and is hereby directed to give notice of the same as re-quired by law.

Attest: CLYDE C. MURRAY, CHARLES S. LORD. Secretary,

******* Leech's Planing Mill

West Reynoldsville WINDOW SASH, DOORS, FRAMES, FLOORING,

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ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER, ETC., ETC. Contract and repair work given prompt attention.

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W. A. LEECH, PROPRIETOR. ***************

WHY TOAST IS WHOLESOME. "Did you ever wonder why toast is always recommended for invalids?" said a chemist, "The reason is that toast is predigested bread.

"What makes fresh bread trying for invalids is the starch in it. "Starch is very hard to digest. It needs a good stomach to take hold of the soggy starch in bread and change

it to strengthening, stimulating dext-"But when you cut bread thin and toast it brown, the fire itself changes the starch to dextrine. That, in fact, is what the brown color in toast indicates-that the starch is gone and

stuff is predigested. "So we feed our invalids on toast, "So we feed our invalids on toast, and strictly confidential. Write if you any of the most famous breakfast cannot call.

dextrine has taken its place. The

The New Bedford (Mass.) Weav-

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Lost Manhood Restored. Weaknesses of Young Men Cured and All Private Diseases.

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Itching Piles, Fistula, Stricture, Tumors, Cancers and Goiters cured without cutting. Special attention paid to the treatment of Nasal Cafarrh.

He will forfeit the sum of \$5,-000 for any case of Fits or **Epileptic Convulsions**

that he cannot cure. Office hours: From 9a. m. to 8,30 p. m. On

Sundays 9 to 12 a. m. only. The Labor Temple Association, of Kansas City, Mo., has decided to com-mence work on its building.